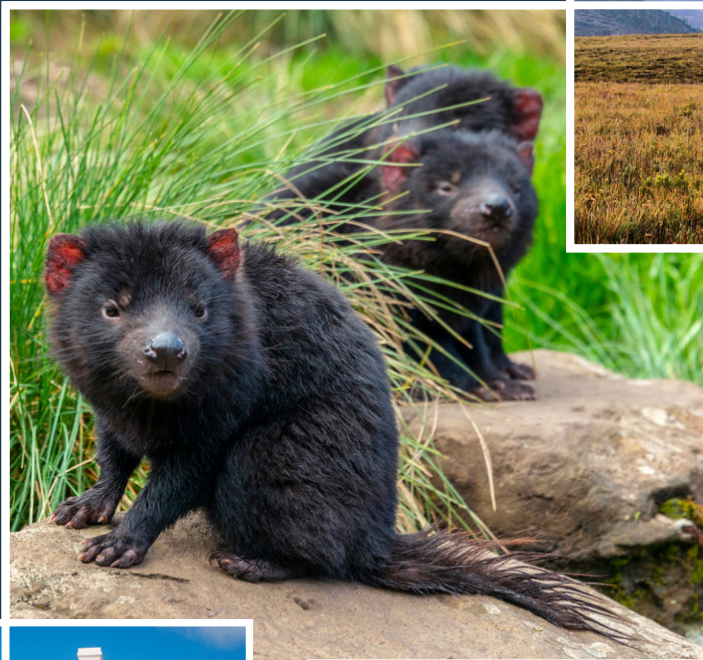


# ANNUAL REPORT

# 2018



An electronic version of this report  
is available on our website at  
[www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au)  
or contact the Department on  
1300 368 550

*The Department helps build  
a strong and economically  
vibrant State, driving Tasmania's  
competitive strengths across  
primary industries and the  
environment.*

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Department of Primary Industries,  
Parks, Water and Environment  
October 2018  
ISSN 1837 – 9974

8 October 2018

Hon Will Hodgman MP  
Minister for Parks  
Minister for Heritage

Hon Sarah Courtney MP  
Minister for Primary Industries and Water  
Minister for Racing

Hon Elise Archer MP  
Minister for Environment

Hon Jacquie Petrusma MP  
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

Dear Ministers

In accordance with the requirements of section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit, for presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment for the year ending 30 June 2018.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *State Service Act 2000* and the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JW', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John Whittington  
Secretary

<b>1. Navigating this Report .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Secretary’s Report.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Role, Aim and Objectives.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4. Output Groups and Outputs .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5. Snapshot of Financial Performance.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6. Output Group Performance Reports.....</b>	<b>11</b>
Output Group 1: Land Tasmania.....	12
Output Group 2: Primary Industries.....	17
Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage .....	33
Output Group 4: Water Resources.....	46
Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy .....	50
Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania .....	54
Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services .....	62
Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management .....	66
<b>7. Supporting Information.....</b>	<b>71</b>
Organisational structure.....	71
Governance and management.....	74
Key operational activities .....	86
Stakeholder relations .....	92
Human resource management.....	109
Financial management.....	122
<b>8. Financial Information .....</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>9. Glossary .....</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>10. Index – Subject .....</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>11. Index – Statistical Tables and Figures.....</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>12. Index – Compliance .....</b>	<b>249</b>

# 1. Navigating this Report

For ease of access, the focus of the key sections of this report for the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) are explained below.

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<b>Section</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Page No</b>
Secretary's report	This is a report by the Secretary on the performance of the Department.	4
Role, aim and objectives	This section provides a description of DPIPWE's role, aim and objectives.	7
Output Groups and Outputs	This section provides information about our Output Groups and Outputs.	8
Snapshot of financial performance	This is a summary of financial outcomes for the Department.	9
Output Group performance report	This section provides information on the Department's key commitments and achievements. It assesses our performance against a number of indicators for each of our Output Groups.	11
Supporting information	This section provides a range of corporate information, including information about our departmental governance and administration, stakeholder relationships, key assets, and financial and human resource management.	71
Financial information	The 2017-18 Financial Statements and the Report of the Auditor-General are in this section.	135
Glossary and indexes	Included here are a guide to acronyms and indexes to help in accessing specific information.	242

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## 2. Secretary's Report

I am pleased to provide the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment's Annual Report 2017-18.

The end of this financial year saw the completion of our last Corporate Plan cycle 2015-18. In line with Government commitments, our Agency delivered priorities focused on eight strategic objectives across primary industries and the environment.

Our emphasis has been working with industry, working with the community and focusing on customer service. We are acting to grow and protect Tasmania's primary industries and agricultural sector. This included investment across the board in biosecurity, fisheries, agriculture and research and development areas.

The Agency leads Tasmania's biosecurity emergency preparedness to secure the State's capacity to withstand the effects of an incursion. In early 2018, Biosecurity Tasmania led the response to the Queensland fruit fly incursion on Flinders Island and in the north of the State. The objective was to contain and eradicate the pest. The response was supported by partnerships with growers, industry and the cooperation of the Tasmanian community.

We also support the oyster industry to implement biosecurity and recovery measures in response to the Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome outbreak and to help the industry manage and limit the further spread of the disease to the north and north-west of the State.

Work continued on implementing *Tasmania's Sustainable Agri-Food Plan 2016-18*, which articulates a system for growing the agriculture and food sectors.

We have been supporting agriculture policy and industry development through our work. For example, the Stock Underpass Program establishes stock underpass infrastructure to improve farm and road safety and increase farm efficiency; our Pastures and Livestock Productivity Project is designed to address the critical issue of feedbase composition and management, to support growth in the livestock industries. We have also streamlined licensing requirements for hemp and poppies.

In March, the Government established the new Game Services Tasmania, which sits within AgriGrowth Tasmania. Game Services Tasmania focuses on supporting landholders, farmers and hunters in game and browsing animal management issues. Furthermore, in May we began setting up the Tasmanian Game Council, a new initiative from the Government to advise the Minister on matters relating to game and browsing animal management.

We launched a Strategic Industry Partnerships Program to provide targeted small grants on a co-investment basis to industry peak bodies and organisations that play a critical role in supporting agri-food industry sectors, including seafood, to grow and prosper. We also continued support of Safe Farming Tasmania.

One of the Agency's objectives is to drive the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources. As part of this, we continue to work to implement the Sustainable Industry Growth Plan for the Salmon Industry.

Planning and regulation are core parts of our work, and the resources of the EPA Division have been enhanced to provide for the environmental regulation of the finfish farming industry. This included the development of a salmon farming compliance unit.

The Agency also continues to work on the ongoing development of the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System to maximise efficiencies for wild fisheries management, commercial and recreational licensing and quota monitoring.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* is administered by the Agency as the primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Tasmania. The Act was amended in August 2017, with key changes including removing references to 1876 being a cut-off date for what is considered as Aboriginal heritage, increased penalties for damage to Aboriginal heritage, and the establishment of a statutory Aboriginal Heritage Council of Aboriginal people to advise the Minister.

We support the Tasmanian Heritage Council to implement the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and work with heritage property owners, site managers, developers, planning authorities, community and government to realise the potential of historic places.

The Save the Tasmanian Devil Program continued its work on understanding the impacts of devil facial tumour disease (DFTD) and on recovering wild populations. A major focus of the program in 2017-18 has been on wild devil recovery, which aims to supplement wild devil populations depleted through DFTD with translocated healthy, genetically diverse devils.

The Parks and Wildlife Service plays an important role in delivering unique nature-based experiences, capturing our brand and the quality and experience of life in Tasmania. Tourism is helping to drive the state's economy, and our national parks and reserves underpin that attraction. The Agency is working to develop plans for the sensitive use of Tasmania's parks and reserves in partnership with the tourism sector.

Visitor numbers are on the rise, growing seven per cent overall in 2017-18 to 1.4 million visits. This included visitation to Freycinet increasing by six per cent to a record 310 000 people, and a jump in visitor numbers by eleven per cent at Lake St Clair.

We are continuing to deliver on a significant capital infrastructure program across the State to improve the quality of the visitor experience in our national parks and reserves. The Cradle Mountain Masterplan project remains a key priority in this program, with the Tasmanian Government committing \$21.8 million in the 2017-18 State Budget to progress the plan. This includes a new tourist centre, a commercial services hub and village precinct, and a new viewing shelter and viewing platform at Dove Lake, as well as a plan for improved transportation between the gateway to Cradle Mountain and Dove Lake within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA).

Our education activities, including the Discovery Ranger Program, continue to provide opportunities for people to engage with our national parks and reserves, as does our partnership with Wildcare Inc.

The Agency has also implemented programs internally as part of our continued organisational development.

In 2017-18, we finalised the Agency's Corporate Plan for 2018-22. We have now begun delivering on our new plan, which is focused on our Agency playing its role in the Government building on its plan to maximise the State's comparative advantages. Our Agency is the custodian of many of these unique advantages and, with this in mind, the themes of the new Corporate Plan 2018-22 are Grow, Make, Protect and Experience. The Corporate Plan

includes DPIPWE's principles for our workplace, supporting the fact that we work together as one Department, we are accountable for our performance, we invest in our people and provide excellent customer service.

We are developing a Northern Recruitment Policy to grow job numbers in the north and north-west. The moves will occur through natural staff turnover and voluntary incentive programs as part of the Tasmanian Government's push to create 100 positions in the north of the state.

We have continued our focus on improving gender equality in our Agency and increasing the number of women in senior management and leadership roles. We also proudly announced our accreditation as a White Ribbon workplace, through demonstrating effective leadership, resource allocation, communication, HR policy development and training to promote a more inclusive, supportive workplace with greater diversity, equality and respect.

When presenting the accreditation certificate, White Ribbon Australia applauded the Department on some exceptional work towards achieving gender equality and zero tolerance towards violence against women. The Department was commended for demonstrating its ability to increase the number of women in senior positions and change sexist attitudes and behaviours, and congratulated on implementing the strategies to achieve this change.

Our commitment as a White Ribbon Accredited workplace will see a range of actions continued under our White Ribbon Operational Plan 2018-2020. This, and our ongoing work to improve gender equality, will help us to continue to create positive change both within our workplace and by our influence in the community we serve.

I would like to acknowledge and thank all staff for their efforts.

John Whittington  
Secretary



## 3. Role, Aim and Objectives

The Department helps build a strong and economically vibrant State, driving Tasmania's competitive strengths across primary industries and the environment.

### Our role

- Implement the Government's policy priorities.
- Help Government develop new policies.
- Work with the Tasmanian community, businesses, University and industries.
- Improve customer services.

### Our aim

- Cultivate prosperity in Tasmania's primary industries.
- Strike the right balance between social, economic and environmental values.
- Help people value, use and enjoy Tasmania's social, economic and environmental resources.
- Protect our primary industries and environment through an effective biosecurity system.

### Our objectives 2017-18

- Facilitate the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources.
- Cultivate prosperity in Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors.
- Secure a healthy and productive environment for all Tasmanians.
- Manage the sensitive and appropriate use and enjoyment of Tasmania's parks and reserves.
- Protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage.
- Build on and protect the Tasmanian brand credentials.
- Drive the integrity and viability of the racing industry.
- Deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information.

## 4. Output Groups and Outputs

We deliver services under eight Output Groups.

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

- Output 1.1 Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services
- Output 1.2 Valuation Services

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

- Output 2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania
- Output 2.2 Marine Resources
- Output 2.3 Supervision of Poppy and Industrial Hemp Crops

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

- Output 3.1 Resource Management and Conservation
- Output 3.2 Historic Heritage Services
- Output 3.3 Aboriginal Heritage
- Output 3.4 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
- Output 3.5 Threatened Species

Output Group 4: Water Resources

- Output 4.1 Water Resource Management

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

- Output 5.1 Racing Regulation and Policy

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

- Output 6.1 Biosecurity
- Output 6.2 Product Integrity

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

- Output 7.1 Environmental Management and Pollution Control
- Output 7.2 Analytical Services

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

- Output 8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management
- Output 8.2 Crown Land Services

A detailed outline of the relationship between our Output Groups and Outputs and our organisational structure can be found in the Supporting Information section under Organisational structure (refer pages 72-73).

## 5. Snapshot of Financial Performance

### Funding sources and application

The Financial Statements are reported against two categories, namely 'controlled' activities and 'administered' activities. Controlled activities are those that relate to an agency's operational objectives, where the agency exercises significant discretion and direction over these activities. Administered transactions relate to activities that are administered on behalf of Government, where an agency has no discretion to alter the resources provided or determine how they are spent.

**'Controlled revenue'** totals \$237.8 million for 2017-18.

The Department is predominantly funded by appropriation revenue and revenue from Australian Government funding. For 2017-18 controlled activities, those funding sources totalled \$175.9 million, which represents approximately 74 per cent of total revenue.

The Department's government funding for 2017-18 is summarised in the following table:

Table 1: Government funding sources

	<b>\$'000</b>
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	148 322
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	15 740
Australian Government grants	11 388
State Government grants	436
<b>Total</b>	<b>175 896</b>

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

A further significant revenue category includes the 'Sales of goods and services' of \$27.2 million.

**'Controlled expenses'** totals \$241.6 million for 2017-18.

The largest expense item is 'Employee benefits', which represents approximately 50 per cent of total controlled expenses. Other significant expense categories include 'Grants and transfer payments' and 'Supplies and consumables', which represent approximately 9 per cent and 26 per cent respectively of total controlled expenses.

The Department's expenditure by Output Group for 2017-18 is summarised in the following table.

Table 2: Output expenditure

<b>Output Group</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Land Tasmania	18 163
Primary Industries	19 978
Natural and Cultural Heritage	29 885
Water Resources	7 899
Racing Regulation and Policy	4 730
Biosecurity Tasmania	36 079
Environment Protection and Analytical Services	19 968
Parks and Wildlife Management	100 914
Capital Investment Program	4 022
<b>Total</b>	<b>241 638</b>
Administered Payments <sup>1</sup>	39 988

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Note:

1. The Administered Payments figure is for grant payments only, all of which are funded through appropriation.

## Budget outcome

The Department managed its 2017-18 Consolidated Fund allocation. This was made possible through both a Supplementary Appropriation and a number of Requests for Additional Funds. Note 6.1 of the Financial Statements on page 182 outlines the movements between the original Consolidated Fund estimate and the actual outcome.

The 2017-18 Comprehensive Result of \$4.49 million is lower than the original budget estimate of \$14.46 million. This is primarily due to capital budget cash flow changes resulting in reduced appropriation revenue for works and services, and an unbudgeted compensation payment made under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. This is explained further in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Departmental revenue and corresponding expenditure are significantly higher than the 2017-18 Budget. This is predominantly due to expenditure for the Queensland fruit fly response and wildfire suppression activities.

Explanations of material variances between the original budget estimate and actual outcomes for the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows are discussed in Note 4 of the Financial Statements on pages 174-180.

## 6. Output Group Performance Reports

This section provides information on the Department's key commitments and achievements and assesses our performance against a number of indicators and measures for each of our eight Output Groups. It includes:

- a description of the role and function of each Output Group;
- key commitments and achievements for 2017-18 for each Group; and
- an analysis of our efficiency and effectiveness against the performance indicators and measures identified in the *Budget Paper No 2, Volume 1, 2017-18* for each of our Output Groups.

Information about key performance for each of our Output Groups is located as follows:

Output Group 1 – Land Tasmania	p. 12
Output Group 2 – Primary Industries	p. 17
Output Group 3 – Natural and Cultural Heritage	p. 33
Output Group 4 – Water Resources	p. 46
Output Group 5 – Racing Regulation and Policy	p. 50
Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania	p. 54
Output Group 7 – Environment Protection and Analytical Services	p. 62
Output Group 8 – Parks and Wildlife Management	p. 66

# Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

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Land Tasmania provides products and services that deliver fundamental land information and maintain the security of land tenure. These products and services include titling, valuations, survey services and the collection, maintenance and delivery of a wide range of land datasets. They are key enablers of investment in Tasmania and contribute to Tasmania's economic growth and development.

Land Tasmania contributes towards the achievement of all the Department's objectives and, in particular, played a lead role in the achievement of the following objective in 2017-18: *Deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information.*

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### **Valuation System of Tasmania Redevelopment**

The development phase of the new system has been completed and comprehensive system testing is now underway with implementation planned for early 2018-19. When implemented, this system will provide an authoritative property and valuation register and the underpinning framework for a management system for all Tasmanian land. A local Tasmanian company was appointed to undertake the development.

### **New national datum**

Land Tasmania continued its lead coordination role for the implementation of Australia's new datum called GDA2020. Positioning technology is evolving rapidly and by 2020 all Australians are likely to have access to affordable devices that can measure locations to an accuracy of 10 centimetres. By updating our national datum, Australia will be well placed to embrace this new technology.

The work being undertaken in Australia has global significance, and a particular driver is the recent Australian Government investment in National Positioning Infrastructure that will rely on a modernised national datum.

### **New TASMAL publications**

During 2017-18, TASMAL has continued to extend its map publications. The new publications include the Macquarie Harbour, St Clair, Sideling, Table Cape, Perth, Adamsons, Blyth, Prime Seal, Babel, Armstrong and Kent Group 1:50 000 Topographic Series maps in both paper and digital formats. TASMAL has also published seven new special maps (Freycinet and Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Parks, Cruising North East Tasmania, Explore Hobart, Visitors Guide to Tasmania, Visitors Guide to Tasmania in Chinese and a reprint of the Cradle Mountain Day Walk) as well as 33 new high-quality reproductions from the TASMAL Historical Map collection.

## **Land Information System Tasmania enhancements**

During 2017-18, Land Tasmania continued to enhance the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) to improve accessibility for the general public, clients and staff. A significant enhancement was adding functionality to search and deliver over 1.5 million historical Land Titles Office documents. Records from 1827 to 1927 are now searchable and available for download at no cost via the LIST.

A further 300 new layers have been added to LISTmap, and its feature-searching functionality has been improved. The new layers include over 120 layers of the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census data and 12 layers to support the Department's Queensland fruit fly response.

## **Open data**

In line with the Government's open data agenda, Land Tasmania continues to release spatial data at no cost under the least restrictive Creative Commons licence. During the year, the number of open datasets increased from 73 to 86. These datasets are now available for industry and the general public to use and potentially value-add with minimal restrictions. New datasets included Landsat Imagery Mosaics and TASVEG related data.

## **National mortgage form**

On 31 March 2018, in accordance with section 169A of the *Land Titles Act 1980*, a mortgage form based on the National Mortgage Form specifications was made an approved form by the Recorder of Titles. This form will eventually replace all other mortgage forms and be used in both paper and electronic environments.

## **Dealings lodged in the Land Titles Office**

During 2017-18, 85 794 dealings were lodged in the Land Titles Office, a 2 per cent increase on the number lodged in the previous year. During 2017-18, 20 023 transfers were lodged, representing a 3.3 per cent increase on the previous year.

# **Performance Information for 2017-18**

## **Quality of Tasmania's land survey and valuation services**

### ***Land surveys***

Under the *Surveyors Act 2002*, the Surveyor General may issue directions regarding the technical specifications and standards to be observed in the conduct of surveys. This indicator assesses how well surveys undertaken in Tasmania comply with these standards.

Table 3: Complying surveys lodged

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Complying surveys lodged <sup>1</sup>	%	91	95	96	93	93

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure was introduced in 2015-16 following revisions to the *Surveyors Act 2002* and *Surveyors Regulations 2014* that enabled the Surveyor General to implement a targeted audit program.

### Valuation services

The Valuer-General is responsible for the standard and control of all statutory valuations in the State. This indicator assesses the quality and consistency of valuations completed.

Table 4: Valuation notices

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Objections resulting in an amended valuation <sup>1</sup>	%	0.22	0.06	0.12	<2.00	<2.00

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure represents the percentage of total valuation notices issued in a financial year that have an amended valuation following the lodgement of an objection. It reflects the quality and consistency of valuations completed.

### Efficiency of land registration processes

This indicator measures the timeliness of the registration process for sealed plans for new subdivisions lodged under the Early Issue Scheme. The Scheme is designed to support a fast turnaround for the registration process for developers.

Table 5: Registration of sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme registered within 10 working days of lodgement of the original plan <sup>1</sup>	%	84	87	83	80	80

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania.

Note:

1. Sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme are examined before plans not lodged under that Scheme.



## Accessibility of quality land information to support decision-making

### ***Number of land-related datasets available***

The LIST refers to the Land Information System Tasmania, which is a whole-of-government online infrastructure that helps Tasmanians find and use information about land and property in Tasmania.

Services provided through the LIST can be broadly divided into two main areas:

- online access (after payment of a fee) to title and property documents and data held by the Location Services Branch, Office of the Valuer-General and the Land Titles Office; and
- online access (largely free of charge) to a range of spatial information, including topographical data, natural resource data, roads and community facilities, cadastre or property boundaries, emergency services, survey control points and nomenclature.

This indicator measures how many land-related (spatial) datasets are available through the LIST, and the level of use of the LIST as a source of land information.

Table 6: Number of land-related datasets available

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Number of land-related datasets available via the LIST <sup>1</sup>	No of datasets	1 201	1 620	1 939 <sup>2</sup>	1 600	2 100
Number of land-related datasets available under open data provisions <sup>3</sup>	No of datasets	61	73	86	75	140

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure reflects the number of layers available via LISTmap and includes layers secured and accessible by specific approved clients such as emergency service organisations.
2. Operational responses to biosecurity incidents, integration of layers from ABS and other government data projects have resulted in a large increase to the available LISTmap layers.
3. Open data refers to data that is easily discoverable and usable by anyone, under the least restrictive and easy-to-understand use conditions. Land Tasmania wherever possible will also release such data at no cost in many formats via the LIST infrastructure.

### ***Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST***

The LIST is widely used and relied upon within all tiers of government, industry and the general public. It is fundamental to the operations of land and property-related sectors including lawyers and solicitors, banking and finance, real estate, planning, valuers and surveyors. These measures capture use through the traditional web interface method and the new and emerging computer-to-computer transaction method of 'web services'.

The LIST, via its web services, is now able to allow other business' (government and/or private) computer systems, PCs, laptops and mobile devices to connect directly to the same data that underpins the LIST website and its many components.

Table 7: Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST web service <sup>1</sup>	No of requests (million)	457	745	856	650	840
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST website <sup>2</sup>	No of sessions (million)	1.75	1.96	2.1	1.95	2.3

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure captures the volume of client transactions/requests to the LIST web services <https://services.thelist.tas.gov.au>.
2. This measure captures the volume of client web sessions (i.e. number of times they access the LIST website [www.thelist.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelist.tas.gov.au) and its components) using standard web browsers.

## Output Group 2: Primary Industries

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Services to support delivery of this Output Group are provided by two areas within the Department: AgriGrowth Tasmania (AGT) and the Water and Marine Resources Division (WMR) – Marine Resources group.

AGT provides leadership in agricultural policy development and implementation, focusing on maximising the potential of agriculture as a key growth sector in Tasmania. AGT provides professional and informed advice and information to government on key issues and projects. It manages the regulation and licensing of regulated crops, including hemp and poppies, and provides game and browsing animal management services and advice to support farmers and hunters to manage wildlife that interact with agricultural pursuits. It also works closely with the University of Tasmania's Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA) to ensure that the research, development, extension and education services provided by TIA are aligned with government policy outcomes.

The Marine Resources group supports the orderly and sustainable development of Tasmania's marine farming industry in accordance with the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995* and *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*. It develops and implements management policies and plans to support the sustainable development of Tasmania's wild marine fisheries for both the commercial and recreational sectors. It contributes to services that include advice and direction for the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement with the University of Tasmania's Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) to deliver marine farming and fisheries research that underpins the development of fisheries and marine farming.

Output Group 2 services contributed to the achievement of a number of the Department's objectives, in particular:

- *Cultivate prosperity in Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors.*
- *Facilitate the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources.*

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### **Agri-Food Plan 2016-18 and agenda for 2018-2023**

For most of 2017-18, the direction for AgriGrowth Tasmania was set by Tasmania's *Sustainable Agri-Food Plan 2016-2018*. In September 2017, AGT published an Update that reported on the progress of the original initiatives in the plan, as well as a number of additional ones since its launch.

After the return of the Government in March 2018, a revised and expanded agricultural agenda was set out and its initiatives were embodied in the 2018-19 Budget. From March, AGT was heavily focused on implementing the new agenda. Core initiatives include a package of eight industry development programs worth more than \$4.5 million, as well as increased grants to key rural community organisations, and the appointment of two new AgriGrowth Liaison Officers to be located in the north of the State.

## **Tasmanian Agri-Food Scorecard**

The overall progress of the Tasmanian primary industries sector has been tracked for more than a decade in annual editions of the Tasmanian Agri-Food Scorecard. The 2015-16 edition was launched by AGT in October 2017, incorporating some significant changes and presenting a fuller and more detailed picture. This edition revealed that for the first time the processed food value of Tasmanian produce passed \$4 billion a year.

## **White Paper on research, development and extension (RD&E)**

AGT led development of the White Paper *Growing Tasmanian Agriculture. Research, Development and Extension for 2050*, released in November 2017 following widespread consultation, to set out the Government's future direction for investment in agricultural RD&E. The White Paper provides a framework to achieve the productivity gains required to grow the value of agriculture to \$10 billion by 2050. Key initiatives include investment strategies to prioritise RD&E activities; increasing our RD&E capacity in biosecurity risk; and a pilot Agricultural Graduate / Internship Partnership Program.

The Government has increased its contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture to \$28 million over five years to support implementation of the White Paper, and committed an additional investment of \$7 million to modernise Crown and TIA research assets. AGT continued to administer the funds and provide policy support for the Government's role in the partnership.

## **Strategic Industry Partnerships Program**

An important initiative of the 2017-18 State Budget was the commitment of \$1.2 million over four years for a Strategic Industry Partnerships Program (SIPP) to co-invest with industry peak bodies and organisations in supporting growth and prosperity across the Tasmanian agri-food sector.

Initial priorities for the program, developed and administered by AGT, included promoting Tasmanian agriculture and food, dairy industry strategic development, wine quality and growth, rural business support, innovative farming practices and seafood industry collaboration. AGT allocated funding totalling \$308 500 for payment in 2017-18, to deliver projects designed to provide long-term growth and sustainability.

## **Collaborative agricultural research, development and extension (RD&E): Pastures Project**

The Pastures and Livestock Productivity Project is a three-year, \$648 000 project with funding from the State (\$340 000), Commonwealth (\$158 000) and TIA (\$150 000). It aims to address the productivity issues in the red meat industry caused by the suboptimal botanical composition of many Tasmanian pastures. AGT has led and administered the project. Phase one seeks to develop an understanding of producers' knowledge of pastures and barriers to better management. In the second and third years, the project will develop and deliver an extension program to help producers to understand and adopt pasture management technologies.

## **Red meat industry review**

AGT worked closely with the Department of State Growth on a review of the industry after the closure of major meat processor JBS's 'smalls' line at its plant at Longford, leaving producers with only one export-accredited processor in Tasmania (Tasmanian Quality Meats).

AGT convened two industry roundtable sessions in November 2017 and is responsible for implementation of industry development initiatives, including \$1 million over four years to work with farmers and processors to increase trade, marketing, value and sales of Tasmanian red meat, building on the roundtable outcomes.

## **Queensland fruit fly response**

The Government's response to the incursion of Queensland fruit fly is reported elsewhere in this Annual Report. However, because of its impacts on the horticultural sector, AGT played a significant role from the beginning. As well as providing staff for industry liaison and other roles, AGT took the lead in developing the various assistance programs and supported their implementation by managing the claims process. The result was that, from the end of January to the end of June, AGT was providing a substantial proportion of its staff to the response, and reprioritised its other activities to do so.

## **Management of browsing wildlife**

In March 2018, management of browsing wildlife was transferred to AGT along with a mandate to form the Tasmanian Game Council as an advisory body to the Minister. This resulted in the formation of Game Services Tasmania and implementation of a selection process to identify potential members of the Tasmanian Game Council.

## **Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System**

In the 2016-17 budget, the Government committed \$1.2 million over two years for the ongoing development of the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System (FILMS) to deliver essential maintenance and new functionality.

The proposal included a catch & effort module and an online electronic portal to facilitate the receipt of electronic documents. The catch & effort module (Tableau Server) has been delivered. A prototype of the online portal (FishNet) was developed to a generic point before being put on hold to enable planning to be undertaken for an additional \$5 million investment provided for in the 2018-19 budget.

A graduate Licensing and Fisheries Monitoring Officer was engaged to provide project and testing support, and a business analyst and a lead developer were engaged to deliver the prototype for the online portal.

## **Developmental fisheries**

Implementation of the Developmental Fisheries Policy through the assessment of applications and management of permits has been ongoing. Thirty-nine applications have been received from proponents for permits to undertake developmental fishing. Of these applications, 15 have been approved either in full or in part by the Minister and 15 permits issued. Of the 15 permits issued, there are two active Australian Sardines permits. These permits operate within a comprehensive developmental fishery framework for sardines.

A graduate Fisheries Management Officer was employed in 2017-18 to help implement the Policy.

## **Fishery management plans**

A management plan was developed for the first time for the marine plant fishery. This fishery is focused on harvesting cast bull kelp, cast sea grass, *Undaria pinnatifida* (an introduced brown algae) and other introduced seaweed species. The fishery consists of about 80 licence holders and is valued at approximately \$3 million annually.

The management plan, which was introduced in September 2017, consolidated the existing arrangements for marine plant harvesting and provides some certainty for the industry. It also delivers key improvements, including the introduction of a fee structure that allows recovery of management costs and improved management tools, such as log book and catch returns.

## **Rock lobster fishery biotoxin management**

A significant harmful algal bloom resulted in the closure of parts of the east coast rock lobster fishery for an extended period from June 2017 to February 2018. Implementation of the Rock Lobster Biotoxin Plan and Decision Protocol and communication strategy was a key activity for the Wild Fisheries Management Branch during the period.

The Department also worked closely with researchers and industry to progress a research project to develop a rapid test kit for the detection of toxins in lobsters. This three-year project is funded by Southern Rocklobster Limited and the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation.

## **Rock lobster translocation**

A cross-sectoral committee oversees the translocation of rock lobster from slow-growing, deep water areas in the south-west of Tasmania to faster-growth, inshore, east-coast areas. The committee comprises the Department, IMAS, the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fisherman's Association and the Tasmanian Association for Recreational Fishing (TARFish).

The three-year program concluded in March 2018. A total of 145,000 lobsters were translocated from the south-west to a variety of sites from St Helens to the Tasman Peninsular. This program has now received funding for a further four years.

## **Rock lobster fishery management and stock rebuilding**

Rebuilding depleted stocks of southern rock lobster in accordance with the East Coast Stock Rebuilding Strategy has been a key focus for the Marine Resources group in recent years. Implementation of management measures in the rock lobster harvest strategy has delivered very encouraging signs of stock rebuilding in many areas around the State, with statewide stocks set to increase to greater than 25 per cent of the unfished virgin biomass in the medium term (by 2026).

## **Sustainable growth for the salmon industry**

The Department delivered the Sustainable Industry Growth Plan for the Salmon Industry and started to implement the Plan, including the zero-tolerance approach to marine debris and bringing together the three salmonid farming operators in Macquarie Harbour to resolve differing approaches to management of the harbour.

The *Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Act 2017* commenced in December 2017. The *Marine Farming Planning Regulations 2016* were amended to strengthen penalties for major non-compliance and prescribe additional offences for which an infringement notice may be issued.

In the Storm Bay region, company-specific draft marine farming development plans and accompanying environmental impact statements were finalised and released for public comment. The Marine Farming Planning Review Panel conducted public hearings in relation to the development proposals.

The Department also progressed the scoping of a biogeochemical modelling project to underpin future industry planning and ongoing environmental management of the finfish industry in the south-east of the State.

Permits for environmental monitoring of areas with potential for future salmonid farming developments were granted. The permits were provided to the three main salmon farming companies to enable them to undertake preliminary work to establish whether there are suitable locations within the permit areas for the possible future marine farming of salmon. The permits were for the far north-west of Tasmania, Cape Connella and east of South Bruny Island, and off the east coast of King Island.

## Performance Information for 2017-18

### Value of primary industries sector

#### ***Gross value of agricultural and fish production***

This measure provides an estimated annual value of Tasmanian wild fisheries, marine farming and agriculture. It is one of several benchmarks designed to measure the strength of the State's primary industries. The Department has lead agency responsibility for this benchmark.

Table 8: Gross value of agriculture and fish production

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Wild fisheries <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	180.7	175.9	193.3	175	175
Aquaculture	\$ million	730.7	760.7	869	762	863.7
Agriculture <sup>2</sup>	\$ million	1 484.9	1 469.7	na	1 587	1 681

Source: DPIPWE AGT and WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Targets for this measure are based on the total allowable commercial catches, set for the relevant licensing years, which do not coincide with financial years. Similarly, actuals relate to the licensing year ending in the relevant financial year. The higher than expected Actual value for 2017-18 is driven almost entirely by beach prices for southern rock lobster and abalone that were significantly higher than in previous years
2. This measure includes food and non-food agricultural production. The 2017-18 actual figures are not yet available. The targets assume a growth rate from 2012-13 that results in the gross value reaching \$10 billion by 2050, consistent with the Tasmanian Government's AgriVision 2050 target.

#### ***Food production value added***

Employment in rural areas, as well as Tasmania's economic growth and reputation for high-quality food products, can be enhanced by processing and packaging occurring in Tasmania rather than interstate or overseas. This measure is the value of Tasmanian food and

beverages after packing and processing. It is an indicator of the value added in Tasmania by businesses engaged along the food production chain.

Table 9: Food production value added

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Food production value added <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	4 078.7	4 003.1	na	4 350	4 600

Source: DPIPWE / ABS records.

Note:

1. This measure is reported in the *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*, which is published by the Department. It is calculated from data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), DPIPWE, primary producers, industry bodies and major food processors. The 2015-16 figure has been revised since the 2017 Annual Report to reflect updated data. The 2016-17 value is preliminary and the 2017-18 value is not yet available.

### Value of exports of food, agriculture and fisheries

This indicator reports on the value of overseas and interstate food agriculture and fisheries exports, which is derived from ABS overseas export data and incorporates red meat, dairy, seafood, and fruit and vegetables.

The interstate food trade information is the value of interstate sales of food produced in Tasmania as reported in the Department's *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard* publication. It covers the same food categories as the overseas exports performance measure.

Table 10: Exports of food agriculture and fisheries

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Overseas exports <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	686.8	603.9	na	680	700
Interstate food trade <sup>2</sup>	\$ million	2 498.6	2 455.4	na	2 700	2 800

Source: DPIPWE, ABS and *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*.

Notes:

1. This measure is sourced from ABS overseas export data and incorporates meat, dairy, fish, and fruit and vegetables. The process required to produce the data results in a delay in its availability. Targets assume conformity with long-term production trends and no significant change in the value of the Australian dollar. The 2016-17 value reflects a decline in exports from an extraordinarily high value the preceding year.
2. The net value of interstate trade is calculated by the Department and reported in the *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*. It is the residual value of food production value added after overseas exports and Tasmanian consumption are accounted for. The process required to produce the data results in a delay in its availability. The 2015-16 figure has been revised up since the 2017 Annual Report to reflect updated data. The 2016-17 value is preliminary and the 2017-18 value is not yet available.

### Actual catch by fishery

This indicator provides information about the actual catch by fishery. It provides a broad guide to the production of each fishery and contributes to an understanding of the impacts of management plans and practices.



Table 11: Actual catch by fishery

Performance Measure <sup>1&amp;2</sup>	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Abalone	Tonnes	1 738.8	1 641 .1	1 472.8	1 640	1 334
Giant crab	Tonnes	24.12	25.5	20.1	25	25
Rock lobster	Tonnes	1 137.8	1 038.1	1 146.7	1 075	1 051
Sea urchin <sup>3</sup>	Tonnes	76.9	78.1	275.7	77	285
Mackerel & Redbait <sup>4</sup>	Tonnes	1.2	2.8	5.4	2	5
Periwinkle	Tonnes	31.5	37.1	45.2	36	40
Banded morwong	Tonnes	32.83	31.2	29.8	31	31

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Fishery catch data is provided here for information only. It is not included in DPIPWE's performance measures published in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Vol. 1.
2. The figures presented here are for the financial year and have been adjusted from the licensing year figures (apart from the jack mackerel fishery, the licensing year does not correspond with the financial year). The targets are established from the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) for the last completed licensing year that falls during the financial year, along with other information and data.
3. Two species of sea urchin are harvested commercially in Tasmania – *Heliocidaris* and *Centrostephanus*. The significant jump in the volume of sea urchins harvested has arisen as a result of an overall growth in demand for sea urchin roe, together with a significant expansion of the *Centrostephanus* fishery due to the Government's provision of a subsidy that aimed to help establish a fishery to assist with management of this invasive marine pest.
4. The mackerel TACC combines three separate species TACCs.

## Level of marine farming production

The marine farming industry is regulated by the Department under the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*, the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995* and the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*. The WMR Division prepares reviews, and it modifies and amends marine farming development plans for marine farming areas around the State that support the development of this industry. Marine farming operations are licensed to ensure the operations are sustainable.

Table 12: Level of marine farm production

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual <sup>1</sup>	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Salmonid	Tonnes	54 772	51 298	60 048	54 000	62 000
Mussels	Tonnes	575	729	592	870	592
Abalone	Tonnes	81	87	98	95	101
Pacific oysters <sup>2</sup>	Dozens	2 623	2 832	2 523	2 623	2 523

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

- The 2017-18 Actual figures are estimates only, as end-of-financial-year figures are yet to be finalised.

### Efficiency of fishers' licensing processes

All commercial fishing must be conducted under a licence, and a licence is required for recreational fishing for a number of species. This measure assesses how timely the processes are for the issuing of licences, which, for the commercial sector, is important for the operation of profitable businesses.

Table 13: Fishers' licensing transaction times

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Fishers' licensing transaction times	% completed in three days	97	97	85 <sup>1</sup>	95	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

- Licensing software was enhanced in 2017-18 to enable detection of commercial fishery over-catch. An increase in workflow as a consequence of more robust detection technology has initially resulted in an overall increase in transaction times.

### External funds leveraged from government investment in primary industries research

#### *External funds received by TIA*

The Department entered a Joint Venture Agreement with the University of Tasmania in 1996 for TIA to provide research, development and extension services. This agreement has been periodically reviewed and revised, a process underway again and expected to be completed in late 2018. The agreement has contributed to the growth of a strong agricultural institute able to attract Australian Government, corporate, foundation and industry funding.

The Department's Secretary chairs the TIA Board and AGT provides advice and direction to ensure that TIA's services align with the Government's priorities. This indicator identifies the level of Australian Government and other external funding attracted by TIA.

Table 14: External funds received by TIA

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
External funds received by TIA <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	8.2	7.06	8.5	8.0	8.0

Source: TIA.

Note:

1. This measure excludes the contribution by the University of Tasmania. It is only one measure of the success of the Joint Venture Agreement with TIA. The *TIA Strategic Plan* identifies the priorities for the Institute, including supporting the Government's plan to increase the contribution of agriculture to the Tasmanian economy. For every dollar of government funding invested in TIA, the Institute has been able to attract about two dollars of external funding.

### **External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI)**

In January 2011, the Department entered into the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement (SMRCA) with the University of Tasmania to undertake marine farming, fisheries and coastal marine research under the auspices of IMAS. The SMRCA has created a strong research institute able to attract Australian Government and industry funding through its delivery of industry-relevant, internationally-recognised research. The SMRCA is supported by an Advisory Committee chaired by the Department.

The Department is represented on the IMAS Board. The Output provides advice and direction to ensure the continued relevance and uptake of IMAS research by Tasmanian industry.

Table 15: External funds received by IMAS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI) <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	7.6	4.13 <sup>2</sup>	4.61	3.5	3.5

Source: IMAS and former TAFI records.

Notes:

1. The funds received by the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement (IMAS-SMRCA) are calculated on a calendar year; for example, 2015-16 refers to the total amount of funds received during the 2015 calendar year. These measures exclude the contribution by the University of Tasmania.
2. The reduction in 2016-17 resulted from the early withdrawal of the commercial partner's funding in the Rock Lobster Aquaculture Hub. IMAS is currently seeking replacement funding from prospective partners. The reduction in leverage has no significant implications for the major commercial or recreational fisheries in Tasmania.

The leverage of State Government funds is one of over 40 performance measures for the IMAS-SMRCA. Forward targets are based on prior performance and a target return of \$1.50 in external funding for every \$1.00 of SMRCA funds invested (this includes \$1.8 million of fishery assessment investment that is not available for leverage). IMAS has internally reorganised itself into three research centres plus the SMRCA program. Following from this there have been further refinements in the reporting of an individual centre's respective research portfolio. This shifted research that did not relate to Tasmania or to fisheries and aquaculture out of the SMRCA and into other IMAS centres. This is considered to be a more accurate accounting of

the research leveraged under the SMRCA agreement, which has a core strategic objective to provide research on Tasmanian marine resources.

### Accessibility of information to support farmers to run their businesses

The Department established the FarmPoint web portal in 2007 to facilitate greater interaction between farmers and government, and to provide easy access to information required by farmers to run their businesses.

