



*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

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[www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au)

or contact the Department on 1300 368 550

12 October 2017

Hon Will Hodgman MP  
Minister for Heritage

Hon Jeremy Rockliff MP  
Minister for Primary Industries and Water  
Minister for Racing

Hon Elise Archer MP  
Minister for Environment and Parks

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 2017.

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 dark ink, appearing to be 'JW', followed by a horizontal line.

John Whittington  
Secretary



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# 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.

Section	Purpose	Page No
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.	70
Financial information	The 2016-17 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.	245

## 2. Secretary's Report

I am pleased to provide the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment's Annual Report 2016-17. The Agency continues to provide a broad range of services to support Tasmanian communities, businesses, environment and the economy.

Tasmania's visitor economy is underpinned by access to our world class systems of parks and reserves. Visitor numbers have increased six per cent in 2016-17 to 1.3 million visits (based on the 13 reference sites monitored), and have risen 32 per cent since 2013-14. Over the past year, the number of licensed tourism operators in our parks and reserves has increased by over 20 per cent, and new experiences resulting from the Government's EOI process continue to come on line. Investment in infrastructure, planning and management is an important and ongoing priority.

The Department has now started planning for major investment at Cradle Mountain as part of the Cradle Mountain Master Plan project. Visitors in the future can look forward to a new tourist centre, a commercial services hub and village precinct, and a new viewing shelter and viewing platform at Dove Lake. We are also planning improved transportation in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

The Government has begun a master-planning project at Freycinet National Park. This plan will identify critical infrastructure that needs to be provided and managed in order to preserve the appeal of this destination. Management Plans have been amended at Freycinet and Narawantapu national parks to facilitate new tourism experiences.

The Department is delivering on an ambitious tourism capital program, investing in infrastructure improvements at key locations across the State. This is in addition to the extensive infrastructure rebuild following the June 2016 flood events.

Major upgrades have occurred at Heritage Landing on the Gordon River, Marakoopa Caves and the Wineglass Bay Track carpark. The Lake St Clair viewing platform was rebuilt for disability access and work continues to enhance facilities on the Frenchmans Cap Track. The replacement of four bridges on Wielangta Road reached the final stages, and upgrading of the South Coast Track continued. New works, including upgrading the track to Russell Falls for wheelchairs and mobility-impaired visitors, have begun.

Accolades continue to roll in for the renowned Three Capes Track, the latest being the International Planning and Design Award by American Trails. The track continues to grow in popularity with 11 527 people walking the track in 2016-17.

Tasmania's Agri-Food Plan 2016-2018 was launched in September 2016. This Plan articulates a system for growing the agriculture and food sectors. Focusing on the themes of grow, make and protect, the plan is driven by investment, productivity and careers.

Despite challenging seasonal conditions and weakness in some important commodity markets, the gross value of Tasmania's agri-food production grew by 8.6 per cent in 2015-16 (2016-17 data is not yet available). This growth builds on the foundations laid through our continued support of the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture and the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies through our partnership with UTAS.

The Agency continues to support irrigation development, with the volume of water licensed for irrigation increasing by 5% to 794 000 ML in 2016-17.

Important changes were implemented through the year in regard to salmon aquaculture to ensure we have a contemporary regulatory approach to support the continued sustainable growth of the industry. Since July 2016, the Director, Environment Protection Authority has taken responsibility for the environmental regulation, controls and day-to-day environmental management of the salmon aquaculture industry, both in marine and inland waters. This was initially done by delegation; however, extensive work has been done to develop the Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Bill 2017, which will formalise these arrangements.

Growing our primary industries and being part of a global market require contemporary biosecurity systems. As part of achieving these, work is being undertaken to ensure we have the regulatory processes that meet the demands of today. The draft Biosecurity Bill 2017 was released for public consultation in the latter part of the financial year. Under this Bill, the elements of Tasmania's biosecurity system will be brought together in a single piece of framework legislation. Regulatory burden will be reduced by replacing seven Acts with a single piece of law that allows for modern approaches to the management of all biosecurity threats. Other biosecurity milestones have seen the number of dog detector teams double and an increase in investment in biosecurity infrastructure.

Ongoing recovery from the 2016 floods has been a major challenge for many of the State's farmers and rural landholders. Staff from the Department worked in partnership with other State and Australian Government agencies and regional Natural Resource Management organisations to provide support during the recovery phase. As well as providing immediate information on the safety of stock, dams and property, the Department was also involved in providing information on issues such as clean-up grants, transport subsidies, loan schemes, fodder availability and landscape rehabilitation.

A major milestone for Tasmania has been the passing of the *Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017* and the *Aboriginal Relics (Consequential Amendments) Act 2017*. The new laws increased penalties for damage to Aboriginal heritage and established a new statutory Aboriginal Heritage Council to advise the Minister.

During 2016-17, the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program continued to implement strategies to maintain the species in the wild. These included the Wild Devil Recovery translocations at Stony Head and Wukalina / Mount William. The Program also continued with the Peninsula Devil Conservation project, the Maria Island project, annual monitoring and the Roadkill project.

The Agency continues to deliver access to secure land and resource information. The number of land-related datasets available via the LIST increased by more than 30 per cent to 1 620 through the year. The value of the LIST was highlighted by the crucial role it played in managing the flood recovery efforts through the year.

Our Department has also implemented programs internally as part of our continued organisational development. During the year we have maintained our priority on investing in our people, in particular on improving the diversity in our Agency. We approach this through a number of employment programs, such as the Aboriginal Trainee Ranger and a whole-of-agency Cadet program.

We have had a focus on gender equality and started to implement a range of actions, with the aim of improving gender equality in our Agency, decreasing the salary gap between genders and increasing the number of women in senior management and leadership roles. This is complemented by another significant internal priority – working towards achieving White Ribbon workplace accreditation. Through this we are demonstrating our commitment to preventing and responding to violence against women in the workplace, and raising the profile of this serious issue in the community.

These activities will create positive change in our Agency and help us better reflect and support the community we serve.

In continuing to implement and deliver both these external and internal programs I would like to acknowledge the staff of DPIPWE. The projects and programs I have outlined above, as well as the many other services we deliver daily, are due to their ongoing efforts across our broad portfolio.

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 2016-17

- 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

The Department undertook an output restructure in 2016-17. A new Output 3.5 – Threatened Species was created to separate threatened species protection functions from the other functions of Output 3.1 – Resource Management and Conservation. 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 71-2).

## 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 \$314 million for 2016-17.

The Department is predominantly funded by appropriation revenue and revenue from Australian Government funding. For 2016-17 controlled activities, those funding sources totalled \$160 million, which represents approximately 51 per cent of total revenue.

The Department's government funding for 2016-17 is summarised in the following table:

Table 1: Government funding sources

	\$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	134 131
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	14 543
Australian Government grants	10 668
State Government grants	557
<b>Total</b>	<b>159 899</b>

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Further significant revenue categories include the 'Fair value of assets recognised' of \$101.9 million representing assets not previously recognised by the Department, and 'Sales of goods and services' of \$25.9 million.

**'Controlled expenses'** totals \$211.8 million for 2016-17.

The largest expense item is 'Employee benefits', which represents approximately 51 per cent of total controlled expenses. Other significant expense categories include 'Grants and transfer payments' and 'Supplies and consumables', which represent approximately 10 per cent and 26 per cent respectively of total controlled expenses.

The Department's expenditure by Output Group for 2016-17 is summarised in the following table.

Table 2: Output expenditure

Output Group	\$'000
Land Tasmania	17 826
Primary Industries	23 322
Natural and Cultural Heritage	26 744
Water Resources	7 971
Racing Regulation and Policy	4 465
Biosecurity Tasmania	26 812
Environment Protection and Analytical Services	20 439
Parks and Wildlife Management	81 918
Capital Investment Program and Special Capital Investment Funds	2 288
Total	211 785
Administered Payments <sup>1</sup>	39 519

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Notes:

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

## Budget outcome

The Department managed its 2016-17 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 180 outlines the movements between the original Consolidated Fund estimate and the actual outcome. The 2016-17 Comprehensive Result of \$190.47 million is significantly higher than the original budget estimate. This is primarily due to the recognition of assets not previously recognised by the Department as a result of the completion of the asset capture and valuation of the Forestry Road network, and the application of indexation to land and buildings. This is explained further in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Departmental revenue and corresponding expenditure is significantly higher than the 2017 Budget. This is predominantly due to the June 2016 flood response and recovery expenditure, and the corresponding additional funding received through appropriation and insurance reimbursements as a result of this expenditure.

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 174-178.

## 6. Output Group Performance Report

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 2016-17 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, 2016-17* 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. 31
Output Group 4 – Water Resources	p. 43
Output Group 5 – Racing Regulation and Policy	p. 47
Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania	p. 51
Output Group 7 – Environment Protection and Analytical Services	p. 60
Output Group 8 – Parks and Wildlife Management	p. 64

# Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

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Land Tasmania was formed in May 2015 from the Information and Land Services Division. 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 2016-17: *Deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information.*

## Key Commitments and Achievements for 2016-17

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

The redevelopment will deliver a contemporary information system that will provide an authoritative property and valuation register and the underpinning framework for all Tasmanian land. A local Tasmanian company was appointed in late 2017 to undertake the development after a competitive tender process. Development is currently progressing on schedule.

### **Amendments to the *Valuation of Land Act 2001***

Amendments were made to the Act to clarify the Valuer-General's authority to exempt land from being placed on a Valuation Roll and also to automatically exempt the objections and review process contained in Part 5 of the Act from the provisions of the *Judicial Review Act 2000*.

### **New national datum**

Land Tasmania continues its lead coordination role for the implementation of Australia's new datum, called GDA2020. GPS 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. Australia is addressing this by updating our national datum to allow for the continental shift that has occurred in the last 25 years.