Table 16: FarmPoint information

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Links to external websites provided via FarmPoint	No	760	760	507	760	760
Level of public use of FarmPoint <sup>1</sup>	Pages '000	75	56	48	55	55

Source: DPIPWE records and Google Analytics.

Note:

1. The 2016-17 and 2017-18 actual figures show declines in page hits from the previous years, but this is unlikely to reflect an actual decline in the use of FarmPoint information. There is now considerable overlap in content between the DPIPWE website and the FarmPoint site, and there is data to indicate that hits on the equivalent DPIPWE pages have risen while hits on FarmPoint have fallen. A redesign of FarmPoint scheduled to begin in 2018-19 will make the targets largely irrelevant and new metrics are likely to be needed.

In the 2018-19 Budget, \$50 000 has been allocated to completely redesign the FarmPoint website over 2018-19 and 2019-20. The redesign will connect the site with contemporary social media platforms, so it becomes the e-contact point for those primary producers who prefer smart-phone and easy access to DPIPWE's extensive information services. The management of the FarmPoint website is currently in a transitional phase.

### Supervision of poppy and hemp crops

#### *Poppies*

The responsibility for the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB) transferred from the Attorney-General (Department of Justice) to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water on 7 March 2016. Therefore, the Department now regulates agricultural crops, including commercial poppy cultivation and grower compliance.

Table 17: Poppy Advisory Control Board costs

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Cost of Poppy Advisory Control Board per poppy licence issued <sup>1</sup>	\$	857	1 021	1 062	1 037	1 229

Source: DPIPWE and State Growth records.

Note:

1. The increase in 2016-17 is primarily the result of a reduction in the number of licences issued to grow poppies in Tasmania in response to reduced global demand. The cost of the PACB is more or less a fixed cost and is borne by Government.

Under section 59L of the *Poisons Act 1971*, PACB is to prepare its own annual report further detailing its operations for the year. The report is appended in the pages below.

### ***Industrial hemp***

The cultivation of industrial hemp is regulated by the Department under the *Industrial Hemp Act 2015*. In 2017-18:

- of the 58 industrial hemp licences to grow, 35 were active totalling 464 hectares; and
- 70 inspections of these crops were conducted.

In April 2017, the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation agreed to allow low-THC hemp to be sold as a food. This change came into force on 12 November 2017, which opened up a market for Tasmanian industrial hemp producers.

In 2017-18, the number of active growers increased by 67 per cent (to 35 from 21 in 2016-17). The area committed to industrial hemp increased by 61 per cent to 464 hectares, compared to 288 hectares the previous year.

The 2018-19 Budget included an allocation of \$150 000 over three years to support the Hemp Association of Tasmania with grower communications, product development and branding to support growth in the industrial hemp industry.

### **Support for GMO moratorium**

Before the introduction of Tasmania's GMO (genetically modified organisms) moratorium, field trials of GM canola were undertaken at 57 sites in the late 1990s and in the year 2000. After the introduction of the moratorium, permits were issued under the *Genetically Modified Organisms Act 2005* for each of the trial sites to be managed towards eradication of GM canola.

An audit program was implemented to monitor compliance with the permits and to assess the sites for release from management. Sites can be signed off and released from management when evidence from the audits indicates the seed bank is exhausted. This indicator assesses the progress in remediating the former trial sites.

Table 18: Remediation of former GM canola trial sites

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Former GM canola sites remediated – cumulative <sup>1</sup>	No	4	4	4	4	4
Former GM canola sites with substantial progress towards remediation – cumulative <sup>2</sup>	No	6	6	na	6	na

Source: DPIPWE AgriGrowth records.

Notes:

1. An audit program was implemented to monitor compliance with the permits and assess the sites for release from management under permit. Remediated sites are those that have been released, as monitoring evidence suggested that each could be considered clear of canola. Figures are cumulative, ie the total number of remediated sites at the end of the financial year. After nearly 20 years in operation, a review of the process for site remediation is underway.
2. All GM canola trial sites have been regularly audited in 2017-18 and no volunteer GM canola plants have been detected. The review of the audit program (see Note 1 and below) will lead to development of more appropriate and useful performance measures to apply from 2018-19.

Under the current program, substantial progress towards remediation requires demonstration that there has been no germination after two soil disturbances within 12 months and at least six months apart. This has proven inconsistent with contemporary farming practices.

After nearly 20 years in operation, a review of the audit program is underway. This will lead to the development of more appropriate and useful performance measures to apply from 2018-19.

The review will not alter or impact on Government policy on GMOs in Tasmania and will align with the existing *Tasmanian Gene Technology Policy 2014-2019* and *Tasmanian Gene Technology Guidelines*.

# Poppy Advisory and Control Board Annual Report 2017-18

The Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB)'s role in the regulation of the Tasmanian poppy industry is to:

- oversee security matters for Tasmanian poppy crops, including the destruction of non-authorized crops;
- receive and determine production estimates for the contract growing and harvesting of poppy material;
- license poppy growers and advise the Minister for Health on research applications;
- advise on matters relating to the cultivation, production and transport of poppies and poppy material;
- collect and collate relevant statistical information and reports; and
- liaise with the Australian Government to fulfil Australia's obligations under the international drug conventions (including the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs).

The narcotic content of poppies means that strict controls are maintained over all aspects of growing through to processing. PACB field officers regularly patrol, inspect and monitor crops to ensure that security requirements such as fencing and signage are met.

In October 2016, PACB membership was broadened to include industry representation and agricultural expertise. The Australian Government representative now has the status of observer rather than full membership. This reflects existing practice so that an Australian Government official is not subject to the direction of a state.

The PACB comprises:

- two people appointed by the Minister, one as the chair;
- the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Public Health Act 1997* or a person nominated by the Secretary;
- the Commissioner of Police or a person nominated by the Commissioner;
- the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania) Act 1994* or a person nominated by the Secretary; and
- the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995* or a person nominated by the Secretary.

The Secretary of the Australian Government Department responsible for granting licences to manufacture drugs under Part II of the *Narcotic Drugs Act 1967* (Commonwealth), or a person nominated by the Secretary, attends as observer.

At 30 June 2018, PACB consisted of:

- Michael Stevens, Chair;
- Mel Rae, independent member;
- Peter Boyles, representing the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Public Health Act 1997*;
- Detective Inspector Colin Riley, representing the Commissioner of Police;
- Mark Sayer, representing the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania) Act 1994*;
- Carole Rodger, representing the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995*; and
- Darren Jones, Australian Government observer.

## Summary of PACB activities in 2017-18

### Poppy crops

For the reporting period, the PACB:

- approved the planting of 16 864 hectares of poppy crop; and
- issued 450 licences to growers of poppy crops, of which 387 were active in 2017-18.

The number of approved hectares for planting decreased slightly compared to the previous year.

The table below compares the number of licences issued over the past five financial years.

Table 19: Poppy grower licences issued

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of poppy grower licences issued <sup>1</sup>	913	784	653	511	450

Note:

1. The reduction in licences issued over time is attributable to increasing global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand.



The table below compares field officer activity over the past five financial years.

Table 20: Field Officer activity

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of inspections of poppy crops	11 890	7 913	9 698	5 131	3 755 <sup>1</sup>
Number of poppy regrowth (unlicensed) areas	13	38	62	47	16
Number of interferences	21	7	10	28	14
Number of capsules stolen	3 923	331	516	12 239	1 430

Note:

1. The number of inspections in 2017-18 is low in comparison to previous years. This is attributable to a change in reporting process whereby the total number of inspections is now derived from the total number of site visits as opposed to the total number of inspection activities undertaken at a site.

The table below provides costs associated with supervising and protecting poppy crops and hectares harvested over the past five financial years.

Table 21: Costs and hectares of poppies harvested

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Cost per licence issued <sup>1</sup>	\$515	\$687	\$857	\$1021	1 062
Hectares harvested <sup>2</sup>	21 428	20 631	13 224	8 133	11 949
Total expenditure	\$470 359	\$538 450	\$469 799	\$521 719 <sup>1</sup>	478 059

Notes:

1. The increase in cost per licence issued over time is primarily the result of a reduction in the number of licences issued to grow poppies in Tasmania in response to reduced global demand. The cost of the PACB is more or less a fixed cost and is borne by Government.
2. The reduction in hectares harvested over time is attributable to increasing global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand, as well as recent increases in yield from changed farming and manufacturing processes. Hectares harvested in 2017-18 were much less than the number of hectares approved for planting due to the number of hectares sown being less than those approved.

## Poppy regulation reforms

In October 2016, the Government introduced amendments to the *Poisons Act 1971* to support the continued role of PACB and modernise poppy industry regulation. Implementation of the reforms is now largely complete, and monitoring and stakeholder engagement is ongoing to ensure the reforms achieve their goal of simplifying regulation of the industry.

The PACB continues to play a critical role in maintaining local expertise and best practice.

## **Industry developments**

In March 2018, the PACB Chair attended the meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Commission supervises the application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The main objective of the meeting is to examine the issues affecting supply and demand and the stockpiling of opiate raw materials. The target is for the annual supply of opiate materials to equate to the annual demand plus a stockpile of approximately 12 months.

In 2017-18, downward pressure on world production, including in Tasmania, continued due to global stockpiles of opiate raw materials (beyond the 12-month buffer) being slow to reduce, as well as due to changes to legislation in the United States of America which have seen a marked reduction in the prescription of pain medication.

## **Agreement on licit opiate cultivation and production**

In 1971, the Australian Government restricted the growing of poppies (*Papaver somniferum*) to Tasmania for matters of security.

In August 2014, the Australian Government conditionally agreed to the geographical expansion of licit opium poppy cultivation outside Tasmania. With support from the Tasmanian Government, the Australian Commonwealth led the development of the Agreement on Licit Opiate Cultivation and Production between the Commonwealth, states and territories. The Agreement clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of all parties as well as seeking to protect the strong reputation Australia's largely Tasmania-based poppy industry has for safety, security and reliability of supply.

In 2017-18 the Agreement was completed, and all states and territories are now signatories to the Agreement. To date, interstate expansion has been limited and has had minimal impact on Tasmania's poppy production.

## **Support for the poppy industry**

The Department is mindful of maintaining the poppy industry's competitiveness in the current operating environment and continues to provide ongoing funding to support the industry.

During 2017-18 the Department provided ongoing funding:

- to Poppy Growers Tasmania, through AgriGrowth Tasmania's Strategic Industry Partnerships Program, to support it to deliver industry forums in 2017-18 and into the future; and
- for two collaborative research and development projects, in response to downy mildew disease in poppies.

## Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

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Services under Output Group 3 are provided by the Natural and Cultural Heritage (NCH) Division and the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTBG).

NCH supports the sustainable use and conservation of Tasmania's natural and cultural heritage and land resources. The Division consists of two cultural heritage branches: Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and Heritage Tasmania, and three natural heritage branches: Natural Values Conservation, Policy and Conservation Advice, and Wildlife Management.

NCH provides advice, information and services on the management and conservation of Aboriginal, historic and natural values. It works collaboratively with a range of stakeholders and partners, including private landholders, land and site managers, regional natural resource management (NRM) groups, industry, other government agencies, advisory committees, local planning authorities and the Australian Government.

The Division contributes to the State's planning processes through policies, programs and regulatory activities. NCH contributes to a number of the Department's objectives and takes a lead role in the achievement of the objective: *Protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage*. It also supports the statutory work of the Aboriginal Heritage Council, Tasmanian Heritage Council and the Scientific Advisory Committee.

The 14-hectare RTBG was established in 1818 on its current site in the Queens Domain, Hobart. It is the only botanic gardens in Tasmania providing an important botanical, horticultural, educational, cultural and interpretation resource to the State. It houses the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, which has become the cornerstone of the Botanical Gardens conservation strategy.

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### Natural Heritage

#### **Wombat mange**

A decline in wombat numbers in the west Tamar region has been attributed to an outbreak of sarcoptic mange – a skin infection that is caused by a burrowing parasitic mite. In response, NCH undertook a review of wombat population numbers and assessed the prevalence of mange in the west Tamar and other areas of the State. NCH also distributed funding, provided by the Government, to community groups to treat mange in wild wombats, and supported the investigation of a new treatment option by the University of Tasmania.

Continued systematic spotlight monitoring of wombats for the past 30 years has confirmed that, with the exception of the localised decline in numbers in the west Tamar, regionally and across all survey areas, wombat numbers have been stable or increasing. Widespread surveys to specifically assess the prevalence of mange have revealed large populations of healthy wombats, with an average prevalence of mange-affected wombats being about one per cent.

## **Enterprise suitability mapping**

During the period, the 20 existing Enterprise Suitability Maps available through LISTmap were updated to include new soil and climate data. The resolution of the maps has been improved from 80 metres to 30 metres to depict more nuances in the landscape. In parallel, new vulnerable soil layers for salinity, sodicity, erosion (wind and water) and poor drainage are now also available through LISTmap, with links to fact sheets on managing vulnerable soils under irrigation.

Through the stakeholder engagement process, 16 new crops have been identified for mapping. These are in various stages of preparation and include perennial grasses, legumes, seed crops, tree species and fodder crops.

## **Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area – research and monitoring**

In 2017-18, NCH achieved significant progress on a range of TWWHA research and monitoring projects. The aim of these projects is to improve knowledge and understanding of the TWWHA, its natural values and threats, to enable effective conservation planning and management. Key areas where significant progress was achieved this year include:

- the completion of a report that reviews the natural values in the 172 276 ha of land that was added to the TWWHA in 2013;
- mapping and reporting on the distribution and significance of tall trees and tall forests;
- improved mapping of pencil pine-dominated communities, which has greatly improved our knowledge of these fire-killed high conservation value communities;
- monitoring of wildlife disease in the TWWHA, including detection of populations of devils that were free of facial tumour disease, and also assessment of the prevalence of mange in wombats and beak and feather disease in orange-bellied parrots;
- monitoring of climate change impacts in shallow freshwater wetlands on the Central Plateau as well as impacts of climate change on priority vegetation;
- continued monitoring of impacts on burnt soils, pencil pines, sphagnum bogs, cushion plants, invertebrates and mammals – and their recovery, following the Lake MacKenzie fires;
- ongoing monitoring and improved understanding of the effects of burning and wildfire on biodiversity, including buttongrass moorlands, montane grasslands and invertebrates, including the rare and endemic Hickman's marsh shrimp;
- progressing the development of a biosecurity overlay to provide a spatial layer that informs managers of the biosecurity prescriptions pertinent to a site; and
- improved mapping and documentation of geodiversity, including new geosites listed on the Natural Values Atlas geoconservation layer and establishment of systems for monitoring coastal erosion on six major oceanic beaches.

## **The Save the Tasmanian Devil Program**

A major focus of the program in 2017-18 has been on wild devil recovery, which aims to supplement wild devil populations depleted through devil facial tumour disease (DFTD) with translocated healthy, genetically diverse devils. The wild devil population on Maria Island has reached its capacity and is now providing a source of healthy devils for these translocations.

All animals targeted for translocation are vaccinated against DFTD as part of the Menzies Institute for Medical Research vaccination trial. In June 2018, the fourth such translocation of 26 healthy devils occurred at the Buckland Military Training Area.

Other priorities for the STDP in 2017-18 included the continuing development of measures designed to reduce the impact of roadkill on Tasmania's wildlife – including installation of virtual fencing and a two-year trial of a new 'Roadkill Tasmania' app. The 24/7 Tasmanian Devil Hotline was also maintained, with information collected used to guide the deployment of the virtual fences. The Tasmanian devil insurance population, held in Tasmanian facilities and zoos on the Australian mainland, continued to be maintained during the period.

### **The Orange-bellied Parrot (OBP) Program**

The 2017-18 breeding season saw 19 wild birds return to Melaleuca. To supplement this wild population, 23 captive-bred birds were released at Melaleuca in the spring of 2017, and 15 captive-bred juveniles were released in February 2018.

One of the highlights of the year with regard to captive-bred birds has been the successful incubation hatching of four birds and their hand-raising to fledgling stage – this is a first among OBP breeding institutions nationally. Overall, a total of 60 fledglings were produced at the Department's breeding facility.

Work on establishing a new \$2.5 million fit-for-purpose breeding facility for the orange-bellied parrot has begun. A site has been selected at Five Mile Beach, design and planning has progressed, and initial works have started for the build. Logistics planning has been undertaken for the move from the current facilities at Tarooma.

## **Historic Heritage**

### **Heritage Places Renewal Loan Scheme**

A major highlight of the 2017-18 year was the launch of the Government's \$10 million Heritage Places Renewal Loan Scheme. This initiative – operated by the Tasmanian Development and Resources Board, Office of the Coordinator General, Tasmanian Heritage Council and Heritage Tasmania – targets places entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

### **Tasmanian Heritage Register entries**

Heritage Tasmania completed a cadastral update of all Tasmanian Heritage Register entries and an architectural style, site groups and types glossary to enhance Register searchability. The Wrest Point Hotel Casino was permanently entered on the Register, recognising the role it has played in developing the tourism and hospitality industries.

Support was provided to the \$5.3 million visitor centre at Woolmers Estate, which the Government co-funded, and the redevelopment of the CH Smith site in Launceston.

## Aboriginal Heritage

### **Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975**

In June 2017, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*, which governs the protection and conservation of Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania, was amended and renamed the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act). The Act commenced on 16 August 2017. The amendments included removal of the 1876 cut-off date for what is considered Aboriginal heritage, introduction of scaled offences, removal of the 'ignorance defence', increased penalties, the establishment of a ministerial advisory council comprised of Aboriginal people and the requirement for a full review of the Act within three years.

### **Property search and dial before you dig**

Two new facilities and associated services have been established by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania – the Aboriginal Heritage Property Search website and the Dial Before You Dig referral service. These services provide the first step for land owners and managers to determine whether there is a need to seek further advice about the presence of Aboriginal relics in an area. The Department has also developed further information and assistance, which is available on the Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania website, to support protection and management of Aboriginal Heritage in Tasmania.

### **Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) – Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Values Project**

The Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Values (AACV) Project is a multi-year project under the TWWHA Management Plan 2016. The project, which began in 2016-17 and continued through the reporting period, aims to fulfil the Tasmanian and Australian governments' commitments to provide the World Heritage Committee with more detailed information on the Aboriginal cultural values of the TWWHA and their relationship to its Outstanding Universal Values.

The AACV Project includes the 'Aboriginal Heritage of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA): a literature review and synthesis report' and the 'Detailed Plan for a Comprehensive Cultural Assessment of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA)' as completed deliverables. The third and final component is the 'Cultural Values Assessment of the 2013 Extension Area of the TWWHA Project' which has started and is due for completion in December 2018.

## Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

### **Bicentenary**

The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTBG) celebrates its Bicentenary in 2018. To commemorate this significant milestone, there have been a number of infrastructure projects as well as a comprehensive calendar of activities, including a large '200 years' installation and a social media time-lapse project encouraging visitors to *#rtbg200*.

A highlight of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary was a visit on 10 April 2018 by HRH Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex KG GCMG to undertake the official bicentennial opening and launch the new Lily Pad decks. Over 2 100 people attended the event.

There has also been a focus on improving the visitor experience at the Gardens, with an announcement by the Premier in June 2017 committing to \$3.6 million in funding towards a major infrastructure project at the main gate. In December 2017, a Visitor Hub located at the main gate was opened.

### Branding and visitation

In 2017-18, the RTBG has undertaken a review of its brand and subsequently commissioned a research project that was completed in May 2018. The research provides data on the demographic profile of visitors to the Gardens and insights into the main drivers and patterns of visitation. This year the Gardens hosted a record 476 000 visitors.

## Performance Information for 2017-18

### Natural Heritage

#### Proportion of Tasmanian land reserved

This indicator aims to measure the percentage of land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes. It includes both private and public land.

NCH Division is one of several contributors to this performance measure. The Division's work to support the conservation activities of private landholders is an important input to this measure.

The proportion of Tasmanian land reserved has risen slightly since June 2017.

Table 22: Land protected by legislation or contract

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes <sup>1</sup>	%	50.1	50.3	50.4	50.3	50.4

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. The land protected by legislation or contract is based on the preliminary Tasmanian Reserve Estate layer, which is made up of current formal and private reserves and informal reserves from the best available data. The total land area of Tasmania used is 6.81 million hectares, based on the mean high-water mark. This includes Macquarie Island and other Tasmanian offshore islands. Only the terrestrial portion of reserves is reported on. The use of the preliminary Tasmanian Reserve Estate layer may result in slight variances in the annual figures quoted as they are subject to revision based on the final reserve data.

## Area of Tasmanian private land reserved for a nature conservation purpose

The Private Land Conservation Program provides landowners with access to voluntary conservation agreements that protect the natural values on their land. This indicator measures how much private land has been committed for conservation and demonstrates the level of interest from private landowners in conservation of natural values on their land and in the wider landscape.

As of 2016-17, the area of private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements exceeded 100 000 hectares, representing a major milestone for private land conservation in Tasmania, and has increased again this year.

An additional 60 000 ha of private land is managed under non-binding conservation agreements through the Department's *Land for Wildlife* and *Gardens for Wildlife* programs.

Table 23: Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements <sup>1</sup>	Hectares '000	99.2	107.4	108.8	110	109.7

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. Voluntary binding conservation agreements include both conservation covenants and management agreements, except for offset and compensation covenants. The measure represents the cumulative total for reservation.

## Accessibility of information to support natural resource management and development decisions

### Natural Values Atlas

The Natural Values Atlas (NVA) provides a web interface allowing access to authoritative and comprehensive natural values information (datasets). The NVA is a valuable resource available for government and non-government organisations, scientists, consultants, students, educators, travellers and nature enthusiasts. This indicator assesses the level of public use of the system.

Table 24: Level of use of the NVA

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Level of use of the NVA (page hits) <sup>1</sup>	'000	150.7	133.8	184.5	150	160

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. These are the number of page requests from the NVA website and the numbers fluctuate from year to year. Users access NVA data through other channels such as the LIST, the Threatened Species Link and the Atlas of Living Australia, which do not register as page hits on the NVA. For example, the Threatened Species Link, which generates its content from NVA data, has recorded a significant increase in requests (up from 19 180 in 2015-16 to 36 892 in 2016-17 and 41 712 in 2017-18). Also, there has been an upward trend in the use of NVA data



products (such as Natural Values Reports and data exports), which provide access to large volumes of data in one page hit rather than multiple hits.

### ***Threatened species listing statements***

Listing statements are one of a number of publications that provide information on threatened species management. They contain information on a species, its habitat, conservation status, threats and management requirements. The Division now prepares listing statements at the time a species is listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, and they are readily available to the public through the web-based decision support tool, the Threatened Species Link, on the DPIPWE website.

Table 25: Threatened species covered by a listing statement

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Percentage of threatened species covered by a listing statement <sup>1</sup>	%	45.8	45.9 <sup>2</sup>	45.9 <sup>2</sup>	48	46.5

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. This measure indicates the availability of information to support decisions about threatened species management and recovery. This measure includes approved Listing Statements and draft Listing Statements that await comment from the Threatened Species Scientific Advisory Committee and the Threatened Species Community Review Committee and final approval by the Secretary of the Department.
2. In 2017-18, the Department's Threatened Species Section focused on reviewing the existing publicly available information for threatened species, including listing statements, note sheets, recovery plans and Commonwealth Conservation Advices, to ensure they contained the most up-to-date information.

### **Changes in status of threatened species**

The Division supports the Government in the conservation of Tasmania's natural heritage, including protecting and managing flora and fauna listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. This indicator assesses the extent to which Tasmania's biodiversity is being maintained by measuring changes in the status of threatened species.

The *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* establishes the mechanisms for the listing and delisting of threatened species and provides schedules of native flora and fauna that have different degrees of threatened species status.

The Division contributes towards this measure through a range of activities that include monitoring the status of specific species to assess changes, providing information to support the management and recovery of threatened species by Departmental staff and others, and actively managing and recovering specific threatened species.

Table 26: Changes in status of threatened species<sup>1</sup>

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Threatened species showing a decline in status	No	14 <sup>2</sup>	6	0 <sup>3</sup>	3	3
Threatened species showing an improved status	No	17 <sup>2</sup>	1	0 <sup>3</sup>	4	4

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. Changing the status of threatened species requires the completion of the formal statutory process detailed in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.
2. In 2015-16, a number of listing processes begun in 2013-14 and 2014-15 were completed. This, combined with a series of taxonomic changes, resulted in a considerably higher than normal number of changes in threatened species status during the period.
3. In 2017-18 the Department focused on working with all state and territory jurisdictions and the Commonwealth to implement the Common Assessment Method. This involved reviewing previous assessments of 12 species that occur in multiple jurisdictions but for which there are inconsistent threatened species statuses. As a consequence, the 2017-18 target was not met.

### ***Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil***

The establishment and maintenance of a Tasmanian devil insurance population is a major focus of the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program and aims to support the recovery of the wild population. This objective is being achieved mainly through the use of traditional captive enclosures, but also includes free range enclosures, island translocations and landscape isolation. The establishment of the insurance population has been successfully achieved and has exceeded expectations.

The following table shows the results of an annual assessment of the genetic variation within the insurance population. The maintenance of genetic diversity is a key element of the insurance population and maximises the fitness of animals for future release.

Table 27: Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Extent of genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil insurance population <sup>1</sup>	%	99.00	98.81	98.68	>95	>95

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. This measure is aimed at assessing the extent of genetic variation within the devil insurance population. Maintaining 95 per cent genetic diversity is considered desirable to minimise the likelihood of inbreeding within the population and to ensure that animals remain fit for release at a later date, as and if required. The assessment is done annually after the breeding season. It examines the genetic characteristics of the insurance population compared with the founder insurance animals. The actual figures are sourced from the Zoo and Aquarium Association's Annual Reports. Note that this does not reflect that genetic diversity in the wild but rather is a measure of the genetic diversity of the original founders for the captive population.

### **Management of the wild Tasmanian devil population**

The objectives of the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program are to maintain the genetic diversity of the devil population, maintain the population in the wild and manage the ecological impacts of a reduced devil population over its natural range. The following table provides information about the extent of the secure wild population on Maria Island and the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas.

Table 28: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Number of devils within secure meta (wild) population <sup>1</sup>	No	98	160	146 <sup>2</sup>	170	170 <sup>3</sup>

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. This performance measure provides information on the progress of establishing wild populations that are free from the devil facial tumour disease. A new population was established on the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas in 2015-16 and current targets and actuals include this. The figures are the best estimate from within a statistical range and include devils from the Tasman and Forestier peninsulas and Maria Island.
2. Thirty devils were removed from Maria Island during 2017-18 as part of the Wild Devil Recovery Program and therefore the target was not met.
3. The 2018-19 target has been reduced from that previously reported in the 2018-19 Budget Paper No 2 Vol.1. This is due to a precautionary approach being taken to the carrying capacity on Maria Island.

## Historic Heritage

### **Tasmanian Heritage Register**

The Heritage Register is an important community resource and inventory of places of historic cultural heritage significance in Tasmania. The purpose of the Heritage Register is to ensure due recognition is given to the historic places and stories that make Tasmania a unique place to live and visit, facilitate their continued use, and support the protection of their historic cultural heritage values. This indicator illustrates the percentage of places on the Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion.

Table 29: Places in the Tasmanian Heritage Register meeting at least one criterion

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register likely to meet at least one criterion <sup>1</sup>	%	86.5	90	94	94	95

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure was instigated as part of the Review of the Integrity of the Tasmanian Heritage Register Project. This project was concluded by the Heritage Council in December 2016, following the removal of 514 permanent entries assessed as not meeting at least one registration criterion.

As part of normal business, the Tasmanian Heritage Council in 2017-18 continued to review, update and improve information held on existing entries on the Heritage Register, remove those entries assessed as not meeting at least one registration criterion, and worked to fill thematic gaps in current entries to reflect the diversity of Tasmania's heritage places.

### Heritage places actively managed

This indicator tracks the level of active management of the 5 039 historic cultural heritage places entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Active management is defined as the formal engagement Heritage Tasmania has with each entry through a statutory determination of the Tasmanian Heritage Council under Part 4, Part 6 or a section 94 (minor) amendment under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and the management of grants to places entered on the Heritage Register managed by Heritage Tasmania.

Table 30: Heritage places actively managed

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register actively managed <sup>1</sup>	%	22.7	18.5	21.5 <sup>2</sup>	16	15

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure reflects the percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register for which there has been active management. These are places where a statutory decision was made in the registration or works areas or where a grant is being managed by Heritage Tasmania. It does not recognise the non-statutory effort this work entails, including pre-lodgement advice on proposed developments; the provision of pre-purchase advice; pre-statutory engagement in the registration program; or the review of Heritage Register entries.
2. A higher than projected number of places were actively managed during the year due to the high level of exemption applications received (498) and the 360 entries on the Heritage Register that were amended as a result of the cadastral audit.

During 2017-18, 99 per cent of development and exemption applications were approved and the branch contributed to the approval of over \$241 million in development in Tasmania. One in five of the entries on the Heritage Register were involved in a statutory decision during 2017-18, including: 393 entries that were added to, replaced, amended or removed; 700 works and exemption applications determined; and two grants that provided funds worth \$278 000. These grants enabled the completion of the Nigel Peck Visitor Centre at Woolmers Estate and facilitated the reconstruction of a heritage boundary wall at Franklin House.

## Development applications determined on time

The Tasmanian Heritage Council has again met the 2017-18 target. This continues to build confidence in the ability of the Heritage Council to complete its work within statutory timeframes.

Table 31: Development applications determined on time

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Proportion of development applications determined within the statutory timeframe <sup>1</sup>	%	na	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure tracks the Tasmanian Heritage Council's ability to determine a discretionary permit application within the timeframes prescribed in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

## Aboriginal Heritage

### Permits issued under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*

The issuance of permits to allow impact on an Aboriginal relic under *the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* recognises the need for an appropriate balance between respecting Aboriginal heritage, promoting a range of land uses, and facilitating economic development. In making recommendations for issuing permits, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania seeks to identify how impacts on Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage values can best be avoided or mitigated. In doing so, the Division works closely with Tasmanian Aboriginal communities and proponents to provide a solution that seeks to meet the needs of all parties.

This indicator provides information about the efficiency of the permitting process and the degree of community engagement.

Table 32: Permits under *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Permit recommendations provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife within 20 working days <sup>1</sup>	%	92	96	98	100	100
Permit recommendations provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife that include evidence of Aboriginal community engagement	%	100	100	100	100	100
Response to applicant or their consultant within 10 working days in relation to Aboriginal Heritage Search or Desktop Assessment <sup>2</sup>	%	96	98	97	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) records.

Notes:

1. The Department provides permit advice directly to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife for consideration by the Minister in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.
2. This measure was implemented in March 2015. It is aimed at assessing the Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania response time for providing relevant Aboriginal heritage site information to the applicant or their consultant prior to any field investigations, or providing determinations regarding the need for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

## Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

### Visitor numbers

As one of Australia's premier cool climate gardens with a plant collection in excess of 4 000 species, the RTBG strives to provide a range of experiences that will enhance the community's awareness and appreciation of plants and the Gardens' cultural heritage. The RTBG is a significant tourism site with visitation in excess of 476 000 per annum.

Table 33: RTBG visitor numbers

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
RTBG total visitors	No '000	443	461	476	470	475

Source: DPIPWE RTBG records.

## Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre

As set out in the *RTBG Strategic Master Plan 2009*, the RTBG addresses 'its role as a conservation organisation through the establishment and maintenance of ex-situ collections of species of conservation significance'. The core work towards achieving this commitment is through the operation of the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre. The Centre safeguards Tasmania's floral diversity through the collection and long-term storage of seed collections for the purposes of conservation and research.

Table 34: Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store <sup>1</sup>	No	1 710	1 793	1 824 <sup>2</sup>	1 840	1 880

Source: DPIPWE RTBG records.

Notes:

1. A 'collection' is defined as a quantity of seeds collected for a particular species, from a particular location, in a particular year. The data records viable seed collections held in the seed store each year. Collections found to be nonviable or used up for conservation programs or research purposes are routinely removed from the collections list.
2. The collections made in 2017-18 were lower than expected due to a combination of seed failure, bad weather and lack of staff availability. Two large collections of *Eucalyptus morrisbyi* were made during the year from an orchard of plants grown in the RTBG and planted out at Brighton. These collections significantly improved the holdings of this endemic threatened species.

In accordance with the requirements of section 17 of the *Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002*, the RTBG produces its own annual report further detailing activities and key performance for the year. The report is available on the RTBG website ([www.rtbg.tas.gov.au](http://www.rtbg.tas.gov.au)).

## Output Group 4: Water Resources

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Delivery of water management, policy and assessment services under Output Group 4 forms a large part of the responsibilities of our Water and Marine Resources (WMR) Division, contributing towards the sustainable use and management of the State's water resources.

Tasmania's water resources are managed in accordance with the *Water Management Act 1999*. This includes: the design of policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure the equitable, efficient and sustainable allocation and use of surface and groundwater resources and the safety of dams; monitoring and assessment of the condition of the State's freshwater resources; facilitating water development through the administration of water licensing and dam and well works permitting; and supporting the work of Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd.

The responsibilities also include developing and implementing policy and legislative mechanisms to support urban water and sewerage reforms under the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*.

The water-related branches contributed towards a number of the Department's objectives, in particular: *Facilitate the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources*.

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### **Irrigation development**

Development continued in the expansion of irrigation capacity during 2017-18. Both the Southern Highlands and Swan Valley Irrigation Schemes were completed, and construction continued on the Duck Irrigation Scheme. Construction of the North Esk Irrigation Scheme began, and approval was granted for construction of the Scottsdale Irrigation Scheme. This means that all Tranche 2 schemes will be delivered.

Also in 2017-18, a project continued to examine the feasibility of a number of additional irrigation proposals (Tranche 3). This work, which is led by Tasmanian Irrigation and supported by DPIPWE, is expected to identify a further set of viable irrigation projects.

### **Review of the River Clyde Catchment Water Management Plan**

In September 2016, the Secretary began the formal statutory process to review and amend the River Clyde Catchment Water Management Plan under Part 4 of the *Water Management Act 1999*.

The amended Plan was adopted by the Minister on 21 September 2017 and took effect on 4 October 2017, replacing the previous Plan.



## Adoption of the Macquarie River Catchment Water Management Plan

The Macquarie River Catchment Water Management Plan was adopted on 3 July 2017 and took effect on 1 December 2017. This Plan is the 12<sup>th</sup> statutory plan to take effect in Tasmania.

## Water Information Tasmania Web Portal

The Water Information Tasmania Web Portal was launched in May 2018 at Agfest and is provided through a partnership between the Department, Hydro Tasmania and Tasmanian Irrigation. The portal provides access to data from around 200 active surface and groundwater locations across Tasmania, as well as a range of historical data from closed locations.

## Performance Information for 2017-18

### Amount of water available for irrigation

The amount of water licensed for irrigation is an indicator of expanding access to water for the agricultural sector. It captures new and existing dam storage capacity. It is an effective summary of the State's overall water capacity for agriculture and, over time, will enable the effects of the Government's multi-million-dollar investment in water infrastructure to be tracked.

Table 35: Water available for irrigation

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Total volume of water licensed for irrigation <sup>1</sup>	Megalitres (ML) '000	755	794	806	780	825

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. A further approximately 100 000 ML is available through other statutory water entitlements, which are not recorded on the DPIPWE register.

### Level of farm water development

This indicator assesses progress with dam development. It provides information about the number of new dam works permits approved and the increased water storage capacity that results.

The Department grants a Division 3 dam permit following an application and assessment process. A Division 4 dam permit is automatically granted where criteria specified within the Act are met. Under a Division 4 permit, the landowner advises the Department of the works being undertaken under that permit.

Table 36: New dam works permits approved

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Division 3 dam works permits approved per annum	No	na	39	44	30	30
Division 3 storage capacity approved per annum	ML	na	24 619 <sup>1</sup>	10 501	9 000	9 000
Division 4 dam works permits approved per annum	No	na	8	23	10	15
Division 4 storage capacity approved per annum	ML	na	183 <sup>2</sup>	1 642	1 200	1 000

Source: DPIPWE Water Licence Register records.

Notes:

1. In 2016-17 a number of proposed dams were brought forward into the period in anticipation of funding becoming available. As a consequence, the subsequent years will have lower volumes.
2. In 2016-17 the number of landowners applying to create small on-farm buffer dams to hold scheme water was much lower than expected. The subsequent years will have higher volumes. The Department has no control over when landowners make their applications.

### Efficiency of dam permit processing

The *Water Management Act 1999* requires that dam permit applications be dealt with within 84 days of lodgement. This indicator assesses how timely the assessment processes are.

Table 37: Dam application processing time

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Average time for processing applications for Division 3 dam works permit approvals	Days	na	62	60	84	84
Average time for processing applications for Division 4 dam works permit approvals		na	6	6	14	14

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. The statutory timeframe for processing dam applications under the *Water Management Act 1999* is 84 days. Interpretation of this measure needs to take account of the introduction of an integrated process for dealing with environmental issues at proposed dam sites. Amendments to the Act that took effect on 1 January 2016 provide for a new process for low-risk dams under Division 4. The legislation provides 14 days for a decision on whether an application is required under Division 3.

## Quality of water information

The Department maintains a streamflow monitoring network of 82 sites. The Department aims to provide the public and organisations that depend on accurate water information with easy and timely access to quality-assured streamflow data. Streamflow information in real time is available to the public online through the Department's Water Information System of Tasmania (WIST). This performance measure provides information on the proportion of streamflow data collected at stream gauging sites for a 12-month period that meets quality assurance standards.

Table 38: Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards <sup>1</sup>	%	98.9	98.8 <sup>2</sup>	99.5	95	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

### Notes:

1. This performance measure was introduced in 2015-16, which accounts for the absence of data before this time. The nationally accepted benchmark for this indicator is 95 per cent of total sites.
2. In June 2016, extreme flooding caused significant damage to DPIPWE's stream gauging network. Those sites that were damaged or destroyed have not been included in the quality assurance performance standards. Had they been included, the proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards would have been 97.1%.

## Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

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The business of the Office of Racing Integrity (ORI) is to ensure racing is conducted in Tasmania with integrity and according to the rules of racing as defined by the harness, thoroughbred and greyhound racing codes.

This outcome is delivered through licensing, registration, stewarding, investigating and education functions supported by the statutory requirements of the *Racing Regulation Act 2004*.

These functions are performed with appropriate collaboration and consultation with local and national peak industry bodies, industry participants, and Tasracing Pty Ltd (Tasracing) as the commercial arm of the Tasmanian racing industry.

Regulatory decisions made by ORI are reviewable by the Tasmanian Racing Appeals Board to which ORI provides arm's length independent executive support.

ORI has a statewide responsibility with officers based in Hobart and Launceston delivering on the Department's objective to: *Drive the integrity and viability of the racing industry.*

### Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

#### **Thoroughbred licensing – Single National System (SNS)**

In collaboration with Racing Australia, ORI delivered on a commitment to provide an online licence renewal system for thoroughbred participants. The SNS will become available for Tasmanian participants for the 2018-19 season. Using the SNS allows for a fast and effective way for licence renewals to be submitted and approved. Participants also have the ability to pay licence fees through an online gateway.

### Performance Information for 2017-18

#### **Drug detection**

A primary tool used to ensure the integrity of racing is testing samples from humans and animals engaged in racing for the presence of prohibited substances. Samples taken from participants are maintained and tested according to strict chain-of-custody and internationally accredited testing protocols to ensure the results can be used to enforce the rules of racing.

Table 39: Drug detection

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Swabs taken by stewards <sup>1</sup>	No	2 950	2 888	3 263	3 600	3 500
Positive swabs to swabs taken	%	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. Swabs include both animals and humans.

### Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals

The primary role of stewards is to ensure adherence to the rules of racing that are unique to the three codes of racing. Stewards use a combination of education and sanctions to deter rule transgressions. Any penalty determination by stewards is subject to appeal by the recipient to the Tasmanian Racing Appeals Board, which operates independently of ORI.

Table 40: Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines imposed by stewards on licensed persons <sup>1</sup>	No	519	448 <sup>2</sup>	477	470	450
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines appealed to TRAB	No	29	33	23	20	20
Appeals to the TRAB where the conviction was quashed	%	17	21	30	16	15
Appeals to the TRAB where the penalty was varied	%	28	15	26	18	18

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. The Targets for this measure are difficult to forecast and largely beyond the control of ORI.
2. The 2016-17 Actual (previously published in the 2017 Annual Report and the 2018-19 Tasmanian Budget Paper No 2 Vol. 1) has been revised down as it incorrectly included reprimands issued. The correct figure is reported here.

### Licensing and registration

The Director of Racing has a statutory responsibility for approving registrations and granting licences under the Rules of Racing. ORI consistently processes most applications within 14 days of their receipt when all required information is provided and the applicant does not require an interview with the Director of Racing.

However, under the licensing criteria set by Tasracing, certain applications or renewals require an interview with the Director of Racing. This happens through a panel chaired by the Director of Racing to ensure applicants meet licensing criteria, including being a fit and proper person.

Table 41: Licensing and registration

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Persons licensed or registered	No	1 675	1 551	1 369	1 700	1 400
Licence and registration applications (not referred to Licensing Panel) approved within 14 days	%	98	98.7	95	100	100
Licensing and registration decisions appealed to the TRAB	No	4	1	2	0	0
Appeals to the TRAB where licensing or registration decision overturned	No	2	0	2	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

## Handicapping

Racing Australia undertakes handicapping in the thoroughbred code nationally, and ORI conducts this process for the harness code. The number of harness races handicapped and conducted each season is determined by Tasracing. ORI aims to maximise the number of horses competing at each race event. Race fields are compiled by ORI within strict timeframes to ensure they meet the publication deadlines set by the national form guides and local papers. While ORI aspires to deliver this output without the need for redraws, errors and unforeseen system failures can occur, resulting in the need for a redraw.

Table 42: Handicapping

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Races handicapped	No	699	668	691	770	770
Races handicapped requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors	%	0.14	0.89	0.87	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

## Grading

The number of greyhound races conducted each season is determined by Tasracing, and ORI is responsible for their grading. This can be a complex process, with the aim being to maximise the number of greyhounds able to race at each meeting. While ORI aspires to deliver this output without the need for redraws, errors and unforeseen system failures can occur. The incidence of redraws was again below one per cent.

Table 43: Grading

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Races graded	No	1 637	1 615	1 783	1 650	1 650
Races graded requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors	%	0.43	0.49	0.50	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

## Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

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Services for this Output Group are provided by Biosecurity Tasmania guided by the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy. Specific actions from the Strategy are incorporated into Biosecurity Tasmania's Program Plans.

The services provided encompass pre-border, border and post-border activities to maintain Tasmania's relative freedom from pests and diseases by excluding, eradicating or effectively managing exotic pests and diseases, invasive animals and weeds. These include scientific risk-based systems for regulation of imports; targeted surveillance programs for early detection of high risk pests and diseases, invasive animals and weeds; and development of a response capability for biosecurity emergencies including the continuing implementation of the National Livestock Identification System in Tasmania.

Biosecurity Tasmania has a lead role in promoting responsible ownership of cats and the development of effective management strategies for feral cats. Diagnostic services are also provided that support sustainable pest control measures and validate the State's relative pest and disease-free status.

In addition, Biosecurity Tasmania provides services aimed at ensuring that agricultural chemical use and animal health and welfare practices are consistent with legislative requirements and community expectations. Biosecurity Tasmania also provides a framework to regulate and manage food safety in the primary production and processing sectors.

Biosecurity Tasmania contributed towards a number of the Department's objectives, in particular:

- *Cultivate prosperity in Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors.*
- *Build on and protect the Tasmanian brand credentials.*

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### **Queensland fruit fly response**

DPIPWE responded to an incursion of Queensland fruit fly into Tasmania (Flinders Island and northern mainland Tasmania) by delivering a response program in line with Tasmanian and national response standards. The response was supported by other State Government Agencies. This included delimitation activities, baiting to destroy flies, and regulated movement restrictions of host produce and materials. Considerable additional effort focused on working with and supporting Tasmanian fruit growers to limit the negative impacts on their businesses and ensure the larger Tasmanian market, based on freedom from fruit fly, was protected.

### **The biosecurity legislation project**

Biosecurity Tasmania is developing framework legislation that will create a more contemporary regulatory approach to biosecurity in Tasmania. The *Future Direction for a new Contemporary Biosecurity Legislative Framework* (the Future Direction Paper) proposed the replacement of seven pieces of primary biosecurity legislation with a single Act. A draft Biosecurity Bill was



developed based on the policy positions articulated in the Future Direction Paper. Following public consultation in mid-2017, Biosecurity Tasmania continued to consult with primary stakeholders throughout 2017-18. The Bill is intended to be ready for introduction to Parliament in 2018-19.

### **Post-border biosecurity and agricultural hygiene truck-wash facilities**

The biosecurity truck-wash pilot project at Powranna in the northern midlands was progressed during the period. The new truck wash is expected to be commissioned in late 2018. The development and operation of the truck wash will provide valuable information and data to inform the investment of a further \$2 million of improvements to Tasmania's truck and agricultural machinery wash-down network over the coming four years.

### **Biosecurity on the Bass Strait islands**

Biosecurity on the Bass Strait islands was a particular focus in the 2017-18 financial year. A Biosecurity Management Plan for each of King Island and the Furneaux Group was drafted in collaboration with the respective communities, industries and Government. The penultimate drafts are planned to be released for a final round of consultation in 2018-19.

In addition, the Tasmanian Government allocated extra resources to enable the employment of new part-time biosecurity inspectors on each of King and Flinders Islands. These inspectors will start work later in 2018.

Flinders Island and the Furneaux Group had a significant amount of biosecurity activity in the 2018 summer/autumn when Queensland fruit fly was discovered at a range of premises. Government, industry and the community worked together to effectively respond to this incursion.

### **Upgrade of the Tasmanian biosecurity laboratories**

Upgrade works on Plant Diagnostic Services Laboratories at New Town have been completed, with the facilities meeting minimum standards for national audit. Similar work has been undertaken at the northern entomology laboratories and is close to completion. Work has been initiated at the north-west laboratories and will be progressed over the next two years.

Redevelopment of the Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS) has been initiated to implement a single LIMS solution across all of Biosecurity Tasmania's many laboratories. A commercial solution was selected following a competitive tender process. Biosecurity Tasmania is working with the vendor on a phased implementation, with the project scheduled for completion before January 2020.

### **Tasmanian seed laboratory**

Biosecurity Tasmania's Seed Laboratory, operated by Tasmanian Seed Services (TSS) at Mt Pleasant, received re-accreditation from the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

The successful re-accreditation identifies TSS as technically competent to conduct procedures in accordance with the ISTA International Rules for Seed Testing. Tasmanian Seed Services, as one of a few ISTA accredited laboratories in Australia, continues to enable domestic and export market access for the State's seed production industry through the seed quality testing and pasture seed certification.

## **Cat management**

The *Tasmanian Cat Management Plan* was released in June 2017. The plan represents the first collaborative approach to managing domestic, stray and feral cats in Tasmania and, overall, it aims to support and encourage responsible cat ownership. The plan recognises that cat management is a shared responsibility across all levels of government, business and the community. A range of initiatives to deliver on the plan's key objectives and actions are being progressively rolled out.

### **Proposed amendments to the *Cat Management Act 2009***

The Government has begun the process to amend the *Cat Management Act 2009* as described in the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan, with the aim of strengthening and making cat management legislation more effective through:

- compulsory de-sexing and microchipping of all cats;
- placing a limit on the number of cats allowed at a property – separate arrangements would apply for cat breeders;
- improving property protection rights for controlling roaming, stray and feral cats.

### **Shellfish Market Access Program (ShellMAP)**

The ShellMAP Partnership Agreement was finalised in collaboration with the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council and Oysters Tasmania. The Partnership Agreement establishes a collaborative framework and funding model to manage food safety risks and ensure market access for the shellfish industry.

A joint industry / government management committee was established, with Mr Ian Cartwright as the inaugural independent chair.

## **Performance Information for 2017-18**

### **Appropriateness of import requirements for plants and animals**

Tasmania's relative pest- and disease-free status supports the State's access to key markets for food exports. Biosecurity Tasmania regularly reviews the import requirements used to exclude exotic pests and diseases that may jeopardise Tasmania's biosecurity status. Import requirements are outlined in the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* and specify conditions and restrictions on imported plants and plant products. The manual was published in December 2017; it is updated and published annually. There are currently 37 commodity or pest-specific import requirements.

This indicator provides information about the review of import requirements for plants and animals and plant or animal products, and the proportion assessed to be fit for purpose.

Table 44: Appropriateness of import requirements

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Current and relevant import requirements in place for plants and plant products <sup>1</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100
General authorities and conditions for animals and animal products reviewed <sup>2</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure refers to the percentage of import requirements that are current and relevant. The requirements are reviewed every five to seven years.
2. The requirements are reviewed within three years according to program specifications.

### Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases

This indicator provides information to assess efforts to prevent the introduction of new weeds, pests and diseases. The Department contributes towards this benchmark along with councils, industry and the community.

Table 45: Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Proportion of notifications requiring further regulatory action – weeds <sup>1</sup>	%	6.4	2.5	1.45	<10	<10
Proportion of notifications followed up – pests and diseases <sup>2</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100
Compliance with response protocols <sup>3</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure is calculated on the number of regulatory follow-ups (eg requirement notices, infringement notices) required once a landowner has been formerly notified that they have a declared weed on their property and should begin action to control it. The lower the percentage of required follow-ups, the higher the proportion of compliance.
2. The biosecurity system includes processes to follow up notifications of quarantine plant pests and diseases and notifiable animal diseases. This occurs as a result of public or industry reports and detections and diagnostic investigations in the Tasmanian biosecurity laboratories. This measure reports the percentage of notifications that were followed up.
3. Plant and animal biosecurity response protocols apply at state and national levels and are used in the event of a detection of a quarantine plant / animal pest or disease. This measure reports our compliance with these response protocols.

## Effectiveness of diagnostic services

This indicator assesses the effectiveness of the diagnostic services in producing test results that support pest and disease control measures. The diagnostic services are an integral component of our emergency preparedness, as they enable the State to quickly and accurately confirm or rule out the arrival of potential pests and diseases in Tasmania. They also provide evidence to help validate the State's relative pest- and disease-free status and support Tasmania's access to key markets for primary industries exports.

This measure provides independent verification of the quality of the Department's diagnostic services. Every 18 months, the Department's veterinary and plant virology testing laboratories' compliance with relevant segments of ISO 17025 is independently assessed by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). ISO 17025 accreditation is an international standard against which laboratories demonstrate their technical competence to perform and report on a specified range of tests. It applies to any laboratory required to assure its customers of the precision, accuracy and repeatability of its results.

Table 46: Effectiveness of diagnostic services

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Compliance with the relevant international standard as applied to veterinary and plant testing laboratories <sup>1</sup>	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. For plant health laboratories, this measure applies to the plant virology laboratory only. Entomology, plant pathology and molecular laboratories are currently working towards meeting the international standard.

## Barrier inspections conducted to appropriate standards

This indicator aims to achieve greater consistency in procedures, with an emphasis on risk management. It combines a range of information that, when examined together, offers an insight into how well the State's biosecurity barrier is operating.

To measure this, some key inspection activities and internal systems with critical hazard points are audited each year to assess their overall effectiveness. These internal processes are linked to Standard Operating Procedures and Work Instructions.

Table 47: Effective biosecurity systems

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Effective screening of all passenger transfers from Bass Strait ferries and major airports <sup>1</sup>	%	na	na	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This new performance measure for 2017-18 better describes contemporary biosecurity approaches to screening of passengers and goods. 'Effective screening' may include both pre-border and border activities to reduce the

risk of the introduction of pests and diseases via ferry and airplane passengers. The target of 100% relates to the results of audits and checks of internal processes and systems rather than 100% of individual passengers.

### Effective approved quarantine places

Approved Quarantine Places are registered under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to receive imported plant material. Currently, there are 95 Approved Quarantine Places in Tasmania and this includes nurseries, freight and logistics companies, export establishments, waste facilities, airports, seaports, mail centres and research institutions. Biosecurity Tasmania conducts regular audits of these premises to ensure compliance with conditions of registration with a focus on managing the biosecurity risks these premises create through their import activities.

Table 48: Effective quarantine places

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Fully compliant approved quarantine places <sup>1</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This measure describes the proportion (%) of the Approved Quarantine Places registered under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* for importing plant material that are compliant with conditions of registration.

### Compliance with food safety standards by primary producers and processors

Biosecurity Tasmania approves food safety quality assurance plans and programs and oversees an audit program to ensure compliance with those plans and programs. This indicator assesses primary producers' and processors' compliance with food safety standards. It focuses on areas of potential high risk.

Table 49: Food safety quality assurance plans and audits

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Food safety quality assurance plans / programs approved annually by DPIPWE for eligible producers / processors – cumulative	No	197	208	208	210	210
Audits of high-risk food safety areas without significant findings <sup>1</sup>	%	99	98	99	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. High risk areas relate to aspects of primary food production that, if not controlled adequately by the operator, are likely to present a food safety risk to consumers. A significant finding is a contravention on the part of a producer that presents an imminent and serious risk to the safety of primary produce intended for sale or that would cause significant unsuitability of primary produce intended for sale. During an audit, minor non-compliances may be detected and corrective action taken. Such non-compliances do not represent a serious risk to food safety.

More than 330 Tasmanian businesses have become accredited under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* since it took effect in February 2014. These businesses include commercial seafood, egg, meat, poultry, seed sprout and pet food producers. During 2017-18, 230 food safety audits were conducted on behalf of Biosecurity Tasmania.

A small number of non-compliances were identified across the primary production and processing sectors in relation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code and Tasmania's Primary Produce Safety legislation. Corrective action was subsequently undertaken by individual businesses to achieve compliance.

Biosecurity Tasmania has worked with the Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services and will continue to collaborate on implementing *Australia's Foodborne Illness Reduction Strategy 2018-2021+* focusing on salmonella and campylobacter. This mainly involves the poultry and egg industries regarding process-control improvements and public education on food safety in the home.

### Compliance with animal welfare standards

This indicator reports on a program of inspections of intensive pig and poultry farms to assess compliance with the *Animal Welfare Act 1993* and its subordinate legislation. The inspections, which are scheduled on a two-year rolling cycle, include assessment of systems and standards that support good welfare, as well as assessment of the animals with respect to actual welfare outcomes achieved.

Table 50: Compliance with animal welfare standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Audits of high risk animal use undertaken without significant findings <sup>1</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWVE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. High risk animal use refers to intensive farming activities that, if not controlled adequately and in accordance with standards, can present an animal welfare risk.

### Compliance with chemical use legislation

The Department administers the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995* which imposes controls on the handling and use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in Tasmania. This involves spray contractor and pest control operator licensing, investigating alleged contraventions of the legislation (including spraying complaints and incidents) and authorising the use of certain restricted products. This indicator assesses the level of compliance with chemical use legislation.

The Department also investigates notifications from the National Residue Survey (NRS). The NRS facilitates the testing of animal and plant products for pesticide and veterinary medicine residues and environmental contaminants.

Seven investigations were conducted by Biosecurity Tasmania officers in relation to complaints from the public and notifications referred by the NRS. No instances of significant chemical misuse were found.

Table 51: Results of audits of compliance with chemical use legislation

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Audits of agricultural and veterinary chemical use without significant findings <sup>1,2</sup>	%	na	na	na	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. Routine audits were suspended in 2015-16 and a new risk-based audit program has been under development to ensure controls on the handling and use of agricultural chemicals are being complied with. Pilot audits and a risk analysis were completed in December 2017 that will inform the finalising of a measured and targeted approach to risk-based auditing. Implementation of the new audit program was delayed until later in 2018-19 as a consequence of diverting resources to the Queensland fruit fly response.
2. Water samples were taken for monitoring purposes from a number of catchments in Tasmania and tested for the presence of agricultural chemicals. No detections were recorded above the level specified in the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.

# Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

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EPA Tasmania is responsible for the delivery of services under this Output Group. The Division changed its name from EPA Division to EPA Tasmania on 1 July 2016. The Division's primary roles are to:

- support the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) to assess and regulate developments and activities that impact on environmental quality;
- provide environmental management and pollution control policy advice to the Government;
- implement the Government's environmental management and pollution control policy initiatives;
- promote best practice sustainable environmental management with the aim of achieving clean air, clean water, clean land, acceptable noise levels and the sustainable use of resources; and
- provide Government and commercial clients with quality analytical services through Analytical Services Tasmania.

The Division seeks to maintain an efficient and effective regulatory framework for environmental management in Tasmania that meets our environmental objectives while imposing the minimum burden on business and the community.

In supporting the EPA and in delivering its other services, the Division contributed to a number of departmental objectives, in particular: *Secure a healthy and productive environment for all Tasmanians.*

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### **Finfish farming environmental regulation**

The Division continued work on delivering the Government's commitment to establish the independent EPA as the environmental regulator of the State's finfish farming industry. To this end, the *Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Act 2017* commenced in December 2017, which made a range of amendments to existing legislation.

This has given the EPA a clear role in the environmental regulation of both freshwater and marine finfish farming, and the structure of the Division has been revised to ensure that the new legislative arrangements can be implemented smoothly.



### **Container refund scheme**

An initiative of the 2017-18 Budget was funding for a study to develop a model framework for a Container Deposit Scheme in Tasmania that would complement similar schemes in other states and territories. The Division coordinated the engagement of consultants, to consult with key stakeholders, review interstate models either in operation or proposed, and propose a potential model that could be most appropriate to the Tasmanian market and geography.

### **Plastic shopping bag ban**

EPA Tasmania coordinated a review into the effectiveness of the plastic bag ban in Tasmania (*Plastic Shopping Bag Ban Act 2013*). The review considered the distribution and use of plastic shopping bags in Tasmania, reviewed waste management and compliance issues, whether there were any legislative issues that prevented the legislation being robust and effective, and provided potential options for the future use and management of plastic shopping bags.

## **Performance Information for 2017-18**

### **Air quality**

The key air quality issue in Tasmania is particulate matter from sources that include domestic wood heaters, industrial emissions, planned burning, motor vehicle emissions and road dust. The public health impacts of such emissions continue to be an issue in communities across Tasmania.

EPA Tasmania's reference level air monitoring program meets the monitoring requirements of the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (Air NEPM). This measure sets National Air Quality Standards for 24-hour average concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (particles with diameter less than 2.5 and 10 micrometres respectively). It sets a goal of zero exceedences, per calendar year, of the 24-hour average PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> standards of 25 and 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (micrograms per cubic metre) respectively.

In accordance with the requirements of the Air NEPM, the concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> are measured every day throughout the year in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport. The table below shows the number of days per year that the 24hr-average concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, measured in these cities, exceeded the relevant national standards.

Table 52: Air quality: the number of days exceeding the PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> national standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2017 Target	2018 Target
Air Quality <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Hobart</b>						
exceeds PM <sub>2.5</sub> standards	No of days	1	1	0	0	0
exceeds PM <sub>10</sub> standards	No of days	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Launceston</b>						
exceeds PM <sub>2.5</sub> standards	No of days	12	9	16	0	0
exceeds PM <sub>10</sub> standards	No of days	0	6	1	0	0
<b>Devonport</b>						
exceeds PM <sub>2.5</sub> standards	No of days	0	8	3	0	0
exceeds PM <sub>10</sub> standards	No of days	0	4	1	0	0

Source: EPA Tasmania records.

Note:

1. In December 2015, the Air NEPM was varied. From 2016 it includes full standards for both PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. It also sets a goal of zero days exceeding the 24hr-standards per calendar year. The statistics reported here are calculated on a calendar year basis, as required by the Air NEPM. It should be noted that there are some circumstances where air quality measurements above the standards are not reported as exceedances under the Air NEPM, such as, planned burns, bushfires and dust storms.

Launceston is well known for being susceptible to elevated smoke levels from wood heaters, especially in winter when cold, calm weather conditions are associated with temperature inversions in the Tamar Valley. Monitoring through EPA Tasmania's indicative level BLANKET network and Travel BLANKET surveys continues to show that many Tasmanian towns and localities experience poorer wintertime air quality than is typically present in Launceston. Information on the BLANKET network, the Air NEPM and more detailed information on particle levels measured at other locations throughout Tasmania is provided on the EPA Tasmania website, along with information on programs in place to reduce the impacts of smoke, from wood heaters and from planned burns, on the Tasmanian community.

### Assessment and regulation of activities

The Division supports the EPA Board by undertaking the statutory assessment of development proposals that are referred to the Board. The process for referral and assessment is specified in the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, and is closely integrated with local government processes under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. Together, they are an integral part of the Tasmanian Resource Management and Planning System.

EPA Tasmania regulates approximately 520 level 2 premises under the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act. These premises are risk-rated, and the frequency of audits, inspections and reviews of legal instruments is linked to the risk-rating process.

Table 53: Assessment and regulation of activities

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Number of Environmental Protection Notices and Contaminated Sites Notices issued <sup>1</sup>	No	71	69	54	70	70
Percentage of assessments done within statutory timeframe <sup>2</sup>	%	96	88	95	100	100
Percentage of planned audits of premises undertaken within scheduled timeframe <sup>3</sup>	%	48	68	79	100	100

Source: DPIPWE EPA Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure identifies the number of key types of notices issued under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*. These notices are issued as required and the target figure therefore represents an expected number based on current practice rather than a desirable target. A new Environmental Licence instrument was introduced during 2017-18, of which 7 had been issued by 30 June 2018.
2. This measure indicates performance against section 27H of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, which sets timeframes for the completion of the assessments.
3. This measure addresses planned audits only. A further 13 unplanned audits were also completed (equivalent to an additional 14%).

## Analytical Services Tasmania

The Analytical Services Tasmania (AST) laboratory is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities in the fields of chemical and biological testing. This indicator measures the number of analyses undertaken by AST during the financial year and the timeliness of reporting of the results.

Table 54: AST analyses

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Number of analyses performed	'000	317	241	188	150	170
AST jobs reported on time	%	57	65.3	70 <sup>1</sup>	80	70

Source: DPIPWE EPA Tasmania records.

Note:

1. AST received 20% more analyses to perform than predicted. As a consequence of this, the proportion of jobs reported on time fell short of the target.

## Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

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The Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) is responsible for the management of Tasmania's national parks, reserves, historic sites, marine reserves and Crown land. This represents over 800 reserves, including 19 national parks, covering 2.9 million hectares of land and water. The PWS is also responsible for the future potential production forest lands comprising 412 000ha.

In total, PWS manages approximately 46% of the land area of the State, which includes a number of World Heritage sites: the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA), Macquarie Island and the Darlington Probation Station, one of the 11 convict sites that make up the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Area. These areas provide significant environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits to the State.

PWS aims to present, protect, and manage Tasmania's world-renowned parks and reserves by providing for their sustainable use through maintenance, appropriate infrastructure, and a culture that promotes visitor safety and providing for high-quality visitor experiences, including those to be realised through new tourism investment opportunities.

PWS, in partnership with the Tasmania Fire Service and Sustainable Timber Tasmania, also plays a critical role in the protection of life and property and improved land conservation, through a planned burning program and wildfire suppression and response activities.

PWS contributed towards the achievement of several of the Department's objectives, in particular:

- *Protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage.*
- *Manage the sensitive and appropriate use and enjoyment of Tasmania's parks and reserves.*

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2017-18

### **Tourism infrastructure in parks**

The State Government committed \$16 million over a four-year period through the Tourism Infrastructure Fund (2015-16 and 2016-17) and the Tourism Infrastructure in Parks Program (2017-18 and 2018-19) to build and renew assets that would enhance tourism experiences and provide better facilities for all visitors in the parks and reserves managed by PWS.

This four-year program of projects was developed in consultation with the Tourism Industry Council of Tasmania, regional tourism organisations and local government.

By the end of 2017-2018, approximately 152 projects had been completed. This equates to \$12 522 209 of expenditure and investment in park assets. In 2017-18 the most notable of the projects completed were:

- The Horsetail Falls walking track near Queenstown was opened in early November 2017 and has proven to be a popular tourist attraction. The total cost was \$550 000.

- The new Tahune Hut at Frenchmans Cap was completed and opened to walkers at the end of March 2018. The total cost was approximately \$700 000. This was effectively the culmination of the 10-year project to upgrade the Frenchmans Cap walking experience, which was supported by a donation of \$1 million over the period by businessman Dick Smith.
- New viewing platforms, which improve the visitor experience and better protect cultural values, were completed at South Cave and Lee Archer Cave in the Rocky Cape National Park. The new Lilloo Beach Penguin Viewing Platform was also completed in the period.
- The replacement of the Heritage Landing walkway on the Gordon River, along with new interpretation, was completed at the end of March 2018.
- Upgrades to the walking track from the Wineglass Bay lookout to Wineglass Bay beach and additional car parking for peak periods were completed.
- The Bruny Island Neck Game Reserve car park and toilet were redeveloped.
- The Russell Falls Track at Mt Field National Park was upgraded to provide access for people with a disability.
- Car parking and toilet upgrades were completed at Fortescue Bay to provide end-of-trip facilities for walkers of the Three Capes Track. The South Coast Track upgrade, in the Southwest National Park, was completed under the Capital Investment Program.
- At Mt Mawson in Mt Field National Park, a new day shelter and Southern Tasmania Ski Association ski hire facility were built.
- The Government's investment in the Three Capes Track has continued, with the Shipstern Bluff lookout, Chasm Track upgrades, and Cape Raoul section of the track completed and officially opened.
- Stage one of the Maria Island Rediscovered Project was begun during the period.

### **Emergency response**

The PWS has continued to progress repairs to infrastructure following the June 2016 severe rainfall event. In 2017-18, 10 additional flood damage projects were identified, bringing the total number of projects to 163. The additional projects have brought the total cost of flood repairs on PWS infrastructure to \$14.8 million.

## **Performance Information for 2017-18**

### **Management plans**

This indicator provides information about the percentage of public land protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* that is managed by the PWS subject to management plans approved under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*.

Securely managed protected land is one measure of the extent to which the Department is protecting the natural and cultural heritage and physical resources.

Table 55: Protected land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* covered by management plans

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Protected land covered by approved management plans <sup>1</sup>	%	60	65 <sup>2</sup>	65 <sup>2</sup>	65	65

Source: DPIPWE PWS records.

Notes:

1. This measure refers to protected land managed under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* by the PWS. It does not include private sanctuaries or private nature reserves. It also does not include the Port Arthur or Coal Mines Historic Sites, which have a management plan in place but are managed by another authority. Protected land includes both reserved inland and marine waters.
2. In 2016-17, the percentage of reserved area covered by management plans increased by 5% with the approval of the new Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan in December 2016. The new plan includes the 2013 TWWHA extension areas, hence the increase in area covered by management plans. No new plans were approved, or plans amended, in 2017-18.

### Level of volunteer support

This indicator assesses the level of volunteer support provided to the PWS. Volunteers greatly assist the work of the PWS and are involved in activities that include weed control, whale stranding response, maintenance of historic heritage buildings, caretaking on remote islands and in campgrounds, wildlife monitoring, interpretation and operating a number of visitor centres. The volunteers and their organisations contribute volunteer time valued in excess of \$5 million in support of the PWS each year.

The PWS appreciates the assistance provided by thousands of volunteers and a large number of volunteer groups around Tasmania. This includes support provided through WILDCARE Inc, our primary local volunteer management partner.

In addition to many thousands of hours of volunteer work each year, WILDCARE Inc manages a public donation fund – the WILDCARE Gift Fund. WILDCARE Inc receives tax-deductible donations, large and small. It allocates funding to reserve management and nature conservation projects.

Table 56: Volunteer support for PWS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target	2018-19 Target
Registered volunteer partner organisations <sup>1</sup>	No	102	105	105	105	110
WILDCARE Inc registered members <sup>2</sup>	No	7 146	6 124	7 100	7 500	8 000

Source: DPIPWE PWS and WILDCARE Inc records.

Notes:

1. The PWS maintains a Volunteer Partner Organisation register, listing organisations that work alongside the PWS on projects and programs. The majority of these organisations are branches of WILDCARE Inc, formed by WILDCARE members to support specific reserves or undertake activities such as whale-stranding response.
2. WILDCARE Inc maintains a member database, recording number of members, their interests and skills. Membership numbers fluctuate from year to year.

WILDCARE Inc maintains a healthy relationship with large and small donors, and also provides funding for small-scale projects undertaken by its branches, in partnership with the PWS field centres. These projects have included track work, signage, educational programs, revegetation and heritage building maintenance. Key projects in 2017-18 have included the finalisation of work on the Frenchmans Cap Track and the Wildtracks Ranger Program.

In addition to the comprehensive volunteer projects undertaken each year, the PWS conducts programs to engage specific sectors of the community. Get Outside (GO) with Community is a social inclusion and skill development program offered by the PWS and WILDCARE Inc that creates connections between the natural environment, recent migrants, PWS staff and active volunteers. Participants undertake leadership and group presentation skills training and are encouraged to lead and inform members of their own communities about our reserves.

## Visitor numbers

The national parks and reserves provide the opportunity for the Tasmanian community and visitors alike to enjoy the State's natural and cultural values, whether it is as part of a day visit, great walks or camping experiences. This indicator assesses the extent to which parks and reserves are frequented by the community, reporting on the number of visitors to selected sites.

Table 57: Visitors to selected park and reserve sites<sup>1</sup>

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2017-18 Target <sup>2</sup>	2018-19 Target <sup>2</sup>
Visitors: <sup>1</sup>						
Cradle Mountain	'000	231	252 <sup>3</sup>	280 <sup>3</sup>	251	283
Freycinet	'000	272	292	310	300	329
Gordon River <sup>4</sup>	'000	79 <sup>4</sup>	85	79	92	96
Lake St Clair	'000	94	90	95	104	104
Mole Creek Caves	'000	55	46 <sup>5</sup>	63	61	68
Mt Field	'000	189 <sup>6</sup>	194	196	208	217
Narawntapu	'000	46	48	49	51	54

Source: DPIPWE PWS and Tourism Tasmania.

Notes:

1. The PWS does not count visitors to every national park or reserve. An estimate is made of the number of visitors to selected sites, including those in the table.
2. Targets are set in March before the start of the reporting period and are based on the best data available at the time.
3. The 2016-17 actual for Cradle Mountain has been revised up from the figure previously reported, based on more accurate data. The 2017-18 actual for Cradle Mountain is a provisional estimate.
4. Gordon River data is collected in the *Tasmanian Visitor Survey* (Tourism Tasmania) and therefore only includes visitors to Tasmania. The 2015-16 actual for Gordon River has been revised slightly down from the figure previously reported based on more accurate data.

5. The Marakoopa Cave at Mole Creek was closed for approximately six months in 2016-17 due to flood damage, resulting in lower than expected visitation to the caves in that year.
6. The 2015-16 actual for Mt Field has been revised slightly down from the figure previously reported, based on more accurate data.

Since 2013-14, visitor numbers have increased markedly, and that trend continued through 2017-18. The rate of change does, however, vary between sites. The increase coincides with the increase in tourist numbers more generally to Tasmania.

## Crown Land Services

This indicator provides information about the value of land sales and the number of leases and licences issued for the financial year.

Table 58: Crown land sales, leases and licences

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2018-19 Target</b>
Value of sales completed <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	0.53	0.78	1.77	0.7	0.7
Number of lease and licence agreements issued <sup>2</sup>	No	391	252	303	400	410

Source: DPIPWE PWS Division records.

Notes:

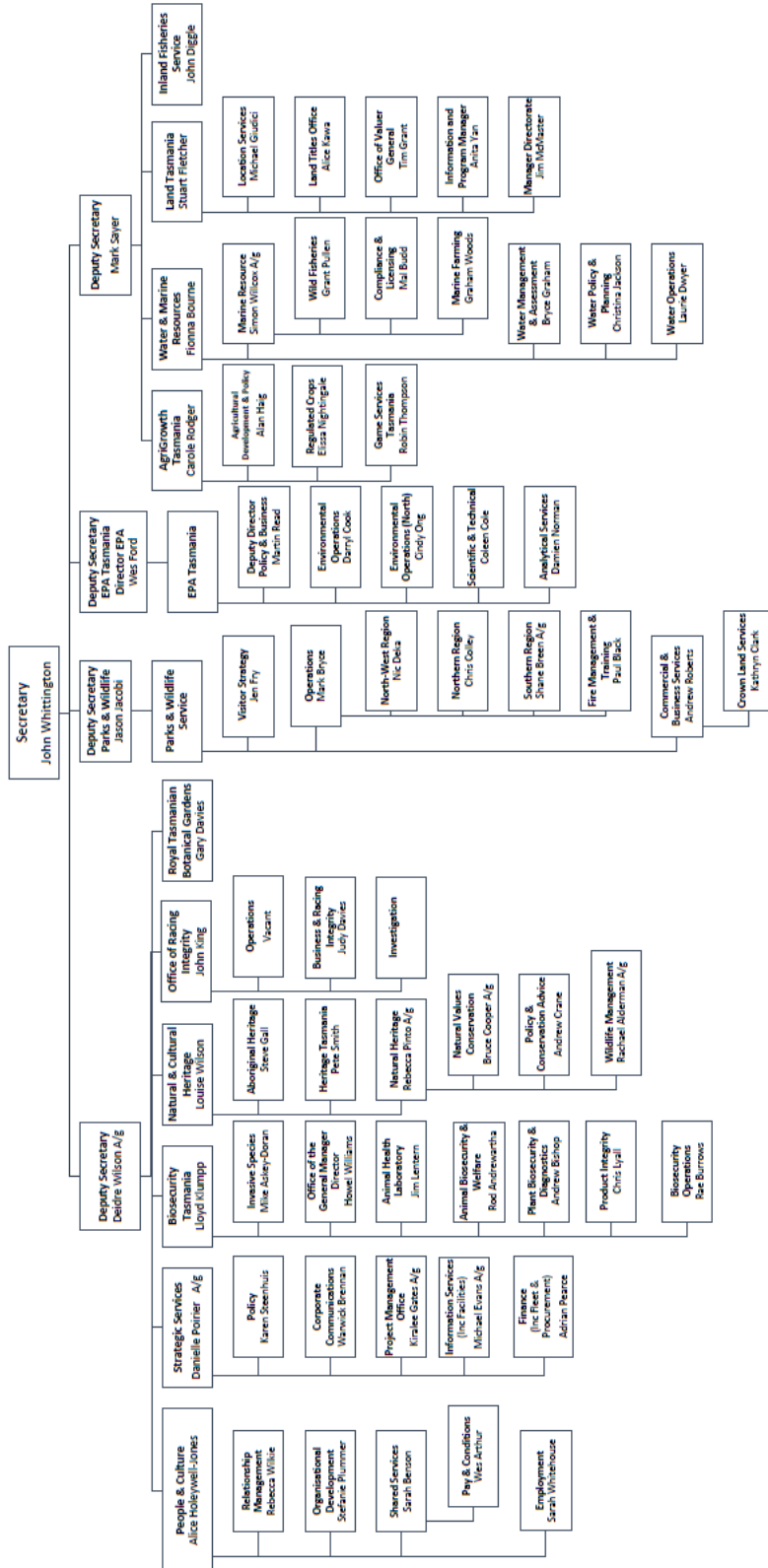
1. Sales revenue fluctuates depending on market conditions and number of applications received. The target of \$0.7 million in revenue for 2017-18 was easily exceeded due to a few high value sales.
2. This measure includes lease and licence agreements that are either new, conversion, transfer, renewal, variation, or transfer and conversion. The target for 2017-18 was not met, as PWS experienced higher than expected demands relating to complex developments and applications to use Crown land.



# 7. Supporting Information

## Organisational structure

As at 30 June 2018



## Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs

As at 30 June 2018, the Department had a number of operational divisions and groups aligned to our Output Groups and Outputs. These are outlined below.

### **Land Tasmania**

- Output Group 1: Land Tasmania
  - Output 1.1: Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services
  - Output 1.2: Valuation Services

### **AgriGrowth Tasmania**

- Output Group 2: Primary Industries
  - Output 2.1: AgriGrowth Tasmania
  - Output 2.3: Supervision of Poppy and Industrial Hemp Crops

### **Natural and Cultural Heritage Division**

- Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage
  - Output 3.1: Resource Management and Conservation
  - Output 3.2: Historic Heritage Services
  - Output 3.3: Aboriginal Heritage
  - Output 3.5: Threatened Species

### **Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens**

- Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage
  - Output 3.4: Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

### **Water and Marine Resources Division**

- Output Group 2: Primary Industries
  - Output 2.2: Marine Resources
- Output Group 4: Water Resources
  - Output 4.1: Water Resource Management

### **Office of Racing Integrity**

- Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy
  - Output 5.1: Racing Regulation and Policy

### **Biosecurity Tasmania**

- Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania
  - Output 6.1: Biosecurity
  - Output 6.2: Product Integrity

### **EPA Tasmania**

- Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services
  - Output 7.1: Environmental Management and Pollution Control
  - Output 7.2: Analytical Services

### **Parks and Wildlife Service**

- Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management
  - Output 8.1: Parks and Wildlife Management
  - Output 8.2: Crown Land Services

In addition, the Strategic Services Division and the People and Culture Division provided internal services to support the activities and objectives of operational areas.

# Governance and management

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## Governance arrangements

The Department is led by an Executive team. The primary function of the Executive is to assist the Secretary in managing the Department to meet the needs of stakeholders within the legislative framework.

As at 30 June 2018, the DPIPWE Executive team comprised:

- John Whittington, Secretary
- Wes Ford, Director Environment Protection Authority (Deputy Secretary)
- Jason Jacobi, Deputy Secretary Parks
- Mark Sayer, Deputy Secretary
- Deidre Wilson, Acting Deputy Secretary
- Danielle Poirier, Acting General Manager Strategic Services

The Department reports to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, the Minister for Racing, the Minister for Environment, the Minister for Parks, the Minister for Heritage and the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

## Legislation and legislative program

The Department administers 97 Acts, including four in part, and their subordinate legislation. Of these Acts, 11 are in the Ministerial portfolio of Environment and 70 are in the Primary Industries and Water portfolio. Of the remaining Acts, five are in the Ministerial portfolio of Heritage; three are in the Parks portfolio; six are in the Racing portfolio; one is in the Aboriginal Affairs portfolio; and one is in the Local Government portfolio.

The Strategic Services Division coordinates the legislative program. This includes providing advice, quality control and liaison associated with the development and review of legislation.

Below is information about legislation administered by the Department and legislative changes that occurred during the year.

## **Legislation administered by DPIPWE<sup>1</sup>**

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Environment<sup>2</sup>***

*Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*

*Ida Bay Railway Repeal Act 2001*

*Litter Act 2007*

*Mt Lyell Acid Drainage Reduction Act 2003*

*National Environment Protection Council (Tasmania) Act 1995*

*Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013*

*Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987*

*Ralphs Bay Conservation Area (Clarification) Act 2006*

*Self's Point Land Act 1951*

*Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*

*Whales Protection Act 1988*

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with section 4(1) of the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1990*, the administration of each Act, or parts of an Act, is assigned to a Minister. The Department responsible to that Minister in relation to the administration of the Act, or parts of the Act, is specified in the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018*.

<sup>2</sup> On 21 March 2018, the administration of certain Acts assigned to the former Ministerial portfolio of Environment and Parks was reassigned consequent on the appointments of a Minister for Environment and a Minister for Parks, by virtue of the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018*. On 18 June 2018, the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* was amended so as to allocate between the Minister for Environment and the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, various provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* from 1 July 2018. The additional responsibilities assumed by the Minister for Environment are outlined in Schedule 1 of the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order (No 2) 2018*.

### **Ministerial portfolio of Heritage<sup>3</sup>**

*Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*

*National Trust Act 2006*

*National Trust Preservation Fund (Winding-up) Act 1999*

*Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987*

*Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002*

### **Ministerial portfolio of Parks<sup>4</sup>**

*Ben Lomond Skifield Management Authority (Repeal) Act 2007*

*National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*

*Wellington Park Act 1993*

### **Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water<sup>5</sup>**

*Abandoned Lands Act 1973*

*Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995*

*Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania) Act 1994*

*Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*

*Animal Farming (Registration) Act 1994*

*Animal Health Act 1995*

*Animal Welfare Act 1993*

*Biological Control Act 1986*

*Boundary Fences Act 1908*

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<sup>3</sup> The *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* reassigned the administration of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*, consequent on the appointment of a Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, on 21 March 2018.

<sup>4</sup> The reassignment of the administration of certain Acts consequent on the appointment of a Minister for Parks took effect on 21 March 2018, in accordance with the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018*.

<sup>5</sup> On 18 June 2018, the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order (No 2) 2018* amended the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* so as to allocate between the Minister for Primary Industries and Water and the Minister for Environment, various provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* from 1 July 2018.