Land Tasmania has developed an implementation plan that addresses the technical and communications components of preparing for the change. GDA2020 will ensure that Australians continue to have access to the most accurate location-based information achievable. The work being undertaken by Australia, including Land Tasmania, has global significance.

### **New TASMAT publications**

TASMAT has continued to develop its 1:50 000 Topographic Series both in paper and digital formats. The complete statewide digital map series is available in a range of formats and 28 of the 80 large format paper maps are now available, with more being regularly added. A range of traditional TASMAT products (both paper and digital) continued to be released in 2016-17, including a new Mount Anne product and new versions of the Mount Field, Walls of Jerusalem



and Hartz Mountains maps. The Tasmanian Land Tenure map and Visitors Guide to Tasmania were revised and, as a first, the latter was also offered as a Chinese language version.

### **Land Information System Tasmania enhancements**

During 2016-17, Land Tasmania released a suite of enhancements to the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST). These included: Event Exposure Reporting for Emergency Service Organisations; high-resolution LISTmap imagery for the greater Hobart area, the Central Coast and south-west townships, beaches and bays; and mobile access to LISTmap using the Apple operating system.

During the reporting period, 419 layers were added – 214 restricted and 205 public. Of note, over 100 new layers were created based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data for the Department of Education, and 30 new editable layers were captured during emergency management responses.

### **Tasmanian Imagery Program**

The Tasmanian Imagery Program (TIP) completed the acquisition of 7 720 km<sup>2</sup> of aerial imagery of Mt Field, the Overland Track, Launceston, Burnie, Derwent Valley, and Huon Valley, and also Light Detecting and Ranging imagery (LiDAR) capture of the coastal Middleton area, Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, historic settlements, convict sites and northern flood areas. In addition, Land Tasmania received Forestry Tasmania's LiDAR archive and intellectual property assignment for dissemination via open data channels.

### **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 61 to 73. These datasets are now available for industry and the general public to use and potentially value-add with minimal restrictions.

### **Tasmania Online Plan**

During 2016-17, Land Tasmania released into production the Tasmania Online Plan (TOP) system. It enables the online lodgement and tracking of Early Issue Plans to expedite the examination and registration of survey plans. The first agreement was signed authorising access to and use of TOP.

## **Performance Information for 2016-17**

### **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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Complying surveys lodged <sup>1</sup>	%	na	91	95	92	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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Objections resulting in an amended valuation <sup>1</sup>	%	0.53	0.22 <sup>2</sup>	0.06	<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.
2. This figure has been amended from last year's Annual Report. The objection period had not closed at the time of publishing – the amendment represents the final totals (as reported in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1).

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme registered within 10 working days of lodgement of the original plan <sup>1</sup>	%	80	84	87	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 to data held by the Location Services Branch, Office of the Valuer-General and the Land Titles Office; and
- online access to a range of spatial information, including topographical data, natural resource data, roads and community facilities, cadastre (property boundaries), emergency services, survey control points and nomenclature.

Information is available through paid subscription for specialist users, and as a comprehensive, free public service. This indicator measures how many land-related 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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Number of land-related datasets available via the LIST <sup>1</sup>	No of datasets	1 045	1 201	1 620 <sup>3</sup>	1 300	1 600
Number of land-related datasets available under open data provisions <sup>2</sup>	No of datasets	50	61	73	70	75

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 clients such as emergency service organisations.
2. 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.
3. The target was easily exceeded as a result of a large number of datasets created from ABS Census data and new datasets captured during emergency management responses.

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

The LIST is widely used within all tiers of government, industry and the general public. It is also 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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST web service <sup>1</sup>	No of requests (million)	307	457	745 <sup>2</sup>	480	650
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST website <sup>3</sup>	No of sessions (million)	1.46	1.75	1.96	1.85	1.95

Source: DIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure captures the volume of client transactions to the LIST web services.
2. The target was easily exceeded as a result of a significant increase in business-to-business access of LIST web services both inside and outside government.
3. This measure captures the volume of client web sessions (i.e. number of times they access the LIST website 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 aims to provide leadership in agricultural policy development, 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 also ensures that the research, development, extension and education services provided by the University of Tasmania's Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (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 2016-17

### **Water for Profit Program**

This four-year, \$1.5 million program continues to help primary producers who use irrigation to increase the profitability and productivity of their businesses. A statewide event held in May 2017 provided producers with the opportunity to learn from the results of research and extension activities. The event was attended by 120 people, 44 per cent of whom were producers.

The five regional, peer-to-peer learning groups (involving over 50 farms) continue to be effective in sharing knowledge, with a good level of participation at regular field days. Crop rules and enterprise-suitability mapping continues to progress for 13 new crops and the new Tasmania-specific information is now integrated with the CropARM online resource.

### **Agri-Food Plan**

The Tasmanian Government's Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Policy articulated a commitment to develop a Sustainable Agri-Food Plan for Tasmania to guide growth in the primary industries sector and support achievement of the AgriVision 2050 goal.

Tasmania's Agri-Food Plan 2016-2018 was launched in September 2016. It was designed to focus the collective efforts of Government and the private sector and establishes a strong partnership approach to agri-food industry development.

The Plan includes initiatives in areas including: agriculture development and policy, biosecurity, irrigation, agricultural education, branding, research and development, small business programs, energy, transport and freight, and skills and workforce development. Progress will be tracked using the *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*.

### **On-farm productivity improvement**

The precision agriculture project looks to increase adoption of precision agriculture tools in annual cropping industries. Over 230 participants viewed demonstration sites and learnt more about emerging technology from 35 exhibitors at the annual Precision Agriculture Expo, which was held in April 2017 at Deloraine. The project has collected data on crops grown on six case study sites that will be analysed with other data layers collected through the project.

The vegetable productivity/biofumigation project examines the benefits of using brassica cover crops to manage disease, pests and weeds in subsequent vegetable crops. The project has been analysing data from soil assessments, crop yields and impacts on crop health, and a video was produced to highlight the trials conducted under the project.

### **Collaborative agricultural research, development and extension**

The Government has invested in a number of research projects in collaboration with industry. One such project, on poppy downy mildew, began in 2016-17. This will look at monitoring the airborne dispersal of the mildew spores to better understand how the disease is spread.

A vine productivity project is well underway, with 13 vineyards across six wine-growing areas participating. Pruning trials have begun to understand the impact of different pruning styles on fruitfulness and wine quality.

A pasture project is in the final stages of development. The project seeks to accelerate the adoption of best practices in the feed base (pasture management). The first phase will involve rural social research to understand barriers to adoption. The second phase will take the learning from the research and will have extension activities for the livestock sector designed to address these barriers.

### **Safe Farming Tasmania Program**

This program is delivered with WorkSafe Tasmania. Resources and practical tools developed under the program are enabling farmers to take proactive steps to address on-farm safety. Due to the success of the program, with farmers actively implementing safety measures on-farm, it has been funded for a further four years.

### **White Paper about growing Tasmanian agriculture**

The Tasmanian Government is developing a White Paper, 'Growing Tasmanian Agriculture – Research, Development and Extension for 2050'. The White Paper will guide future Government investment and industry partnerships, and set a contemporary framework for achieving the productivity improvements required to grow the value of agriculture tenfold to \$10 billion by 2050. The White Paper, expected to be released in November 2017, follows a Green Paper that was open for public comment in May 2017.



## **Concessional loan schemes**

AGT continues to work with the Department of State Growth on the Tasmanian Government's AgriGrowth Concessional Loan Scheme. Loans ranging from \$30 000 to \$1 000 000 are available. In September 2016, the Government announced an additional \$10 million of funding for the Scheme. As at 29 August 2017, 21 loans totalling over \$10.5 million have been approved with further applications in the pipeline. Industry sectors supported through the Scheme include wine, small fruits, dairy, grazing, protected cropping, nuts, distilleries and agri-tourism operations.

AGT also works with the Department of State Growth on the Australian Government's Drought Assistance Concessional Loan Scheme, the Dairy Recovery Concessional Loan Scheme and the Business Improvement Concessional Loan Scheme.

Since March 2014, \$60 million in concessional loan funding has been directed to the Tasmanian agri-food sector from State and Federal Government schemes.

## **Grant programs – including flood recovery**

AGT works with industry partners such as Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association, Tasmanian Women in Agriculture, Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania and Rural Business Tasmania to administer various special project grant programs. These grant programs cover areas such as leadership development and business development.

AGT has also been involved in supporting industry recovery programs in response to the June 2016 floods. This includes delivery of the Transport Subsidy and the Primary Producer Clean-Up Grant Programs.

## **Fishery management plans**

With the management plan for the minor shellfish fishery expiring, a new management plan was implemented in March 2017 through the processes stipulated by the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*. A draft management plan for the marine plant fishery was also released for public consultation as required by the Act.

## **Rock lobster translocation**

A cross-sectoral committee oversees the translocation of rock lobster from slow-growing areas and comprises the Department, the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fisherman's Association (TRLFA) and the Tasmanian Association for Recreational Fishing (TARFish).

In 2016-17, translocation from the west to east coast continued, using Government funding. The 2016-17 target was to translocate 57 000 lobsters, which takes into account the shortfall of 7 000 lobsters that were not translocated in Phase 1. Towards this target, 52 500 lobsters have been translocated and an additional 5 000 should be translocated in spring/summer 2017 subject to weather conditions.

## **Rock lobster east coast harvest strategy**

The strategy to rebuild rock lobster stocks on the east coast continued into 2016-17. A critical issue for a successful rebuilding strategy is the recreational and commercial sectors working within their notional catch limits. The Department is working with the recreational sector in which there are many more participants and management tools are more indirect. Research results and the stock assessment process will continue to assist and inform the management planning process to support the rebuilding targets within the defined time lines contained in the strategy. Close consultation with both sectors will be required to support the outcomes of the strategy.