*Cat Management Act 2009*

*Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1884*

*Crown Land (Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment) Act 2009*

*Crown Lands Act 1976*

*Crown Lands (Extinguishment of Public Rights) Act 2001*

*Crown Lands (Extinguishment of Public Rights) Act 2003*

*Crown Lands (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997*

*Crown Lands (Shack Sites) Act 1997*

*Crown Lands (Validation of Fees) Act 2011*

*Dairy Industry Act 1994*

*Electronic Conveyancing (Adoption of National Law) Act 2013*

*Estates Tail Act 1853*

*Fertilizers Act 1993*

*Fisheries Rules (Validation) Act 1997*

*Fishing (Licence Ownership and Interest) Registration Act 2001*

*Florentine Valley Paper Industry Act 1935*

*Forestry Rights Registration Act 1990*

*Fruit and Nut Industry (Research, Development and Extension Trust Fund) Act 2012*

*Gene Technology (Tasmania) Act 2012*

*Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004*

*Government House Land Act 1964*

*Industrial Hemp Act 2015*

*Inland Fisheries Act 1995*

*Inland Fisheries (Director of Inland Fisheries Validation) Act 2003*

*Inland Fisheries (Savings and Transitional) Act 1995*

*Irrigation Clauses Act 1973*

*Irrigation Company Act 2011*

*Lakes Sorell and Crescent Conservation Act 1901*

*Land Acquisition Act 1993*

*Land Titles Act 1980*

*Land Valuers Act 2001*

*Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*

*Living Marine Resources Management (Validation of Documents) Act 2002*

*Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*

*Marine Resources (Savings and Transitional) Act 1995*

*Meander Dam Project Act 2003*

*Natural Resource Management Act 2002*

*Nature Conservation Act 2002*

*Partition Act 1869*

*Plant Quarantine Act 1997*

*Poisons Act 1971*

in so far as it relates to the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (otherwise see Department of Health and Human Services under the Minister for Health)

*Powers of Attorney Act 2000*

except in so far as it relates to the functions and powers of the Guardianship and Administration Board in relation to enduring powers of attorney (see Department of Justice under the Minister for Justice)

*Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995*

*Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*

*Public Trusts Act 1882*

*Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*

Divisions 2 and 3 of Part 2 and the making of regulations under section 26 in so far as those regulations relate to Divisions 2 and 3 of Part 2 (otherwise see Forestry Corporation under the Minister for Resources)

*Registration of Deeds Act 1935*

*Seeds Act 1985*

*Strata Titles Act 1998*

*Survey Co-ordination Act 1944*

*Surveyors Act 2002*

*Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust Act 1990*

*Urban Drainage Act 2013*

*Valuation of Land Act 2001*



*Vermin Control Act 2000*

*Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*

*Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*

except Subdivision 3 of Division 1 of Part 4, Division 5 of Part 4 and sections 88 and 111 and the making of regulations under section 115, in so far as those regulations relate to Subdivision 3 of Division 1 of Part 4, Division 5 of Part 4 and sections 88 and 111 (see Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)

*Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Act 2013*

*Water Management Act 1999*

*Waterworks Clauses Act 1952*

*Weed Management Act 1999*

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

*Lyons Trusts Act 1993*

*Racing Regulation Act 2004*

*Racing Regulation Amendment (Governance Reform) (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2008*

*Racing Regulation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2004*

*Racing (Tasracing Pty Ltd) Act 2009*

*Racing (Tasracing Pty Ltd) (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2009*

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs<sup>6</sup>***

*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*

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<sup>6</sup> The reassignment of the administration of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* consequent on the appointment of a Minister for Aboriginal Affairs took effect on 21 March 2018, in accordance with the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018*.

***Ministerial portfolio of Local Government<sup>7</sup>***

*Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015*

**New legislation**

***Ministerial portfolio of Environment***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Heritage***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Parks***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Local Government***

There was no new legislation during 2017-18.

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<sup>7</sup> The *Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015* is the only Act assigned to the Minister for Local Government for which the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment has administrative responsibility, pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018*.

## **Legislation amended**

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Environment***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Heritage***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Parks***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water***

#### *Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Act 2017*

The *Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Act 2017* was passed by Parliament on 19 October 2017. It amended the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*, the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*, the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995* and the *Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993*, so as to enable the appropriate regulation of the environmental impact of finfish farming. The Act provides for the transfer of powers relating to the environmental regulation of the finfish farming industry from the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and the Director of Inland Fisheries, to the Environment Protection Authority. The Act also provides for the declaration of finfish marine farming exclusion zones.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Local Government***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2017-18.

## Legislation transferred

### **Ministerial portfolio of Environment<sup>8</sup>**

#### *Ben Lomond Skifield Management Authority (Repeal) Act 2007*

Following the March 2018 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Parks, the administration of the *Ben Lomond Skifield Management Authority (Repeal) Act 2007* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment and Parks to the portfolio of the Minister for Parks, to correctly align its administration with Ministerial responsibilities.

#### *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*

Following the March 2018 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Parks, the administration of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment and Parks to the portfolio of the Minister for Parks, to correctly align its administration with Ministerial responsibilities.

#### *Wellington Park Act 1993*

Following the March 2018 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Parks, the administration of the *Wellington Park Act 1993* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment and Parks to the portfolio of the Minister for Parks, to correctly align its administration with Ministerial responsibilities.

### **Ministerial portfolio of Heritage**

Following the March 2018 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, the administration of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* was transferred from the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, to correctly align its administration with Ministerial responsibilities.

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<sup>8</sup> The *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* gave effect to changes to the assignment of legislation following the renaming of the then Environment and Parks portfolio to the Ministerial portfolio of Environment, and the appointment of a Minister for Parks. These changes took effect on 21 March 2018. On 18 June 2018, the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* was amended so as to allocate between the Minister for Environment and the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, various provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* from 1 July 2018. The additional responsibilities assumed by the Minister for Environment are outlined in Schedule 1 of the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order (No 2) 2018*.

***Ministerial portfolio of Parks***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2017-18<sup>9</sup>.

***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Local Government***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2017-18.

**Legislation repealed**

***Ministerial portfolio of Environment***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Heritage***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18.

***Ministerial portfolio of Parks***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18

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<sup>9</sup> On 18 June 2018, the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order (No 2) 2018* amended the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* so as to allocate between the Minister for Primary Industries and Water and the Minister for Environment, various provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* from 1 July 2018.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18.

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Local Government***

No legislation was repealed during 2017-18.

## **Statutory bodies, joint ventures and non-statutory bodies**

The Department supports the work of the following statutory bodies, joint ventures and other entities, as listed below. Cooperation between the Department and various non-statutory bodies is described, as appropriate, throughout the remainder of this report.

### **Statutory bodies**

Abalone Fishery Advisory Committee

Aboriginal Heritage Council

Agricultural, Silvicultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee

Board of Environment Protection Authority

Board of Management (Apple and Pear Industry Research and Development Account)

Community Review Committee (Threatened Species)

Conservation Compensation Committee

Crustacean Fishery Advisory Committee

Macquarie Island Research Advisory Committee

Marine Farming Planning Review Panel

National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council

National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Board

Nomenclature Board

Northern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee

North West Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee

Poppy Advisory and Control Board

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority

Recreational Fisheries Advisory Committee

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Board

Savage River Remediation Program Management Committee  
Scalefish Fishery Advisory Committee  
Scallop Fishery Advisory Committee  
Scientific Advisory Committee (Threatened Species)  
Southern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee  
State Fire Management Council  
State Marine Pollution Committee  
Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust  
Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority  
Tasmanian Heritage Council  
Tasmanian Land Surveyors Accreditation Board  
Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board  
Veterinary Board of Tasmania  
Wellington Park Management Trust

**Joint ventures**

Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies  
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture  
Tourism Industry Council of Tasmania

**Other entities**

Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee  
Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand  
Heritage Officials of Australia and New Zealand  
National Shipwreck Delegates

# Key operational activities

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## Corporate support activities

Corporate support is primarily the responsibility of the Strategic Services Division. Strategic Services provide innovative corporate support and leadership in the areas of finance, facilities management, policy, corporate communications, information services and project management. Together these services assist the operational divisions in achieving the Department's aims and objectives.

### Finance

The Finance Branch manages the Department's finances. It is responsible for managing and coordinating the overall budget, developing and implementing financial policies and procedures, providing financial reports in accordance with statutory requirements, maintaining and developing the financial management information system (including support to users), processing payments and managing creditors and debtors.

The Branch also manages the Department's fleet of leased vehicles, and the Department's major procurement function and insurance requirements through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. As part of its role in managing the procurement process, the Branch assisted operational divisions to administer and review 43 major tenders valued above \$26.7 million that resulted in the awarding of 62 contracts.

Significantly, the Branch completed the implementation of the Enterprise Budgeting Module for Finance One, which became fully operational for the 2018-19 Budget year. This upgrade has enabled more efficient and consistent development and monitoring of departmental budgets.

In line with the Department's commitment to pay its accounts on time, the Branch continues to focus on payment efficiency and timeliness. The Department maintains the average percentage of late payments to the total number of payments under five per cent. For 2017-18, the average percentage was 2.6 per cent.

### Policy

The Policy Branch provides policy advice on cross-departmental issues and coordinates a number of Agency-wide activities and programs. The Branch also facilitates the Ministerial processes for the agency, ensuring efficient and timely information is delivered to Ministerial Offices.

The Branch provided ongoing policy and procedural advice and support to divisions on legislative matters related to statutory appointments, authorisations and delegations. The Branch managed the Legislation Program and Right to Information Program for the Department.

Coordination activities included: Ministerial and executive reporting; the Estimates Hearings process; the review of the *DPIPWE Corporate Plan 2015-18*; and preparation of the annual report.

The Branch continues to support the Animal Ethics Committee and progressed an external review of the committee's operations.



## **Corporate communications**

Websites, publications, marketing, advertising and media are all important channels through which the Department provides information and engages with the wider community.

The Department's Corporate Communications Branch manages the Department's web presence; provides communications advice and marketing support across all business areas; and oversees the Department's intranet and internet communications.

The Branch also oversees the Department's presence at Agfest – a major community engagement program for the Department. In 2018 the Department had a major presence at Agfest, which included displays by Lands Tasmania, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, Parks and Wildlife Service, Biosecurity Tasmania, AgriGrowth Tasmania and ORI. In line with previous years, the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture shared the site with the Department.

During the Agency response to the detection of Queensland fruit fly in the State, the Corporate Communications Branch provided major support to the Public Information section of the response. This included preparing and distributing information to industry, growers, local communities, schools, tourism sectors as well as web publishing and media information.

### **Websites**

The Corporate Communications Branch oversees approximately 2 400 web pages and approximately 6 800 documents (PDFs, rich text documents, Word documents and Excel spreadsheets) on the Department's website: [dpiuwe.tas.gov.au](http://dpiuwe.tas.gov.au)

In 2017-18, page views for webpages on the website increased by 25% from 2016-17, reaching 3 177 592 page views. Major areas of interest on the DPIUWE site in 2017-18 were Biosecurity Tasmania's home page (75 692 page hits); the Office of Racing Integrity's home page (71 764 hits); Sea Fishing and Aquaculture home page (64 953 hits); Land Tasmania's home page (59 058 hits); the Water home page (59 055 hits); the Agriculture home page (57 225 hits); and the Wildlife Management home page (57 060 hits).

### **Social media**

The Department reaches a large and diverse audience through social media. Department social media accounts include: 12 Facebook pages; 2 Twitter accounts; 6 YouTube channels; 3 Instagram accounts; 2 blogs and 1 Flickr account. The Parks and Wildlife Service alone had 45 573 followers on Facebook as of 30 June 2018 (up 6 000 in the last year).

### **Information services**

The Information Services Branch provides information and communication technology (ICT), records management, library services, ICT project management and facilities management across the Department. This includes providing and supporting systems, infrastructure and facilities that enable the Department to provide more efficient and effective services. The Branch also designs, develops and implements solutions to support business needs.

Major achievements in 2017-18 included:

- starting and continuing a number of major projects to improve the services provided by Lands Tasmania, Parks and Wildlife Service and the Natural and Cultural Heritage Divisions. Projects include the Lands Tasmania Valuation Information System Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service website redevelopment and Dial Before You Dig integration for Aboriginal Heritage;

- providing major communications or technology improvements at 13 Department-managed sites;
- beginning to implement the Laboratory Information Management System project, which will improve services provided by Biosecurity Tasmania and the Environment Protection Authority;
- supporting the Queensland fruit fly response by rapidly providing facilities and information technology solutions; and
- coordinating the facilities and ICT requirements for multiple accommodation moves and changes, including moves in preparation for the Southern Accommodation Project, and helping external bodies moving into vacated areas.

### **Project Management Office**

The Project Management Office (PMO) is a new branch in the Strategic Services Division, established to provide leadership and resources to support and improve project management practice and capability across the Department. The key objectives of the PMO are to:

- establish a project management framework, which includes project governance guidelines, a project management handbook and templates;
- develop a centralised source of project management guidance, including guidance and training materials to support good practice project management;
- deliver strategic projects that are of high risk and strategic importance to DPIPWE;
- support the delivery of divisional and operational projects through advisory services, such as assisting with project initiation, establishing project/program governance, reviewing project documentation, and reviewing project performance and quality;
- collaborate and connect project teams by providing a forum for discussion among project sponsors, business owners, project managers and project teams, to encourage synergy, efficiency and knowledge sharing;
- establish quality assurance protocols to facilitate transparent reporting of project status and early identification of issues and risks; and
- support the professional development of DPIPWE project managers through training, mentoring, coaching and identifying career development opportunities.

In 2017-18, the Executive Committee endorsed a new Project Management Framework, developed by the PMO, which is to ensure the consistent delivery of all projects delivered by the Department. The PMO began to implement the framework and will continue through 2018-19, including training project managers and those in project leadership roles.

The PMO has also been progressing strategic projects for the Department during this time, including the Southern Accommodation Project and the Gender Equality Project. The PMO has also supported a range of key divisional projects.

## Internal audit

The internal audit function facilitates an independent appraisal of the operations and systems of control to ensure that acceptable policies and procedures are followed, legislative requirements and established standards are met, and resources are used efficiently and economically to achieve planned outcomes.

The requirement for an internal audit function derives from section 22(c) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. The purpose, authorities and responsibilities of the Department's audit function are documented in the Audit Charter, which is overseen by an Audit and Risk Committee. The Committee is a formally constituted committee comprising a General Manager (the Chair), four other internal members and an external independent representative.

The internal audit function is a key element of the risk management approach, control systems and governance processes. KPMG is contracted to provide internal audit services.

The Audit and Risk Committee provides independent and objective advice and recommendations to the Executive Committee in relation to the Department's financial reporting, internal controls and audit function. During 2017-18, the Audit and Risk Committee met six times, and members of the Finance Branch, representatives of the Department's Internal Auditor and the Tasmanian Audit Office were invited to attend.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews the Internal Auditor's work and the Executive Committee's response to recommendations. The Audit and Risk Committee also considers findings from audits conducted by the Tasmanian Audit Office and reviews the Department's draft Financial Statements.

The Audit and Risk Committee considered the following internal audit reports during 2017-18:

- *Rotational Cash Handling Reports – Cradle Mountain, Mole Creek and Mount Field, July 2017*
- *Data Mining Report, July 2017*
- *Treasurer's Instruction compliance, October 2017*

## Disability Access

### Disability Action Plan

Under the State Disability Framework for Action, the Department convened a working group to contribute to the development of the DPIPWE Disability Action Plan (DAP) 2018-2021. The DAP was created in the reporting period and outlines a range of initiatives continuing the Department's work in removing barriers and enabling people with disability to enjoy the same rights and opportunities as all other Tasmanians. The DAP will be officially launched in 2018-19.

## **Recruitment, employment and retention**

Departmental practices and procedures for recruitment and selection include information on referring vacancies to the State Service's Disability Fixed-Term Employment Program, as well as listing Disability Employment Service Providers approved by the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

All position vacancies are reviewed as part of policy to consider removing any historic requirements of positions that may be a barrier to employment of people with a disability, such as the need for driver's licences.

## **Information and communication**

The Department continues to ensure compliance with W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, which are included in our web development criteria. In 2017-18, work was undertaken on nine departmental websites and apps to make their content available to a wider range of people with disabilities.

The Department engaged Vision Australia to develop an Accessibility Implementation Plan that focuses on removing the barriers that prevent people with disabilities interacting with or accessing our websites. As part of this engagement, and to further help us create accessible websites, we procured a support package from Vision Australia's Digital Access Consulting. Advice from their web accessibility specialists, by phone or online, will supplement DPIPWE's in-house skill set and improve our capabilities in the area of web accessibility.

## **Consultative relationships and stakeholder engagement**

The Department delivered a disability-accessible display at Agfest 2018. We ensured there was sufficient access width between display boards and appropriate table heights for wheelchair and pram access to all display materials as well as visibility components for people who are visually impaired.

Components of the display included highly tactile and multi-interactive displays that also aided people with low literacy skills and encouraged higher engagement. Agfest patrons were able to access information in multiple audio, visual and tactile formats at all the DPIPWE displays, and our staff were well briefed to encourage people to engage via a variety of formats.

## **Climate change**

The Department provides data on our emissions for inclusion in the Tasmanian Government Greenhouse Inventory when requested.

Consumption of the two main sources of energy are listed in the following table.

Table 59: Electricity and fuel use

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Electricity use by kWh <sup>1</sup>	7 676 174	7 333 882	6 121 674	5 907 062
Electricity use, kWh per FTE <sup>3</sup>	6 600	6 769	5 339	4 972
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel <sup>2</sup>	567 417	697 101	663 063	736 011
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel per FTE <sup>3</sup>	488	643	578	619

Source: DPIPWE records.

Notes:

1. Electricity data is extracted from payment records of the Department for the following locations: South: Lands, 1 Franklin Wharf, New Town; North and North West: Mt Pleasant, Prospect, Stoney Rise, Whitemark, Heritage 103 Macquarie, Henty House, St Johns St; Other: Cradle Mountain, Lake St Clair, Mt Field, Coles Bay, Nubeena Crescent.
2. Fuel data is extracted from the Government Fleet Manager – Department of Treasury and Finance, LeasePlan, AVIS, DPIPWE fuel accounts with Caltex and BP, and Internal Parks and Wildlife Service bulk storage South and North West.
3. FTEs refers to paid staff as at 30 June 2018 (1188.10), excluding those on secondment, parental leave or leave without pay.

## Greenhouse gas emissions report

Table 60: Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>1</sup>

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Electricity use by Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	1 535	977	796	1 118
Fleet vehicle travel by Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	1 529	1 826	1 764	1 779
Total Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	3 064	2 803	2 560	2 897
Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per FTE	2.63	2.59	2.23	2.40

Source: Climate Change Office of the Department of Premier and Cabinet

Note:

1. Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e data supplied through the Climate Change Office of the Department of Premier and Cabinet from fleet data provided by DPIPWE. Calculations for emissions factors are published annually by the Australian Government. Fluctuations from year to year in the emissions factors for purchased electricity in Tasmania generally reflect the level of imported electricity from Victoria via Basslink, which is generated from coal-fired power stations and is more carbon intensive.

# Stakeholder relations

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## Community engagement and awareness activities

The Department undertakes a broad range of community engagement and awareness activities aimed at providing stakeholders with up-to-date information relevant to their needs. It also maintains a comprehensive website at [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au).

The Department produces several specific-interest publications for stakeholders and undertakes a number of other activities designed to inform the community about specialised programs and projects, including information about consultative processes and deadlines.

Examples of community awareness and engagement activities undertaken by staff in our areas during 2017-18 are outlined below.

### **Water and Marine Resources**

#### ***Water management planning consultation***

In late 2017, the Department completed public consultation on the review of the *River Clyde Catchment Water Management Plan*. Ten representations were received on the draft amended plan. The final plan took effect on 4 October 2017.

In May 2018, the Department consulted with 25 peak groups from business, government, non-government and community sectors on the draft *Guiding Principles for the Development of Statutory Water Management Plans in Tasmania*. The feedback received will help finalise the principles.

#### ***Agfest 2018***

The Division had a display at Agfest 2018. The focus of the display was the launch of the Water Information Tasmania Web Portal, a one-stop-shop access point for the community for all types of information related to the management of our water resources.

#### ***Communicating with recreational fishers***

The Wild Fisheries Management Branch operated an effective Recreational Fisheries Communication Program throughout 2017-18. Key elements of the program included designing, developing and distributing fisheries communication products such as the *Sea Fishing Guide*, measuring devices and regional fishing maps designed to provide basic information on locations, rules and gear types.

A strong focus on use of social media and technology has facilitated extended outreach to recreational fishers to provide interpretive information relating to responsible fishing practices, season and rule reminders, species identification, compliance and research.

A new initiative for 2017-18 was the introduction of public recreational fisheries forums aimed at promoting community engagement and education of recreational fishers. Forums were held at St Helens and Devonport, coinciding with Recreational Fishery Advisory Committee meetings. The forums provided an opportunity for fishers to discuss local issues with fishery managers and researchers.

## ***Fishcare***

The scope of the Department's Fishcare volunteer program was broadened in 2017-18 to target new migrants and visiting fishers from other cultural or language backgrounds to assist with their awareness of safe and lawful recreational fishing practices. With the help of Tasmania Police, Fishcare volunteers and bilingual assistants, recreational fisheries staff conducted a Fisheries Forum targeting the Asian community and engaged international students at the UTAS market day. A further initiative is the recruitment of two bilingual (English/Mandarin) Fishcare volunteers.

The Recreational Fisheries Fishcare program held 49 events in 2017-18, reaching 1 890 direct contacts – school children, members of clubs and organisations and the public – through school classroom/field activities, fishing clinics, community liaison patrols, forums and presentations. A further 73 exhibits and demonstrations were conducted at boat, fishing, regional and agricultural shows and fairs, potentially exposing the 130 000 plus attendees to responsible fishing information.

## **Biosecurity Tasmania**

### ***Biosecurity advisories***

Biosecurity Tasmania manages a subscription-based email advisory system, which now has over 1 400 community, industry, government and non-government service subscribers. In 2017-18, we issued 18 Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisories on a range of topics including changes to import requirements, invitations for public comment, and pest and disease alerts.

### ***Social media***

Biosecurity Tasmania interacts with its stakeholders through a dedicated Facebook page. With over 2 700 page likes to date, the page provides an additional communication channel for the dissemination of important biosecurity information and incident updates. It also provides Facebook users with an easy-to-access platform for reporting potential biosecurity breaches.

### ***Agfest***

Biosecurity Tasmania participated in Agfest 2018 with a display that focused on community and stakeholder engagement across a range of important biosecurity issues. The Department's Queensland fruit fly incursion response was a major aspect of the display, aimed at raising awareness on what communities and industries can do to help the Department eradicate the pest from Tasmania. Another display centred on the importance to Tasmania of maintaining livestock biosecurity, through the adoption of livestock traceability measures, combined with the registration of Property Identification Codes (PIC).

### ***Community and industry events***

As well as Agfest, Biosecurity staff attended local agricultural shows, smallholder and hobby farmer expos, and industry-sponsored primary producer information and awareness sessions. Biosecurity Tasmania organised regional information workshops: some were for blueberry growers impacted by blueberry rust, regarding changes to market access; others were aquatic disease epidemiology workshops for fish health officers and veterinarians. Staff also liaised with private veterinary practices to emphasise disease-surveillance support programs.

## **EPA Tasmania**

### ***Stakeholder consultation***

During the year, EPA Tasmania consulted stakeholders on proposed amendments to regulations pertaining to: wood smoke emissions; the large-scale storage of waste tyres; the management of fees; and the management of marine pollution events.

### ***Community events***

The Division has had a presence at a range of community events to help increase awareness of issues regarding resource recovery and reuse. Minimising waste through reducing, reusing and recycling has become a clearer focus of the community thanks to increased media and public exposure of issues in Tasmania and across Australia.

Divisional officers again supported the planning and delivery of the successful Kids 4 Kids conferences across the State, together with targeted activities for teaching in classrooms and forums to teach-the-teacher about resource recovery issues. In addition, teacher and classroom activities were also undertaken to support the messages of the *Burn Brighter this Winter* project. This has the aim of raising awareness of the harmful effects of wood heater smoke, and the practical ways everyone can help to reduce the amount of smoke in our communities in winter.

## **Land Tasmania**

### ***Agfest***

Land Tasmania was present at Agfest 2018 to demonstrate the benefits of LISTmap to patrons, in particular the agricultural community. Land Tasmania showed farmers how LISTmap could be used for their day-to-day farm management activities and planning for on-ground infrastructure such as irrigators.

### ***Community education – LISTmap***

Land Tasmania continued to work with the Tasmanian Agricultural Productivity group to promote LISTmap to farmers and how it can help advance precision agriculture. This year, Land Tasmania held two days of free LISTmap training led by a Land Tasmania instructor. Farmers were able to complete hands-on training in LISTmap, using agricultural case studies.

Land Tasmania provided a range of free LIST demonstrations statewide, to government agencies, university/schools and NRM groups.

### ***Location matters***

Land Tasmania continues to design, develop and publish a biannual printed publication, *location matters*, focusing on the land information sector in Tasmania.

### ***Social media***

Land Tasmania publishes content via Facebook about products and services related to land and spatial information. Land Tasmania also manages a TASMMap Facebook page to promote TASMMap products and services.



## ***Legislation***

An Issues Paper seeking submissions on 13 proposed amendments to the *Land Acquisitions Act 1993* was released on 18 May 2018 for a period of four weeks ending on 17 June 2018. A Consultation Paper seeking submissions regarding 13 issues in the *Strata Titles Act 1998* was released on 16 June 2018 for a period of six weeks ending on 28 July 2018.

## **Office of Racing Integrity**

### ***Industry communication***

ORI regularly engages with its industry stakeholders using a variety of methods. In 2017-18, there was regular consultation with the Tasmanian Racing Appeals Board, the Thoroughbred Advisory Network, the Harness Industry Forum, Harness Racing Australia, the Greyhound Reference Group, Greyhounds Australasia, Tasracing and others.

## **Parks and Wildlife Service**

### ***Schools programs***

The WildSC'OOOL program connects school students, WILDCARE Inc volunteers and PWS staff to provide education and participation outcomes. Educational sessions are provided in-class, and volunteering opportunities are provided in-reserve. Volunteering activities include weeding, revegetation, sign planning and installation and track maintenance.

The Maria Island school camps program provides logistical, educational and activity support by PWS staff. The program is aimed at Tasmanian schools and has seen a resurgence of school visits to Maria Island.

### ***Parks Boost program***

In cooperation with the Tasmanian tourism industry, PWS staff provided educational briefings to tourism operators through the Parks Boost program. This initiative came from the Parks 21 document and requests from tourism operators for specific information about reserve values.

### ***Discovery Ranger Program***

Each summer, the PWS provides the Discovery Ranger Program in reserves across the State. This is increasingly focusing on local Tasmanians, with the program being offered both in popular tourist destinations and favourite reserves of Tasmanians. This year saw the continuation of the Mandarin-speaking Discovery Rangers who provide experiences and education for Chinese visitors. The PWS also engaged a number of Aboriginal Discovery Rangers who provided cultural awareness activities in a number of reserves, and later as part of the schools program.

### ***Get Outside with Community***

The Get Outside with Community program continued in 2017-18. It is an innovative social inclusion project run as a collaboration between the PWS and Wildcare Inc. The program encompasses a number of excursions to Tasmanian reserves with people seeking asylum, people from a refugee background and with other culturally diverse communities in Tasmania.

### ***Special events***

This year saw the initiation of a number of special events through the *See it, Dream it, Do it* programs that encouraged high school girls to consider careers in non-traditional occupations such as rangers, firefighters, in trades and science.

The PWS also responded to special celebration days with promotional and activity programs. These include World Ranger Day, Harmony Day, and the Fagus Weekend.

### **AgriGrowth Tasmania**

#### ***Game Services Tasmania***

Following its formation in March 2018, Game Services Tasmania (GST) conducted extensive stakeholder consultation to encourage applications for membership of the new Tasmanian Game Council, which resulted in over 60 applications. GST officers regularly attended meetings of industry stakeholder groups including the Tasmanian Deer Advisory Committee and various property-based hunting groups.

#### ***Ongoing industry liaison***

AGT staff met regularly with peak bodies and key business representatives to talk about current issues and significant policy developments. Examples included the running of stakeholder 'roadshows' to promote opportunities under the Strategic Industry Partnerships Program and to expose the last draft of the White Paper *Growing Tasmanian Agriculture. Research, Development and Extension for 2050*.

AGT's Agricultural Economist delivered presentations across government and to other interest groups to accompany the launch of the revamped and extended AgriFood Scorecard. AgriGrowth participated in the TIA Advisory Board, which meets four times a year and importantly includes industry members. Finally, AGT participated very actively in industry forums as part of the Queensland fruit fly response and was closely involved in industry liaison, especially regarding the assistance programs that it administered.

#### ***The red meat industry***

In addition to the industry roundtables (reported under Key Commitments and Achievements, Output 2), the Red Meat Forecast Committee meets quarterly. It brings together producers, processors, agents and transporters in the red meat industries in a unique and confidential forum to discuss topics of mutual concern, and to forecast slaughter statistics for the coming year. AGT convenes the meetings and provides data and secretariat support to the committee.

#### ***Seed and bee industry plans***

Development of the draft Crop and Pasture Seed Plan involved extensive consultation with major vegetable and pasture seed companies and producers. The early stages of developing the Bee Industry Futures Report similarly involved consultation in late 2017 with stakeholders across both the beekeeping industry, and those who use their services in pollination of crops.

## **Natural and Cultural Heritage**

### ***Citizen science and wombat mange***

With financial support from the Government and in partnership with NCH, Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) collected data on the prevalence of mange-affected wombats from seven sites across Tasmania. This data has contributed to a significant increase in our understanding of the prevalence of mange across the State and provides a strong baseline against which to assess future trends. The CVA surveys were well subscribed by volunteers.

### ***Save the Tasmanian devil***

The Save the Tasmanian Devil Program undertook community and stakeholder engagement associated with the release of devils to locations in the north-east of the State. Local councils, Department of State Growth, Parks and Wildlife Service and community members were advised about the impending releases and mitigation approaches to reduce the impact of roadkill on the released devils. Strong community support was received for the releases, and mitigation in the form of road signs, electric warning signs and installation of virtual fences helped reduce the impact from roadkill.

The Tasmanian Devil Ambassador Program provided extensive media opportunities with the transfer of devils to Auckland Zoo. The transfer involved liaising with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the New Zealand High Commissioner.

Content information and objects were provided to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery exhibition 'The Remarkable Tasmanian Devil', and new community posters were installed at locations on the Forrester and Tasman Peninsulas.

### ***Community engagement – marine conservation***

Marine conservation staff attended the inaugural meeting of the Penguin Advisory Group aimed at developing best-practice management of little penguins and associated tourism operations in Tasmania. Staff also assisted with First Response whale stranding training, and strong public engagement was maintained through the program's 24/7 Whale Hotline, Facebook page and print, radio and television media.

### ***Orange-bellied parrot***

The Orange-bellied Parrot (OBP) Program engages the community via its wild monitoring and captive management volunteer opportunities. The program creates awareness of its activities through social media updates. The OBP Program has also engaged with key stakeholders at Five Mile Beach to keep local area users informed about the development of the new breeding facility.

### ***Aboriginal heritage awareness activities***

During 2017-18, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) staff provided heritage awareness training to a number of Tasmania's local councils and key stakeholders. AHT also participated at Agfest, the Local Government Association of Tasmania Conference and presented at the Coast to Coast Conference 2018.

The Cultural Management Group has undertaken engagement and awareness activities relating to cultural heritage projects in the TWWHA. This has involved liaising closely with the Aboriginal Heritage Council, and engaging with Aboriginal people and organisations.

AHT staff also advised property owners, developers and contractors about Dial Before You Dig/Property Search website enquiries and Aboriginal heritage permit applications.

### ***Heritage Tasmania awareness activities***

During 2017-18, Heritage Tasmania continued to proactively engage with heritage-property owners, developers, professional colleagues and local government on pre-lodgement and pre-statutory consultation. This is a primary reason for the high application approval rate and low rate of appeals before the Resource Management and Planning Appeals Tribunal.

Heritage Tasmania also supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council in its sponsorship of the Australian Institute of Architects (AIA) Heritage Award, had a presence at the 2017 Local Government Association of Tasmania Conference, and maintained its links with local government planners through its Heritage: Everything for Local Planners (HELP) network.

The branch was proactively engaged in delivering professional development and training to builders, building design students at TAFE, and architecture and planning students at the University of Tasmania. It also gave a presentation at the Rosny School for Seniors.

## Publications

Below is a list of the publications for 2017-18.

- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [AS/NZ 4187 RMD Steriliser Sampling Information](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [AST Accredited for Trace-Level Pesticide and PAH Analysis](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [AST Brochure](#) 3rd ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [AST Potable Water Tests](#) 4th ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [Sampling and Bottle Types](#) 6th ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [Shellfish Biotoxin Testing in Tasmania](#) 1st ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Analytical Services Tasmania and Norman, D. (2017). [Testing Services for Private Water Suppliers](#) 3rd ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Bell, R., Conway, M.L., Grull, D. and Watkins, E. (2017-2018). *Animal Health & Welfare News: A Newsletter for Tasmanian Veterinarians* (Issues October 2017 and April 2018) Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Carroll, E. L., Alderman, R., Bannister, J. L., Bérubé, M., Best, P. B., Boren, L., Baker, C. S., Constantine, R., Findlay, K., Harcourt, R., Lemaire, L., Palsbøll, P. J., Patenaude, N. J., Rowntree, V. J., Seger, J., Steel, D., Valenzuela, L. O., Watson, M. and Gaggiotti, O.E.

- (2018). [Incorporating Non-Equilibrium Dynamics into Demographic History Inferences of a Migratory Marine Species](#) *Heredity*: doi:10.1038/s41437-018-0077-y.
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## Avenues for appeal of decisions

Decisions are made by staff or Ministers responsible for legislation administered by the Department and under a number of pieces of whole-of-government legislation. In most cases there are avenues to appeal or seek a review of these decisions.

### Appeal process

Reasons for an appeal are outlined when that decision is provided to the person concerned.

In every instance, the legislation provides direction in relation to the right of appeal and the process available for doing so. While appeal mechanisms are built into some legislation, most appeals are directed to one of the major appeal bodies such as the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division), the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal, or the Supreme Court for resolution. There are also generic rights of review on questions of law concerning certain administrative decisions under the *Judicial Review Act 2000*. Recourse to review mechanisms for administrative matters is also provided by the Ombudsman Tasmania, including in relation to the right to information and personal information.

## Right to Information

The *Right to Information Act 2009* aims to improve democratic government in Tasmania by giving members of the public the right to obtain information about the operations of Government. It seeks to increase the accountability of the Executive to the people of Tasmania and to increase the people's ability to participate in governance processes.

The Act acknowledges that information collected by public authorities is obtained for, and on behalf of, the people of Tasmania and that members of the public have the right to access information held by public authorities.

The following table provides information about the processing of requests under the Right to Information Act in 2017-18.

Table 61: Right to Information applications 2017-18

<b>Right to Information Requests</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Applications</b>	
Carried over from 2016-17	14
Received in 2017-18	59
Transferred to another agency in full	0
Withdrawn by the applicant	4
Determined during the financial year	61
<b>Outcomes of applications for information determined in the period</b>	
Requested information was provided in full	15
Requested information was provided in part (part exempt)	29
Requested information was not provided (all exempt)	12
Information relevant to the application was not held by the Agency	5
Application was refused	7
<b>Reasons for refusal/exemptions used</b>	
s.5, s.11, s.17 – information requested was not within the scope of the Act (s.5 – not official business; s.11 – available at Archives office and s.17 – deferred)	0
s.9, s.12 – information is otherwise available or will become available in the next 12 months	5
s.10, s.19 – application may be refused if resources unreasonably diverted	6
s.20 – repeat or vexatious applications may be refused	1
s.25 – Executive Council information	0
s.26 – Cabinet information	0
s.27 – internal briefing information of a Minister	3
s.28 – information not related to official business	1
s.29 – information affecting national or State security, defence or international relations	0
s.30 – information relating to enforcement of the law	6
s.31 – legal professional privilege	0
s.32 – information relating to closed meetings of Councils	0
s.34 – information communicated by other jurisdictions	0
s.35 – internal deliberative information	13
s.36 – personal information of a person	8
s.37 – information relating to the business affairs of a third party	5
s.38 – information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	0
s.39 – information obtained in confidence	11
s.40 – information on procedures and criteria used in certain public authority negotiations	0
s.41 – information likely to affect State economy	0
s.42 – information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural values of the State	0
<b>Time taken to make decisions</b>	
Within the statutory time limit	26
Over the statutory time limit	35

### Internal reviews

Requested during 2017-18	6
Determined during the financial year (total)	8
Those where the decision was upheld in full	5
Those where the decision was upheld in part	3
Those where the decision was reversed	0

### External reviews by the Ombudsman

Requested during 2017-18	7
Determined (including those carried over from 2016-17)	5
Decision was upheld in full	0
Decision was upheld in part	5
Decision was reversed	1

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Source: DPIPWE Policy Branch records.

Requests for information under the Right to Information Act should be sent to:

Email: [right2info@dpiuwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:right2info@dpiuwe.tas.gov.au)

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

GPO Box 44

Hobart TAS 7001

# Human resource management

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## People management activities

The role of human resource management is to provide advice and support in people management practices. In DPIPWE this includes developing and implementing a comprehensive range of policies, programs and procedures that support performance management, work health and safety (WHS), learning and development, managing work relationships, and also providing services for payroll, recruitment, job design and workers compensation.

The delivery of these services ensures that the Department's people management practices are ethical and fair, and developed within a framework that provides flexibility that will support the business needs of the Department, the workplace and the personal needs of employees. In 2017-18 these services were delivered by the People and Culture Division.

### **Recruitment policies and procedures**

The Department uses a range of online procedural guidelines, forms and templates to ensure statutory compliance requirements are met in an efficient manner.

All vacancies in the Department are managed in line with the requirements of the Managing Positions in the State Service program and associated tools and guidelines. The Department continues to use PageUp, the whole-of-government electronic recruitment management system.

### **Performance management, learning and development**

The performance management process in DPIPWE enables the agency to support and enhance staff performance and development. Across the Department, 92 per cent of employees completed a formal performance management review in 2017-18.

The DPIPWE Cadet Program, developed in collaboration with the University of Tasmania School of Business and Economics, launched successfully in July 2016. The purpose of the structured, rotational program is to develop future leaders for the Department. Three cadets joined the program during the reporting period, and another three cadets will start in 2018-19.

In accordance with the Department's Study Assistance Policy and Procedures, support was provided to 18 employees to undertake tertiary study during the reporting period.

The Department enhanced its online Learning Management System during the reporting period, providing employees with a range of online learning and development resources. The system also provides a mechanism for the Department to deliver mandatory training to raise WHS and mental health awareness and prevent bullying, discrimination, harassment and family violence.

Employees completed a range of other training related to their specific roles and learning and development needs.

Table 62: Key training and development 2017-18

<b>Course</b>	<b>No Staff</b>
Gender equality awareness	1 171
WHS employee training	139
Bullying, discrimination and harassment training	308
Mental health training	156
Family violence employee training	528
Family violence manager training	103

### **Workplace diversity**

DPIPWE has continued to support an inclusive and diverse workforce.

Under the Disability Framework for Action, the Department established a working group to help develop a DPIPWE Disability Action Plan 2018-2021. The plan was developed during the reporting period and outlines a range of initiatives that continue the Department's work in removing barriers and enabling people with disability to enjoy the same rights and opportunities as all other Tasmanians. The plan will be officially launched in 2018-19.

The Department participated in the State Service school-based youth employment program, helping to address the significant capability and renewal challenges that the State Service faces due to ageing demographics and lower levels of school retention and skills training. Under this program, DPIPWE has four Australian school-based trainees employed and working in the Department, across a number of different Divisions and functions.

DPIPWE provided an interactive online training module through its employee induction to build employee understanding of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): discrimination, bullying, victimisation and harassment, including sexual harassment. This module is available to all staff and reinforces the Department's commitment to building a culture that respects and celebrates the diversity of its people.

### **Gender diversity**

The Department continued implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan, through the Gender Equality Project. The Gender Equality Action Plan was a strategic priority for DPIPWE, alongside our commitment to gain White Ribbon Accreditation.

Some of the key achievements realised over the course of the project include:

- adopting gender equality principles;
- introducing a gender equality key performance indicator for all senior managers;
- implementing a Female Cadet Program;
- supporting female employees to participate in leadership forums;
- undertaking a comprehensive review and refresh of policies and processes relevant to gender equality, including flexibility, parental leave and staff exit;



- conducting a review of DPIPWE’s recruitment processes to identify opportunities for improvement to support contemporary, efficient and inclusive processes;
- creating Parenting Rooms at major DPIPWE worksites, to support employees to balance work and personal priorities; and
- providing regular updates on gender equality indicators and progress, supporting increased transparency in relation to gender equality.

The Department’s overall gender balance continued to improve during 2017-18 against baseline data from 30 June 2015. During this period, the Department has seen an increased workforce gender balance, with female representation increasing from 41 per cent to 44 per cent. Female representation across management positions has also increased from 20 per cent to 33 per cent.

### **White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation**

In March 2018, DPIPWE proudly announced achieving accreditation under the White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Program as a positive action under the Tasmanian Government’s *Safe Homes, Safe Families: Tasmania’s Family Violence Action Plan 2015 – 2020*. This anti-violence initiative is aimed at encouraging individuals to take an active role in promoting a positive workplace culture. The accreditation program provided the opportunity to develop and review policies and procedures to help prevent violence against women and to equip staff with the necessary skills and knowledge to recognise and respond appropriately when violence against women does occur.

The Department remains committed to eliminating violence against women and promoting gender equality and a culture of respectful relationships. Our ongoing efforts under the White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Program will be guided by DPIPWE’s White Ribbon Operational Plan 2018 – 2020.

Table 63: Employment of people by category 2017-18

	No	% of workforce
People with disability	10	0.7%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	46	3.1%
Diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds	8	0.5%
Young people < 25	40	2.7%
Young people < 30	114	7.6%
Male	838	55.8%
Female	665	44.2%

Source: DPIPWE SSD records.

Notes:

1. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casually as at 30 June 2018 and include employees on unpaid leave and secondment, and can be referred to as a ‘head count’ measure.
2. This table includes data for the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.