## Developmental fisheries

Implementation of the Developmental Fisheries Policy through the assessment of applications and management of permits has been ongoing. A Budget allocation provided for the appointment of a Graduate Fisheries Management Officer in January 2017 to support the developmental fisheries management program.

Twenty-nine applications have been received from proponents for permits to undertake developmental fishing. Of these applications, 13 have been approved either in full or in part by the Minister with 13 permits issued.

Of the 13 permits issued, there are three active Australian Sardines permits. These permits operate within a comprehensive developmental fishery framework for sardines.

## Performance Information for 2016-17

### 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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Wild fisheries <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	175	180.7	175.9	175	175
Aquaculture	\$ million	652.5	730.7 <sup>2</sup>	760.7	712	762
Agriculture <sup>3</sup>	\$ million	1437.7	1 484.9	na	1 435	1 587

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. Since the 2016 Annual Report, the 2015-16 Actual has been adjusted based on more recent data.
2. The previously published figure for 2015-16 has been adjusted down based on more recent data.
3. This measure includes food and non-food agricultural production. The 2016-17 actual figures are not yet available. The 2016-17 target assumes 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Food production value added <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	3 896.4	3 989.1	na	3 790	4 350

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. There is a time lag in the availability of this measure, and the 2015-16 figure is a preliminary estimate that may be subject to revision.

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Overseas exports <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	611.7	686.8 <sup>2</sup>	na	655	680
Interstate food trade <sup>3</sup>	\$ million	2 417.3	2 285.6 <sup>4</sup>	na	2 230	2 700

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.
2. The 2015-16 value is well above long-term trend due to strong international prices for red meats, excellent seasonal conditions for cherry production, a shortage of salmon in international markets and a favourable exchange rate with the Australian dollar remaining well below parity with the US dollar.
3. 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.
4. The 2015-16 figure is a preliminary estimate that may be subject to revision. The decline in the value of interstate food trade in 2015-16 is due to the diversion of some products into export markets in response to strong global prices.

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Abalone	Tonnes	1 897.4	1 738.8	1 641 .1	1 694	1 640
Giant crab	Tonnes	21.1	24.12	25.5	38	25
Rock lobster	Tonnes	1 039.8	1 137.8	1 038.1	1 051	1 075
Sea urchin <sup>3</sup>	Tonnes	92.97	76.9	78.1	83	77
Mackerel & Redbait <sup>4</sup>	Tonnes	6.9	1.2	2.8	3.5	2
Periwinkle	Tonnes	43.5	31.5	37.1	58.8	36
Banded morwong <sup>5</sup>	No of fish/tonnes	23 376	32.83	31.2	32.2	na

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 Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) has been used as the basis for establishing targets for this indicator. TACCs are set for the relevant licensing year, which generally do not follow a financial year. Only the jack mackerel licensing year follows a financial year. The targets are based on the TACCs for the last completed licensing year that falls during the financial year. The actual catch by fishery is also derived from data for the last completed licensing year that falls in the financial year.
3. The sea urchin target is based on the area that can be fished, the developed area.
4. The mackerel TACC combines the three separate species TACCs.
5. The data presented for 2014-15 Actual is expressed as numbers of fish. The data presented from 2015-16 onwards is presented by weight in tonnes. All future reporting will be in weight due to changes in quota management processes. The 2017-18 TACC is yet to be set.

The focus has remained on catch limits in key fisheries, including rock lobster and abalone. Constraints on catch have raised challenges for some sectors, and the demand from Chinese markets is a key issue. Generally, with a low total allowable catch for abalone, prices have been relatively strong. The beach price for rock lobster has been more dynamic.

## Level of marine farming production

The marine farming industry is regulated by the Department under the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* and *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995*. 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 that the operations are sustainable.

Table 12: Level of marine farm production

Performance Measure <sup>1</sup>	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Salmonid	Tonnes	47 184	54 772	51 298	58 000	54 000
Mussels <sup>2</sup>	Tonnes	922	575	729	870	870
Abalone <sup>2</sup>	Tonnes	77	81	87	85	95
Pacific oysters <sup>2</sup>	Dozens	3 219	2 623	2 832	2 623	2 623

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. The figures provided are estimates, as there are outstanding production returns particularly for the final quarter of 2016-17.
2. 2016-17 data for Pacific oysters, mussels and abalone 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Fishers' licensing transaction times	% completed in three days	97	97	97	95	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

### 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 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
External funds received by TIA <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	8.9	8.2	7.06 <sup>2</sup>	8.1	8.0

Source: TIA.

Notes:

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*, updated in June 2016, 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.
2. The 2016-17 result was a reduction of \$1.14 million from 2015-16 due to the competitive process of funding bids, and TIA was not successful in having all bids approved.

### **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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI) <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	7.0	7.6	4.13 <sup>2</sup>	7.0	3.5 <sup>2</sup>

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 \$3m shortfall against target resulted from the early withdrawal of the commercial partner's funding in the Rock Lobster Aquaculture Hub. The 2017-18 target reflects this. 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Links to external websites provided via FarmPoint	No	760	760	760	760	760
Level of public use of FarmPoint <sup>1</sup>	Pages '000	76	75	56	75	55

Source: DPIPWE records and Google Analytics.

Note:

1. The 2016-17 actual figure shows a decline in page hits from the previous year, 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. Data shows hits on the equivalent DPIPWE pages have risen substantially while hits on FarmPoint have fallen. It is likely this adjustment in use will continue and therefore the target for 2017-18 has been adjusted down. The previous 2017-18 target was published in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1.

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Cost of Poppy Advisory Control Board per poppy licence issued <sup>1</sup>	\$	687	857 <sup>2</sup>	1 021	1 017	1 037

Source: DPIPWE and State Growth records.

Notes:

1. This is a new performance measure for 2017-18 although data for this measure is available for previous years. The increase in the indicator 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 2015-16 PACB and Department of Justice Annual Reports incorrectly reported the 2015-16 Actual figure as \$719 due to a calculation error.

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*. This year:

- twenty-one licences were issued for industrial hemp crops, totalling 288 hectares; and
- ninety 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, which will open up a market for Tasmanian industrial hemp producers.

## 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<sup>1</sup>

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Former GM canola sites remediated – cumulative <sup>2</sup>	No	4	4	4	4	4
Former GM canola sites with substantial progress towards remediation – cumulative <sup>3</sup>	No	6	6	6	6	6

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This is a new performance measure under Output Group 2. Before 1 January 2017, this measure was reported under Output Group 6.
2. 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 as at the end of the financial year. A review of the process for site remediation is underway.
3. Substantial progress towards remediation means that those sites are at the final stage of monitoring where they have to demonstrate no germination occurring after two soil disturbances at least six months apart.

# Poppy Advisory and Control Board

## Annual Report 2016-17

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-authorised 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 2017, 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 Jason Elmer, 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 2016-17

### Poppy crops

During the reporting period, the PACB:

- approved the planting of 17 320 hectares of poppy crop; and
- issued 511 licences to growers of poppy crops.

The table below compares the number of licences issued over the last four financial years.

Table 19: Poppy licences issued

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Number of poppy licences issued	913	784	653	511

The table below compares field officer activity over the last four financial years.

Table 20: Field Officer activity

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

The number of inspections is low in comparison to previous years. This is attributable to a change in reporting process due to the introduction of a new computer licensing system in November 2016, which removed duplicate inspections. The reduction in hectares grown and late sowing also contributed to a slight reduction in inspections undertaken in 2016-17.

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

Table 21: Costs and hectares of poppies harvested

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

Notes

1. The 2015-16 PACB and Department of Justice Annual Reports incorrectly reported the 2015-16 Actual figure as \$719 due to a calculation error.
2. The 2016-17 total expenditure is not yet available.

The reduction in hectares grown 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.

## Emerging issues

### 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. The reforms reduce red tape, streamline grower licensing and ensure regulatory rigour is informed by industry expertise. Key reforms for PACB include:

- PACB membership is broadened;
- PACB is directly empowered to license and regulate commercial poppy growers;
- Commercial poppy grower licences can be issued for up to five years; and
- PACB can issue practical guidelines to inform poppy growers about site suitability and other safety and security matters.

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

### Implementation of new poppy licensing system

In November 2016, the PACB introduced a new computer licensing system that:

- streamlines and automates work practices and business processes, allowing more time to focus on managing compliance and enforcement activities;
- enables crops to be prioritised to ensure those at higher risk are supervised and inspected appropriately; and
- supports transition to five-year licensing.

## **Poppy thefts**

The PACB oversees security matters for Tasmanian poppy crops. Tasmania Police is responsible for investigations relating to thefts.

During the 2016-17 growing season there were 28 poppy interferences, with 12 239 capsules stolen. This represents an increase on recent years. However, to put this into some perspective, in the decade prior to 2008, the average number of capsules stolen annually was around 23 000. As at 1 October 2017, eight arrests had been made in relation to the 2016-17 thefts and 7 265 of the stolen poppy capsules had been recovered.

The PACB in consultation with Tasmania Police and industry representatives considered the security controls and public safety programs in place and the PACB will continue to monitor the situation.

## **Industry developments**

In March 2017, 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 2014, global stockpiles of the various raw opiate materials grew to beyond the 12-month buffer and have been slow to reduce, which has put ongoing downward pressure on world production, including in Tasmania.

In October 2016, the US Drug Enforcement Administration ordered American manufacturers to cut the production and manufacture of opiates and opioids by 25 per cent or more in 2017, due to reduced demand and a concern about abuse of prescription painkillers.

Close attention to these issues is needed so Tasmania can proactively manage any changes.