Table 64: Male/female ratio for past four years

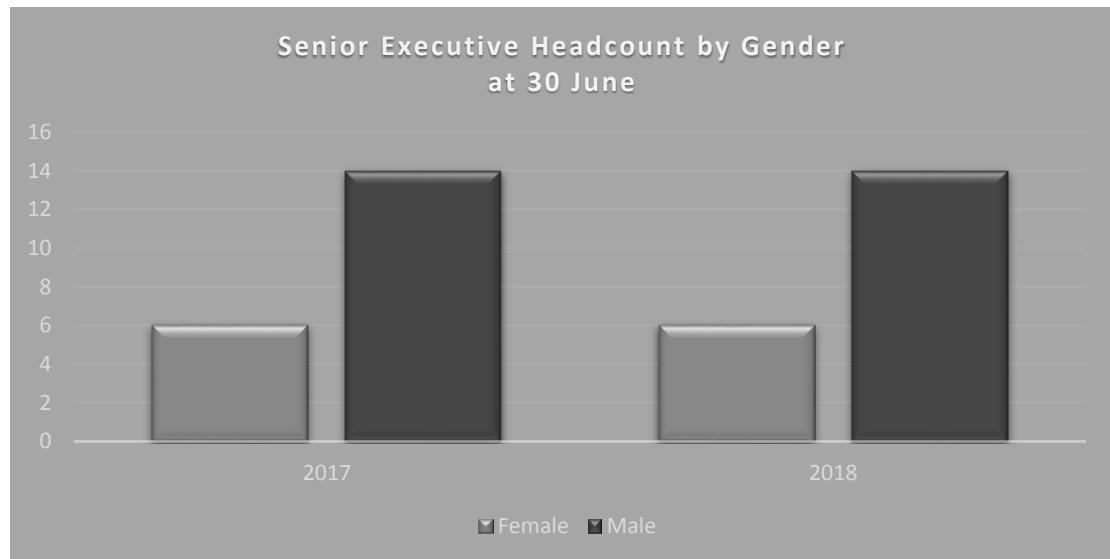
	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018
Female	666	568	612	665
Male	769	770	792	838
TOTAL	1 435	1 338	1 404	1503

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. This table includes data for IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.
2. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casually as at 30 June 2018 and can be referred to as a 'head count' measure.
3. The *Service Tasmania* output transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015. This involved the transfer of 166 staff.

Figure 65: Senior Executive for past two years



Notes:

1. This table only includes occupied substantive roles (not acting arrangements), and does not include staff on secondment. It does include data for IFS, which is a statutory body.
2. This data includes 4 Senior Executive Service (SES) appointments during 2016-17 and 1 during 2017-18.

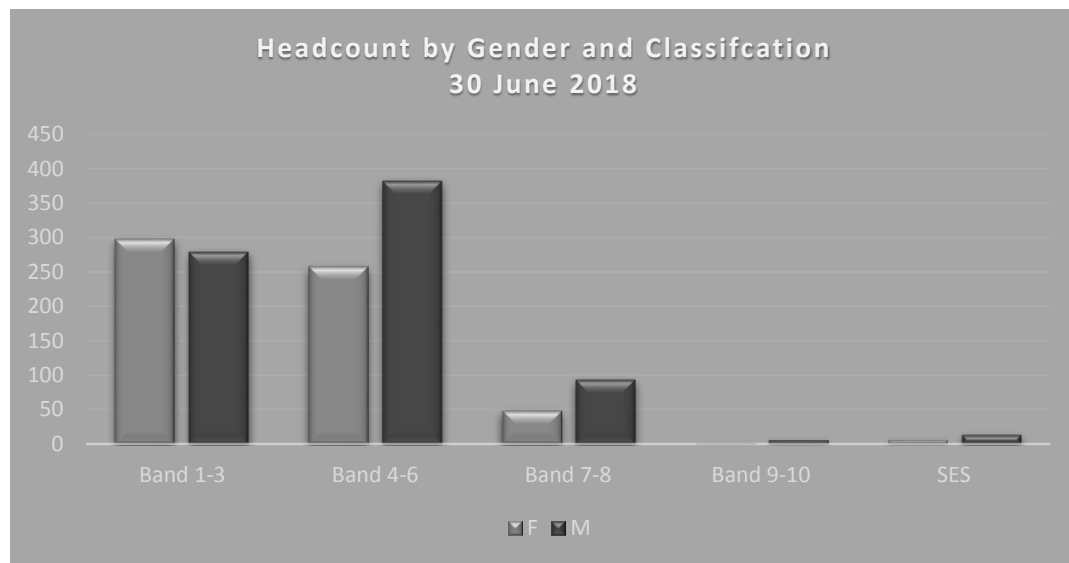
Table 66: Senior Executive by band for past two years as at 30 June

	2017		2018	
	M	F	M	F
SES 1	7	3	6	3
SES 2	3	3	4	3
SES 3	3	0	3	0
SES 4	0	0	0	0
Head of Agency	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	14	6	14	6

Notes:

1. This table only includes occupied substantive roles (not acting arrangements), and does not include staff on secondment. It does include data for IFS, which is a statutory body.
2. In both 2017 and 2018, one of the male employees counted as an SES 1 is occupying an SES-equivalent specialist position.

Figure 67: Male/female by bands, including equivalent award classifications



Notes:

1. This table only includes substantive roles (not acting arrangements), and does not include staff on secondment. It does include data for IFS, which is a statutory body.
2. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casually as at 30 June 2018 and can be referred to as a 'head count' measure.
3. This table shows the number of employees by classification group, based on the TSSA General Stream and their salary equivalents under other streams and awards.

## Employee investigation and grievance matters

Eight investigations started under the provisions of Employment Direction No 5 into alleged breaches of the *State Service Act 2000* Code of Conduct by DPIPWE employees for the period. Of the eight investigations, four remain active and will continue into 2018-19. Four cases were completed, and in all four it was found there were breaches of the Code of Conduct and relevant sanctions were imposed as a result.

Additionally, the Secretary began one investigation under the provisions of Employment Direction No 6 relating to the alleged inability of an employee to efficiently and effectively perform their duties. This investigation remains active, and there is one investigation that is ongoing from 2016-17.

During the period, the Department launched the Issues Resolution Policy and associated Procedure. There were 11 formal grievances lodged during the period, with one grievance withdrawn, four completed and six carried forward into 2018-19.

## Work health and safety

In 2017-18, the Department increased its focus on work, health and safety, including a review of resourcing and engagement. Wellbeing has been included in the role of Specialist – Work, Health, Safety & Wellbeing, and there is an increased emphasis going forward on preventative and proactive measures the Department can undertake.

Key achievements in 2017-18 include:

- continued systematic review of historical work health and safety policies, procedures and supporting documents;
- Workplace Violence Campaign suite of resources developed and published on the Department's intranet;
- CHEMWATCH – a chemical register to help staff manage and use chemicals safely – was introduced across the Department;
- continued development of: DPIPWE WHS intranet portal; risk assessment library; WHS First Aid Page resources including locations of automated external defibrillators on ListMap; and ergonomic resource area;
- high risk activities – continued review of high risk activities with increased focus during 2018-19;
- quarterly WHS Management Committee meetings attended by representatives from all Divisions; and
- Employee Wellbeing Strategy developed for implementation in 2018-19.

Table 68: Workers compensation, new claims by nature of injury

Nature of injury	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Intracranial injuries	0	0	0	0
Fractures	2	1	1	3
Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage	7	11	4	4
Burns	2	3	1	0
Injury to nerves and spinal cord	0	0	1	0
Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury	20	28	14	14
Other injuries	13	4	2	3
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disease	10	12	21	25
Mental impacts	9	7	12	15
Digestive system diseases	1	0	0	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	0	2	3	1
Nervous system and sense organ diseases	0	0	1	0
Respiratory system diseases	0	1	2	0
Circulatory system disease	0	0	0	0
Infection and parasitic disease	0	1	1	1
Neoplasms (cancer)	0	0	0	0
Other diseases	0	0	0	0
No injury	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>

Source: Tasmanian Fund Administration Agent (Jardine Lloyd Thompson).

Notes:

1. Classifications for the dataset above are derived from the Type of Occurrence Classification System Version 3.0 developed by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council. Any differences in the classification of historical data is due to the reassessment of maturing claims.
2. The data relates to the date that the claim was lodged with the Employer.
3. Fund Administration Agent data includes one claim duplication in 2014-15 financial year and one claim duplication in the 2015-16 financial year. These duplications are not included in the above table.
4. The 2016-17 data was established using different criteria to other years.

## Staffing statistical profile

The following section provides a range of statistical information about the Department's staffing profile.

Table 69: Employment as at 30 June

Output Group		Paid FTEs <sup>1</sup>			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Output Group 1	Land Tasmania	238.45 <sup>4</sup>	115.40	116.53	112.22
Output Group 2	Primary Industries	51.05	47.93	55.55	63.71
Output Group 3	Natural and Cultural Heritage	150.97 <sup>5,6</sup>	147.31 <sup>6</sup>	143.34	151.51
Output Group 4	Water Resources	44.32	41.42	36.22	42.54
Output Group 5	Racing Regulation and Policy	n/a <sup>7</sup>	24.77	26.70	21.74
Output Group 6	Biosecurity Tasmania	161.64	165.44	169.81	176.94
Output Group 7	Environment Protection and Analytical Services	110.71	118.96	129.49	128.30
Output Group 8	Parks and Wildlife Management	284.27	297.51	322.93	348.28
Corporate support activities		121.70 <sup>8</sup>	124.65	146.02	142.86
<b>Departmental subtotal</b>		<b>1 163.11</b>	<b>1 083.42</b>	<b>1 146.58</b>	<b>1188.10</b>
<b>Other bodies administered by DPIPWE</b>					
Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)		19.63	20.23	17.87	18.60
<b>Other bodies subtotal</b>		<b>19.63</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>18.60</b>
<b>Other<sup>3</sup></b>					
Parental leave, leave without pay, external secondments		47.18	49.68	40.50	36.94
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>1 229.92</b>	<b>1 153.33</b>	<b>1204.95</b>	<b>1243.64</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. The table measures staffing on a 'full-time equivalent' (FTE) basis, which records contributions in fractions of a week, so that two people sharing a job, each working 2.5 days, would be one FTE.
2. Any difference between the sum of values shown in the table and the respective total is due to rounding.
3. DPIPWE staff seconded to IMAS and TIA are included in the category 'Other'.
4. Output Group 1 Land Tasmania in 2015 includes 116.45 FTE related to the *Service Tasmania* output. The *Service Tasmania* output transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015.
5. In 2016, Heritage outputs (previously Output Group 9) moved to Output Group 3. For comparison purposes the FTE related to Heritage outputs is included in Output Group 3 in both 2015 and 2016.
6. Output Group 3 includes the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.
7. Output Group 5 Racing Regulation and Policy includes the Office of Racing Integrity (ORI), which transferred to DPIPWE from State Growth with effect from 1 July 2015.

8. In 2016, Policy outputs (previously Output Group 5) were absorbed into corporate support activities. For comparison purposes, the FTE related to the previous Policy outputs is included under corporate support activities in both 2015 and 2016.

Table 70: Head count as at 30 June

<b>Type of employee</b>	<b>No 2015</b>	<b>No 2016</b>	<b>No 2017</b>	<b>No 2018</b>
Head count excluding casuals	1 415	1 293	1 347	1418
Head count casuals only	20	45	57	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>1503</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. This table includes data for IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.
2. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casually as at 30 June 2018 and can be referred to as a 'head count' measure.
3. The *Service Tasmania* output transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015. This involved the transfer of 166 staff.
4. The increase in casual employment between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 relates to the transfer of the ORI to DPIPWE from State Growth and the employment of Biosecurity Surveillance Officers.

Table 71: Salary profile as at 30 June 2018 (head count)

<b>Salary range \$</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
< 30 000	0	0	0
30 000 – 39 999	0	0	0
40 000 – 49 999	16	25	41
50 000 – 59 999	128	153	281
60 000 – 69 999	180	154	334
70 000 – 79 999	108	97	205
80 000 – 89 999	89	53	142
90 000 – 99 999	56	31	87
100 000 – 109 999	143	104	247
110 000 – 119 999	73	33	106
>= 120 000	45	15	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1503</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. This table includes data for IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.

Table 72: Age profile as at 30 June 2018 (head count)

Age profile	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19	3	1	4
20 – 24	18	18	36
25 – 29	33	41	74
30 – 34	60	64	124
35 – 39	80	88	168
40 – 44	92	104	196
45 – 49	131	104	235
50 – 54	145	100	245
55 – 59	150	83	233
60 – 64	81	50	131
65 +	45	12	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1503</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. This table includes data for IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.

Table 73: Employment categories by gender as at 30 June 2018 (head count)

Employment category	Male	Female	Total
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive	13	6	19
Permanent full-time	584	311	895
Permanent part-time	101	207	308
Fixed term full-time	59	47	106
Fixed term part-time	31	56	87
Fixed term casual	50	38	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1503</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. This table includes data for IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.



Table 74: Total employee commencements and separations by category 2017-18

Category of commencements and separations	No
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive commencements	1
Permanent commencements	77
Fixed term commencements	149
Casual commencements	91
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive cessations	1
Permanent cessations	89
Fixed term cessations	100
Casual cessations	84

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. Reconciliation of employee head count and commencement/cessation data is subject to system and timing issues.
2. This table includes data for IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.

## Leave liability

Table 75: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2018

	\$ million
Annual leave	8 441
Long service leave	20 363
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 804</b>

Source: DPIPWE records.

Note:

1. Leave liability is calculated in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards. Refer Note 10.2 Employee Benefits in the Financial Statements for further information.

Table 76: Leave entitlements 2018

	No
Number of employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2018	20
Number of employees on parental leave as at 30 June 2018	12
Sick leave taken per employee (days)	7.6
Average recreation leave per employee, including pro-rata (days)	15.19
Average days long service leave per employee (available days) <sup>1</sup>	29.95

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. 'Available days' relates to leave entitlement for staff who have completed the qualifying period for long service leave of 10 years.

## Superannuation certificate

I, John Whittington, Secretary, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, hereby certify that the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment has met its obligations under the Australian Government's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* in respect of those employees of the Department who are members of complying superannuation schemes to which this Department contributes.

John Whittington  
Secretary

Table 77: Superannuation funds as at 30 June 2018

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### Superannuation fund

A & N Grey Superannuation Fund	Leighton Superannuation Fund
AGEST	LGIA Super
ALR Superannuation Fund	LifeTrack Superannuation Fund
AMP CustomSuper	Loc Gov Acc Scheme
AMP Flexible Lifetime	Lynch Family Superannuation Fund
AMP Flexible Super	Macquarie Super Accumulator
AMP Life Ltd	Maritime Super
AMP Life Ltd - SignatureSuper	Mellco Superannuation
AMP Life Ltd - SuperLeader	Mercer Super Trust
AMP Super Savings Trust	MLC Masterkey Sup Fundamentals
Annie Philips Super Fund	MLC Superannuation
ANZ Smart Choice Super	MLCWrap
ANZ Super Advantage	Moydea Super Fund
Asgard	MTAA Superannuation Fund
Australian Ethical Super	My North Super
AustralianSuper	Netwealth Investments Ltd
AustSafe Super	Netwealth Super Accel-Person
Bendigo SmartStart Super	North Personal Superannuation
Bretos Project Management	Oasis SGC
BT Lifetime Super	Olympus TAS Super Fund
BT Super for Life	OneAnswer Frontier Personal Super
Buxton Family Superannuation Fund	OnePath Integra Super
Campbell Superannuation Fund	Powerwrap Master Plan Super
CARE Super	Prime Super
Catholic Superannuation Fund	Print Super
CBA Essential Super	Public Sector Super Accum Plan
Cbus Super	Pursuit Select SGC
Cliff Top Super Fund	QSuper
Colonial First State	Quadrant Super

Colonial FirstChoice Personal	REST Super
Colonial FirstWrap Plus	Russell Supersolution Master Trust
Commonwealth Bank Officers	Sandy Bay Investments
D Davey Ptd Ltd Super Fund	Sedwynd Superannuation Fund
D&L Gatenby Super Fund	Slipstream Super Fund
Davey Rosemann Superfund	SMF Super
EISS Super	Spectrum Plan
EJAY Super	Sprightly SCG
Energy SGC	Star Portfolio Super Fund
Fiducian Super Service	Summit
First State Super	Sunsuper
FSP Super	Super Directions
Future Super	SuperWrap
Grow Wrap Super	Symetry Foundation
Guild Super	Tasplan Super
HESTA Super Fund	Taylor Goninon Family Superannuation Fund
Host-Plus Executive	Telstra Super
Host-Plus Hospitality	The Adams Family Super Fund
HUB24 Super Fund	Twin Gums Super Fund
ING Direct Super Fund	UniSuper
Intrust Super Fund	Universal Super MLC
IOOF Super	VicSuper
Jane Robertson SGC	Virgin Super
Jaramar P/L ATF Reid Family	Vision Super
Kerchbaum SCG	WA Local Government Super Plan
KineticSuper	Wells Family Super Fund
Labour Union Co-Op Retirement Fund	Woodside Super Fund

## Public interest disclosures

The Department is committed to the aims and objectives of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2002*. The Department does not tolerate improper conduct by our employees, officers or members, or the taking of reprisals against those who come forward to disclose such conduct.

The Department recognises the value of transparency and accountability in administrative and management practices, and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety of the environment.

The Department will take all reasonable steps to protect people who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for making the disclosure. The Department will also afford natural justice to the person who is the subject of the disclosure.

The staff can access the Department's Public Disclosure Procedures on the intranet site or by contacting our People and Culture Division.

# Financial management

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## Pricing policies

Departmental fees and charges subject to the *Fee Units Act 1997* are published annually in the *Tasmanian Government Gazette* as required under section 8(1) of the Act.

The Department has responsibility for some service delivery activities for which a fee is charged. All fees are charged in accordance with the Government's policy on fees and charges, which requires that fees and charges be set at a level that ensures that the full cost of providing a good or service can be accounted for explicitly and recovered at an appropriate level.

Concessions are provided for park and cave entry fees, recreational fishing and game licences, and other fees as determined by the relevant Minister. Details on concessions are available at <http://www.concessions.tas.gov.au>.

## Asset management

The Department is responsible for a diverse asset portfolio with a significant number of land holdings, buildings and infrastructure. These asset holdings include national parks, reserves and conservation areas, major infrastructure such as walking tracks, roads and other visitor service structures, buildings, plant, equipment, internally developed software and heritage assets. The Department is also custodian of Crown land and other Government-owned buildings and structures not attributed to another agency. A significant component of the asset portfolio managed by the Department is held for public benefit, including significant attractions for local, interstate and overseas visitors.

The Department has various policies to support the strategic and operational management of these assets. These include policies that support the conservation and protection of many of the State's publicly accessible cultural and natural assets.

The Department maintains an asset register in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions. Details of acquisitions, disposals, transfers, revaluations and write-offs are recorded in the register.

In line with the Department's Non-Current Asset Valuation Methodology, all asset classes are revalued using an independent valuer on a five-year cycle. In 2017-18, no asset class was revalued to fair value. However, indices supplied by qualified valuers were assessed for appropriateness by the Department and applied to determine fair value as at 30 June 2018. Management considered the application of the indexation provided by the Valuer-General to be equivalent to fair value as at 30 June 2018 and the indices were applied to the fair value of land, buildings and infrastructure asset classes. The resulting changes in asset values were recognised as other economic flows in net results, in which there was a revaluation increment of \$3.09 million for infrastructure and \$6.52 million for land and buildings.

Intangible abalone quota units were revalued in 2017-18 to a fair value. The Department asked two independent brokers for a valuation of the units and has taken the average to determine the unit price as at 30 June 2018. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve, and a revaluation increment of \$200,000 has been recognised.

The Financial Statements are recorded on an accrual basis, with accounting policies in relation to the recognition, valuation, judgements and assumptions, and depreciation outlined in the Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements. Refer to Notes 7.2, 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7 on pages 192 and 200 to 210.

## Risk management

Risk management involves identifying factors that may impact on the ability to achieve the departmental objectives and putting in place strategies to mitigate these factors.

Risk management at the Department is guided by the Department's Risk Management Framework, which provides a comprehensive framework for the management and governance of strategic, operational and project risks.

A key element of the Risk Management Framework is the Internal Audit Program (refer page 89 for information about the program).

All the Department's insurable risks are covered by the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. This includes workers compensation, general liability, property damage, and motor vehicle cover.

## Loss and damage and write-offs

The Department is a large and diverse organisation with substantial asset holdings. There is always potential for loss or damage to occur to assets, facilities and the like. In addition, not all debts can be collected and a small proportion must be written off each year.

The following tables summarise any losses and damage to public property or money and debt write-offs occurring in 2017-18.

Table 78: Loss and damage to public property or money 2017-18

Category	Number of new claims	Total paid by insurers <sup>1</sup> \$
Property	9	1 505 579
Fraud	0	0
Personal accident	3	1 885
Public liability	2	30 121
Motor vehicle	61	125 274
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1 662 859</b>

Source: Jardine Lloyd Thompson, Fund Administration Agent for the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund.

Note:

1. All amounts paid by the insurer are gross of excesses, except for motor vehicles which are net of excesses.

Table 79: Write-offs 2017-18

Category	Number of debts	Amount \$
Debtors < \$500	43	2 324
Debtors > \$500	10	10 659
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12 983</b>

Source: DPIPWE SSD records.

## Major capital projects

### Completed projects and programs

#### ***Capital Investment Program – Biotoxin Testing Laboratory***

The Government committed \$1.2 million to enable the establishment of a biotoxin testing laboratory within Analytical Services Tasmania. The laboratory provides testing services to shellfish growers and the broader seafood industry, and minimises turnaround times compared with sending samples interstate for testing, improving industry profitability. The project was completed and the facility opened in 2017-18.

## Ongoing projects and programs

Information is provided below on eleven ongoing major capital projects and programs.

Table 80: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2018

	Estimated total cost \$'000	Expenses 2017-18 \$'000	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Estimated completion financial year
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience	21 750	1 100	20 650	2019-20
Crown Land Services: Structural Asset Upgrade Program <sup>1</sup>	na	556	na	ongoing
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System <sup>2</sup>	6 150	461	5 500	2021-22
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	2 000	958	350	2018-19
June 2016 Floods – Parks Infrastructure <sup>3</sup>	11 900	3 970	1 830	2018-19
Maria Island Rediscovered	1 680	600	1 080	2018-19
Orange-bellied Parrot – Facility	2 500	250	2 250	2018-19
South Coast Track	2 000	190	60	2018-19
Three Capes Track – Stage 3	7 800	2 236	4 364	2018-19
Tourism Infrastructure in Parks	8 000	4 000	4 000	2018-19
West Coast Trails Projects <sup>4</sup>	1 695	460	0	2018-19

Source: DPIPWE Finance records.

Notes:

1. The Crown Land Services Program is ongoing. As such, it is not appropriate to include an amount for the estimated total cost or the cost to complete.
2. The project was extended in the 2018-19 Budget and the additional commitment of \$5 million over four years is reflected in the above figures.
3. This excludes expenditure of \$1.96 million that has been reimbursed through insurance claims paid direct to the Department in 2016-17 and 2017-18.
4. Remaining funding has been provided to West Coast Council to complete the project in 2018-19.

### **Capital Investment Program – Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience**

In the 2016-17 Budget, the Government committed \$15 million towards a visitor centre and associated public infrastructure at Cradle Mountain. In response to detailed concept planning and design, this commitment increased in 2017-18 to \$21.8 million over three years to deliver the Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience – a world class destination and sustainable eco-tourism product.

There has been a delay to the project, largely associated with the Development Proposal and Environmental Impact Statement and a number of necessary changes to the original scope of works. An amount of \$1.1 million has been spent in 2017-18 with \$7.7 million transferred into 2018-19 to enable the completion of the Dove Lake and Gateway Precinct aspects of the project.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Crown Land Services Structural Assets Upgrade***

As custodian of a range of government-owned buildings and structures, the Department is responsible for statutory and essential maintenance, including the removal or remediation of assets that present a public liability risk. The Crown Land Services Structural Assets Upgrade Program provides funding for these activities.

In addition to a number of small-scale maintenance activities on historic buildings and the Elphin Sports Centre, Crown Land Services completed several major repair and upgrade projects during 2017-18. The roof of the historic Gunpowder Magazine on the Hobart Domain was replaced in keeping with the historic significance of the building. The Mt Nelson Signal Station had a new replica signal pole installed and the building, currently used as a restaurant, was painted and the roof replaced. The Theatre Royal fire doors were upgraded and the Royal Engineers Building, situated next to the Cenotaph in Hobart, had all the timber windows painted and internal roof works upgraded. The Arthur River boat ramp was also upgraded.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System***

In the 2016-17 budget, the Government committed \$1.2 million over two years for the ongoing development of the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System (FILMS). The proposal included a Business Intelligence reporting solution for the Licensing and Administration and Wild Fisheries Management branches, and an electronic portal to facilitate the receipt of electronic documents within the Licensing and Fisheries Monitoring section. An amount of \$460 000 was spent on FILMS in 2017-18 with the reporting solution (Tableau Server) being delivered.

The business analysis and development for a client self-service electronic portal (FishNet) has been postponed to enable planning for an additional \$5 million investment provided for in the 2018-19 budget.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Increasing Biosecurity Capability***

This \$2 million initiative began in 2015-16 across four projects that would enhance Tasmania's biosecurity system and build on the capability and capacity to protect Tasmania's primary industries, natural environment and social amenity. Two of the projects, to upgrade laboratory equipment and communications including signage at border entry points, have been completed.

The two remaining projects, to upgrade the Laboratory Information Management System and the Powranna Truck Wash project, are to be completed in 2018-19.

### ***Capital Investment Program – June 2016 floods – Parks Infrastructure***

Infrastructure and assets in reserves managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) were significantly impacted by the flood and storm events that occurred in June and July 2016. Funding of \$11.9 million was provided to undertake repairs to important roads and tourism infrastructure damaged in the floods, predominantly in the State's north and north-west. A total of 153 projects were originally identified and approved as part of the flood damage program.

In 2017-18, 10 additional flood damage projects were identified, bringing the total number of projects to 163. PWS completed or progressed the remaining 47 projects during the period with a funding allocation of \$5.8 million. A number of these will not be completed until early 2018-19. Consequently \$1.83 million was transferred into 2018-19 to enable the completion of the program.



### ***Capital Investment Program – Maria Island Rediscovered***

In 2017-18, an allocation of \$1.83 million was provided over two years, to support the restoration of the World Heritage-listed Darlington site and provide substantial improvements to the visitor services, which will allow locals and tourists to rediscover Maria Island as a world-class experience and iconic destination. Of the total allocation, \$1.68 million is for capital improvements. In 2017-18, planning for future amenity improvements has been a focus, including the development of the Building Use Site Plan to determine the strategic direction of the project. Various heritage works including the cemetery fence and the Engine House windows have also been completed during the year.

Of the original budget of \$1.68 million, funding of \$600 000 was spent in 2017-18, with \$330 000 carried forward to 2018-19.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Orange-bellied Parrot Facility***

The Government committed \$2.5 million in 2017-18 to enable the construction of a new fit-for-purpose facility including improved infrastructure for captive breeding. The new facility will support the preservation of the critically endangered orange-bellied parrot.

An initial design was revised to fit within budget. As we expect the project to be completed in March 2019, \$2.25 million was carried forward to 2018-19.

### ***Capital Investment Program – South Coast Track***

In the 2014-15 Budget, the Government committed \$2 million over four years to upgrade the South Coast Track (from Melaleuca to Cockle Creek) to improve access to this spectacular natural asset. The funding is to upgrade existing infrastructure, complete minor re-routing to avoid traversing beach areas frequently subject to waves, and to provide safe access to beach areas. The majority of the project work has been completed and in 2017-18 the track between Cox Bight and Red Point Hills was upgraded. An allocation of \$60 000 has been carried forward into 2018-19, to enable the completion of the remaining minor works.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Three Capes Track – Stage 3***

The Government committed an additional \$4 million over three years in 2016-17, with the Australian Government also committing an additional \$3.8 million, to the construction of Stage Three of the Three Capes Track. The Cape Raoul Track and Shipstern Bluff Lookout Track upgrades are now open with additional parking and improved facilities at the track head.

Visitors can now experience a world class multi-day cabin-based walk to Cape Pillar and Cape Hauy, and a day walk to Cape Raoul. Planning is well advanced and approvals are being sought to upgrade visitor facilities at Remarkable Cave and the walking track from there to Crescent Bay and Mt Brown. This will provide another opportunity for a day walk on the Tasman Peninsula to encourage visitors to extend their stay.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Tourism Infrastructure in Parks***

The Tourism Infrastructure in Parks Program (TIIP) provides \$8 million over two years from 2017-18 to continue building and renewing assets that will enhance tourism experiences and provide better facilities for all visitors to national parks and other reserves across the State. This will support ongoing growth of the tourism industry and the economic growth of regional Tasmania.

A total of 46 projects have been identified in the final capital program, which includes 17 projects that began as part of the previous Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure initiative. A total of 15 projects were completed in 2017-18 and a further 21 projects were started during that period. Ten more projects will be completed in 2018-19. Further details on the work completed in 2017-18 can be found on pages 66-67.

### **Capital Investment Program – West Coast Trails Project**

The Government committed a total of \$1.7 million to three projects that started in 2014-15, being the Horsetail Falls Walking Trail, the Granite Creek Bridge replacement and the Mountain Bike Project. All have been completed except for the Mountain Bike Project where a number of delays were experienced. This resulted in \$460 000 being carried forward into 2017-18. A Grant Deed has subsequently been agreed with the West Coast Council that provides a \$500 000 allocation for the capital development of the Mountain Bike Project, with on-ground works expected to be completed by the Council in 2018-19. The Council has also signed a lease to provide the ongoing management and maintenance of the site.

## **Tenders and consultancies**

In accordance with Government policy and guidelines, the Department procures goods and services, and construction works and services in relation to buildings, roads and bridges. In all these procurements, the Department aims to maximise the opportunity for local business participation.

During 2017-18, the Department awarded 62 contracts totalling \$26.7 million. Of these, 55 contracts (totalling \$24.1 million) were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

The following four tables provide details in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 1111 and 1203 for all contracts awarded (including consultancies) and procurements called during 2017-18 with values above \$50,000.

Table 81: Summary of participation by local business

(for contracts, tenders and/or quotation processes of \$50,000 or over, ex GST)

<b>Tender process</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
Number of tenders awarded <sup>1</sup>	62
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	55
Total value of contracts awarded \$'000	26 705
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses \$'000	24 130
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	43
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	124
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	104

Source: DPIPWE procurement records and Treasury tenders website.

Note:

1. Number of tenders awarded resulted in some panel arrangement contracts and some tenders awarded to multiple parties. This resulted in 62 separate awarded contracts during 2017-18. A panel arrangement was awarded for helicopter services to four operators to service operations on the Overland and Frenchmans Cap tracks, and seven contracts were awarded under a panel arrangement for services to digitise departmental records. (A panel is an arrangement under which several suppliers may each supply property or services to an

agency as specified in the standing offer contract arrangements. A panel has a finite number of suppliers and operates for a finite period. It enables agencies to procure property or services as and when required from whoever is available.)

Table 82: Major contracts issued 2017-18 (\$50 000 and over, excluding consultants)

<b>Name of contractor</b>	<b>Location of contractor</b>	<b>Description of contract</b>	<b>Period of contract (From To)</b>	<b>Total value of contract \$</b>
P & J McDermott Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Cradle Valley shuttle bus service	1/07/2018 30/06/2023	15 091 716
Tasmanian Tree Service	Wilmot TAS	Flood rehabilitation works to Tramway and Mt Duncan Tracks, Dial Range State Reserve	1/08/2017 31/03/2018	145 040
Magic Wand Cleaning Services	Devonport TAS	Remediation works to remove mould from and repair ceiling of State Offices at Stoney Rise	10/07/2017 1/12/2017	274 159
Agilent Technologies Pty Ltd	Mulgrave VIC	Supply, installation and servicing of two liquid chromatographs and one liquid chromatograph - tandem mass to increase the capacity of the Analytical Services Laboratories at Newtown Research Centre for Tasmanian fish industry marine bio toxin testing	20/09/2017 20/09/2022	941 120
Artfast Pty Ltd	Rosny TAS	Removalist services for the Southern Accommodation Project	1/09/2017 31/12/2018	300 000
Gradco Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Construction of four new overflow carparks at Freycinet National Park	18/09/2017 30/10/2017	110 651
Rockit Asphaltting Pty Ltd	Margate TAS	Asphaltting of walking tracks adjacent to the Mt Field Visitor Centre, Mt Field National Park	19/09/2017 25/12/2018	87 940
Tasmanian Tree Services	Wilmot TAS	Walking track repair to the Mersey Whitewater Course	9/10/2017 27/02/2019	63 000
Stemic Fencing	Westbury TAS	Reinstatement of damaged slalom gates to the Mersey Whitewater Course	28/09/2017 22/12/2018	89 400
Fiona Rice Interpretative Consultant	Taroona TAS	Development and implementation of interpretative signage plan for the Frenchmans Cap Walking Track	2/10/2017 30/03/2018	50 000
Fiona Rice Interpretative Consultant	Taroona TAS	Development and implementation of interpretative signage plan for Sarah Island, Macquarie Harbour	2/10/2017 30/04/2018	68 927

<b>Name of contractor</b>	<b>Location of contractor</b>	<b>Description of contract</b>	<b>Period of contract (From To)</b>	<b>Total value of contract \$</b>
Andrew Walters Construction Pty Ltd	Austins Ferry TAS	Construction of new toilets to upgrade facilities at the Bruny Island Neck, Bruny Island National Park	29/09/2017 3/12/2018	213 221
Acrodata	Mornington TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
DAMsmart	Mitchell ACT	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
DatacomIT	Port Melbourne VIC	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
Fuji Xerox	Melbourne VIC	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
TIMG	Hobart TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
Infidel Studios	Lyneham ACT	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
ZircoDATA	Hawthorn East VIC	Panel arrangement for the supply of services to digitise departmental records <sup>1</sup>	3/10/2017 28/10/2017	-
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Replacement of two viewing platforms at the Rocky Cape National Park	13/10/2017 22/12/2017	63 820
Stornoway Maintenance Pty Ltd	Brighton TAS	Three Capes Track - Stage Three Works - Stormlea Road roadworks and car park	1/11/2017 30/11/2018	212 155
LabWare Australia	Box Hill VIC	Supply and servicing of laboratory information management system	5/12/2017 5/12/2022	1 634 650
Skyplan Australia Pty Ltd	Cambridge TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of helicopter transport servicing the operations of the Frenchmans Cap and Overland Tracks <sup>1</sup>	8/11/2017 8/11/2018	-
Helicopter Resources Pty Ltd	Cambridge TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of helicopter transport servicing the operations of the Frenchmans Cap and Overland Tracks <sup>1</sup>	8/11/2017 8/11/2018	-

<b>Name of contractor</b>	<b>Location of contractor</b>	<b>Description of contract</b>	<b>Period of contract (From To)</b>	<b>Total value of contract \$</b>
Tasmanian Helicopters Pty Ltd	Latrobe TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of helicopter transport servicing the operations of the Frenchmans Cap and Overland Tracks <sup>1</sup>	8/11/2017 8/11/2018	-
Osborne Aviation Services Pty Ltd	Port Arthur TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of helicopter transport servicing the operations of the Frenchmans Cap and Overland Tracks <sup>1</sup>	8/11/2017 8/11/2018	-
TasSpan Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	Latrobe TAS	Footbridge construction - Parsons Track, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	22/11/2017 29/01/2019	242 282
Living Trails Australia	Nubeena TAS	Construction of walking tracks - Summit and Forests Tracks, Milkshake Hills Regional Reserve	1/11/2017 30/04/2018	191 505
VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone TAS	Bridge replacement - Crooked McGuinness Bridge, Maria Island National Park	8/01/2018 8/01/2019	191 260
Kentish Construction and Engineering Pty Ltd	Sheffield TAS	Road and drainage repairs - Maria Island National Park	1/02/2018 1/02/2019	467 318
Stornoway Pty Ltd	Western Junction TAS	Repairs to and road stabilisation of Jacob's Ladder, Ben Lomond Road, Ben Lomond National Park	12/02/2018 29/03/2018	139 760
McKay Timber	Glenorchy TAS	Supply of spotted gum timber for the Bruny Island Neck visitor and viewing facilities	24/02/2018 (one off)	133 490
Feral Management Services	Lilydale TAS	Specialist pest eradication and control services for the Queensland fruit fly response	31/01/2018 30/06/2018	450 000
Farm Machinery Tasmania	Longford TAS	Supply of reverse cab tractor for operations on Maria Island National Park	15/05/2018 (one off)	59 190
L K Bourke and Sons Pty Ltd	Ulverstone TAS	Road maintenance - Ironcliff Road, Mt Dial Nature Recreation Area	14/03/2018 30/04/2018	52 045
Latrobe Council	Latrobe TAS	Construction of car park to Warrawee Conservation Area	26/03/2018 31/05/2018	77 782
RG and CM McNeill	Mole Creek TAS	Remediation works to Upper Mersey Road	4/04/2018 15/05/2018	123 000

<b>Name of contractor</b>	<b>Location of contractor</b>	<b>Description of contract</b>	<b>Period of contract (From To)</b>	<b>Total value of contract \$</b>
Track Work Solutions	Kingston TAS	Walking track and drainage repair to Little Fisher River Walking Track, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	142 128
RG and CM McNeill	Mole Creek TAS	Road repairs to Little Fisher Road, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	51 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Statutory valuation services - Break O'Day Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	149 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Statutory valuation services - Brighton Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	124 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Statutory valuation services - Burnie Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	220 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Statutory valuation services - Central Coast Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	256 000
Valuelit Pty Ltd	Melbourne VIC <sup>2</sup>	Statutory valuation services - Circular Head Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	195 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Statutory valuation services - Clarence Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	338 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Statutory valuation services - George Town Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	92 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Statutory valuation services - Meander Valley Municipality	18/04/2018 2/12/2020	190 000
LG Valuation Services Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Statutory valuation services - Northern Midlands Municipality	26/04/2018 30/06/2018	174 000
Opteon Property Group Pty Ltd	Melbourne VIC <sup>2</sup>	Statutory valuation services - West Tamar Municipality	27/04/2018 26/04/2021	175 000
Living Trails Australia	Nubeena TAS	Construction of new walking track from Cynthia Bay to Pump House Point	22/12/2017 30/06/2020	248 770
Mobile Onsite Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone TAS	Construction of bypass walkway for Dove Lake car park - Cradle Mountain National Park	28/05/2018 30/06/2018	93 833
Oracle Contract Management Services	West Melb VIC <sup>2</sup>	Fisheries licensing telephone reporting system	17/05/2018 30/09/2018	252 000
Andrew Walter Construction	Claremont TAS	Access road upgrade - Cressy Research Station	24/05/2018 10/09/2018	121 255
Mobile Onsite Engineering	Ulverstone TAS	Construction of viewing platform at Glacier Rock, Cradle Mountain	19/04/2018 19/04/2020	201 335
Cordwell Built Pty Ltd	Richmond TAS	Labour services - demolition and substructure build - Bruny Island Neck infrastructure replacement (Panel arrangement) <sup>1</sup>	13/06/2018 5/11/2018	-

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Mtn Trails Pty Ltd	Lindisfarne TAS	Labour services - demolition and substructure build - Bruny Island Neck infrastructure replacement (Panel arrangement) <sup>1</sup>	11/07/2018 11/07/2019	-
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Construction of standing camp facilities at Bare Knoll, Cape Pillar Track	24/02/2018 24/02/2019	303 110
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Replacement of pedestrian bridge, Little Fisher River, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	29/09/2017 31/03/2020	215 650

Source: DPIPWE procurement records, and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website.

Notes:

1. Contracts established as a panel arrangement with no fixed contract value.
2. While the head office address of these businesses are in the location shown, these businesses meet the definition of a Tasmanian business. That is, being a business operating in Tasmania that has a permanent office or presence in Tasmania, and employs Tasmanian workers.

Table 83: Consultants engaged 2017-18 (\$50 000 and over)

Name of consultant	Location of consultant	Description of consultancy	Period of contract	Total value of contract \$
Emma Riley and Associates	Hobart TAS	Research and development of a Master Plan for the Freycinet Peninsula and associated National Parks	27/09/2017 31/12/2017	73 570
Cumulus Studio	Hobart TAS	Architectural services - Cradle Mountain Master Plan: Lead consultant for the Gateway Precinct and Dove Lake Viewing Shelter	29/09/2017 31/03/2020	1 195 000
RM Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Penguin TAS	Market research services - Pastures and Livestock Productivity Report	26/04/2018 31/05/2018	76 345
University of Tasmania	Sandy Bay TAS	TWWHA bushfire recovery - Lake Mackenzie rehabilitation trials	24/05/2018 10/09/2018	345 000

Source: DPIPWE procurement records, and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website.