## 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 was formed in January 2015 and incorporated the former Resource Management and Conservation Division with Heritage Tasmania and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania. The Division supports the sustainable use and conservation of Tasmania's natural and cultural heritage and land resources.

The Division provides advice, information and services on the management and conservation of Aboriginal, historic and natural values, and works collaboratively with 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 and programs that support the sustainable development and conservation of Tasmania's Aboriginal, historic and natural values, and through its engagement in the planning reform process. It also undertakes regulatory activities to ensure the sustainable use of wildlife and other terrestrial and marine natural values.

The NCH Division contributes to a number of the Department's objectives in the Corporate Plan 2015-18 and, in particular, takes a lead role in the achievement of the objective: *Protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage*.

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 2016-17

### Natural Heritage

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

The Tasmanian devil insurance population, held in Tasmanian facilities and zoos on the Australian mainland, continues to be maintained. The devil population on Maria Island has reached capacity, and some devils were relocated to Stony Head in the second half of 2016 and to Wukalina / Mt William National Park in early 2017. The animals were vaccinated against Tasmanian devil facial tumour disease as part of the Menzies Institute for Medical Research vaccination trial. In 2015-16, devils were translocated to the Narawntapu National Park and the Forestier Peninsula.

The Tasmanian Devil Hotline was maintained 24/7. The information collected from the hotline was used to guide the deployment of virtual fences as mitigation against potential for roadkill on the Murchison Highway and on roads on the Forestier Peninsula as well as in areas where

devils were released. The Program also continued with the Peninsula Devil Conservation project and the Maria Island project.

### **Wombat mange**

Following recognition of a localised decline in the wombat population in the north of Tasmania, the Government committed \$100 000 to support community-based treatment of mange-affected wombats, surveys of prevalence of mange by Conservation Volunteers Australia, and research by the University of Tasmania into more effective treatment options. The information flowing from these initiatives, coupled with focused monitoring of wombat populations by the NCH Division, will ensure ongoing appropriate and timely management responses are implemented.

### **Water for profit**

An updated Enterprise Suitability Map for Sparkling Wine Grapes has been released and is available through LISTmap. This output has been a collaborative effort between the Office of the Coordinator-General, renowned wine maker Dr Andrew Pirie, and DPIPWE. The mapping is supported by an investment package from the Office of the Coordinator-General.

As a component of updating the 20 available Enterprise Suitability maps, 18 new crops are being investigated for inclusion in the project. These have been identified through industry feedback and include a range of perennial grasses, perennial legumes, seed crops, vegetables, supplementary feed crops and plantation species.

### **2016 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area wildfires**

The response to the bushfires of early 2016 continued through 2016-17 to ensure that the impact on natural values has been adequately understood and documented. Two reports have been produced outlining baseline assessments of impacts and communication with stakeholders. Programs to monitor post-fire response of natural values have been established. Mapping of high conservation value and sensitive vegetation communities, such as pencil pine, sphagnum and cushion plants, has been revised and improved. Substantial contributions were made to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project.

### **Tasmanian Floods Recovery Taskforce**

The Division assisted the Taskforce in the design and delivery of numerous activities aimed at restoring infrastructure, rehabilitating river systems, and repairing and cleaning up productive agricultural land in response to the 2016 floods.

The Division also worked with the NRM organisations to deliver the Government's \$4 million Agricultural Landscape Rehabilitation Scheme. The scheme is designed to assist flood-affected landowners and communities through funding for projects and services aimed at rehabilitating land and stream systems and providing protection for land and waterways from future floods.

### **Tamar silt modelling**

This project was successfully delivered through NRM North. The project delivered a suite of state-of-the-art calibrated numerical models that can assist in assessing the efficacy of proposed management actions intended to improve water quality.

## Historic Heritage

### **Updating the Tasmanian Heritage Register**

Heritage Tasmania supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council to conclude its review of entries on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The result was the removal of 514 entries that did not meet at least one of the criteria prescribed in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. The review addresses the questions raised about the quality and integrity of entries on the Heritage Register.

### **Facilitating the use and development of historic heritage**

Heritage Tasmania managed several grants to generate economic growth in regional areas. This included a \$430 000 grant towards conservation works at Highfield House in Stanley, \$50 000 for conservation works at Brickendon, and \$150 000 for conservation works at Woolmers. The major construction phase of the \$5 million Woolmers Visitor Centre, for which the Tasmanian Government provided \$1.72 million, was also completed. These investments are creating significant heritage tourism opportunities that will stimulate economic growth in the north and north-west, and generate much needed revenue for the ongoing presentation and conservation of the sites.

During the year, 677 development approvals and exemptions approved by the Heritage Council helped to facilitate broadscale development across the State, including redevelopment of the CH Smith site in Launceston.

## Aboriginal Heritage

### ***Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975***

In June 2017, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*, which governed the protection and conservation of Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania, was amended and renamed the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*. The amendments addressed some inadequacies in the existing legislation and were informed by a series of public consultation sessions during 2016-2017.

The amendments include several significant changes, such as:

- removing reference to 1876 as being a 'cut-off' point for what is considered Aboriginal heritage;
- substantial increases in maximum penalties for harm to Aboriginal heritage;
- the establishment of a statutory Aboriginal Heritage Council to advise the Minister;
- more clearly specified and easier-to-prosecute offences;
- statute of limitations increased from 6 months to 2 years; and
- new Ministerial Guidelines outlining the process to reduce the risk of non-compliance.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* commenced on 16 August 2017. A full review of the legislation is to be conducted within three years.

## **Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) Management Plan 2016**

Developed in consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal people, the Management Plan provides for the joint management of cultural values to ensure key desirable outcomes are achieved.

During 2016-17, DPIPWE established a Cultural Management Group within Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania to oversee implementation of the cultural aspects of the Management Plan. This group provides advice on matters pertaining to Aboriginal cultural values in the TWWHA and oversees projects and policy development while working closely with Tasmanian Aboriginal people, the Parks & Wildlife Service and other key stakeholders.

The Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Values (AACV) project for the TWWHA began in 2016-17. The AACV project fulfils the Tasmanian and Australian Governments' commitments to provide detailed information on the Aboriginal cultural values of the TWWHA. The project is due for completion in 2018-2019.

## **Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens**

### **Bicentenary planning**

Planning for the Gardens' Bicentenary celebrations in 2018 was well progressed. A Bicentenary Plan was finalised with specific key projects developed, namely the Lily Pond Deck and Sustainable Learning Centre. Both projects achieved their respective milestones and will deliver important infrastructure works in time for the Bicentenary.

## **Performance Information for 2016-17**

### **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 remained stable since June 2016.

Table 22: Land protected by legislation or contract

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes <sup>1</sup>	%	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.3	50.3

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 6.8 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.

The area of private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements now exceeds 100 000 hectares, representing a major milestone for private land conservation in Tasmania.

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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements <sup>1</sup>	Hectares '000	97.1	99.2	107.4	106	110

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Level of use of the NVA (page hits) <sup>1</sup>	'000	140	150.7	133.8	155	150

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. These are the number of page requests from the NVA website. The figure shows a decline in page hits for 2016-17, but this is unlikely to reflect an actual decline in the use of NVA data. Users are now accessing NVA data through other channels such as the LIST and the Threatened Species Link, which do not register as page hits. 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). 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***

To further the conservation and management of natural heritage and biodiversity, the Division collects and makes available information to support the management and recovery of threatened species by staff, other organisations and individuals.

Listing statements provide the basic information required for decision-making about threatened species management and recovery. These statements 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*. Once approved by the Secretary, threatened species listing statements are readily available to the public through the web-based decision support tool, the Threatened Species Link, on the DPIPWE website.

This indicator assesses the extent to which information is available for each threatened species via a listing statement.

Table 25: Threatened species covered by a listing statement

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Percentage of threatened species covered by a listing statement <sup>1</sup>	%	47.5	45.8	45.9 <sup>2</sup>	48	48

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. Five species were added to the schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* in 2016-17, of which three have draft listing statements.

### **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 Department 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Threatened species showing a decline in status	No	0	14 <sup>2</sup>	6	4	3
Threatened species showing an improved status	No	0	17 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>	5	4 <sup>3</sup>

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. Changing the status of threatened species requires the completion of the formal 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 expected number of changes in threatened species status during the period.
3. Contrary to expectations, the formal process to improve the status for several threatened species was not concluded in 2016-17 and consequently the target for this period was not met. These species are now expected to be concluded in 2017-18 and therefore the target for 2017-18 has been increased to reflect this. The original target of 1 was reported in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1.

Threatened species showing a decline in status in 2016-17 consisted of three flora species and two handfish species that were added to the schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, and one flora species whose status was reassessed.

One flora species demonstrated an improved status in 2016-17 as a result of improved distribution and abundance information.

### ***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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Extent of genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil insurance population <sup>1</sup>	%	99.25	99.00	98.81	>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 undertaken on an annual basis following 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.

### ***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 Forestier Peninsula.

Table 28: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Number of devils within secure meta (wild) population <sup>1</sup>	No	90	98	160	140	170

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. This performance measure provides information on the progress of establishing wild populations that are free from the devil facial tumour disease. The number of Tasmanian devils in the secure wild populations in 2014-15 relates to the population established on Maria Island. 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 Tasman (35), Forestier (35) and Maria (90). Note 33 devils were removed from Maria Island during the 2016-17 year.

## **Historic Heritage**

### **The 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 that Tasmania keeps an inventory of places of state historic cultural heritage significance; accords those places status and recognition; and has a basis for protecting their historic cultural heritage significance. 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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion <sup>1</sup>	%	na	86.5	90	90	94

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure provides an indicator of the Heritage Register's integrity based on the extent to which its entries are likely to satisfy the registration criteria prescribed in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. This measure was introduced on 1 July 2015.

The Tasmanian Heritage Council concluded its review of the integrity of the Tasmanian Heritage Register in December 2016. The 514 entries removed continue to be protected as places of heritage significance on local heritage codes of planning schemes. The Heritage Council also turned its attention to improving the quality of information for the entries that remain on the Heritage Register.

### Heritage places actively managed

This indicator tracks the level of active management of heritage places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register during 2016-17 by Heritage Tasmania. 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*. It does not include non-statutory effort, such as the provision of pre-purchase advice, or the time dedicated to the reassessment of entries on the Heritage Register.

Table 30: Heritage places actively managed

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register actively managed <sup>1</sup>	%	17	22.7	18.5	15	16

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This measure reflects the percentage of places on the Heritage Register for which Heritage Tasmania has had an active role in 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.

In 2016-2017, 201 discretionary permit applications were lodged and 196 approved. An additional 476 certificates of exemption were lodged and 475 approved. The Heritage Council approved 99 per cent of all discretionary permits and certificate of exemption applications received.

In addition, 514 Heritage Register entries were removed through the Heritage Council's review of entries on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. A further five were removed following owner requests, two places were provisionally registered, and 44 entries were amended or replaced to improve information.

## Development applications determined on time

The Tasmanian Heritage Council has met the new 2016-17 target. This builds 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Proportion of development applications determined within the statutory timeframe <sup>1</sup>	%	na	na	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 35 or 49-day timeframes prescribed in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

## Aboriginal Heritage

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

The issuance of permits to allow impact on an Aboriginal relic under *the Aboriginal Relics 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 the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and proponents to provide a solution that meets 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 Relics Act 1975*

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Permit recommendations provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife within 20 working days <sup>1</sup>	%	100	92	96	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>	%	100	96	98	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 Relics 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 400 000 per annum.

Table 33: RTBG visitor numbers

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
RTBG total visitors	No '000	410	443	461 <sup>1</sup>	430	470 <sup>1</sup>

Source: DPIPWE RTBG records.

Note:

1. Visitation to the Gardens grew more than projected for 2016-17, corresponding to a general increase in tourism to Tasmania. This trend is expected to continue and therefore the target for 2017-18 has been increased from 450 000 to 470 000. The original 450 000 target was published in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1.

### **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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store <sup>1</sup>	No	1 693	1 710	1 793 <sup>2</sup>	1 625	1 840 <sup>2</sup>

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. Heavy winter rainfall, a field trip to Macquarie Island and donated collections from private individuals significantly boosted collection numbers for 2016-17, resulting in RTBG easily exceeding the target for this measure. Because of this, the target for 2017-18 has been increased from 1 670 to 1 840. The original 1 670 target was published in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1.

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.rtbq.tas.gov.au](http://www.rtbq.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 2016-17

### **Irrigation development**

Further progress on irrigation development occurred with construction of the Southern Highlands Irrigation Scheme and the Swan Irrigation Scheme advancing during the year. Both schemes are expected to be operational for the 2017-18 irrigation season. Preliminary on-ground works also started on the Duck Irrigation Scheme during 2016-17.

Funding arrangements and other pre-construction requirements were also progressed for the Scottsdale and North Esk Irrigation Schemes during the year.

### **Findings of an irrigation satisfaction survey**

In August 2016, the Minister for Primary Industries and Water wrote to more than 2 500 water users seeking feedback on their experiences during the 2015-16 irrigation season. The survey was circulated to not only licensees under the Act, but also to those who source water from alternative supplies such as Tasmanian Irrigation, Elizabeth Macquarie Irrigation Trust and Hydro Tasmania.

The statewide result of 74% satisfaction with the service and support provided by water entities shows that overall the majority of water users consider that they are getting a very good level of service, which is pleasing given the difficult conditions that prevailed during the 2015-16 season.

## Review of water resource management during extreme dry conditions

Between 4 November 2015 and 24 July 2016 Ministerial Policy 2015/1 *Water Resource Management During Extreme Dry Conditions* applied across the State. The Department has since conducted a review of the Policy's implementation.

Thirteen recommendations were made covering four broad areas: (1) development of triggers for the Policy's future implementation; (2) supporting future implementation with internal guidelines and procedures; (3) matters in the existing Policy that require further review and/or potential amendment; and (4) recommendations relating to the impacts of low flow conditions.

## Dam safety risk assessment

The Water Operations Branch conducted a review of all licensed dams across Tasmania to identify their risk classification. As a result, 408 high-risk dams were identified. The Branch is now working on the development of management tools and risk management protocols for the management of these high-risk dams. A communication and education program has been initiated so that dam operators are aware of the potential risks and what actions they can take to reduce that risk.

## Flood damage repair program

Significant damage was caused to stream gauges by the June 2016 floods. Three stations were washed away and 20 others sustained considerable damage. The Water Management and Assessment Branch has undertaken a repair and rebuild program. There is currently one outstanding station repair to be finalised.

# Performance Information for 2016-17

## 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Total volume of water licensed for irrigation <sup>1</sup>	Megalitres (ML) '000	720	755	794	768	780

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.

As a consequence of changes to the *Water Management Act 1999* that came into effect on 1 January 2016, six new performance measures have been created under the headings 'Level of farm water development' and 'Efficiency of dam permit processing' for the new classes of Division 3 and Division 4 dams. These six new measures replace three old measures from previous Annual Reports.

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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Division 3 dam works permits approved per annum	No	na	na	39	30	30
Division 3 storage capacity approved per annum	ML	na	na	24 619 <sup>1</sup>	9 000 <sup>2</sup>	9 000 <sup>2</sup>
Division 4 dam works permits approved per annum	No	na	na	8	10	10
Division 4 storage capacity approved per annum	ML	na	na	183 <sup>3</sup>	1 200 <sup>2</sup>	1 200 <sup>2</sup>

Source: DPIPWE Water Licence Register records.

Notes:

1. The 2016-17 actual is much higher than the target, as a number of proposed dams were brought forward into the period in anticipation of funding becoming available. As a consequence, it is likely the 2017-18 volume will be considerably lower.
2. These targets were incorrectly reported in the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1. The correct figures are reported here.
3. The 2016-17 actual is well below the target as the number of landowners applying to create small on-farm buffer dams to hold scheme water was much lower than expected. 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target <sup>1</sup>	2017-18 Target <sup>1</sup>
Average time for processing applications for Division 3 dam works permit approvals	Days	na	na	62	84	84
Average time for processing applications for Division 4 dam works permit approvals		na	na	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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards <sup>1</sup>	%	na	98.9	98.8 <sup>2</sup>	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 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 2016-17

#### **Realignment of ORI to improve engagement with stakeholders**

In 2016-17, ORI worked hard at establishing and maintaining consultative and collaborative working relationships with key stakeholders. To this end, ORI participated in regular meetings with racing code peak bodies and Tasracing senior management. ORI also established itself within the national network of regulatory veterinarians with a view to harmonising and developing testing and inspection strategies. ORI has made significant progress towards implementing a service-orientated educational approach to its business and encourages stakeholders to use their 'open door' policy.

#### **Upgraded data systems**

ORI worked with developers of national recording systems such as OzChase to upgrade data capture and the information that can be delivered. This upgrade has enabled Stewards' reports in all codes to be enhanced, with particular focus on the Greyhound Veterinary reports. The enhanced reports are now published following each race meeting, providing better information on greyhound veterinary attention and injuries.

#### **Appointment of a regulatory veterinarian**

The appointment of a regulatory veterinarian has resulted in the creation of an investigations team whose activities will focus on animal welfare and the use of prohibited substances in racing animals. The regulatory vet and investigations team are developing protocols that will ensure animal and human testing is undertaken using a strategic risk-based approach. The new position has also been involved in a project undertaken by the University of Melbourne, which will ultimately contribute to investigations concerning detection of arsenic in racing animals.

## Whip trial

Tasmanian stewards, collaborating with Harness Racing Australia and local industry participants, supervised trials with whip alternatives. Conduct of the trials in Tasmania demonstrates the local industry is responsive to change and open to providing national leadership. This work is ongoing nationally.

## Digital equipment

The race viewing and digital voice-recording equipment at the Launceston ORI office has been significantly upgraded to enable higher quality race vision recordings to be presented during hearings and appeals. This will improve clarity of evidence and thus reduce the incidence of appeals associated with race day conduct.

# Performance Information for 2016-17

## 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Swabs taken by stewards <sup>1</sup>	Number	3 807	2 950	2 888	3 500	3 600
Positive swabs to swabs taken	%	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.30	0.30

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. Under improved racing integrity measures since 2015-16, comprehensive testing is now occurring in a more strategic and proactive way. The targets for this measure are being set based on these considerations. 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines imposed by stewards on licensed persons <sup>1</sup>	No	459	519	717	450	470
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines appealed to TRAB	No	22	29	33	22	20
Appeals to the TRAB where the conviction was quashed	%	18	17	21	18	16
Appeals to the TRAB where the penalty was varied	%	31	28	15	20	18

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. This measure is difficult to forecast and largely beyond the control of ORI.

## 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 Pty Ltd, 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Persons licensed or registered	No	1 696	1 675	1 551 <sup>1</sup>	1 700	1 700
Licence and registration applications (not referred to Licensing Panel) approved within 14 days	%	98	98	98.7	100	100
Licensing and registration decisions appealed to the TRAB	No	1	4	1	0	0
Appeals to the TRAB where licensing or registration decision overturned	No	1	2	0	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. The reduction in numbers in 2016-17 can be partly explained by a change in licence and registration requirements. Some greyhound owners and syndicate members are no longer required to be licensed or registered.