Table 84: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process

Name of supplier	Description of the contract	Reasons for approval	Total value of contract \$
Tasmanian Tree Service	Flood rehabilitation works to Tramway and Mt Duncan Tracks, Dial Range State Reserve	Urgent requirements	145 040
Magic Wand Cleaning Services	Remediation works to remove mould and repair ceiling of State Offices at Stoney Rise	Urgent requirements	274 159
Agilent Technologies Pty Ltd	Supply and installation of two liquid chromatographs and one liquid chromatograph-tandem mass to increase the capacity of the Analytical Services Laboratories at Newtown Research Centre for Tasmanian fish industry marine bio toxin testing	Urgent requirements	941 120
Tasmanian Tree Services	Walking track repair to the Mersey Whitewater Course	Urgent requirements	63 000
Stemic Fencing	Reinstatement of damaged slalom gates to the Mersey Whitewater Course	Urgent requirements	89 400
TasSpan Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	Footbridge construction - Parsons Track, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	Urgent requirements	242 282
Feral Management Services	Specialist pest eradication and control services for the Queensland fruit fly response	Urgent requirements	450 000
LK Bourke and Sons Pty Ltd	Road repairs - Ironcliff Road, Mt Dial Nature Recreation Area	Urgent requirements	52 045
Latrobe Council	Clearing and reconstruction of car park to Warrawee Conservation Area	Urgent requirements	77 782
RG and CM McNeill	Remediation works to Upper Mersey Road	Urgent requirements	123 000
Track Work Solutions	Walking track and drainage repair to Little Fisher River Walking Track, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	Urgent requirements	142 128
RG and CM McNeill	Road repairs to Little Fisher Road, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	Urgent requirements	51 000
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Replacement of pedestrian bridge, Little Fisher River, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	Urgent requirements	215 650

Source: DPIPWE procurement records, and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website.



## 8. Financial Information

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Certification of Financial Statements	136
Independent Audit Report	137
Financial Statements	141
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018	141
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018	143
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018	144
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2018	146
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018	148

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment  
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

**Statement of Certification**

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2018 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the Financial Statements misleading or inaccurate.



**John Whittington**  
Secretary

29 August 2018



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parliament

Department Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Department Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the Secretary of the Department.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the Department's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with 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 Department in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

...1 of 4

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

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information in the Department's financial statements.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
<p>Property plant and equipment and Infrastructure assets  <i>Refer to notes 7.2, 9.5 and 9.6</i></p>	
<p>The Department's property plant and equipment, \$1 121.73m, and infrastructure assets, \$327.88m, are revalued on a rolling portfolio basis. Independent valuations are carried out every five years and between valuations the carrying values are adjusted using indices provided by the Valuer-General.</p> <p>The fair value of non-specialised land was valued using a market approach. Inputs consider recent market conditions for comparable assets.</p> <p>The fair value of non-specialised buildings was valued using an income approach which considered the income-generating capacity and current market expectation of future cash-flows, discounted to a net present value.</p> <p>Specialised land included, national parks, reserves and conservation areas. To reflect the specialised nature of these assets, market assessments are adjusted for the impact of restrictions associated with the provision of community service obligations.</p> <p>The valuation of specialised buildings is based on a depreciated replacement cost approach which considers the value of construction of similar utility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing the scope, expertise and independence of experts engaged to assist in the valuations.</li> <li>• Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied to determine the fair values.</li> <li>• Critically assessing assumptions and other key inputs in the valuation model, including corroboration of market related assumptions to external data.</li> <li>• Testing, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model's calculations.</li> <li>• Evaluating management's assessment of the useful lives.</li> <li>• Performing substantive analytical procedures on depreciation expenses.</li> <li>• Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial report, including those regarding key assumptions used.</li> </ul>

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Infrastructure assets comprised walking tracks, roads, fire trails and other structures. These assets are specialised in nature and revalued on a depreciated replacement cost basis.

The calculation of fair value is complex, judgemental and highly dependent on a range of assumptions and estimates.

The calculation of depreciation required estimation of asset useful lives and residual values, which involved a high degree of subjectivity. Changes in assumptions can significantly impact depreciation charged.

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#### Responsibilities of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of Section 27 (1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. This responsibility includes such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern unless the Department's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure. The assessment must disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial 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.

..3 of 4

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- 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 Department's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Secretary.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Secretary'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 Department'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 conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 Secretary 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.

From the matters communicated with the Secretary, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Stephen Morrison  
Assistant Auditor General Financial Audit Services  
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Tasmanian Audit Office

31 August 2018  
Hobart

...4 of 4

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment  
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6.1	134 048	148 322	134 131
Appropriation revenue – works and services	6.1	23 542	15 740	14 543
Grants	6.2	12 682	16 254	15 402
Sales of goods and services	6.3	23 779	27 171	25 949
Fees and fines	6.4	8 995	9 077	8 262
Fair value of assets recognised	6.5	4 814	9 340	101 849
Interest	6.6	360	164	209
Rents received	6.7	4 564	4 646	5 600
Other revenue	6.8	2 310	7 051	8 044
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>215 094</b>	<b>237 765</b>	<b>313 989</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>				
Employee benefits	7.1	110 767	119 862	108 462
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	13 701	21 664	16 769
Transfers to Administered Funds	7.3	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments	7.4	17 180	23 216	21 917
Supplies and consumables	7.5	50 572	61 900	54 765
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	2 816	1 267
Other expenses	7.7	3 891	7 180	3 605
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>		<b>201 111</b>	<b>241 638</b>	<b>211 785</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>13 983</b>	<b>(3 873)</b>	<b>102 204</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	...	1 115	151
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	8.2	...	(92)	(642)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	8.3	...	(2 472)	(5 402)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>(1 449)</b>	<b>(5 893)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>		<b>13 983</b>	<b>(5 322)</b>	<b>96 311</b>

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	2 475	9 808	94 156
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>		<b>2 475</b>	<b>9 808</b>	<b>94 156</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>		<b>16 458</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>190 467</b>

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 4 of the accompanying notes.



Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment  
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	13.1	117 052	119 522	121 550
Receivables	9.1	5 338	6 675	5 629
Other financial assets	9.2	625	2 895	634
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.3	878	1 034	1 003
Assets held for sale	9.4	...	2 347	2 347
Property, plant and equipment	9.5	1 057 452	1 121 731	1 117 075
Infrastructure	9.6	226 589	327 883	333 036
Intangibles	9.7	13 032	14 287	12 791
Other non-financial assets	9.8	9 796	9 801	9 929
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1 430 762</b>	<b>1 606 175</b>	<b>1 603 994</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	10.1	5 423	3 670	2 972
Employee benefits	10.2	28 823	29 703	28 490
Provisions	10.3	8 493	8 296	8 271
Other liabilities	10.4	8 459	8 684	12 925
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>51 198</b>	<b>50 353</b>	<b>52 658</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>1 379 564</b>	<b>1 555 822</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Contributed capital		917 532	917 607	917 607
Reserves	12.1	267 388	361 663	351 855
Accumulated funds		194 644	276 552	281 874
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1 379 564</b>	<b>1 555 822</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 4 of the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment  
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		134 048	148 506	132 926
Appropriation revenue – works and services		556	556	1 126
Grants		12 682	12 177	13 660
Sales of goods and services		24 008	27 705	26 954
Fees and fines		8 995	9 394	8 101
GST receipts		9 070	10 478	8 425
Interest received		360	165	209
Other cash receipts		6 576	12 203	13 014
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>196 295</b>	<b>221 184</b>	<b>204 415</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Employee benefits		110 446	118 641	107 587
GST payments		9 070	10 122	9 150
Transfers to Administered Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments		17 180	23 648	21 712
Other cash payments		54 413	68 169	57 947
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>196 109</b>	<b>225 580</b>	<b>201 396</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	13.2	<b>186</b>	<b>(4 396)</b>	<b>3 019</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		2 500	1 875	791
Asset sales transfers from the Department of Treasury and Finance		2 314	6 414	4 516
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – works and services		22 986	11 126	17 860
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Grants		...	1 047	112
Loan payments received		...	2	2
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>27 800</b>	<b>20 464</b>	<b>23 281</b>

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets		24 591	18 096	23 646
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>24 591</b>	<b>18 096</b>	<b>23 646</b>
<b>Net Cash from/(used by) investing activities</b>		<b>3 209</b>	<b>2 368</b>	<b>(365)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>3 395</b>	<b>(2 028)</b>	<b>2 654</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>113 657</b>	<b>121 550</b>	<b>118 896</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>	13.1	<b>117 052</b>	<b>119 522</b>	<b>121 550</b>

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 4 of the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	Contributed Equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2017</b>		<b>917 607</b>	<b>351 855</b>	<b>281 874</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>
Net result		...	...	(5 322)	(5 322)
Other comprehensive income	12.1	...	9 808	...	9 808
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>917 607</b>	<b>361 663</b>	<b>276 552</b>	<b>1 555 822</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2018</b>		<b>917 607</b>	<b>361 663</b>	<b>276 552</b>	<b>1 555 822</b>

	Notes	Contributed Equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2016</b>		<b>917 532</b>	<b>257 699</b>	<b>185 563</b>	<b>1 360 794</b>
Net result		...	...	96 311	96 311
Other comprehensive income	12.1	...	94 156	...	94 156
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>917 532</b>	<b>351 855</b>	<b>281 874</b>	<b>1 551 261</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>					
Administrative restructure – net assets received	12.2	75	...	...	75
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2017</b>		<b>917 607</b>	<b>351 855</b>	<b>281 874</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2018

Notes	Page No
<b>Note 1 Administered Financial Statements</b>	<b>151</b>
1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure	151
1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities	152
1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows	153
1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity	154
<b>Note 2 Departmental output schedules</b>	<b>155</b>
2.1 Output Group information	155
2.2 Reconciliation of total Output Groups comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income	171
2.3 Reconciliation of total Output Groups net assets to Statement of Financial Position	172
<b>Note 3 Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Note 4 Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes</b>	<b>174</b>
4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income	174
4.2 Statement of Financial Position	177
4.3 Statement of Cash Flows	179
<b>Note 5 Underlying net operating balance</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Note 6 Income from transactions</b>	<b>182</b>
6.1 Revenue from Government	182
6.2 Grants	185
6.3 Sales of goods and services	185
6.4 Fees and fines	186
6.5 Fair value of assets recognised	186
6.6 Interest	187
6.7 Rents received	187
6.8 Other revenue	187
<b>Note 7 Expenses from transactions</b>	<b>188</b>
7.1 Employee benefits	188
7.2 Depreciation and amortisation	192
7.3 Transfers to Administered Funds	193
7.4 Grants and transfer payments	193
7.5 Supplies and consumables	194
7.6 Fair value of assets provided	194
7.7 Other expenses	195

<b>Note 8</b>	<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>195</b>
8.1	Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	195
8.2	Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	195
8.3	Change in estimate of non-financial assets	196
<b>Note 9</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>197</b>
9.1	Receivables	197
9.2	Other financial assets	198
9.3	Inventories	199
9.4	Assets held for sale	199
9.5	Property, plant and equipment	200
9.6	Infrastructure	207
9.7	Intangibles	210
9.8	Other non-financial assets	211
<b>Note 10</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>212</b>
10.1	Payables	212
10.2	Employee benefits	212
10.3	Provisions	213
10.4	Other liabilities	214
<b>Note 11</b>	<b>Commitments and contingencies</b>	<b>215</b>
11.1	Schedule of commitments	215
11.2	Contingent assets and liabilities	217
<b>Note 12</b>	<b>Reserves</b>	<b>218</b>
12.1	Asset revaluation reserve	218
12.2	Transactions by the Government as owner	219
<b>Note 13</b>	<b>Cash flow reconciliation</b>	<b>220</b>
13.1	Cash and deposits	220
13.2	Reconciliation of net result to net cash from operating activities	221
13.3	Acquittal of Capital Investment Funds	222
<b>Note 14</b>	<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>224</b>
14.1	Risk exposures	224
14.2	Categories of financial assets and liabilities	227
14.3	Reclassification of financial assets	227
14.4	De-recognition of financial assets	227
14.5	Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities	228
14.6	Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities	228
<b>Note 15</b>	<b>Notes to Administered Statements</b>	<b>229</b>
15.1	Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes	229
15.2	Administered revenue from Government	230

15.3	Administered fees and fines	230
15.4	Administered transfers from Controlled Funds	230
15.5	Administered grants and transfer payments	231
15.6	Administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	232
15.7	Administered receivables	232
15.8	Administered payables	232
15.9	Administered other liabilities	233
15.10	Administered cash and deposits	233
15.11	Reconciliation of Administered net result to net cash from administered operating activities	233
15.12	Administered financial instruments	234
15.13	Categories of Administered financial assets and liabilities	236
15.14	Reclassification of Administered financial assets	236
15.15	De-recognition of Administered financial assets	236
15.16	Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities	236
<b>Note 16 Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or agency arrangement</b>		<b>237</b>
<b>Note 17 Events occurring after balance date</b>		<b>238</b>
<b>Note 18 Other significant accounting policies and judgements</b>		<b>238</b>
18.1	Objectives and funding	238
18.2	Basis of accounting	238
18.3	Functional and presentation currency	238
18.4	Reporting entity	238
18.5	Changes in accounting policies	238
18.6	Unrecognised financial instruments	241
18.7	Foreign currency	241
18.8	Comparative figures	241
18.9	Rounding	241
18.10	Departmental taxation	241
18.11	Joint arrangements	241



## Note 1: Administered Financial Statements

The Department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of the Government as a whole. While the Department is accountable for the transactions involving such administered resources, it does not have the discretion to deploy resources for the benefit or the achievement of its objectives. Accordingly, transactions and balances relating to administered items are not recognised as Department income, expenses, assets or liabilities in the body of the Financial Statements.

### 1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	15.2	40 305	39 988	39 519
Fees and fines	15.3	37 940	42 917	41 626
Transfers from the Controlled Funds	15.4	5 000	5 000	5 000
<b>Total administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>83 245</b>	<b>87 905</b>	<b>86 145</b>
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>				
Grants and transfer payments				
Grants and transfer payments	15.5	40 305	39 988	39 519
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		42 940	47 832	46 588
<b>Total administered expenses from transactions</b>		<b>83 245</b>	<b>87 820</b>	<b>86 107</b>
<b>Administered other economic flows in administered net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Administered other economic flows in administered net result</b>				
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables				
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	15.6	...	(85)	(38)
<b>Total administered other economic flows included in net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>(38)</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

This Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15 of the accompanying notes.

## 1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	15.10	78	89	91
Receivables	15.7	3 548	3 673	3 844
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>3 626</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>3 935</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>				
Payables	15.8	3 246	3 319	3 517
Other liabilities	15.9	380	443	418
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>		<b>3 626</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>3 935</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>		...	...	...
<b>Administered equity</b>				
Accumulated funds		...	...	...
<b>Total administered equity</b>		...	...	...

This Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15 of the accompanying notes.

### 1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Administered cash inflows</b>				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		40 305	39 989	39 519
Fees and fines		37 940	43 029	41 192
Transfers from the Controlled Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
<b>Total administered cash inflows</b>		<b>83 245</b>	<b>88 018</b>	<b>85 711</b>
<b>Administered cash outflows</b>				
Grants and transfer payments		40 305	39 989	39 519
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		42 940	48 031	46 179
<b>Total administered cash outflows</b>		<b>83 245</b>	<b>88 020</b>	<b>85 698</b>
<b>Administered net cash from operating activities</b>	15.11	...	(2)	13
<b>Net increase (decrease) in Administered cash held</b>		...	(2)	13
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		...	91	78
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>	15.10	...	89	91

This Schedule of Administered Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15 of the accompanying notes.

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## 1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

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	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2017</b>	...	...	...
Total comprehensive result	...	...	...
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2018</b>	...	...	...
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2016</b>	...	...	...
Total comprehensive result	...	...	...
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2017</b>	...	...	...

This Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Note 2: Departmental output schedules

### 2.1 Output Group information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

Budget information refers to original estimates for the Department and has not been subject to audit.

#### Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	14 424	14 335	14 046
Sales of goods and services	2 885	3 552	3 563
Fees and fines	127	132	385
Fair value of assets recognised	...	2 263	17
Rents received	...	9	13
Other revenue	...	197	451
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>17 436</b>	<b>20 488</b>	<b>18 475</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	13 371	13 339	12 854
Depreciation and amortisation	545	564	876
Grants and transfer payments	65	58	2
Supplies and consumables	3 652	4 029	4 022
Other expenses	126	173	72
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>17 759</b>	<b>18 163</b>	<b>17 826</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(323)</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>649</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	21	...
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(5)	2
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(14)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(12)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(323)</b>	<b>2 341</b>	<b>637</b>

## Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	11	41
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(323)</b>	<b>2 352</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
1.1 Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services	12 141	12 301	12 135
1.2 Valuation Services	5 618	5 862	5 691
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 759</b>	<b>18 163</b>	<b>17 826</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		9 520	7 575
Total liabilities incurred		3 487	3 309
<b>Net Assets deployed for Land Tasmania</b>		<b>6 033</b>	<b>4 266</b>

## Output Group 2: Primary Industries

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	12 701	12 488	16 337
Grants	1 285	2 195	1 929
Sales of goods and services	67	55	59
Fees and fines	4 312	3 767	3 833
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	9
Rents received	...	81	88
Other revenue	1 138	1 743	1 562
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>19 503</b>	<b>20 329</b>	<b>23 817</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits <sup>1</sup>	9 372	6 652	6 386
Depreciation and amortisation	312	559	477
Grants and transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	4 877	8 319	12 348
Supplies and consumables	3 109	2 815	2 682
Other expenses	1 496	1 633	1 429
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>19 166</b>	<b>19 978</b>	<b>23 322</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	1
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	7	(10)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(26)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(35)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	274	1 602
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1 602</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>2 062</b>

<sup>1</sup>The movement primarily relates to the Department's budgeted contribution to salaries for the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture. The payment is reported as a grant, however, the budget is currently recorded within employee benefits.

## Output Group 2: Primary Industries

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania	6 936	7 295	10 908
2.2 Marine Resources	11 511	12 092	11 835
2.3 Supervision of Poppy and Hemp Crops	719	591	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 166</b>	<b>19 978</b>	<b>23 322</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		25 949	25 648
Total liabilities incurred		2 349	2 167
<b>Net Assets deployed for Primary Industries</b>		<b>23 600</b>	<b>23 481</b>



### Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	23 297	26 049	23 404
Grants	1 820	2 704	3 774
Sales of goods and services	...	62	241
Fees and fines	250	221	117
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	16
Interest	85	46	66
Rents received	...	5	24
Other revenue	...	227	76
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>25 452</b>	<b>29 314</b>	<b>27 718</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	13 621	14 320	13 440
Depreciation and amortisation	321	346	423
Grants and transfer payments	8 536	8 084	7 705
Supplies and consumables	4 260	4 486	5 052
Other expenses	141	2 649	124
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>26 879</b>	<b>29 885</b>	<b>26 744</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(1 427)</b>	<b>(571)</b>	<b>974</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(5)	1
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(25)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(24)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(1 427)</b>	<b>(576)</b>	<b>950</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	69	496
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(1 427)</b>	<b>(507)</b>	<b>1 446</b>

### Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
3.1 Resource Management and Conservation	14 956	17 363	18 664
3.2 Historic Heritage Services	3 084	3 172	3 093
3.3 Aboriginal Heritage	2 698	2 136	2 322
3.4 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 749	2 824	2 665
3.5 Threatened Species <sup>1</sup>	3 392	4 390	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 879</b>	<b>29 885</b>	<b>26 744</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		13 269	13 239
Total liabilities incurred		3 782	3 975
<b>Net Assets deployed for Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>		<b>9 487</b>	<b>9 264</b>

<sup>1</sup>In 2016-17, the Department undertook an output restructure as a result of the Administrative Arrangements Order 2017. A new Output 3.5 – Threatened Species has been created within the Department. This Output has been created to separate the threatened species protection function from the other functions of Output 3.1 – Resource Management and Conservation.

## Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	6 858	6 381	6 252
Grants	...	75	139
Sales of goods and services	80	46	71
Fees and fines	443	592	461
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	7
Rents received	...	4	19
Other revenue	664	657	732
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>8 045</b>	<b>7 755</b>	<b>7 681</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	4 824	4 836	4 473
Depreciation and amortisation	360	468	505
Grants and transfer payments	1 111	524	818
Supplies and consumables	1 472	1 696	1 679
Other expenses	638	375	496
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>8 405</b>	<b>7 899</b>	<b>7 971</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(360)</b>	<b>(144)</b>	<b>(290)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	3
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(4)	(1)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(48)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(46)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(360)</b>	<b>(148)</b>	<b>(336)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	18	78
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(360)</b>	<b>(130)</b>	<b>(258)</b>

## Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
4.1 Water Resource Management	8 405	7 899	7 971
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 405</b>	<b>7 899</b>	<b>7 971</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		3 820	3 043
Total liabilities incurred		1 526	1 690
<b>Net Assets deployed for Water Resources</b>		<b>2 294</b>	<b>1 353</b>

## Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	4 343	4 344	4 194
Sales of goods and services	3	98	67
Fees and fines	260	204	220
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	4
Rents received	...	...	3
Other revenue	...	101	109
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>4 606</b>	<b>4 747</b>	<b>4 597</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	3 144	3 141	2 983
Depreciation and amortisation	8	28	37
Grants and transfer payments	248	33	21
Supplies and consumables	1 191	1 496	1 399
Other expenses	19	32	25
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>4 730</b>	<b>4 465</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(1)	...
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(7)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(7)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	...	4
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
5.1 Racing Regulation and Policy	4 610	4 730	4 465
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>4 730</b>	<b>4 465</b>

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**Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy**

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	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		
Total assets deployed	60	(64)
Total liabilities deployed	572	494
<b>Net Assets deployed for Racing Regulation and Policy</b>	<b>(512)</b>	<b>(558)</b>

## Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	20 831	30 709	21 044
Grants	1 817	2 267	3 415
Sales of goods and services	10	319	241
Fees and fines	1 548	1 098	808
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	21
Rents received	...	5	33
Other revenue	105	374	233
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>24 311</b>	<b>34 772</b>	<b>25 795</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	18 969	22 449	18 887
Depreciation and amortisation	437	1 109	947
Grants and transfer payments	788	2 735	593
Supplies and consumables <sup>1</sup>	5 058	9 918	6 260
Other expenses	89	271	125
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>25 341</b>	<b>36 482</b>	<b>26 812</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(1 030)</b>	<b>(1 710)</b>	<b>(1 017)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	13
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(4)	20
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(30)	(17)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(1 030)</b>	<b>(1 744)</b>	<b>(1 001)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	127	366
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(1 030)</b>	<b>(1 617)</b>	<b>(635)</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Shellfish Market Access Program is an industry and government funded program, and managed within Output Group 6 Biosecurity Tasmania. As part of this program, testing services are performed by Analytical Services which resides in Output Group 7 Environment Protection and Analytical Services. The purchase of internal services (\$403 000) is eliminated for the purposes of the Department's Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows, but is reflected above in supplies and consumables for Output 6.

## Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
6.1 Biosecurity	22 566	32 652	23 756
6.2 Product Integrity	2 775	3 830	3 056
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 341</b>	<b>36 482</b>	<b>26 812</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		9 731	6 336
Total liabilities incurred		5 116	4 685
<b>Net Assets deployed for Biosecurity Tasmania</b>		<b>4 615</b>	<b>1 651</b>



## Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	16 605	15 092	15 155
Grants	450	26	206
Sales of goods and services <sup>1</sup>	3 420	2 266	2 605
Fees and fines	99	657	402
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	20
Interest	275	118	143
Rents received	...	3	14
Other revenue	...	49	82
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>20 849</b>	<b>18 211</b>	<b>18 627</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	15 254	14 952	14 902
Depreciation and amortisation	655	405	558
Grants and transfer payments	1 178	277	268
Supplies and consumables	4 627	4 178	4 581
Other expenses	97	156	130
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>21 811</b>	<b>19 968</b>	<b>20 439</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(962)</b>	<b>(1 757)</b>	<b>(1 812)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	(1)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(10)	...
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(15)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>(16)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(962)</b>	<b>(1 767)</b>	<b>(1 828)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	2	17
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Comprehensive Result</b>	<b>(962)</b>	<b>(1 765)</b>	<b>(1 811)</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Shellfish Market Access Program is an industry and government funded program managed within Output Group 6 Biosecurity Tasmania. As part of this program, testing services are performed by Analytical Services which resides in Output Group 7 Environment Protection and Analytical Services. The delivery of internal services (\$403 000) is eliminated for the purposes of the Department's Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows, but is reflected above in sales of goods and services for Output 7.

## Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
7.1 Environmental Management and Pollution Control	16 570	14 838	14 992
7.2 Analytical Services	5 241	5 130	5 447
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 811</b>	<b>19 968</b>	<b>20 439</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		29 563	30 095
Total liabilities incurred		14 840	14 767
<b>Net Assets deployed for Environment Protection and Analytical Services</b>		<b>14 723</b>	<b>15 328</b>

## Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	34 989	38 924	33 699
Grants	7 310	6 747	5 827
Sales of goods and services	17 364	21 176	19 102
Fees and fines	1 956	2 406	1 995
Fair value of assets recognised	4 814	7 077	101 755
Rents received	4 514	4 539	5 406
Other revenue	403	3 703	3 105
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>71 350</b>	<b>84 572</b>	<b>170 889</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	32 212	39 124	34 275
Depreciation and amortisation	11 063	18 185	12 946
Transfers to Administered Funds	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments	377	2 616	82
Supplies and consumables	26 647	31 299	27 149
Fair value of assets provided	...	2 816	1 267
Other expenses	1 285	1 874	1 199
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>76 584</b>	<b>100 914</b>	<b>81 918</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(5 234)</b>	<b>(16 342)</b>	<b>88 971</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	1 094	135
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(70)	(654)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(2 442)	(5 250)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(1 418)</b>	<b>(5 769)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(5 234)</b>	<b>(17 760)</b>	<b>83 202</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	9 307	91 552
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9 307</b>	<b>91 552</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(5 234)</b>	<b>(8 453)</b>	<b>174 754</b>

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## Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

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	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management	64 179	85 295	69 575
8.2 Crown Land Services	12 405	15 619	12 343
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 584</b>	<b>100 914</b>	<b>81 918</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		1 487 716	1 480 185
Total liabilities incurred		12 466	16 149
<b>Net Assets deployed for Parks and Wildlife Management</b>		<b>1 475 250</b>	<b>1 464 036</b>

## 2.2 Reconciliation of total Output Groups comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Total comprehensive result of Output Groups</b>	<b>(9 003)</b>	<b>(9 472)</b>	<b>176 365</b>
<b>Capital Investment Program</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Appropriation revenue - works and services	23 542	15 740	14 543
Grants	...	2 240	112
Fees and fines	...	...	41
Other revenue	...	...	1 694
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>23 542</b>	<b>17 980</b>	<b>16 390</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Tourism Infrastructure in Parks	...	1 046	...
Maria Island Rediscovered	...	547	...
West Coast Trails Projects	...	460	17
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience	...	398	...
Three Capes Track – Additional	...	388	3
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	...	190	230
June 2016 Floods – Infrastructure	...	184	123
Fisheries Integrated Licensing Management System	...	145	62
Orange-belled Parrot – Facility	...	91	...
Biotoxin Testing Laboratory	...	14	...
Three Capes Track	...	3	10
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	...	...	1 310
South Coast Track	...	10	...
Other Capital Investment Program expenditure items	556	546	533
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>4 022</b>	<b>2 288</b>
<b>Other economic flows</b>			
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	2 475	...	...
<b>Total other economic flows</b>	<b>2 475</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>16 458</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>190 467</b>

### 2.3 Reconciliation of total Output Groups net assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Total net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>1 535 490</b>	<b>1 518 821</b>
<b>Reconciliation to net assets</b>		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	26 547	37 937
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	6 215	5 422
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>1 555 822</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>

### Note 3: Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements

	2018		2017	
	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000
<b>National Partnership Payments</b>				
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	2 491	4 672	2 722	4 466
Australian Jobs Fund	587	565	112	1 219
Managing Pest and Weeds	148	...	59	...
Water for the Future	73	...	86	...
Other	9	...	67	...
	<b>3 308</b>	<b>5 237</b>	<b>3 046</b>	<b>5 685</b>
<b>Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditures</b>				
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	3 431	5 918	3 497	5 409
Quarantine Services	848	...	1 273	...
Bruny Island Neck Walkway Project	716	...	...	...
Aboriginal Trainee Ranger Program	516	25	232	49
Forest Conservation Fund – Ongoing Monitoring and Stewardship	340	...	386	...
Tasmanian Carp Management Program	258	...	275	...
Marine Farming Pest Remediation	39	...	427	315
Caring for our Country	24	...	1 412	2 102
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome – Officers	12	98	158	...
Fox Incursion Response	4	...	389	...
Other	666	...	772	54
	<b>6 854</b>	<b>6 041</b>	<b>8 821</b>	<b>7 929</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 162</b>	<b>11 278</b>	<b>11 867</b>	<b>13 614</b>

## Note 4: Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

### 4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	1	134 048	148 322	14 274	11
Appropriation revenue – works and services	2	23 542	15 740	(7 802)	(33)
Grants	3	12 682	16 254	3 572	28
Sales of goods and services	4	23 779	27 171	3 392	14
Fair value of assets recognised	5	4 814	9 340	4 526	94
Other revenue	6	2 310	7 051	4 741	205
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>					
Employee benefits	7	110 767	119 862	9 095	8
Depreciation and amortisation	8	13 701	21 664	7 963	58
Grants and transfer payments	9	17 180	23 216	6 036	35
Supplies and consumables	10	50 572	61 900	11 328	22
Fair value of assets provided	11	...	2 816	2 816	100
Other expenses	12	3 891	7 180	3 289	85
<b>Other economic flows</b>					
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	13	...	1 115	1 115	100
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	14	...	2 472	2 472	100
Change in physical asset revaluation reserve	15	2 475	9 808	7 333	296

#### Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- 1 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanations.
- 2 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanations.
- 3 The increase in grants revenue primarily relates to additional funding received for Australian Government programs (\$2.45 million), including the Three Capes Track Project.
- 4 The increase in sales of goods and services mainly relates to higher Parks and Wildlife Service revenue due to increased visitors to Tasmania's national parks.
- 5 The fair value of assets recognised reflects assets that have not previously been recognised by the Department. The increase in fair value of assets recognised is primarily due to:
  - Property transferred through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) of \$ 6.8 million; and
  - Investment in PSMA Australia Limited of \$2.3 million.



- 6 Items within other revenue tend to vary each year, resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in other revenue in 2017-18 is primarily due to:
- Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.09 million for the reimbursement of expenses in relation to insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries;
  - Unbudgeted reimbursement of fuel reduction and wildfire suppression costs of \$2.4 million received from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management; and
  - Additional fees received by the Department on behalf of third party organisations. The revenue is directly disbursed to the corresponding third party organisation.
- 7 The increase in employee benefits is largely attributable to:
- Additional expenditure within Parks and Wildlife Service of \$3.5 million. These include fire management activities including fuel reduction burns and wildfire suppression. In addition, increased costs as a result of additional appointments in response to increased visitation to Tasmanian national parks and capital investment program activity;
  - Unbudgeted costs of \$3.2 million due to the Queensland fruit fly response; and
  - Increased staffing to manage one-off corporate projects including the Southern Accommodation Project, Gender Equality, White Ribbon and the Electronic Documents and Records Management System project.
- This is partially offset by the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA). In 2017-18, approximately \$2.5 million of the TIA grant was budgeted as employee benefits but paid as a grant.
- 8 The increase in depreciation and amortisation is primarily due to the 2016-17 identification and valuation of the road network from the Forestry Tasmania transition (an asset increase of \$95.5 million). Lesser factors for the increase are additional intangible assets that depreciate at a faster rate and additional infrastructure assets that were not fully reflected in the 2017-18 budget.
- 9 The increase in grants and transfer payments is primarily due to:
- Grant payments to growers under the Queensland Fruit Fly Response Assistance Package (\$1.4 million);
  - Wildfire suppression activities (\$1.92 million); and
  - The Department's contribution to TIA was budgeted as employee benefits and supplies and consumables, but paid as a grant (\$2.9 million).
- 10 The increase in supplies and consumables primarily relates to:
- Increased activity following additional appropriation during the year through the Supplementary Appropriation and Requests for Additional Funds as described in Note 6.1. This includes \$3.2 million for the Queensland fruit fly response and \$1.09 million relating to wildfire suppression activities;
  - A component of the capital budget expenditure that is not capitalised as an asset (e.g. project management and general maintenance) and instead allocated as supplies and consumables expenditure; and
  - Increased expenditure of \$1 million through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) as a result of the Parliament Square redevelopment project.
- 11 The Department does not include estimates for the fair value of assets recognised. The contributions provided primarily relate to Crown land properties and infrastructure assets transferred to other government entities.

- 12 Items within other expenses may vary each year, resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in other expenses in 2017-18 is principally due to a compensation payment of \$2.5 million under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- 13 The net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets primarily relates to the sale of a parcel of land that was sold in 2017-18 for \$1.4 million (recorded with a fair value of \$525 000 from a 2012 valuation).
- 14 The unbudgeted expenditure primarily relates to the impairment losses for infrastructure assets (including \$1.57 million resulting from the June 2016 flood event) and expenditure written off as part of the capitalisation process of completed infrastructure projects from work in progress.
- 15 The increase in the change in physical asset revaluation reserve is due to revaluation indexation applied to the land, building and infrastructure asset categories of \$9.6 million and an increase in the abalone quota units of \$200 000.

## 4.2 Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$1 million.

Budget estimates for the 2017-18 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2016-17. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2017-18. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018 actual balances.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and deposits	1	117 052	119 522	121 550	2 470	(2 028)
Receivables	2	5 338	6 675	5 629	1 337	1 046
Other financial assets	3	625	2 895	634	2 270	2 261
Property, plant and equipment	4	1 057 452	1 121 732	1 117 075	64 280	4 657
Infrastructure	5	226 589	327 883	333 036	101 294	(5 153)
Intangibles	6	13 032	14 287	12 791	1 255	1 496
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Employee benefits	7	28 823	29 703	28 490	880	1 213
Other liabilities	8	8 459	8 684	12 925	225	(4 241)

### Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- 1 Refer to Note 13.1 for variance explanations.
- 2 The increase in receivables is primarily due to Australian Government Three Capes Track revenue of \$1.7 million.
- 3 The increase in other financial assets is due to the recognition of the investment in PSMA Australia Limited of \$2.3 million at fair value.
- 4 The increase in property, plant and equipment actual to actual primarily relates to the revaluation indexation of land and buildings resulting in an increase of approximately \$6.5 million and asset additions of \$3.6 million. This is partially offset by asset transfers, disposals and depreciation.  
The increase in budget to actual is primarily due to the budget figure not reflecting the 2016-17 revaluation indexation of the land and buildings (\$71.4 million).
- 5 The decrease in infrastructure actual to actual is due to increased depreciation since the inclusion of the road network (\$95.5 million) from the Forestry Tasmania transition. This is partly offset from completed asset projects mainly from the Parks and Wildlife Service capital investment program.  
The increase in budget to actual is primarily due to the budget figure not reflecting the 2016-17 finalisation of the identification and valuation of the road network from Forestry Tasmania transition (\$95.5 million) and asset revaluation indexation of \$21.7 million.
- 6 The increase in intangibles reflects work in progress on software capital investment projects, namely VISTAS, Fisheries Integrated Licensing Management System and the Laboratory Information Management System.

- 7 The increase in employee benefits represents an increase in the number of employees and present value of balances.
- 8 The decrease in other liabilities actual to actual is a result of the appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* in 2017-18 being \$3.9 million lower than the previous financial year. The 2017-18 budget figure does not include appropriation carried forwards.

### 4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
<b>Cash inflows</b>					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	1	134 048	148 506	14 458	11
Sales of goods and services	2	24 008	27 705	3 697	15
GST receipts	3	9 070	10 478	1 408	16
Other cash receipts	4	6 576	12 155	5 579	85
<b>Cash outflows</b>					
Employee benefits	5	110 446	118 641	8 195	7
GST payments	3	9 070	10 122	1 052	12
Grants and transfer payments	6	17 180	23 648	6 468	38
Other cash payments	7	54 413	68 348	13 935	26
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
<b>Cash inflows</b>					
Asset sales transfers from the Department of Treasury and Finance	8	2 314	6 414	4 100	177
Receipts from non-operational capital funding	9	22 986	11 126	(11 860)	(52)
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Grants	10	...	1 047	1 047	100
<b>Cash outflows</b>					
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	11	24 591	18 096	(6 495)	(26)

#### Notes to Statement of Cash Flow variances

- 1 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanation.
- 2 The increase in sales of goods and services inflow mainly relates to higher Parks and Wildlife Service revenue due to increased visitors to Tasmania's national parks.
- 3 The increase in GST receipts and payments is primarily due to additional GST on Crown land transferred for no consideration (\$480 000).
- 4 The increase in other cash receipts inflow in 2017-18 is primarily due to:
  - Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.09 million for the reimbursement of expenses in relation to insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries;
  - Unbudgeted reimbursement of fuel reduction and wildfire suppression costs of \$3 million received from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management; and
  - Additional fees received by the Department on behalf of third-party organisations. The revenue is directly disbursed to the corresponding third-party organisation.

- 5 The increase in employee benefits is largely attributable to:
- Additional expenditure within Parks and Wildlife Service of \$3.5 million. These include fire management activities including fuel reduction burns and wildfire suppression. In addition, increased costs as a result of additional appointments in response to increased visitation to Tasmanian national parks and capital investment program activity;
  - Unbudgeted costs of \$3.2 million due to the Queensland fruit fly response; and
  - Increased staffing to manage one-off corporate projects including the Southern Accommodation Project, Gender Equality, White Ribbon and the Electronic Documents and Records Management System project.
- This is partially offset by the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA). In 2017-18, approximately \$2.5 million of the TIA grant was budgeted as employee benefits but paid as a grant.
- 6 The increase in grants and transfer payment inflow is primarily due to:
- Grant payments to growers under the Queensland Fruit Fly Response Assistance Package (\$1.4 million);
  - Wildfire suppression activities (\$1.92 million); and
  - The Department's contribution to TIA was budgeted as employee benefits and supplies and consumables, but paid as a grant (\$2.9 million).
- 7 The increase in other cash payments outflow primarily relates to:
- Increased activity following additional appropriation during the year through the Supplementary Appropriation and Requests for Additional Funds as described in Note 6.1. This includes \$3.2 million for the Queensland fruit fly response and \$1.09 million relating to wildfire suppression activities;
  - A component of the capital budget expenditure that is not capitalised as an asset (e.g. project management and general maintenance) and instead allocated as supplies and consumables expenditure;
  - Increased expenditure of \$800 000 through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) as a result of the Parliament Square redevelopment project; and
  - A compensation payment of \$2.5 million under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- 8 The increase in asset sale transfers from Department of Treasury and Finance is predominantly due to higher levels of CLAF major sales compared to the original budget estimate provided.
- 9 Refer to Note 13.3 for variance explanation.
- 10 The increase in grants revenue primarily relates to additional funding received for Australian Government programs.
- 11 The decrease in the payments for acquisition on non-financial assets outflow is due primarily to the net budget cash flow changes for multi-year capital investment projects. In 2017-18, the main cash flow changes were for the projects the Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience and the Orange-Bellied Parrot – Facility.

## Note 5: Underlying net operating balance

The net operating result has been adjusted to remove the effects of the following items:

- 1 Non-operational capital funding is the income from transactions relating to funding for capital projects. This funding is classified as income from transactions and included in the net operating balance. However, the corresponding expenditure is not included in the calculation of the net operating balance.
- 2 The fair value of assets recognised are assets received at no cost on acquisition or for nominal consideration and are recognised as income and included in the net operating balance.
- 3 The fair value of assets provided are services, goods or assets provided free of charge by the Department to another entity and are recognised as an expense and included in the net operating balance.

Accordingly, the net operating balance will portray a position that is better than the true underlying financial result.

For this reason, the net operating result is adjusted to remove the effects of funding for capital projects and the fair value of assets recognised and provided.

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>13 983</b>	<b>(3 873)</b>	<b>102 204</b>
<b>Remove impact of non-operational capital funding and fair value of assets recognised</b>				
Appropriation revenue – works and services	6.1	(22 986)	(15 184)	(14 543)
Grants	6.2	...	(3 208)	(520)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.5	(4 814)	(9 340)	(101 849)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(27 800)</b>	<b>(27 732)</b>	<b>(116 912)</b>
<b>Remove impact of fair value of assets provided</b>				
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	2 816	1 267
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>2 816</b>	<b>1 267</b>
<b>Underlying net operating balance</b>		<b>(13 817)</b>	<b>(28 789)</b>	<b>(13 441)</b>

## Note 6: Income from transactions

Income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefits, related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability, has arisen that can be reliably measured.

### 6.1 Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward, control arises in the period of appropriation.

Revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, appropriations carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986*, and items reserved by law.

Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* allows for an unexpended balance of an appropriation to be transferred to an account in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, revenue received in advance. The carry forward from the initial year is recognised as revenue in the reporting year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

Section 8A(4) of the *Public Account Act 1986* specifies that any funds that are not expended as provided under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* are to be paid back to the Consolidated Fund.

The budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	134 048	148 506	132 926
Appropriation revenue – works and services	556	556	1 126
<b>Total</b>	<b>134 604</b>	<b>149 062</b>	<b>134 052</b>
<b>Non-operational capital funding</b>			
Appropriation revenue – works and services	22 986	11 126	17 860
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 986</b>	<b>11 126</b>	<b>17 860</b>
<b>Revenue from Government – other</b>			
Add Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year – recurrent	...	840	2 420
Add Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year – works and services	...	4 818	...
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> – recurrent	...	(1 024)	(840)
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> – works and services	...	(760)	(4 818)
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>(3 238)</b>



	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Total Revenue from Government</b>	<b>157 590</b>	<b>164 062</b>	<b>148 674</b>
<i>Comprising:</i>			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	134 048	148 322	134 131
Appropriation revenue – works and services	23 542	15 740	14 543
<b>Total</b>	<b>157 590</b>	<b>164 062</b>	<b>148 674</b>

The increase in actual appropriation (\$6.472 million) compared to the original budget is reflected by:

	2018 \$'000
1 Additional funding by requests for additional funds:	
<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> Compensation Payment	2 504
Wildfire Suppression Costs	1 998
Support for the Oyster Industry	640
Welcome and Montagu Riverworks	350
Drought Support Rural Relief	250
Macquarie Heads Campground	200
Blueberry Rust Response	145
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Bicentenary	75
Mitigate Impacts of Mange on Tasmania's Wombat Population	54
Franklin House Heritage Wall	40
	<b>6 256</b>
2 Additional funding received by Supplementary Appropriation:	
Queensland Fruit Fly Response and Assistance Package	8 000
Wildfire Suppression Costs	1 715
Save the Tasmanian Devil Program	800
Rates on Future Potential Production Forest Land	553
	<b>11 068</b>
3 2017-18 budget cash flow adjustments for funding transferred into 2018-19:	
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience	(7 650)
Orange-Bellied Parrot – Facility	(2 000)
June 2016 Floods – Parks Infrastructure	(1 500)
Nystar Agreement	(1 000)
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System	(380)
Maria Island Rediscovered	(330)
Bushfire Planning Mitigation and Response	(300)
	<b>(13 160)</b>

	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
4 Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year:	
June 2016 Floods – Parks Infrastructure	2 900
Biosecurity Tasmania – Diagnostic Capability	958
Three Capes Track – Stage 3	500
Acute Riparian Recovery Program	500
West Coast Trails Mountain Bike Project	460
Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Initiative	340
	<b>5 658</b>
5 Appropriation carried forward into 2018-19 under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
Flood Recovery Program	(330)
Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture	(294)
Industry support for Shellfish Market Access Program	(255)
Orange-Bellied Parrot – Facility	(250)
Agri-Food Plan – Stock Underpass Pilot Program	(170)
Fisheries Integrated Licensing System	(120)
Welcome and Montagu Riverworks	(115)
Aboriginal Joint Management of Reserves	(100)
Lewisham Foreshore Soft Erosion Trial	(60)
South Coast Track	(60)
Agri-Food Plan – Bee Industry Futures	(30)
	<b>(1 784)</b>
6 Unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
Acute Riparian Recovery Program	(1 016)
Agricultural Landscape Rehabilitation Scheme	(300)
Drought Support Rural Relief	(250)
	<b>(1 566)</b>
<b>Total increase in Appropriation</b>	<b>6 472</b>

## 6.2 Grants

Grants payable by the Australian Government are recognised as revenue when the Department gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant.

Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>		
<b>Grants from the Australian Government</b>		
Australian Government grants	8 599	10 556
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 599</b>	<b>10 556</b>
<b>Other grants</b>		
State Government grants	436	309
Other grants and industry contributions	3 960	3 952
Donations and sponsorship	51	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 447</b>	<b>4 326</b>
<b>Non-operational capital funding</b>		
State Government grants	...	248
Australian Government grants	2 789	112
Other grants and industry contributions	419	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 208</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Total revenue from grants</b>	<b>16 254</b>	<b>15 402</b>

## 6.3 Sales of goods and services

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
National park entry fees	9 690	8 290
Park user activity fees and charges	8 884	8 502
Park enterprise sales	2 102	2 010
Environment analytical services	1 766	2 544
Valuation charges	1 778	1 494
Other sales of goods and services	2 951	3 109
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 171</b>	<b>25 949</b>

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## 6.4 Fees and fines

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Revenue from fees and fines is recognised at the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for doubtful debts.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Licences and leases	7 849	6 994
Applications and transfers	650	399
Other fees and fines	578	869
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 077</b>	<b>8 262</b>

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## 6.5 Fair value of assets recognised

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Services received free of charge by the Department are recognised as income when a fair value can be reliably determined and at the time the services would have been purchased if they had not been passed across to the Department. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Assets received at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when it is probable that future economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Department and the amount can be reliably measured. However, where the asset received is from another government agency as a consequence of the restructuring of administrative arrangements, they are recognised as contributions by owners directly within equity. In these circumstances, book values from the transferor agency have been used.

Fair value of property recognised includes property transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF).

Fair value of land and buildings recognised for the first time includes properties identified upon their sale.

In the 2017-18 financial year:

- Fair value of investment in PSMA Australia Limited recognised

In 2017-18 the Department recognised for the first time the equal one ninth share in PSMA Australia Limited. PSMA Australia Limited is an unlisted public company owned by State, Territory and Australian Governments. The Department holds a one dollar share, which carries equal voting rights and a share of royalties earned during the financial year.

In the 2016-17 financial year:

- Fair value of assets recognised – Forestry Tasmania transition

In 2013-14 and 2014-15, only 352.6 km of the road network transferred from Forestry Tasmania as a result of the *Forest Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) could be adequately captured, valued and recognised.

The remaining portion of the road network, 1 009 394 km, was captured, valued and recognised in 2016-17. These were valued by the Valuer-General at a total of \$95.58 million.

In accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and taking into account materiality, the above have been treated as fair value of assets recognised throughout the Financial Statements.

The Department is continuing to revise and improve validation and reconciliation processes for financial reporting on its diverse asset portfolio.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of infrastructure recognised	...	95 657
Fair value of property recognised (CLAF)	6 769	5 020
Fair value of investment in PSMA Australia Limited recognised	2 263	...
Fair value of Crown land recognised	308	1 100
Fair value of plant and equipment	...	70
Fair value of intangibles	...	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 340</b>	<b>101 849</b>

## 6.6 Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund	163	208
Other interest revenue	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>209</b>

## 6.7 Rents received

Rental income is recognised as it accrues. Rental income is incidental to the general operations and is not part of the Department's core activities.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund	4 444	5 278
Other	202	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 646</b>	<b>5 600</b>

## 6.8 Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is probable that the inflow or other enhancement or saving in outflows of future economic benefits has occurred and can be measured reliably.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Reimbursement of expenses <sup>1</sup>	4 711	5 539
Third-party revenue collected for disbursement	2 190	1 998
Other	150	507
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 051</b>	<b>8 044</b>

<sup>1</sup>Reimbursement of expenses in 2016-17 includes the receipt of \$1.8 million of insurance reimbursements arising from the June 2016 flood event.

Reimbursement of expenses in 2017-18 includes the receipt of \$2.4 million of fuel reduction and wildfire suppression reimbursements from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management.

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## Note 7: Expenses from transactions

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Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits, related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability, has arisen that can be measured reliably.

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### 7.1 Employee benefits

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Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

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#### (a) Employee expenses

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	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	84 220	77 881
Annual leave	8 199	7 912
Long service leave	3 045	2 536
Sick leave	3 101	2 742
Overtime and allowances <sup>1</sup>	7 870	4 934
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	9 576	8 300
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	3 412	3 474
Separation payments	111	314
Fringe benefits tax	328	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 862</b>	<b>108 462</b>

<sup>1</sup>The increase in Overtime and allowances in 2017-18 is due to the Queensland fruit fly response.

#### *Superannuation – defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds for the majority of staff at the rate of 9.5 per cent (2017: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a 'gap' payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2017: 3.35 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

#### *Superannuation – defined benefit plans*

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Department does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of departmental employees. This liability is recognised and held by the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution is 12.95 per cent (2017: 12.85 per cent) of salary.

## (b) Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Department, directly or indirectly.

Remuneration during 2017-18 for key personnel is set by the *State Service Act 2000*. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long-term employee expenses include long service leave, superannuation obligations and payments made on departure.

### Acting arrangements

When members of key management personnel are unable to fulfil their duties, consideration is given to appointing other members of senior staff to their position during their period of absence. Individuals are considered members of key management personnel when acting arrangements are for more than a period of four weeks.

### 2017-18 Key management personnel

J Whittington	Secretary
T Baker	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands, until 11 May 2018 Acting Secretary (from 14 December 2017 to 24 January 2018)
W Ford	Deputy Secretary EPA Tasmania
J Jacobi	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth (returned on 5 February 2018 from Acting CEO of TasTAFE)
D Wilson	General Manager Strategic Services (until 24 May 2017) Acting Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth (from 25 May 2017 to 11 August 2017); (from 28 August 2017 to 2 February 2018) and (from 13 April 2018 to 13 May 2018) Acting Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands (from 12 August 2017 to 27 August 2017 and from 14 May 2018)
A Holeywell-Jones	Director People and Culture

### 2017-18 Acting key management personnel

L Wilson	General Manager Strategic Services (from 26 June 2017 to 2 February 2018)
D Poirier	General Manager Strategic Services (from 14 May 2018)

2018	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total
	Salary <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Superannuation <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
J Whittington	308	26	29	17	380
T Baker	179	28	17	7	231
W Ford	187	30	24	13	254
J Jacobi	197	22	19	13	251
M Sayer	78	13	10	3	104
D Wilson	175	26	23	2	226
A Holeywell-Jones	133	21	13	9	176
L Wilson	93	6	12	...	111
D Poirier	20	...	3	...	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1 756</b>

**2016-17 Key management personnel**

J Whittington	Secretary
T Baker	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands
W Ford	Deputy Secretary EPA Tasmania
P Mooney	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service, leave from 1 July 2016, retired 26 July 2016
J Jacobi	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service (from 9 January 2017)
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth, until 25 May 2017 (Acting CEO TasTAFE)
D Wilson	General Manager Strategic Services (until 24 May 2017) Acting Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth (from 25 May 2017)
A Holeywell-Jones	Director People and Culture (from 29 August 2016)

**2016-17 Acting key management personnel**

A Roberts	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service (from 1 July 2016 to 8 January 2017)
K Gates	Director People and Culture (from 1 July 2016 to 26 August 2016 and 31 May 2017 to 23 June 2017)
K Steenhuis	General Manager Strategic Services (from 12 September 2016 to 24 October 2016)
A Pearce	General Manager Strategic Services (from 6 February 2017 to 5 March 2017)
A Holeywell-Jones	General Manager Strategic Services (from 31 May 2017 to 23 June 2017)

2017	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total
	Salary <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Superannuation <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
J Whittington	301	30	29	7	367
T Baker	199	29	19	8	255
W Ford	179	28	23	(6)	224
P Mooney	34	...	1	...	35
J Jacobi	91	10	9	4	114
M Sayer	182	28	24	(1)	233
A Holeywell-Jones	105	18	10	9	142
D Wilson	152	25	20	(6)	191
A Roberts	93	17	12	...	122
K Gates	27	...	4	...	31
K Steenhuis	17	...	2	...	19
A Pearce	11	...	1	...	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1 745</b>

<sup>1</sup>All forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered and compensated absences during the period.

<sup>2</sup>The cost of providing and maintaining vehicles including lease charges, fuel, parking and the associated fringe benefits tax paid.

<sup>3</sup>Based on the superannuation guarantee charge.

<sup>4</sup>Movements in annual leave, long service leave entitlements. Negative amounts represent more leave being taken in a given year than accrued.



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**(c) Related party transactions**

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AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* requires related party disclosures to ensure that the Financial Statements contain disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that the Department's financial results may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions with such parties.

This note is not intended to disclose conflicts of interest for which there are administrative procedures in place.

The extent of information disclosed about related party transactions and balances is subject to the application of professional judgement by the Department. It is important to understand that the disclosures included in this note will vary depending on factors such as the nature of the transactions, the relationships between the parties to the transaction and the materiality of each transaction. Those transactions which are not materially significant by their nature, impact or value, in relation to the Department's normal activities, are not included in this note.

There are no significant related party transactions requiring disclosure in 2017-18.

## 7.2 Depreciation and amortisation

All applicable non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

### *Key estimate and judgement*

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line method, using rates that are reviewed annually. Heritage assets are not depreciated.

Major depreciation periods are:

- Infrastructure – other 15 - 50 years
- Infrastructure – tracks 30 - 50 years
- Buildings 20 - 80 years
- Plant and equipment 5 - 20 years

Intangible assets with limited useful lives are systematically amortised over their useful lives to reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Department. Abalone quota units, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, are not amortised.

Major amortisation rates are:

- Intangibles 5 years
- Leasehold improvements 10 years
- Operating lease make-good asset 3 - 30 years

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Infrastructure	14 305	8 932
Buildings	4 974	5 079
Plant and equipment	1 161	1 209
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 440</b>	<b>15 220</b>
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intangibles	957	1 222
Leasehold improvements	250	309
Operating lease make-good provision	17	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>1 549</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>21 664</b>	<b>16 769</b>

### 7.3 Transfers to Administered Funds

Transfers to Administered Funds reflects the amount determined by the Treasurer to be transferred from the Crown Land Administration Fund to the Consolidated Fund. This amount may not be greater than the balance of the Crown Land Administration Fund at that date.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Transfer from Crown Land Administration Fund	5 000	5 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>

### 7.4 Grants and transfer payments

Grants and transfer payments are recognised to the extent that:

- The services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed; or
- The grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied.

A liability is recorded when the Department has a binding contractual obligation to pay the grant. Where grant monies are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Marine farming and wild fisheries (including industry contributions)	3 770	4 072
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture	3 039	2 977
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 824	2 665
Natural and Cultural Heritage	2 312	2 555
Wildfire suppression <sup>1</sup>	1 907	...
Agricultural Rehabilitation Scheme	1 779	1 900
Agriculture industry	1 651	1 880
Fruit Fly Incident Response – Grower Assistance Program <sup>2</sup>	1 400	...
National Resource Management	740	740
June 2016 Floods – Primary Producer Grants	690	3 250
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	550	400
West Coast Trails Project	500	...
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	466	598
Cat Management Program	360	...
Powranna Truck Wash Project	323	...
Derwent Estuary Program Limited	146	...
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Response	...	137
Other grants and transfer payments	759	743
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 216</b>	<b>21 917</b>

<sup>1</sup>Contribution paid to the Tasmania Fire Service and Sustainable Timber Tasmania for wildfire suppression.

<sup>2</sup>Financial assistance paid to primary producers as a result of the Queensland fruit fly response.

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## 7.5 Supplies and consumables

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Supplies and consumables are recognised when the items have been received by the Department.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Property services	11 430	11 186
Professional and other contract services	12 231	11 363
Travel and transport	9 036	7 135
Infrastructure and building maintenance	8 190	7 117
Administrative costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	3 765	2 912
Information technology	3 521	3 770
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	2 710	1 947
Communications	2 669	2 484
Employee costs (including training, recruitment, OHS)	2 116	2 124
Advertising and promotions	966	534
General insurance	948	790
Consultants	850	724
Audit fees – financial audit	120	117
Audit fees – internal audit	35	53
Other supplies and consumables	3 313	2 509
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 900</b>	<b>54 765</b>

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## 7.6 Fair value of assets provided

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Services, goods or assets provided free of charge by the Department to another entity are recognised as an expense when fair value can be reliably determined.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets transferred to other entities		
National parks, reserves and Crown land	1 639	...
Infrastructure	1 177	...
Buildings	...	827
Heritage	...	440
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 816</b>	<b>1 267</b>

## 7.7 Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised when the associated service and supply have been provided.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Disbursement of third-party revenue collected	2 153	2 016
Workers' compensation	1 352	861
Financial expenses	1 145	716
Covenant costs and agreement fees	2 530	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 180</b>	<b>3 605</b>

## Note 8: Other economic flows included in net result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

### 8.1 Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Gains or losses from the sale of non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed to the buyer.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
National parks, reserves and Crown land disposals	1 032	127
Plant and equipment disposals	83	24
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>151</b>

### 8.2 Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether any financial assets are impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

#### *Key judgement*

An impairment loss, in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of:		
Receivables	(92)	(642)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>(642)</b>

### 8.3 Change in estimate of non-financial assets

#### *Key judgement*

All non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. The Department's assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore, value in use is based on depreciated replacement cost where the asset would be replaced if the Department was deprived of it.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In respect of other non-financial assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Impairment of:		
Infrastructure affected by the June 2016 flood event <sup>1</sup>	(1 571)	(4 735)
Infrastructure	(837)	(222)
Buildings	(64)	(371)
Buildings affected by the June 2016 flood event <sup>1</sup>	...	(4)
Plant and equipment	...	(62)
Leasehold improvements	...	(8)
<b>Total change in estimate of non-financial assets</b>	<b>(2 472)</b>	<b>(5 402)</b>

<sup>1</sup>National parks and reserves infrastructure assets across northern and north-western Tasmania suffered significant damage due to severe weather and flooding experienced in June 2016.

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## Note 9: Assets

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Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will eventuate and the asset possesses a cost or other value that can be reliably measured.

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### 9.1 Receivables

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Receivables are recognised at amortised cost less any impairment losses. Due to the short settlement period, receivables are not discounted back to their present value. The Department offers 30-day terms of trade.

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	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Receivables	5 114	3 397
Less: Provision for impairment	(281)	(191)
Accrued revenue	847	1 213
GST receivable	995	1 210
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 675</b>	<b>5 629</b>
Settled within 12 months	6 675	5 629
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 675</b>	<b>5 629</b>
<i>Key estimate and judgement</i>		
<b>Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables</b>		
<b>Carrying amount 1 July</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>214</b>
Amounts written off during the year	(2)	(28)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	92	5
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>191</b>

## 9.2 Other financial assets

Shares are recorded at cost and assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Loan advances are brought to account in the balance owing as at 30 June 2018. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of loans.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Shares in PSMA Australia Limited <sup>1</sup>	2 263	...
Shares in Saltas <sup>2</sup>	625	625
Loan advances	...	637
Less: amounts written off <sup>3</sup>	...	(637)
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>634</b>
Settled within 12 months	7	9
Settled in more than 12 months	2 888	625
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of other financial assets</b>		
<b>Carrying amount 1 July</b>	...	...
Amounts written off during the year	...	637
<b>Carrying amount 30 June</b>	...	<b>637</b>

<sup>1</sup>PSMA Australia Limited is an unlisted public company equally owned by State, Territory and Australian governments, established to coordinate the collection of fundamental national geospatial datasets and to facilitate access to this data. The General Manager of Land Tasmania is a Director along with representatives from other jurisdictions. The Department holds a one dollar share, which carries equal voting rights and a share of royalties earned during the financial year.

The Department's investment in PSMA Australia Limited is valued at its fair value at balance date. Fair value was determined by using the Department's ownership interest against the PSMA Australia Limited net asset value at the 30 June 2017 balance date (30 June 2018 audited net asset value not available). As at 30 June 2018, the Department continues to hold 11.11 per cent ownership interest. Any unrealised gains and losses will be recognised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income to an Available for Sale Fair Value Reserve each year.

The Department has classified shares as available for sale financial assets as defined in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and has followed AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to value and present the asset in the Financial Statements. The Department's investments are not traded in an active market. The Department's investment in PSMA Australia Limited is only sensitive to fluctuations in the value of net assets.

<sup>2</sup>Salmon Enterprises of Tasmania Pty Limited (Saltas) is a private company that is involved in the production of salmon smolt. The Minister for Primary Industries and Water holds 625 000 fully paid A class preference shares. The shares carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

Shares are recorded at cost and assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

<sup>3</sup>On 19 September 2016, her excellency the Governor-in-Council approved under the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* that debts due to the Crown be written off as they are not recoverable.



### 9.3 Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost and, where applicable, adjusted for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired for no cost or nominal consideration are valued at current replacement cost.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Inventory held for resale	1 034	1 003
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>1 003</b>
Consumed within 12 months	1 034	1 003
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>1 003</b>

### 9.4 Assets held for sale

Assets that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
Land	1 609	1 609
Buildings	738	738
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 347</b>	<b>2 347</b>
Settled within 12 months	2 347	2 347
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 347</b>	<b>2 347</b>

Assets held for sale reflect the land and buildings associated with property located at Nubeena Crescent, Taroom. In 2018-19, the Department will construct new orange-bellied parrot captive breeding facilities. The Taroom property will be surplus following the relocation of the captive population to the new facilities. The capital cost of the new facilities will be offset by the proceeds of the property sale.

#### *Key judgements*

Assets held for sale are carried at fair value as at 30 June 2018.

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## 9.5 Property, plant and equipment

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### *Key estimates and judgements*

#### *(i) Valuation basis*

Land, buildings and heritage assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All assets within a class of asset are measured on the same basis.

In respect of the above-mentioned asset classes, the cost of items acquired during the financial year has been judged to materially represent fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Plant and equipment that is not long-lived is measured at cost. The carrying amounts for such plant and equipment at cost should not materially differ from their fair value.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets include the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of an asset, which is the most economic use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible, and is determined from the perspective of market participants. Unless there is an explicit Government policy to the contrary, the highest and best use of an asset is the current purpose for which the asset is being used or building being occupied.

#### *(ii) Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Department and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is expensed. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised as an expense as incurred.

#### *(iii) Asset recognition threshold*

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is \$10 000. Assets valued at less than \$10 000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

#### *(iv) Fair value measurement*

All assets of the Department for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- Level 1 – represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Department has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, the Department determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

There were no transfers of assets between fair value hierarchy levels during the current period.

(v) *Revaluations*

All asset classes are revalued using an independent professional valuer or internal experts on a five-year cycle as per the Department's asset revaluation policy. In years between valuations, indices supplied by qualified valuers and assessed for appropriateness by the Department are applied to determine fair value.

From 2013-14 asset revaluations performed on a depreciated replacement cost basis are disclosed on a gross basis. Asset revaluations based on a market basis have been disclosed on a net basis.

In line with the concept of materiality, the Department has established a set valuation threshold approach, which provides that only assets of a value greater than a certain level require valuation. While only a portion of the total asset class is valued, the entire class is deemed to be valued at fair value.

The thresholds have been established based on the number and value of existing assets and their stratification within the total asset class portfolio.

The current class thresholds applied by the Department are as follows, with thresholds assessed as part of the valuation cycle.

<i>Asset class</i>	<i>Valuation threshold</i>	<i>Planned percentage coverage</i>
Land	\$200 000	80 - 90%
Buildings	\$200 000	80 - 90%
Heritage	...	100%

*Land and buildings*

Land, buildings and land under buildings were last revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2014 by the Valuer-General. Land, buildings and land under buildings have been indexed as at 30 June 2018 through the application of indices provided by the Valuer-General of 0.5 per cent for land and 2.18 per cent for buildings (2016-17: 7.0 per cent for land and 5.0 per cent for buildings). Management considers the application of this indexation to be equivalent to fair value as at 30 June 2018.

Key revaluation assumptions are:

- *Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings*

Non-specialised land is valued using the market approach. The market value approach uses recent prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets allowing for size, topography, location and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. An appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset.

Non-specialised buildings are valued using the income approach where the asset's value is dependent on its income-generating capability. The income approach converts future cash flows or income and expenses to a single current discounted amount. The fair value measurement reflects current market expectations about those future amounts. The fair value is based on a static capitalisation of an asset's income at an appropriate capitalisation rate or a discounted cash flow, where future income streams are discounted to a net present value at an appropriate discount rate.

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

- *Specialised land and specialised buildings*

The market approach is used for specialised land, including national parks and reserves and conservation areas, although it is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement, and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally

permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSOs are considered significant unobservable inputs, specialised land is classified as a Level 3 input within the fair value hierarchy.

For the majority of specialised buildings, the depreciated replacement cost method is used, adjusting for associated depreciation. The depreciated replacement cost method is based on the principle of substitution. The approach assesses value by using the economic principle that a purchaser will pay no more for an asset than the cost to obtain an asset of equivalent utility by construction. For iconic buildings where design of the building is of greater importance than the functionality of the accommodation, a depreciated reproduction cost approach was employed. As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Plant and equipment*

Equipment is assessed annually by departmental staff with expertise in its use to review possible impairment and to identify any amendments required to its remaining useful life.

#### *Heritage*

Heritage assets held by the Department include collections at the following historic sites: Entally House, Highfield House, The Steppes Sculptures, The Kangaroo Bluff Battery, Woodvine, Maria Island and Low Head Pilot Station. These assets are not depreciated, as they do not have limited useful lives, due to appropriate care and conservation methods.

All heritage assets were last revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2014 by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office. The resulting change in asset values was recognised as other economic flows in the net result.

The market value approach was considered the most appropriate approach to value all assets in this category. While there was an active and liquid market for valuing a majority of assets, there was also some market evidence for valuing the rarer assets.

To the extent that heritage assets do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy under the market approach.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
<b>National parks, reserves and Crown land</b>		
At fair value	1 046 725	1 043 427
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 046 725</b>	<b>1 043 427</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value	171 322	166 580
Less: accumulated depreciation	(107 566)	(101 382)
	<b>63 756</b>	<b>65 198</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	2 242	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 998</b>	<b>65 956</b>
<b>Leasehold improvements</b>		
At cost	4 635	4 635
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4 178)	(3 928)
	<b>457</b>	<b>707</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	520	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
At cost	21 147	19 292
Less: accumulated depreciation	(14 811)	(14 002)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 336</b>	<b>5 290</b>
<b>Heritage</b>		
At fair value	1 695	1 695
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>1 695</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1 121 731</b>	<b>1 117 075</b>

**(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation.

2018	Crown Land Level 2 (non-specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings Level 2 (non-specialised)	Buildings Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF <sup>1</sup>	Leasehold improvements	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non-specialised)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Carrying value as at 1 July 2017</b>	<b>44 808</b>	<b>998 619</b>	<b>4 258</b>	<b>61 698</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>5 290</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>1 117 075</b>
Additions	...	...	...	3 641	...	520	2 211	...	6 372
Fair value of assets recognised	...	663	...	...	6 414	...	...	...	7 077
Change in class <sup>2</sup>	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	85
Disposals	...	(936)	...	(21)	(6 414)	...	(4)	...	(7 375)
Fair value of assets provided	...	(1 639)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1 639)
Revaluation increments (decrements) <sup>3</sup>	219	4 991	98	1 213	...	...	...	...	6 521
Depreciation/amortisation	...	...	(832)	(4 142)	...	(250)	(1 161)	...	(6 385)
<b>Carrying value as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>45 027</b>	<b>1 001 698</b>	<b>3 524</b>	<b>62 474</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>6 336</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>1 121 731</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) discloses the fair value of property, including land and buildings, transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale, in addition to other minor properties discovered on their sale by Crown Land Services. Refer to Note 6.5 for further information.

<sup>2</sup>Minor infrastructure asset reclassified as a building asset.

<sup>3</sup>The 2017-18 revaluation represents indexation. Refer to note 9.5(v).

**(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

2017	Crown Land Level 2 (non-specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land <sup>2</sup> Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings Level 2 (non-specialised)	Buildings Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF <sup>1</sup>	Leasehold improvements	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non-specialised)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Carrying value as at 1 July 2016</b>	<b>40 750</b>	<b>934 960</b>	<b>5 074</b>	<b>64 159</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>5 835</b>	<b>2 135</b>	<b>1 053 903</b>
Additions	...	...	...	1 006	...	34	600	...	1 640
Additions – flood event	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
Fair value of assets recognised	1 100	652	...	...	4 368	...	70	...	6 190
Change in class <sup>2</sup>	...	(1 609)	...	(901)	...	...	...	...	(2 510)
Disposals	...	(721)	...	...	(4 368)	...	...	...	(5 089)
Fair value of assets provided	...	...	...	(827)	...	...	...	(440)	(1 267)
Changes in estimates (including flood impairment)	...	...	...	(374)	...	(8)	(62)	...	(444)
Revaluation increments (decrements) <sup>3</sup>	2 958	65 337	...	2 898	...	...	...	...	71 193
Depreciation/amortisation	...	...	(816)	(4 263)	...	(309)	(1 209)	...	(6 597)
<b>Carrying value as at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>44 808</b>	<b>998 619</b>	<b>4 258</b>	<b>61 698</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>5 290</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>1 117 075</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) discloses the fair value of property, including land and buildings, transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale, in addition to other minor properties discovered on their sale by Crown Land Services. Refer to Note 6.5 for further information.

<sup>2</sup>Land and buildings identified as assets held for sale refer to Note 9.4 and a minor building asset reclassified as an infrastructure asset refer to Note 9.6.

<sup>3</sup>The 2016-17 revaluation represents indexation. Refer to note 9.5(v).

**(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value**

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Land (specialised)	Market	Restricted use discount	20 - 80% (25%)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	0.5%	
Buildings (specialised)	Depreciated replacement cost	Remaining useful life (years)	7 - 62 years (19 years)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	2.18%	

**(d) Assets where current use is not the highest and best use**

In determining fair value, it is a requirement to have regard to the highest and best use, which is the most economic use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible, and is determined from the perspective of market participants. Government policy is a legislative barrier for the purposes of highest and best use. As a result, the highest and best use of all property, plant and equipment is their existing use.



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## 9.6 Infrastructure

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### *Key estimates and judgements*

For significant accounting policies relating to valuation basis, subsequent costs, asset recognition thresholds and fair value measurement, refer to Note 9.5(i)–(iv).

#### *(i) Revaluations*

The infrastructure class is revalued using an independent professional valuer or internal experts on a five-year cycle as per the Department's asset revaluation policy. In years between valuations, indices supplied by qualified valuers and assessed for appropriateness by the Department are applied to determine fair value.

Asset revaluations are performed on a depreciated replacement cost basis are disclosed on a gross basis. Asset revaluations based on a market basis have been disclosed on a net basis.

In line with the concept of materiality, the Department has established a set valuation threshold approach, which provides that only assets of a value greater than a certain level require valuation. While only a portion of the total asset class is valued, the entire class is deemed to be valued at fair value.

The thresholds have been established based on the number and value of existing assets and their stratification within the total asset class portfolio.

The current infrastructure threshold applied by the Department is as follows, with thresholds assessed as part of the valuation cycle.

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<i>Asset class</i>	<i>Valuation threshold</i>	<i>Planned percentage coverage</i>
Infrastructure – walking tracks, roads and fire trails	...	100%
Infrastructure – other	\$50 000	85%

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The infrastructure class was revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2017. All walking tracks, 4X4 access roads, roads and fire trail infrastructure assets were valued, as well as other infrastructure assets above the valuation threshold of \$50 000 by the Valuer-General. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve.

Key revaluation assumptions are:

- *Infrastructure – walking tracks, roads and fire trails*

All assets within this category are considered specialised in nature and valued using a depreciated replacement cost method. Assets were valued using the Parks and Wildlife Service Asset Management System (AMS). The AMS holds information supporting the quantity, classification, size and current condition of the infrastructure assets managed by the Department. As many of the infrastructure items have been developed over time, often with no substantiated start date, remaining useful life is estimated based on an assessment of the current condition of each asset.

As the reconstruction rate per linear metre and condition assessments are considered significant, unobservable inputs in nature, walking tracks, roads and fire trails are classified as Level 3 fair value measurement.

- *Infrastructure – other*

All assets within this category were considered specialised in nature and valued utilising a depreciated replacement cost. Assets were inspected for the purposes of determining value, and the Valuer-General relied upon information made available by the Department, subscriber and public information databases (such as LIST) to assist with the recognition, quantification and calculation of asset values. Assets were valued according to their existing use, and none exhibited a 'feasibly' higher and better use alternative.

As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, infrastructure – other is classified as Level 3 fair value measurements.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
At fair value	656 587	642 784
Less: accumulated depreciation	(332 199)	(319 195)
	<b>324 388</b>	<b>323 589</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	3 495	9 447
<b>Total</b>	<b>327 883</b>	<b>333 036</b>
<b>(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)</b>		
	Level 3	Level 3
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>333 036</b>	<b>212 134</b>
Additions	5 472	10 649
Additions – flood event <sup>1</sup>	4 263	6 559
Fair value of assets recognised <sup>2</sup>	...	95 657
Fair value of assets provided	(1 177)	...
Change in class	(85)	163
Change in estimates – write downs	(837)	(222)
Change in estimates – impairment <sup>1</sup>	(1 571)	(4 735)
Revaluation increments (decrements) <sup>3</sup>	3 087	21 763
Depreciation	(14 305)	(8 932)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>327 883</b>	<b>333 036</b>

<sup>1</sup>National parks and reserves infrastructure assets across northern and north-western Tasmania suffered significant damage due to the severe weather and flooding experienced in June 2016, resulting in a number of assets being impaired. The subsequent repairs and rebuilding of these assets are reflected in "Additions – flood event".

<sup>2</sup>The remainder of the road network transferred from Forestry Tasmania as a result of the *Forest Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) were captured, valued and recognised in 2016-17.

<sup>3</sup>The 2017-18 Revaluation represents indexation.

**(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value**

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average) <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Infrastructure - walking track	Depreciated replacement cost	Gross cost per linear metre	\$15 - \$375 (\$82)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	5 - 45 years (29 years)	
		Indexation factor	1%	

Infrastructure - road network	Depreciated replacement cost	Gross cost per linear metre	\$75 - \$550 (\$157)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	5 - 50 years (26 years)	
		Indexation factor	1%	
Infrastructure - fire trails	Depreciated replacement cost	Gross cost per linear metre	\$110 - \$175 (\$120)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	5 - 40 years (21 years)	
		Indexation factor	1%	
Infrastructure - Other	Depreciated replacement cost	Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	5 - 100 years (32 years)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	1%	

<sup>1</sup>Rates used in last revaluation as at 30 June 2017. All infrastructure is indexed to fair value in between years, based on indices to be provided in future years by the Valuer-General as at 30 June 2018.

**(d) Assets where current use is not the highest and best use**

In determining fair value it is a requirement to have regard to the highest and best use, which is the most economic use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible, and is determined from the perspective of market participants. Government policy is a legislative barrier for the purposes of highest and best use. As a result, the highest and best use of all infrastructure assets is their existing use.

## 9.7 Intangibles

An intangible asset is recognised where:

- It is probable that an expected future benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Department; and
- The cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

### *Intangibles with a finite useful life*

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets, with finite useful lives, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is expected that additional future economic benefits will flow to the Department.

### *Intangibles with an infinite useful life*

Abalone quota units previously transferred to the Department as a result of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* are valued on an annual basis. The Department asked two independent brokers for a valuation of the units as at 30 June 2018. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve, and a revaluation increment of \$200 000 has been recognised. Each unit has been recorded with an indefinite useful life, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the units are expected to generate income for the Department. Abalone quota units are classified as Level 1 fair value measurements.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
<b>Intangibles with a finite useful life</b>		
At cost	7 242	6 540
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5 597)	(4 641)
	<b>1 645</b>	<b>1 899</b>
<b>Intangibles with an infinite useful life</b>		
At fair value	10 000	9 800
	<b>10 000</b>	<b>9 800</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	2 642	1 092
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 287</b>	<b>12 791</b>

### **(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

	Level 1 2018 \$'000	Level 3 2018 \$'000	Level 1 2017 \$'000	Level 3 2017 \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>8 600</b>	<b>3 194</b>
Additions	...	2 253	...	1 017
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	...	2
Revaluation increments (decrements)	200	...	1 200	...
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(957)	...	(1 222)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>2 991</b>

## 9.8 Other non-financial assets

A debt agreement between the Government and Grange Resources has been recognised in these accounts. When Goldamere Pty Ltd, trading as Grange Resources, entered into an agreement with the Crown to purchase the Savage River Mine and the Port Latta Pelletising Plant, it was agreed that Goldamere Pty Ltd would pay \$13.0 million to the State in instalments. This was to fund the remediation of pollution arising from historical mining operations (i.e. pre-1987). The debt was secured by a fixed and floating charge and a freehold mortgage over all the assets and undertakings of Goldamere Pty Ltd. Subsequently, through a Deed of Variation, the debt was also secured by a bank guarantee of \$2.8 million. In accordance with a strategic plan jointly developed under the agreement, the company is required to complete remediation works to the value of the outstanding debt. On that basis, the debt has been recognised as a non-financial asset. A corresponding provision for remediation works has been recognised. Refer to Note 10.3.

Other assets comprise prepayments and an operating lease make-good asset. Prepayments relate to actual transactions that are recorded at cost. The operating lease make-good asset corresponds to the provision, less any accumulated amortisation.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Grange Resources debt agreement	8 006	7 985
Prepayments	1 728	1 877
Operating lease make-good	67	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 801</b>	<b>9 929</b>
Recovered within 12 months	3 833	3 965
Recovered in more than 12 months	5 968	5 964
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 801</b>	<b>9 929</b>

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## Note 10: Liabilities

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Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

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### 10.1 Payables

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Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which, due to the short settlement period, equates to face value when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

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	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	2 196	1 760
Accrued expenses	1 474	1 212
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>2 972</b>
Settled within 12 months	3 670	2 972
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>2 972</b>

Settlement of payables is usually made within 30 days

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### 10.2 Employee benefits

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#### *Key estimate and judgement*

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid, if discounting is not material.

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Sick leave entitlements are not vested in employees and are not considered to give rise to a liability, and therefore no provision has been made.

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	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	899	858
Annual leave	8 441	8 147
Long service leave	20 363	19 485
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 703</b>	<b>28 490</b>
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	10 673	10 204
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	19 030	18 286
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 703</b>	<b>28 490</b>

## 10.3 Provisions

### Key estimate and judgement

A provision arises if, as a result of a past event, the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any right to reimbursement relating to some or all of the provision is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

As per Note 9.8, an asset has been recognised in these accounts for a debt agreement between the Tasmanian Government and Grange Resources. In accordance with a strategic plan jointly developed under the agreement, the company is required to complete remediation works to the value of the outstanding debt. On that basis, the debt has been recognised as a non-financial asset. A corresponding provision for remediation works has been recognised.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
Grange Resources debt agreement	8 006	7 985
Operating lease make-good	155	158
State Service Accumulated Leave Scheme (SSALS)	135	103
Voluntary separations	...	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 296</b>	<b>8 271</b>
Settled within 12 months	2 245	2 238
Settled in more than 12 months	6 051	6 033
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 296</b>	<b>8 271</b>

### (b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	Grange debt agreement		Operating lease make-good		SSALS		Voluntary separations		Total provision	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Balance 1 July</b>	<b>7 985</b>	<b>7 961</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8 271</b>	<b>8 621</b>
Increases	194	209	16	18	112	89	...	25	322	341
Charges	(173)	(185)	(19)	(331)	(80)	(114)	(25)	(61)	(297)	(691)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>8 006</b>	<b>7 985</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8 296</b>	<b>8 271</b>

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## 10.4 Other liabilities

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Other liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

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	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation carried forward from current year under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	1 784	5 658
Other revenue received in advance	3 374	3 676
Environmental bonds	3 122	3 098
Employee benefit on costs	350	261
Other liabilities	54	232
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 684</b>	<b>12 925</b>
Settled within 12 months	5 331	9 655
Settled in more than 12 months	3 353	3 270
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 684</b>	<b>12 925</b>

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## Note 11: Commitments and contingencies

### 11.1 Schedule of commitments

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>By type</i>		
<b>Capital commitments</b>		
Infrastructure	4 686	6 718
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>4 686</b>	<b>6 718</b>
<b>Lease commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	91 491	96 252
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>91 491</b>	<b>96 252</b>
<i>By maturity</i>		
<b>Capital commitments</b>		
One year or less	3 558	5 583
From one to five years	1 128	1 135
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>4 686</b>	<b>6 718</b>
<b>Lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	11 042	10 225
From one to five years	37 452	36 631
Over five years	42 997	49 396
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>91 491</b>	<b>96 252</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 177</b>	<b>102 970</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term, as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The Department is prohibited by Treasurer's Instruction 502 *Leases* from holding finance leases.

#### Capital commitments

Capital commitments include contracts with a value of \$50 000 and above. Capital payments are determined by the value of the contract and the timing of the completion of the work.

#### Operating lease commitments

##### *Properties*

Property lease payments are determined by the price per square metre of the leased area as agreed in the lease documents.

Terms of leases are set for specific periods with options to extend in most instances.

Leases contain provision for price rates to be adjusted in accordance with market rates. Adjustments are normally made after each two years of the agreement, although periods may vary.

Lease agreements do not contain provision for purchase on cessation.

Lease agreements have been reviewed for make-good provisions. Where appropriate the make-good provision has been recognised. Refer to Notes 9.8 and 10.3 for further information.

*Motor vehicles*

The Government Motor Vehicle fleet is managed by LeasePlan Australia.

Lease payments vary according to the type of vehicle and, where applicable, the price received for replaced vehicles.

Lease terms are for a maximum of three years or specific kilometres, whichever occurs first, with no change to the lease rate.

No restrictions or purchase options are contained in the lease agreements.

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## 11.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

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Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding the amount or timing of the underlying claim or obligation.

A quantifiable contingent liability is any possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. To the extent that any quantifiable contingencies are insured, details provided below are recorded net.