## 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, human error and unforeseen system failures can occur, resulting in the need for a redraw.

Table 42: Handicapping

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Races handicapped	Number	717	699	668	770	770
Races handicapped requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors	%	1.1	0.14	0.89	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, human error and unforeseen system failures can occur. The incidence of redraws was again below one per cent.

Table 43: Grading

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Races graded	Number	1 600	1 637	1615	1 650	1 650
Races graded requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors	%	0.56	0.43	0.49	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 through the guidance of the *Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy 2013-17*. 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 2016-17

### **The biosecurity legislation project**

Biosecurity Tasmania is developing framework legislation that will create a more contemporary regulatory approach to biosecurity. The *Future Direction for a new Contemporary Biosecurity Legislative Framework* (the Future Direction Paper) was released for public consultation in November-December 2016, proposing 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 and released for public consultation from April to June 2017. The Bill is intended to be introduced into Parliament in late 2017.

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

A strategic review of biosecurity truck-wash facilities in Tasmania was completed in September 2016. The review identified Powranna in the northern midlands as a high priority site for washdown infrastructure for livestock trucks. The principal recommendations from the review have been adopted and development of the Powranna facility is now underway as a pilot project to test demand assumptions, financing and operational models.

## **Biosecurity on the Bass Strait Islands**

A full-time biosecurity officer on King Island was appointed in October 2016 and, together with a biosecurity officer on Flinders Island, delivers biosecurity services including animal welfare and weed management to the Bass Strait Islands community. Biosecurity Plans for King and Flinders islands are being developed. Community consultation sessions on the Plans were held during the period.

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

The acquisition and implementation of a new Laboratory Information Management System for all Biosecurity Tasmania laboratories is progressing as part of a review of all Information Systems throughout Biosecurity Tasmania. Before going to tender, the scope of the project changed to include the Analytical Services Tasmania Laboratory, part of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The tender evaluation committee has now finalised recommendations for a system that satisfies the requirements of both the EPA and Biosecurity Tasmania.

## **Additional detector dogs**

Further to the five Detector Dog Teams added in 2015-16, three more teams completed their training and first validation in May 2017. Biosecurity Tasmania now has 12 Detector Dog Teams, which is double the number of teams compared with March 2014. These teams are flexible and can be strategically targeted to respond to biosecurity risks across the State.

## **The Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program (TSQAP) reform project**

The project began in the last quarter of 2016 with its aim to focus on alternative methods of delivery of the TSQAP and to improve management of biotoxins generally. The project identified TSQAP activities and resourcing, and consulted with industry to draft a new Service Delivery Model.

## **The Tasmanian fruit fly strategy – maintaining our Area Freedom Advantage**

Independent consultants were engaged to assist Biosecurity Tasmania undertake a review of the systems used to protect Tasmania's horticultural industry against pest fruit flies. The review examined the structure of the Tasmanian fruit industry, current conditions and regulatory practices, risks and alternative approaches to fruit fly management. It also developed scenarios for management regimes and provided recommendations. Biosecurity Tasmania developed, in consultation with industry, the *Maintaining Tasmania's Freedom from Fruit Fly – a Strategy for the Future*, which was released by the Minister in June 2017.

## **Cat management**

The first comprehensive Tasmanian Cat Management Plan was developed with guidance from the Tasmanian Cat Management Reference Group and in consultation with the public. The Plan was released by the Minister in June 2017. The Plan provides Tasmania with a strategy to improve levels of responsible cat ownership and collaboratively address the impacts of uncontrolled cats on the environment and primary industries.

## Performance Information for 2016-17

### 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 2016; it is updated and published annually. There are currently 35 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 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>	%	na	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 three to five years.
2. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available before this. The requirements are reviewed within three years according to program specifications.

This year saw minor revisions to a number of import requirements and annual update to Tasmania's declared pest and disease lists.

All current import requirements are considered fit for purpose in supporting the Tasmanian plant biosecurity system, and the continued annual review process will ensure currency is maintained.

During 2016-17, 99 Special Authorities were issued to allow importation of live animals including bird and fish species. A further 22 authorities were issued to allow entry of non-viable fish products. These special authorities are required in situations where routine importation is not covered by a published General Authority.

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Proportion of notifications requiring further regulatory action – weeds <sup>1</sup>	%	na	6.4	2.5	<10	<10
Proportion of notifications followed up – pests and diseases <sup>2</sup>	%	na	100	100	100	100
Compliance with response protocols <sup>3</sup>	%	na	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available before this. The 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. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available prior to this. 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.
3. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available prior to this. 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.

A blueberry rust incursion into Tasmania detected in 2016 was placed under a regulated containment program to minimise spread of the disease and optimise market access. This program is ongoing.

During 2016-17, Biosecurity Tasmania supported 26 investigations into potential terrestrial animal disease in domesticated and wild species. Of those investigations where disease was found, notable presentations included abortion storms in cattle and the first detection of pigeon rotavirus in Tasmania.

Risk-based movement controls on oysters were maintained to reduce the spread of Pacific oyster mortality syndrome (POMS), which was first detected in Tasmania in January 2016. Monitoring over summer confirmed that the disease had not spread to new areas in 2016-17.

An additional 32 weed species were declared in 2016-17. Control and eradication efforts were focused on the *Nassella* group of grassy weeds (eg serrated tussock, Chilean needle grass, Texas needle grass) with a project funded through the Australian Government's Established Pest Animals and Weeds program.

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 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.

The Animal Health Laboratory was last audited by NATA in May 2016 and was once again successful in maintaining accreditation. The next audit is scheduled for November 2017. The Virology section of the Plant Biosecurity Laboratories (TASAG ELISA) was last audited by NATA in November 2016 and was once again successful in maintaining accreditation. The next audit is scheduled for May 2018.

Furthermore, the National Plant Health Proficiency Testing Program (run by the Australian National Quality Assurance Program) released proficiency testing results for all participating laboratories around Australia for insects, fungi, bacteria, nematode and virus. Biosecurity Tasmania plant biosecurity laboratories participated in all five disciplines and provided correct / satisfactory identifications on all specimens. The program provides a check on the diagnostic capability of plant health laboratories and is an important part of laboratory accreditation (Quality Systems).

### Barrier inspections conducted to appropriate standards

This indicator combines a range of information that, when examined together, offers an insight into how well the State's biosecurity barrier is operating.

This measure aims to achieve greater consistency in procedures, with an emphasis on risk management. To measure this, some key inspection activities and systems with critical hazard points are audited each year to assess their overall effectiveness.

Table 47: Effective biosecurity systems

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Effective screening of all passenger transfers from Bass Strait ferries and major airports <sup>1</sup>	%	na	na	na	na <sup>2</sup>	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.
2. The new measure was introduced part-way through 2016-17, so no full year target could be set or measured against. However, screening activities aiming for 100% effectiveness were in place during 2016-17. Performance against the 2017-18 target will be measured and reported at the end of the period.

## Effective approved quarantine places

Approved Quarantine Places are registered under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to receive imported plant material. Currently, there are just under 100 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Fully compliant approved quarantine places <sup>1</sup>	%	na	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available before this.

## 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Food safety quality assurance plans / programs approved annually by DPIPWE for eligible producers / processors – cumulative	No	177	197	208	210	210
Audits of high-risk food safety areas without significant findings <sup>1</sup>	%	99	99	98	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 sprouts and pet food producers. Around 230 food safety audits were conducted on behalf of Biosecurity Tasmania during 2016-17.

Biosecurity Tasmania collaborated with Australian Egg Corporation Limited to conduct two regional workshops aimed at improving the knowledge of commercial accredited egg producers of bird health and welfare and also food safety issues.

Biosecurity Tasmania staff also conducted a workshop with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) with the commencement of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to facilitate food safety certification of imports and exports of produce. This will enable DAWR food safety auditors to conduct export and regulatory food safety audits at the same time and will significantly reduce red tape and compliance costs for primary producers.

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Audits of high risk animal use undertaken without significant findings <sup>1</sup>	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPW 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.

During the year, 26 inspections were carried out at intensive farming enterprises. Inspections covered 6 out of 14 grower chicken farms, 16 out of 16 layer chicken farms, and 4 out of 7 commercial piggeries with 50 or more sows. Of those considered high risk, no significant non-compliance issues were detected.

### 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. It reports on the findings of an audit regime.

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Audits of agricultural and veterinary chemical use without significant findings	%	100	na <sup>1</sup>	na <sup>1</sup>	100	100

Source: DPIPW Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. Routine audits were suspended in 2015-16 due to unprecedented biosecurity responses. A new risk-based audit program is being developed to ensure controls on the handling and use of agricultural chemicals are being complied with. Two pilot audits were conducted in 2016-17 to allow the completion of a risk assessment that will ensure a measured and targeted approach to risk-based auditing in 2017-18.

To ensure that levels of pesticides detected under the previous Pesticide Water Monitoring Program had not increased above drinking water health guidelines, sampling was again undertaken this year at eight sites that had each recorded a total of more than five pesticide detections from 2011 to 2014. Test results over the years consistently showed that a number of rivers and streams were either free of pesticides or occasionally contained only low levels significantly below drinking water health guidelines.

The results obtained this year were consistent with results under the previous Monitoring Program and were further substantiated by favourable results from monitoring by TasWater in corresponding drinking water catchments.

Biosecurity Tasmania also investigates notifications from the National Residue Survey (NRS). The core work of NRS is to facilitate the testing of animal and plant products for pesticide and veterinary medicine residues and environmental contaminants.

Two investigations were conducted in relation to NRS testing which involved environmental contaminants rather than residues of pesticides or veterinary medicines. All samples of Tasmanian commodities tested by NRS were compliant with regulatory pesticide and veterinary medicine residue levels.