A quantifiable contingent asset is any possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

### *(a) Quantifiable contingent liabilities*

- The Department recognised revenue received in advance of \$2.02 million (2017: \$2.12 million) in relation to 2018-19 bookings for the Three Capes Track, which were received in 2017-18. A component of this revenue will be paid to Three Capes Track contractors on each booking completion. The contractor's liability of approximately \$834 000 (2017: \$870 000), is contingent on each booking being undertaken in 2018-19 and therefore is not recognised in the Financial Statements.

### *(b) Unquantifiable contingent liabilities*

- The Department is responsible for the management of Crown land. A number of these sites may be contaminated and require restoration. The amount of the liability depends on how many of the plaintiffs are ultimately successful or otherwise, and hence cannot be reliably estimated.
- In 2014, the High Court found that the Crown should pay royalties if it sells surveyor plans drawn by private surveyors. The Department of Justice is negotiating with Copyright Australia Limited to determine the level of royalties that the State is retrospectively required to pay. The Department of Justice is also discussing funding the retrospective royalties with The Department of Treasury and Finance. The maximum liability is estimated to be \$283 000.
- There has been an examination of the legal proceedings in which the Department is involved. At the end of 2017-18 there are 7 (2017: 1) legal proceedings in progress, for which the Department was exposed to an estimated maximum liability of \$195 000 (2017: \$500 000). Where applicable, claims will be met by the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. The estimates do not include matters that are the subject of claims dealt with under the Fund for workers' compensation.

## Note 12: Reserves

### 12.1 Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets.

Net revaluation decreases are recognised in 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income' to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset. Otherwise, the net revaluation decreases are recognised immediately as other economic flows in the net result. The net revaluation decrease recognised in 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income' reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve.

Net revaluation increases are recognised in 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income', and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve. However, the net revaluation increase is recognised in the net result to the extent that it reverses a net revaluation decrease in respect of the same class of asset previously recognised as an expense (other economic flows) in the net result.

Revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets in a class of assets are offset against one another in that class but are not offset in respect of assets in different classes. The asset revaluation reserve is not transferred to accumulated funds on de-recognition of the relevant asset.

2018	Land <sup>1</sup>	Buildings	Infrastruc- ture	Plant	Intangibles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at beginning of financial year</b>	<b>198 972</b>	<b>24 596</b>	<b>122 068</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>3 400</b>	<b>351 855</b>
Revaluation increments / decrements	5 210	1 311	3 087	...	200	9 808
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>204 182</b>	<b>25 907</b>	<b>125 155</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>361 663</b>
<hr/>						
2017	Land <sup>1</sup>	Buildings	Infrastruc- ture	Plant	Intangibles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at beginning of financial year</b>	<b>130 677</b>	<b>21 698</b>	<b>100 305</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>259 158</b>
Revaluation increments / decrements	68 295	2 898	21 763	...	1 200	94 156
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>198 972</b>	<b>24 596</b>	<b>122 068</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>3 400</b>	<b>351 855</b>

<sup>1</sup>Land represents national parks, reserves and Crown land.

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## 12.2 Transactions by the Government as owner

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### (a) 2016-17 Administrative restructuring

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Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer.

As a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 44) 2016* made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the part of the Department of Justice known as the Poppy Advisory and Control Board was amalgamated with the Department, effective 1 July 2016.

In respect of the activities assumed, the net book values of assets and liabilities transferred to the Department from the Department of Justice for no consideration and recognised as at the date of transfer were:

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	<b>2017</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Net assets assumed on restructure</b>	
Property, plant and equipment	127
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>127</b>
Payables	(1)
Employee benefits	(51)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(52)</b>
<b>Net assets assumed on restructure</b>	<b>75</b>

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## Note 13: Cash flow reconciliation

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, being short term of three months or less and highly liquid. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

### 13.1 Cash and deposits

Cash and deposits includes the balance of the Special Deposits and Trust Fund accounts held by the Department, and other cash held, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance</b>		
Regional Forest Agreement (T115) <sup>1</sup>	1 177	1 574
DPIPWE operating account (T512) <sup>2</sup>	49 805	55 308
Crown Land Administration Fund (T635) <sup>3</sup>	64 849	59 698
Valuation Services (T643) <sup>4</sup>	1 539	1 891
Environmental Incident (T743)	288	276
Parks Development and Maintenance (T750) <sup>5</sup>	504	1 716
Apple and Pear Industry Research and Development (T753)	...	23
Recreational Fishing Licences Trust Fund (T804)	1 085	958
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 247</b>	<b>121 444</b>
<b>Other cash held</b>		
This represents the balance of cash accounts, other than those held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.	275	106
<b>Total cash and deposits</b>	<b>119 522</b>	<b>121 550</b>

Explanation for significant cash and deposit balances for 2017-18:

<sup>1</sup>This balance represents Australian Government funds held for delivery of the Private Forests Reserves Program under the Regional Forest Agreement.

<sup>2</sup>This is the Department's general operating accounts and balances consisting of Australian Government, industry and other funds, which are used to finance various projects in the Department. The decrease in 2017-18 is primarily due to \$5.9 million in 2016-17 appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* expended in 2017-18 offset by \$1.8 million in 2017-18 appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* to be expended in 2018-19. Refer to Note 6.1.

<sup>3</sup>The Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) was created under Section 48B of the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. Payments and receipts into the fund are prescribed within the Act. Any payments not specifically prescribed require approval from the Treasurer. There is an annual transfer from the CLAF into Consolidated Fund revenue, the amount of which is determined by the Treasurer. The increase in 2017-18 is primarily due to higher levels of major sales by The Department of Treasury and Finance.

<sup>4</sup>The Valuation Services fund records receipts and payments of activities undertaken by the Office of the Valuer-General.

<sup>5</sup>The Parks Development and Maintenance fund records receipts and payments of activities undertaken by the Parks and Wildlife Service for the management of Tasmania's national parks. The movement is a result of increased entry fees into national parks of \$1.3 million. These funds are collected to enable funding of important asset infrastructure maintenance and renewal and the development and delivery of visitor services. This is offset by the increased drawdown and use of funds by the Division, primarily to enable additional staffing capacity to meet the continuing increase in visitation to our national parks and reserves.

### 13.2 Reconciliation of net result to net cash from operating activities

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>(3 873)</b>	<b>102 204</b>
Non-operational capital funding	5	(16 231)	(14 543)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.5	(9 340)	(101 849)
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	21 664	16 769
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	2 816	1 267
Decrease (increase) in receivables		(997)	(1 088)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		...	2
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(31)	(195)
Decrease (increase) in non-financial assets		129	(313)
Increase (decrease) in payables		250	(1 919)
Increase (decrease) in provisions		8	(350)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		(4)	2 048
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits		1 213	986
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>		<b>(4 396)</b>	<b>3 019</b>

### 13.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment Funds

The Department received works and services appropriation funding in 2017-18.

Cash outflows relating to these projects are listed below by category. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>(a) Project expenditure</b>			
<b>Capital Investment Programs</b>			
<i>Ongoing projects:</i>			
Tourism Infrastructure in Parks	4 000	4 000	...
June 2016 Flood Event <sup>1</sup>	2 900	3 970	6 100
Three Capes Track – Stage 3 <sup>2</sup>	1 485	1 985	1 200
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience <sup>3</sup>	8 750	1 100	...
Increasing Biosecurity Capability <sup>4</sup>	...	958	267
Maria Island Rediscovered <sup>5</sup>	930	600	...
Crown Land Services – Structural Asset Upgrades	556	556	556
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System <sup>6</sup>	961	461	189
Orange-Bellied Parrot – Facility <sup>7</sup>	2 500	250	...
South Coast Track	250	190	250
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	...	...	5 720
West Coast Trails Projects	...	...	245
<i>Completed projects:</i>			
Biotoxin Testing Laboratory	1 210	1 210	...
West Coast Trails Projects	...	460	...
Three Capes Track	...	...	112
<b>Total acquittal of Capital Investment Programs</b>	<b>23 542</b>	<b>15 740</b>	<b>14 639</b>

Explanation for significant variations between budget figures and actual figures for 2017-18:

<sup>1</sup>The over budget expenditure on the June 2016 Flood Event reflects the expenditure of 2016-17 carried forward funds that were not included in the original budget. The delays in 2016-17 were due to the high risk and complex works that required additional detailed planning, engineering investigations and specialist contractors.

<sup>2</sup>The over budget expenditure on the Three Capes Track – Stage 3 reflects the expenditure of 2016-17 carried forward funds that were not included in the original budget. The carry forward from 2016-17 relates to ongoing works on the amenities block as provided in the 2016-17 Budget. Ongoing works have been delayed due to the issuing of a plumbing permit by the Tasman Council.

<sup>3</sup>Expenditure on the Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience has been delayed due to the time taken to establish governance arrangements and receive environmental approvals. As a result there were delays in the appointment of contractors.

<sup>4</sup>The over budget expenditure on the Increasing Biosecurity Capability project reflects the expenditure of 2016-17 carried forward funds that were not included in the original budget. During 2016-17, the implementation was delayed due to a change in scope from Biosecurity Tasmania, divisionally focused



project to a Department-wide procurement with the inclusion of EPA Tasmania's Analytical Services Laboratories within the scope of the tender process.

<sup>5</sup>The under budget expenditure on the Maria Island Rediscovered project reflects delays in the project's implementation resulting from the project plan endorsement by the steering committee not occurring until February 2018.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditure on the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System interactive web portal has been delayed while clarity is sought on the project management requirements for the 2018-19 election commitment of \$5 million over 4 years for an enhanced system.

<sup>7</sup>Expenditure on the Orange-Bellied Parrot – Facility has been delayed as a result due to a review of the project design scope. Consideration of options for a new project design has delayed implementation.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(b) Classification of cash flows</b>		
The project expenditure above is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Other cash payments	4 074	1 510
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	11 666	13 129
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>15 740</b>	<b>14 639</b>

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## Note 14: Financial instruments

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### 14.1 Risk exposures

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#### (a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks facing the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

#### (b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. No changes have been made to credit risk policy and methods from the previous year.

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<b>Financial instrument</b>	<b>Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)</b>	<b>Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)</b>
Receivables	<p>Credit risk in relation to debtors is managed through internal policies and procedures governing both the manner and timeframes of the recovery of overdue debts.</p> <p>Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.</p>	The Department offers 30-day terms of trade.
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	<p>Credit risk arising from the Shack-owner Assistance Scheme loans is mitigated through the Department holding registered mortgages over real property as security for the full amount of the debts owed.</p> <p>Loans that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.</p>	The financial instruments are standard principal and interest loans at a variable interest rate. Collateral is held in the form of registered mortgages over real property.
Cash and deposits	The Department's cash is managed on a whole-of-government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. In addition, the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	Cash means notes, coins and deposits held at call.

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security:

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Mortgages over real property	38	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>

The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

**Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2018, but not impaired**

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	4 555	924	120	81	5 680

**Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2017, but not impaired**

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	3 410	696	105	208	4 419

*(c) Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due. No changes have been made to the liquidity risk policy and methods from the previous year.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Payables	The Department's liquidity is managed on a whole-of-government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Department uses the annual budget to assist in liquidity management. In addition, the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	The Department has negotiated 30-day terms of trade with the majority of its suppliers.
Other financial liabilities	The major component is an Environmental Bond. It relates to specific work to be completed.	The interest is repayable per terms of the agreement.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department under remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

2018	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	3 670	...	...	...	...	...	3 670	3 670
Other financial liabilities	54	...	...	...	...	3 122	3 176	3 176
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 724</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<b>6 846</b>	<b>6 846</b>

2017	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	2 972	...	...	...	...	...	2 972	2 972
Other financial liabilities	232	...	...	...	...	3 098	3 330	3 330
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 204</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<b>6 302</b>	<b>6 302</b>

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk. No changes have been made to the market risk policy and methods from the previous year.

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk is considered immaterial. Minimisation of this risk is achieved by mainly undertaking non-interest bearing financial instruments. The majority of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments are managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	22 683	23 167
Shack owner assistance scheme hardship loans	7	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 690</b>	<b>23 205</b>

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's profit or loss and equity:

### Sensitivity analysis of Department's exposure to possible changes in interest rates

	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	100 basis point increase \$'000	100 basis point decrease \$'000	100 basis point increase \$'000	100 basis point decrease \$'000
<b>30 June 2018</b>				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	227	(227)	227	(227)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>(227)</b>
<b>30 June 2017</b>				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	232	(232)	232	(232)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>(232)</b>

The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis in the 2016-17 year.

### 14.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and deposits	119 522	121 550
Loans and receivables	5 924	4 427
Available-for-sale financial assets	2 888	625
<b>Total</b>	<b>127 334</b>	<b>126 602</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	6 846	6 302
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 846</b>	<b>6 302</b>

### 14.3 Reclassification of financial assets

The Department has made no reclassification of financial assets during the 2017-18 year.

### 14.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Department did not de-recognise any financial assets during the 2017-18 year.

## 14.5 Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
<b>30 June 2018</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans	...	...	7	7
Shares	...	...	2 888	2 888
<b>Total financial assets</b>	...	...	<b>2 895</b>	<b>2 895</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (recognised)</b>				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	...	...	3 176	3 176
<b>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</b>	...	...	<b>3 176</b>	<b>3 176</b>
<b>30 June 2017</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans	...	...	9	9
Shares	...	...	625	625
<b>Total financial assets</b>	...	...	<b>634</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (recognised)</b>				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	...	...	3 330	3 330
<b>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</b>	...	...	<b>3 330</b>	<b>3 330</b>

The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of financial instruments. The methods comprise:

- Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
- Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

## 14.6 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

### *Financial Assets*

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

### *Financial Liabilities*

The net fair values of trade creditors and other liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

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## Note 15: Notes to Administered Statements

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For significant accounting policies in relation to material variances refer to Note 4.

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### 15.1 Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

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#### (a) Schedule of administered income and expenses

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	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>					
Fee and fines	1	37 940	42 917	4 977	13
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>					
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	2	42 940	47 832	4 892	11

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#### Notes to schedule of administered income and expenses

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- 1 The increase in Administered Fees and fines is primarily due to Land Titles Office activities resulting in additional revenue of approximately \$3.66 million from a sustained period of increased activity in the property market. In addition, abalone licences provided an additional \$1.53 million due to a sustained high beach price during 2017-18.
  - 2 The increase in the Transfers to Consolidated Fund correlates to the increased transfers of administered Fees and fines as explained in Note 1 above.
- 

#### (b) Schedule of administered assets and liabilities

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There are no material variances between budget and actual outcomes.

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#### (c) Schedule of administered cash flows

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	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>					
Fees and fines	1	37 940	43 029	5 089	13
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>					
Grants and transfer payments	1	42 940	48 031	5 091	12

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#### Notes to schedule of administered income and expenses

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- 1 Refer to explanation in Note 15.1(a) Schedule of administered income and expenditure.
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## 15.2 Administered revenue from Government

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Administered revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, appropriations carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* and Items Reserved by Law.

The budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	40 305	39 988	39 519
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 305</b>	<b>39 988</b>	<b>39 519</b>

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## 15.3 Administered fees and fines

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For significant Accounting Policies relating to administered fees and fines refer to Note 6.4.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Land Titles Office dealings	10 762	10 565
Land Titles Office copies	6 508	6 194
Land Titles Office other	2 027	1 859
Abalone licences	6 952	6 815
Environment permits	4 357	4 318
Other marine licences	3 865	3 849
Water royalties	4 492	4 359
Quarantine fees	2 360	2 174
Other	1 594	1 493
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 917</b>	<b>41 626</b>

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## 15.4 Administered transfers from Controlled Funds

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	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund transfer	5 000	5 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>



## 15.5 Administered grants and transfer payments

For significant accounting policies relating to administered grants and transfer payments refer to Note 7.4.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Grant to Tasmanian Racing <sup>1</sup>	30 065	29 734
Grant to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority <sup>2</sup>	3 657	3 519
Grant to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies <sup>3</sup>	2 605	2 605
Grant to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture <sup>4</sup>	1 958	1 958
Inland Fisheries Service – Government contribution <sup>5</sup>	1 123	1 123
Wellington Park contribution <sup>6</sup>	110	110
Contribution to Commonwealth, State and industry organisations <sup>7</sup>	470	470
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 988</b>	<b>39 519</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Government separately funds the Tasmanian racing industry under a deed that provides secure funding and creates certainty for the industry. The annual funding allocation allows Tasracing Pty Ltd to facilitate key administration roles and functions, including the responsibility for the corporate governance, strategic direction and funding of the Tasmanian racing industry, as well as ratification of national rules, the making of local rules and the setting of licence standards and criteria.

<sup>2</sup>This funding represents the Government's contribution to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority to support the agreed conservation funding program for the Port Arthur, Coal Mines and Cascade Female Factory Historic Sites.

<sup>3</sup>In 2010, the Department entered into the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement with the University of Tasmania's Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) to assist aquaculture and fisheries research. The Government provides its contribution to the joint venture by way of an annual grant. Activities of IMAS contribute to Output Group 2 – Primary Industries.

<sup>4</sup>The Department and the University of Tasmania have an agreement in place for the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA) to undertake agricultural research, development, extension and education. The activities of TIA contribute to Output 2 – Primary Industries, and the majority of Government funding is reflected in that Output. The remaining funding is provided by way of an administered grant.

<sup>5</sup>This funding represents the community service functions of the Inland Fisheries Service in relation to the conservation, protection and management of Tasmania's native freshwater fauna and the carp management program.

<sup>6</sup>This allocation represents the Government's contribution to the cost of administering Wellington Park through a grant to the Wellington Park Management Trust.

<sup>7</sup>This funding is the State contribution to cost-sharing arrangements as agreed at meetings of the Agriculture Ministers' Forum, and in relation to nationally agreed initiatives, particularly for biosecurity programs and projects. The funding contributes to activities under Output Group 2 – Primary Industries, Output Group 3 – Natural and Cultural Heritage, and Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania.

## 15.6 Administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

For significant accounting policies relating to administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables refer to Note 8.2.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of statutory receivables	(85)	(38)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>(38)</b>

## 15.7 Administered receivables

For significant accounting policies relating to administered receivables refer to Note 9.1.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1 951	1 946
Less: Provision for impairment	(332)	(258)
Accrued revenue	2 054	2 156
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>3 844</b>
Settled within 12 months	3 673	3 844
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>3 844</b>
<b>Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables</b>		
<b>Carrying amount 1 July</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>229</b>
Amounts written off during the year	(11)	(9)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	85	38
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>258</b>

## 15.8 Administered payables

For significant accounting policies relating to administered payables refer to Note 10.1.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses (accrued transfers to the consolidated fund)	3 319	3 517
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>3 517</b>
Settled within 12 months	3 319	3 517
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>3 517</b>

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## 15.9 Administered other liabilities

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For significant accounting policies relating to administered other liabilities refer to Note 10.4.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Licence fees received in advance	443	418
<b>Total</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>418</b>
Settled within 12 months	443	418
<b>Total</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>418</b>

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## 15.10 Administered cash and deposits

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For significant accounting policies relating to administered cash and deposits refer to Note 13.

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash held	89	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>

This represents the balance of cash accounts, other than those held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those accounts held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

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## 15.11 Reconciliation of Administered net result to net cash from administered operating activities

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	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	85	38
Decrease (increase) in receivables	86	(452)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(199)	271
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	26	156
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>13</b>

## 15.12 Administered financial instruments

### (a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks facing the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

### (b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. No changes have been made to credit risk policy and methods from the previous year.

The Department does not hold any collateral or other security over administered financial assets.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Receivables	<p>Credit risk in relation to debtors is managed through internal policies and procedures governing both the manner and timeframes of the recovery of overdue debts.</p> <p>Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.</p>	The Department offers 30 day terms of trade.

The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2018, but not impaired

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	2 912	561	168	121	3 762

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2017, but not impaired

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	3 321	310	93	120	3 844

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due. No changes have been made to the liquidity risk policy and methods from the previous year.

<b>Financial instrument</b>	<b>Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)</b>	<b>Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)</b>
Payables	The Department's liquidity is managed on a whole-of-government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Department uses the annual budget to assist in liquidity management. In addition, the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	The Department has negotiated 30-day terms of trade with the majority of its suppliers.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department by remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

<b>2018</b>	<b>Maturity analysis for financial liabilities</b>								
	<b>1 year</b>	<b>2 years</b>	<b>3 years</b>	<b>4 years</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Un-discounted total</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Payables	3 319	...	...	...	...	...	3 319	3 319	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 319</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3 319</b>	<b>3 319</b>	

<b>2017</b>	<b>Maturity analysis for financial liabilities</b>								
	<b>1 year</b>	<b>2 years</b>	<b>3 years</b>	<b>4 years</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>More than 5 years</b>	<b>Un-discounted total</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Payables	3 517	...	...	...	...	...	3 517	3 517	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 517</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 517</b>	

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk. At the reporting date the Department did not hold any administered interest-bearing financial instruments.

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### 15.13 Categories of Administered financial assets and liabilities

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	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Administered financial assets</b>		
Receivables	3 673	3 844
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>3 844</b>
<b>Administered financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3 319	3 517
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>3 517</b>

---

### 15.14 Reclassification of Administered financial assets

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The Department has made no reclassification of administered financial assets during the 2017-18 year.

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### 15.15 De-recognition of Administered financial assets

---

The Department did not de-recognise any administered financial assets during the 2017-18 year.

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### 15.16 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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#### *Administered Financial Assets*

The net fair values of cash, receivables and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

#### *Administered Financial Liabilities*

The net fair values for trade creditors approximate their carrying amounts.

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## Note 16: Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or agency arrangement

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Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled nor administered.

Fees, commissions earned and expenses incurred in the course of rendering services as a trustee or through an agency arrangement are recognised as controlled transactions.

Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or an agency arrangement are not recognised as departmental revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities in the Financial Statements.

The Department administers transactions in relation to the following independent bodies: the Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority and the Tasmanian Heritage Council. However, in line with the concept of materiality, these transactions have not been eliminated from the Department's Financial Statements.

### *Council certificates*

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Council certificate revenue collected	4 804	4 683
Council certificate revenue forwarded to Councils	(4 804)	(4 683)
<b>Total</b>	...	...

---

## Note 17: Events occurring after balance date

---

There have been no events subsequent to balance date, which would have a material effect on the Department's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2018.

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## Note 18: Other significant accounting policies and judgements

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### 18.1 Objectives and funding

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment helps build a strong and economically vibrant State, by facilitating and supporting Tasmania's competitive strengths across primary industries and the environment.

The Department's objectives are to:

- facilitate the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources;
- cultivate prosperity in Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors;
- secure a healthy and productive environment for all Tasmanians;
- manage the sensitive and appropriate use and enjoyment of Tasmania's national parks and reserves;
- protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage;
- build on and protect the Tasmanian brand credentials;
- drive the integrity and viability of the racing industry; and
- deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information.

During 2017-18 individual outputs of the Department were provided under the following eight Output Groups. Further details on each are contained in the Annual Report.

- Output Group 1: Land Tasmania;
- Output Group 2: Primary Industries;
- Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage;
- Output Group 4: Water Resources;
- Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy;
- Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania;
- Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services; and
- Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Tasmanian Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is a Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in Notes 6.4 and 15.3. The Financial Statements encompass all funds that the Department controls to carry out its functions.

### 18.2 Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB); and



- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

The Financial Statements were certified by the Manager Finance on 14 August 2018, and signed by the Secretary on 29 August 2018.

Compliance with the AAS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The Department is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year except those outlined in Note 18.5 below.

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern. The continued existence of the Department in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and activities.

### 18.3 Functional and presentation currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Department's functional currency.

### 18.4 Reporting entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Department. The Financial Statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Department and entities included in its output groups. Material transactions and balances between the Department and such entities have been eliminated.

### 18.5 Changes in accounting policies

#### (a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Department has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- *2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107* - The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of Financial Statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

There is no financial impact.

- *2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities* - The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* to remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities and to clarify that the recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, with the consequence that AASB 136 does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*, and AASB 136 applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in AASB 116 and AASB 138. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to non-cash-generating specialised assets of not-for-profit entities.

There is no financial impact.

#### (b) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied

The following applicable Standards have been issued by the AASB and are yet to be applied:

- AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and 2014-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)* – The objective of these standards is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing, uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows, and to make amendments to various accounting standards as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9. These standards apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – The objective of this Standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, an uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. In accordance with 2015-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of AAS 15*, this Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

At this stage, it is assessed to have a minimal financial impact.

- 2014-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations arising from the issuance of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This Standard applies when AASB 15 is applied, except that the amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This Standard will be applied when AASB 15 is applied.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- 2016-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Clarifications to AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to clarify the requirements on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations and the timing of recognising revenue from granting a licence. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to revenue.

The Department has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard.

- AASB 16 *Leases* – The objective of this Standard is to introduce a single lessee accounting model and require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard will result in most of the Department's operating leases being brought onto the Statement of Financial Position and additional note disclosures. The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about the lease term, and required lease payments. A corresponding right to use assets will be recognised, which will be amortised over the term of the lease. There are limited exceptions relating to low-value assets and short-term leases with a term at commencement of less than 12 months. Operating lease costs will no longer be shown. The Statement of Comprehensive Income impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges. The Department's current operating lease costs is shown at Note 7.5. In the Statement of Cash Flows lease payments will be shown as cash flows from financing activities instead of operating activities. Further information on the Department's current operating lease position can be found at Note 11.1.

The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to leases and it will have a material financial impact. The Department currently has material operating lease commitments, as disclosed in Note 11.1, including five major accommodation properties and a vehicle fleet of approximately 290 vehicles. The Department has commenced reviewing the financial impact of this standard.

- AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for not-for-profit entities that apply to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives, and the receipt of volunteer services. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to income of not-for-profit entities.

The Department has commenced reviewing the financial impact of this standard.

- AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for a service concession arrangement by a grantor that is a public sector entity. This Standard applies on or after 1 January 2019. The impact of this standard is

enhanced disclosure in relation to service concession arrangements for grantors that are public sector entities.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

## **18.6 Unrecognised financial instruments**

The Department had no unrecognised financial instruments.

## **18.7 Foreign currency**

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

## **18.8 Comparative figures**

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at Note 18.5.

Where amounts have been reclassified within the Financial Statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

Restructures of Outputs within the Department (internal restructures) that do not affect the results shown on the face of the Financial Statements are reflected in the comparatives in the Output Schedule at Note 2.

The comparatives for external administrative restructures are not reflected in the Financial Statements.

## **18.9 Rounding**

All amounts in the Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

## **18.10 Departmental taxation**

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable, or payable, to the ATO is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as an operating cash flow.

## **18.11 Joint arrangements**

The Department participates in partnership and collaboration agreements with the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture. The Department's contribution is included as an annual grant paid through Output Group 2 – Primary Industries.

## 9. Glossary

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AGT	AgriGrowth Tasmania Division
AST	Analytical Services Tasmania
BLANKET	Base-Line Air Network EPA Tasmania
CLAF	Crown Lands Administration Fund
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries Parks, Water and Environment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPA Division	Environment Protection Authority
FMAA	<i>Financial Management and Audit Act 1990</i>
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HR	Human Resources
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFS	Inland Fisheries Service
IMAS	Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
LIST	Land Information System Tasmania
ML	Megalitre
na	Not available
NCH Division	National and Cultural Heritage Division
No	Number
NRM	Natural resource management
ORI	Office of Racing Integrity
Output	An identified good or service produced by, or on behalf of, DPIPWE and provided to clients outside DPIPWE
Output Group	A set of Outputs grouped together to reflect a common relationship for the delivery of the Outputs – used as a basis for government funding
PIDA	<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002</i>
POMS	Pacific oyster mortality syndrome
PSSRA	<i>Public Service Superannuation Reform Act 1999</i>
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
RTBG	Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
RTI	Right to Information
SSA	<i>State Service Act 2000</i>
SSR	<i>State Service Regulations 2011</i>
TAFI	Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute

TI 1111	Treasurer's Instruction 1111 – Disclosure and Annual Report Requirements: Goods and Services
TI 201	Treasurer's Instruction 201 – Content of Reports
TIA	Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture
TWWHA	Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area
WHS	Work health and safety
WMR Division	Water and Marine Resources Division

## 10. Index – Subject

- Aboriginal Heritage Act*, 36, 43, 44, 79  
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, 33, 36, 43, 44, 87, 97, 103  
*Aboriginal Relics Act*, 36  
AgriGrowth Tasmania, 8, 17, 32, 72, 87, 96, 103, 158, 242  
air quality, 63  
Analytical Services Tasmania, 62, 65, 98, 124, 242  
Biosecurity Tasmania, 8, 11, 28, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 73, 87, 88, 93, 103, 116, 165, 166, 231, 238  
BLANKET, 64, 242  
Capital Investment Program, 67, 124, 171, 175, 177, 180, 222  
climate change, 34, 91, 101, 249  
compliance, 26, 27, 28, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 89, 90, 92, 109, 239  
consultants, 38, 63, 129, 133, 194  
contracts, 86, 128, 134, 189, 215, 240  
Crown land, 66, 70, 73, 77, 122, 125, 126, 174, 179, 187, 193, 194, 195, 199, 203, 217, 220, 222  
*Crown Lands Act 1976*, 77, 220  
dams, 46, 47, 48  
disability, 67, 89, 90, 110, 111  
Disability Action Plan, 89, 110  
disease, 5, 32, 34, 41, 54, 56, 57, 58, 93, 99, 101, 106, 115  
Environment Protection and Analytical Services, 8, 11, 62, 73, 116, 165, 167, 168, 238  
Environment Protection Authority, 62, 74, 81, 84, 88, 242  
*Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, 64, 65, 75, 81  
fire, 10, 34, 64, 66, 99, 104, 133, 175, 179, 183, 193, 207, 209  
fishery, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 77, 81, 84, 92, 101, 104, 125, 126, 132, 171, 177, 183, 184, 193, 222, 231  
food safety, 54, 56, 59, 60  
forestry, 77, 78, 175, 177, 186, 208, 220  
future potential production forest, 66, 183  
game, 17, 19, 96, 122  
Game Services Tasmania, 4, 19, 96  
gender, 88, 110, 118, 175, 180  
genetically modified organisms, 27, 77, 103  
grant, 9, 17, 42, 47, 128, 141, 144, 148, 150, 185, 193, 231  
greyhound, 50, 53, 95  
hemp, 8, 17, 26, 27, 72, 77, 158  
heritage, 7, 8, 11, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 66, 67, 68, 72, 74, 75, 76, 80, 83, 116, 159, 160, 173, 189, 190, 192, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 231, 237, 238, 242  
IFRS, 239  
IMAS, 17, 20, 25, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 231, 242  
Inland Fisheries Service, 111, 116, 231  
Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, 17, 25, 85, 101, 231, 241, 242  
internal audit, 89, 123, 194  
International Financial Reporting Standards, 239  
irrigation, 46, 47, 77  
Land Information System Tasmania, 13, 15, 242  
Land Tasmania, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 72, 116, 155, 156, 238  
Land Titles Office, 13, 15, 229, 230  
legislation, 32, 37, 48, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 74, 80, 81, 82, 83, 106  
licensing, 17, 19, 21, 24, 46, 50, 51, 52, 60, 125, 126, 132, 171, 177, 183, 184, 222  
LIST, 13, 15, 16, 34, 38, 207, 242  
LISTmap, 13, 15, 34, 94  
Macquarie Island, 37, 66, 84, 99, 106  
marine farming, 17, 21, 23, 25, 78, 81  
national parks, 12, 44, 66, 67, 68, 69, 76, 82, 84, 105, 122, 127, 174, 175, 179, 180, 194, 195, 201, 203, 204, 205, 218, 238  
natural resource management, 33, 38, 78, 84, 85, 242  
Natural Values Atlas, 38

Office of Racing Integrity, 50, 72, 87, 95, 116, 242

Pacific oyster mortality syndrome, 101, 173, 193

Parks and Wildlife, 8, 11, 44, 66, 68, 73, 116, 169, 170, 189, 190, 238, 242

pest, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 93, 131, 134, 173

poppy, 8, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 72, 78, 84, 158, 219

primary industries, 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 21, 24, 26, 54, 58, 72, 74, 76, 80, 81, 83, 84, 116, 120, 242

private land, 33, 37, 38, 104

publications, 92, 98, 194

quarantine, 57, 58, 59, 78, 103, 173, 230

Racing Regulation, 8, 11, 50, 72, 79, 116

Resource Management and Conservation, 8, 72, 160

Right to Information, 106, 107, 108, 242

rock lobster, 20, 21, 23, 25

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, 8, 33, 36, 44, 45, 72, 76, 116, 160, 242

RTBG, 33, 44, 45, 242

salmonid, 20, 24

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program, 34, 40, 41, 97, 183

Service Tasmania, 112, 116, 117

South Coast Track, 67, 125, 127, 171, 184, 222

spatial information, 15, 94

statutory bodies, 84, 249

superannuation, 120, 188, 242, 249

TAFI, 25

Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard, 18, 22, 103

Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture, 18, 85, 87, 157, 175, 180, 193, 231, 241, 243

Tasmanian Irrigation, 46, 47, 193

Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, 33, 45

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, 5, 34, 36, 68, 101, 103

threatened species, 8, 38, 39, 40, 45, 72, 75, 84, 85, 102, 160

Three Capes Track, 67, 125, 127, 130, 171, 174, 177, 184, 217, 222

TIA, 17, 24, 25, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 119, 231, 243

TWWHA, 5, 34, 66, 68, 97, 103, 133

valuations, 12, 14, 201, 207

Valuer-General, 14, 15, 122, 186, 201, 207, 209, 220

visitors, 12, 36, 44, 66, 69, 95, 105, 122, 127, 174, 179

volunteer, 68, 93, 95, 97, 240

Water and Marine Resources Division, 17, 72, 243

Water Information System of Tasmania, 49

Water Management Act, 46, 48, 79

water resources, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 17, 46, 72, 92, 116, 161, 162, 238

weeds, 54, 57, 173

West Coast Trails, 125, 128, 171, 184, 193, 222

WILDCARE, 68, 69, 95

WMR, 17, 21, 23, 24, 46, 47, 48, 49, 243

## 11. Index – Statistical Tables and Figures

Table	Page No
Table 1: Government funding sources .....	9
Table 2: Output expenditure .....	10
Table 3: Complying surveys lodged .....	14
Table 4: Valuation notices .....	14
Table 5: Registration of sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme .....	14
Table 6: Number of land-related datasets available .....	15
Table 7: Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST .....	16
Table 8: Gross value of agriculture and fish production.....	21
Table 9: Food production value added.....	22
Table 10: Exports of food agriculture and fisheries.....	22
Table 11: Actual catch by fishery .....	23
Table 12: Level of marine farm production.....	24
Table 13: Fishers' licensing transaction times .....	24
Table 14: External funds received by TIA .....	25
Table 15: External funds received by IMAS .....	25
Table 16: FarmPoint information .....	26
Table 17: Poppy Advisory Control Board costs.....	26
Table 18: Remediation of former GM canola trial sites .....	28
Table 19: Poppy grower licences issued.....	30
Table 20: Field Officer activity .....	31
Table 21: Costs and hectares of poppies harvested.....	31
Table 22: Land protected by legislation or contract .....	37
Table 23: Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements.....	38
Table 24: Level of use of the NVA .....	38
Table 25: Threatened species covered by a listing statement.....	39
Table 26: Changes in status of threatened species <sup>1</sup> .....	40
Table 27: Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil .....	40
Table 28: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild .....	41
Table 29: Places in the Tasmanian Heritage Register meeting at least one criterion .....	41
Table 30: Heritage places actively managed .....	42



Table 31: Development applications determined on time .....	43
Table 32: Permits under <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975</i> .....	44
Table 33: RTBG visitor numbers .....	44
Table 34: Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store ...	45
Table 35: Water available for irrigation .....	47
Table 36: New dam works permits approved.....	48
Table 37: Dam application processing time .....	48
Table 38: Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards .....	49
Table 39: Drug detection .....	51
Table 40: Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals .....	51
Table 41: Licensing and registration .....	52
Table 42: Handicapping .....	52
Table 43: Grading.....	53
Table 44: Appropriateness of import requirements .....	57
Table 45: Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases .....	57
Table 46: Effectiveness of diagnostic services .....	58
Table 47: Effective biosecurity systems .....	58
Table 48: Effective quarantine places .....	59
Table 49: Food safety quality assurance plans and audits .....	59
Table 50: Compliance with animal welfare standards.....	60
Table 51: Results of audits of compliance with chemical use legislation.....	61
Table 52: Air quality: the number of days exceeding the PM <sub>2.5</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> national standards..	64
Table 53: Assessment and regulation of activities .....	65
Table 54: AST analyses .....	65
Table 55: Protected land under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> covered by management plans.....	68
Table 56: Volunteer support for PWS .....	68
Table 57: Visitors to selected park and reserve sites <sup>1</sup> .....	69
Table 58: Crown land sales, leases and licences .....	70
Table 59: Electricity and fuel use .....	91
Table 60: Tonnes CO <sub>2e</sub> <sup>1</sup> .....	91
Table 61: Right to Information applications 2017-18 .....	107
Table 62: Key training and development 2017-18 .....	110
Table 63: Employment of people by category 2017-18 .....	111
Table 64: Male/female ratio for past four years.....	112
Figure 65: Senior Executive for past three years .....	112
Table 66: Senior Executive by band for past two years as at 30 June .....	113

Figure 67: Male/female by bands, including equivalent award classifications .....	113
Table 68: Workers compensation, new claims by nature of injury .....	115
Table 69: Employment as at 30 June .....	116
Table 70: Head count as at 30 June .....	117
Table 71: Salary profile as at 30 June 2018 (head count) .....	117
Table 72: Age profile as at 30 June 2018 (head count) .....	118
Table 73: Employment categories by gender as at 30 June 2018 (head count) .....	118
Table 74: Total employee commencements and separations by category 2017-18 .....	119
Table 75: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2018 .....	119
Table 76: Leave entitlements 2018 .....	119
Table 77: Superannuation funds as at 30 June 2018 .....	120
Table 78: Loss and damage to public property or money 2017-18.....	124
Table 79: Write-offs 2017-18.....	124
Table 80: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2018.....	125
Table 81: Summary of participation by local business .....	128
Table 82: Major contracts issued 2017-18 (\$50 000 and over, excluding consultants).....	129
Table 83: Consultants engaged 2017-18 (\$50 000 and over) .....	133
Table 84: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process .....	134

## 12. Index – Compliance

		Page No
<b>Organisational structure</b>		
Organisational chart	SSR r.9(a)(ii)	71
Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs	SSR r.9(a)(iii)	72-73
<b>Organisational overview</b>		
Secretary's report	FMAA s.27(1)(a) and SSA s.36(1)(a)	4
Role, aim and objectives	SSR r.9(a)(i)	7
Output Groups and Outputs	SSR r.9(a)(i)	8, 72-73
Major initiatives	SSR r.9(a)(v)	11-70
Legislation	SSR r.9(d)	74-84
<b>Organisational performance</b>		
Output Group performance report – progress against key performance indicators and related objectives	FMAA s.27(1)(a), SSA s.36(1)(a), and TI 201(1)(e)	11-70
Financial outcomes	TI 201(1)(a) and (b)	9, 135-241
Climate change	SSR r.9(a)(v)	90-91
<b>Statutory offices</b>		
Statutory and non-statutory bodies	SSR r.9(d)	84-85
<b>Public access</b>		
Developing community awareness and engagement	SSR r.9(c)(i)	92-98
Publications	SSR r.9(c)(i)	98-106
Agency contact details	SSR r.9(c)(ii)	Inside back cover
Appeal processes	SSR r.9(c)(iii)	106
Right to information	RTI s.53	106-108
<b>Human resource management and statistics</b>		
Work health and safety	SSR r.9(b)(vi)	114-115
Employee statistics	SSR r.9(b)	116-119
Superannuation contributions	PSSRA s.13	120-121
Disability Action Plan	SSR r.9(a)(v)	89-90, 110
<b>Public disclosure</b>		
Public disclosure	PIDA s.86	121

<b>Asset management</b>		
Asset management policies, strategies and initiatives	TI 201(1)(g)	122-123
Pricing policies for goods and services	TI 201(1)(c)	122
Major capital projects	TI 201(1)(d)	124-128
<b>Risk management</b>		
Risk management policies, strategies and initiatives	TI 201(1)(f)	123
<b>Loss and damage</b>		
Loss and damage to public property or money	TI 201(1)(i)	123
Write-offs	TI 201(1)(h)	123
<b>Procurement</b>		
Contracts and procurement	TI 1111(3)(b)(i)	128-134
Consultants engaged	TI 1111(3)(b)(ii)	133
Support for local business	TI 1111(3)(a) and (b)	128-134
<b>Financial statements</b>		
Financial statements	FMAA s.27(1)(c) and TI 201(1)(j)	135-241
An audit opinion of the financial statements	FMAA s.27(1)(c) and TI 201(1)(k)	137-140

Cover photographs were taken by Tasmanian Government staff, except for the horse racing photo, which is courtesy of Tasracing.

This report was produced by the DPIPWE Ministerial Unit and the cover designed by the Land Tasmania Design Unit, DPIPWE.

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