## 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 2016-17

#### **Finfish farming environmental regulation**

To deliver on the Government's commitment to the sustainable management of the salmonid industry, the Division coordinated work on the Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Bill. The Bill provides a framework for the Director, EPA to have a clear and independent statutory role for managing the ongoing environmental regulation of the State's finfish farming industry. When it is passed, it will formalise the transfer of the environmental regulation of the industry to the Director, EPA following the temporary delegation arrangements in place since July 2016.

To keep industry, local government and other stakeholders informed, and to assist with the development of the Bill, the Division publicly released the principles on which the Bill would be based. This was followed by the release of a draft Bill for further consultation. When developing the Bill, the Division carefully considered the views and issues raised.

## **Regulatory progress on waste tyres, noise and smoke**

During 2016-17, the Division led work to develop an Order under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* to make the stockpiling of larger quantities of waste tyres a Level 2 activity. In addition, the Division supported the Director, EPA in preparing a draft Approved Management Method (AMM) for the Storage and Reuse of Waste Tyres. The AMM came into effect on 28 June 2017. Together, this will improve the management and disposal of end-of-life tyres.

Replacement Noise Regulations were made in August 2016, and consultation was held throughout 2016-17 with local government on replacement Smoke Regulations.

## **Framework for Container Deposit Scheme**

In the 2017-18 State Budget, the Government made a commitment to investigate the establishment of a Container Deposit Scheme in Tasmania. A model framework for its implementation that complements other mainland jurisdictions will be developed. The Division started the process to engage suitable consultants to review the most appropriate arrangements for Tasmania.

# **Performance Information for 2016-17**

## **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 at Hobart, Launceston and Devonport. Table 58 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	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual <sup>2</sup>	2016 Target	2017 Target
Air Quality <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Hobart</b>						
exceeds PM <sub>2.5</sub> standards	No of days	1	1	1	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	12	9	0	0
exceeds PM <sub>10</sub> standards	No of days	0	0	6	0	0
<b>Devonport</b>						
exceeds PM <sub>2.5</sub> standards	No of days	0	0	8	0	0
exceeds PM <sub>10</sub> standards	No of days	0	0	4	0	0

Source: EPA Tasmania records.

Notes:

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.
2. The increased number of exceedences of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> standards in 2016 was due to smoke from the Tasmanian bush fires in early 2016. All of the PM<sub>10</sub> exceedences at Launceston and Devonport were due to bushfires. Six of the nine PM<sub>2.5</sub> exceedences at Launceston and all of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> exceedences at Devonport were also due to the bushfires.

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. However, monitoring through EPA Tasmania's indicative level BLANKET network and Travel BLANKET surveys has shown 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 in the 2016-17 EPA Annual Report. Also provided in the report is 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Number of Environmental Protection Notices and Contaminated Sites Notices issued <sup>1</sup>	No	66	71	69	60	70
Percentage of assessments done within statutory timeframe <sup>2</sup>	%	100	96	88	100	100
Percentage of planned audits of premises undertaken within scheduled timeframe <sup>3</sup>	%	38	48	68	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.
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 18 unplanned audits were undertaken during 2016-17 (equivalent to an additional 16%).

During 2016-17, 17 assessments were completed and 56 assessments were in progress at the close of the year. Many of these proposals relate to mining, quarrying and mineral processing. Full details of the assessments undertaken are provided in the EPA Annual Report.

## 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Number of analyses performed	'000	341	317	241	250	150
AST jobs reported on time	%	45.6	57	65.3	85	80

Source: DPIPWE EPA Tasmania records.

Note:

1. The lower target for 2017-18 reflects a reduction in client demand which is subject to variation from year to year.

The number of analyses performed is driven by client demand, which is subject to large variations and cannot be predicted accurately. For the first half of the year, AST's jobs reported on time was above 70% and declined thereafter. The decline reflected the changing nature of work from high economies of scale to work that required more resources per test.

## 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 816 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 protect, promote 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 contributes 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 2016-17

### **Three Capes Track Project**

The Three Capes Track in the Tasman National Park continues to be an award-winning experience, earning global and national awards for tourism, design and construction. The walk has attracted over 16 000 local, national and international visitors, with 11 527 walkers in the 2016-17 season. Locally, the Three Capes Track is stimulating the economy by employing numerous full-time staff between the three partner organisations – PWS, Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority and Pennicott Wilderness Journeys.

Upgrades to Cape Raoul started in January 2017, offering day walks to complement the multi-day walk and encourage longer visitor stays. Other capital improvement projects are scheduled over the next three years, including the current upgrade to The Chasm, which will continue to add value to the experience on the Tasman Peninsula.

### **South Coast Track upgrade**

The 2016-17 financial year completes the third year of the four-year \$2 million upgrade of the South Coast Track, which includes extra toilet facilities and upgrades at major campsites. This work improves the standard of facilities and protection of the environment at these sites.

Drainage and erosion control works, track clearing and demarcation, general maintenance and new track works continued in 2016-17 at Buoy Creek along with the Granite Beach to Black Hole Plains section.

### **Historic site conservation and interpretation upgrade on Maria Island**

Works associated with the conservation and interpretation at the Darlington Historic Site on Maria Island were completed in 2016-17. The works included building and conservation of the chimney and wall stabilisation at the Religious Instructors Quarters, re-roofing and wall stabilisation of the Engine House, and completion of wall stabilisation of the former Separate Apartments.

The installation of new interpretive panels, furniture and upgraded lighting in the Commissariat Store and the Visiting Magistrates Quarters was also completed during 2016-17, including interpretation focused on the convict period in the Visiting Magistrates Quarters.

### **High priority maintenance and infrastructure**

At Mt Field National Park, works for the replacement shelter at Mt Mawson began in 2016-17 with 900 metres of new track and a new pedestrian bridge installed to the Russell Falls walk to improve access for people with a disability. The toilet facility upgrade at the Lake Dobson carpark and maintenance works to Eagles Eyrie began in 2016-17.

Improvements to infrastructure at the Neck, Bruny Island, and Fortescue Bay campground started in 2016-17, and work continued to improve the Frenchmans Cap Track.

### **High priority tourism infrastructure projects completed**

The Tourism Infrastructure Fund, delivered over two years between 2015 and 2017, has provided significant improvements to tourism infrastructure across the State. Funding of \$4 million in 2016-17 provided the opportunity to fund the following projects:

- A major upgrade of visitor facilities at Heritage Landing on the Gordon River, located in the Franklin Gordon Rivers National Park. Works included replacement of the boardwalk and viewing platforms along with upgrades to jetty facilities at a cost of \$800 000.
- The Mole Creek Caves Visitor Centre underwent a significant upgrade valued at \$370 000. This included the relocation of toilets from the top car park to the Visitor Centre and the installation of a new sewerage treatment plant.
- The existing walkway to the Dip Falls viewing platform, located in the north-west of the State, was upgraded at a cost of \$220 000 to improve the safety and presentation of the site for visitors.
- A new track was completed at Ben Lomond to link the village with the Ben Lomond Summit Track. This project, completed at a cost of \$150 000, represents stage one of a three stage project that aims to create a loop track from the village to the summit of Legges Tor to promote increased visitation outside the ski season.
- Overnight walkers exiting the Overland Track, located in the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park, will now have access to showers and change facilities thanks to a \$160 000 upgrade to visitor amenities at the Lake St Clair Visitor Centre.
- A toilet replacement at Hanging Lake, near Federation Peak in the Southwest National Park was completed.

- Edge widening and sealing works undertaken on Cape Tourville Road, and sealing and repair works to Wineglass Bay carpark, were undertaken at a cost of \$320 000 in order to sustain the increasing visitation at the Freycinet National Park.
- Significant upgrades to Wielangta Road commenced in 2016-17 comprising bridge replacements, drainage works, vegetation clearance and road re-sheeting. The total project costs were \$2.2 million in 2016-17, approximately \$726 000 of which came from the Tourism Infrastructure Fund.

### **Fuel reduction program**

As part of the 2016-17 burn program, 35 fuel reduction burns were undertaken on reserved land. This included 26 burns completed and nine partially completed, and approximately 10 464 ha of land treated overall. Two of the burns were in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA), treating 1 987 ha. The majority of the planned burns undertaken by the PWS have been part of the statewide strategic fuel reduction program.

### **Emergency response**

Severe weather and rainfall in June 2016 had a significant impact on infrastructure in parks and reserves across the State. Estimates of the damage caused are in the order of \$13.3 million. Most of the damage was in the northern region, where repairs cost approximately \$9.3 million. The north-west sustained \$2.7 million of damage and the south \$1.3 million. There was also significant damage to parks infrastructure generally.

Priority repairs were undertaken in areas where assets, infrastructure and local communities were impacted by the flooding to ensure that the loss to businesses and the broader community was minimised and that local economic activity could resume as soon as possible. One of the immediate priorities was restoring access to Ben Lomond for the winter snow season and to Mole Creek Caves, as these directly support several local businesses.

Some of the reserves most severely impacted by flooding include the Mole Creek Caves (\$1.53 million), the Warrawee Reserve (\$1 million), Liffey Falls (\$1.25 million) and Fortescue Bay (\$880 000).

A total of 153 projects were approved through insurance claims, with Parks and Wildlife completing 106 of those projects during 2016-17, to the value of \$8.5 million.

### **Highfield House barn restoration and kitchen**

The \$420 000 project was completed in September 2016 and has achieved successful outcomes with respect to conserving the heritage values at the site and also making the barn an attractive and viable function centre. Highfield House plays an important economic role by providing opportunities that indirectly support many businesses in the small town of Stanley.

### **Arthur-Pieman tracks**

The proposal for re-opening selected tracks in the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area was refined and a referral for the project will be submitted to the Federal Minister for the Environment, for assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* by September 2017.

## Performance Information for 2016-17

### 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Protected land covered by approved management plans <sup>1</sup>	%	60	60	65 <sup>2</sup>	65 <sup>3</sup>	65 <sup>3</sup>

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. The percentage of reserved area covered by management plans has increased by 5% from 2015-16 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.
3. Previously reported targets for 2016-17 and 2017-18 of 64% were incorrect due to a rounding error. Those incorrect targets were reported in the 2016 Annual Report and the 2017-18 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1. The correct targets are 65% and reported here.

Two management plans were amended in 2016-17 in response to the Government's Expressions of Interest for Tourism Investment Opportunities in National Parks and Reserves. The plans amended were the Freycinet National Park Management Plan and the Narawntapu National Park Management Plan.

### Level of volunteer support

This indicator assesses the level of volunteer support provided to the Parks and Wildlife Service. Volunteers greatly assist the work of the Parks and Wildlife 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 Parks and Wildlife Service each year.

The Parks and Wildlife Service 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	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Registered volunteer partner organisations <sup>1</sup>	No	100	102	105	100	105
WILDCARE Inc registered members <sup>2</sup>	No	6 000	7 146	6 124	7 100	7 500

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 partner organisations are branches of WILDCARE Inc, formed by WILDCARE Inc members to provide support to 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.

## 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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target <sup>3</sup>	2017-18 Target <sup>3</sup>
Visitors: <sup>1</sup>						
Cradle Mountain	'000	199	231 <sup>4</sup>	238 <sup>5</sup>	219	251
Freycinet	'000	232	272	292	255	300
Gordon River <sup>2</sup>	'000	92	85 <sup>4</sup>	85	101	92
Lake St Clair	'000	85	94	90	93	104
Mole Creek Caves	'000	51	55	46	57	61
Mt Field	'000	147	192 <sup>6</sup>	194	162	208
Narawntapu	'000	44	46	48	48	51

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. Gordon River (survey estimates) data is collected in the *Tasmanian Visitor Survey* (Tourism Tasmania) and therefore only includes visitors to Tasmania.
3. Targets are set in March before the start of the reporting period and are based on the best data available at the time.
4. The 2015-16 actuals for Cradle Mountain and Gordon River previously reported in the 2016 Annual Report and the 2017-18 Budget Paper No.2 Volume 1 were for the 12 months ending March 2016. The new data presented here for these sites is for the 12 months ending June 2016.

5. The 2016-17 actual for Cradle Mountain is for the 12 months ending March 2017 and is therefore a preliminary estimate for the reporting period.
6. This figure has been recalculated and updated. The figure previously reported in the 2016 Annual Report and the 2017-18 Budget Paper No.2 Volume 1 was incorrect.

Until 2012, visitor numbers had been declining or not indicating much growth, but they started to increase from mid-2012 onward. Initially there were small but noticeable increases in visitors at several reference sites. Throughout 2013-14 visitor numbers increased markedly and numbers have continued to increase in the 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 financial years.

The rate of change does vary between sites. However, on current trends, visitor numbers to parks and reserves is trending upwards, along with the increase in tourist numbers more generally to Tasmania. Perhaps the exception in 2016-17 has been the Mole Creek Caves where visitor number declined substantially. This is explained by Marakoopa Show Cave being damaged during the June 2016 floods and the site remaining closed for most of 2016 for repairs and refurbishment.

### Crown Land Services

In 2006, the Division completed the assessment and classification of all unallocated Crown land and public reserves under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* and prepared for the sale, transfer or reservation of classified land. This indicator provides information about the value of land sales.

Table 58: Crown land sales

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2016-17 Target	2017-18 Target
Value of sales completed <sup>1</sup>	\$ million	12.2	0.53	0.78	0.7	0.7
Number of lease and licence agreements issued <sup>2</sup>	No	422	391	252	400	400

Source: DPIPWE PWS Division records.

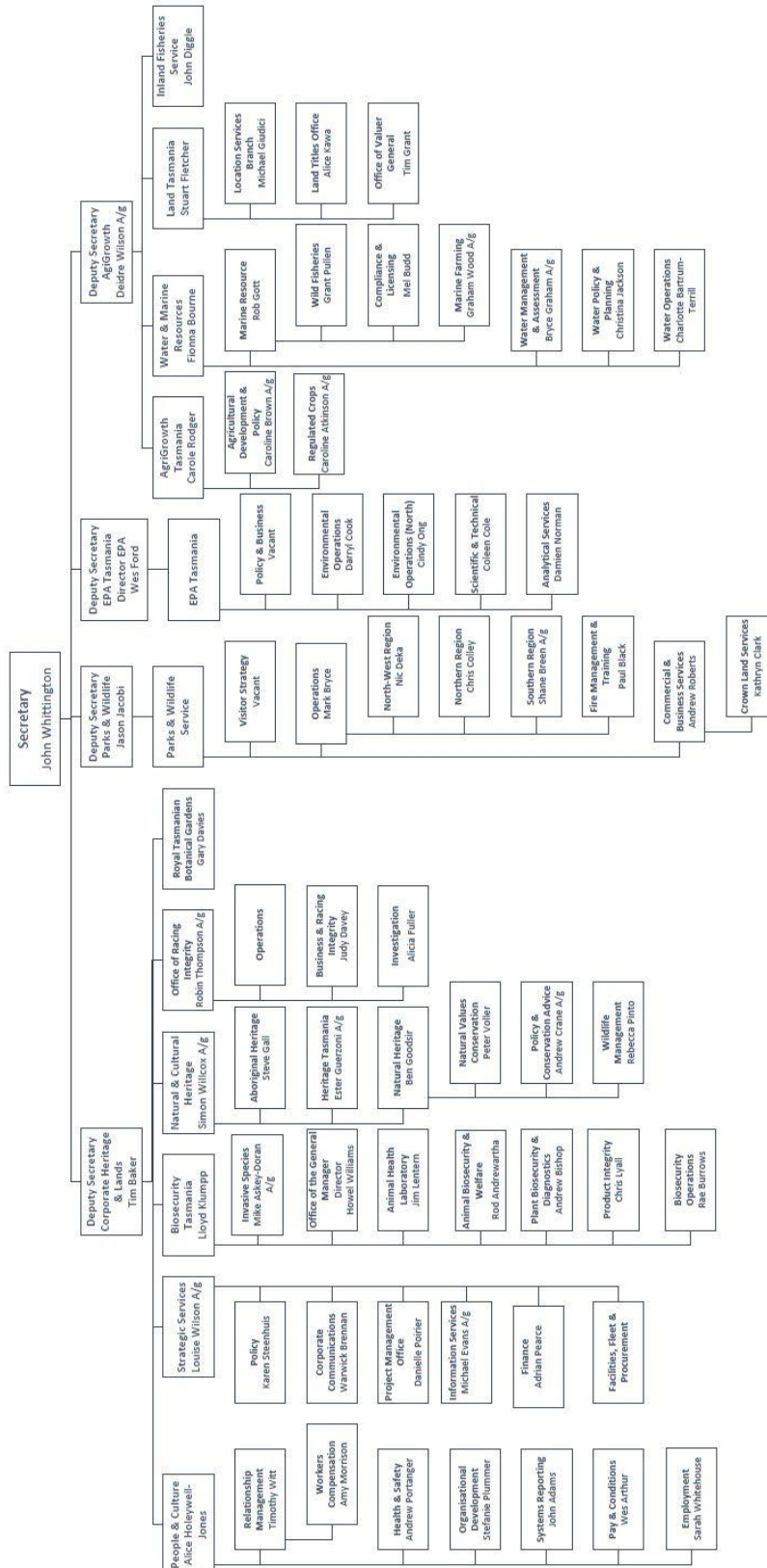
Notes:

1. Sales revenue fluctuates depending on market conditions and number of applications received. The figure for 2014-15 primarily reflects one large transaction and a general increase in the value of properties sold that year.
2. This measure includes lease and licence agreements that are either new, conversion, transfer, renewal, variation, or transfer and conversion. The target for the number of leases and licences issued during 2016-17 was impacted by a marked increase in complex commercial applications, which required a higher level of resources to complete.

# 7. Supporting Information

## Organisational structure

As at 30 June 2017





## Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs

As at 30 June 2017, 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 2017, the DPIPWE Executive team comprised:

- John Whittington, Secretary
- Wes Ford, Director Environment Protection Authority (Deputy Secretary)
- Deidre Wilson, Acting Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth
- Jason Jacobi, Deputy Secretary Parks
- Tim Baker, Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands
- Louise Wilson, Acting General Manager Strategic Services

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

## Legislation and legislative program

The Department administers 97 Acts, including four in part and their subordinate legislation. Of these Acts, 14 are in the Ministerial portfolio of Environment and Parks and 70 are in the Primary Industries and Water portfolio. Of the remaining Acts, six are in each of the Ministerial portfolios of Heritage and Racing respectively, and one is in the Planning and 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 and Parks<sup>2</sup>***

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

*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*

*National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*

*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*

*Wellington Park Act 1993*

*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 2017*.

<sup>2</sup> On 3 April 2017, the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2017* was amended to reassign the administration of certain Acts consequent on the appointments of a Minister for Environment and Parks and a Minister for Heritage, and to reassign responsibility for Crown land services, nature conservation and related responsibilities to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water. These changes are reflected in the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order 2017*, which took effect on 4 April 2017.

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

*Aboriginal Relics Act 1975<sup>4</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 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*

*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*

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<sup>3</sup> The reassignment of the administration of certain Acts consequent on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage (comprising built heritage and Aboriginal heritage responsibilities) took effect on 4 April 2017, in accordance with the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order 2017*.

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with section 4 of the *Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017*, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* was renamed the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* as at 16 August 2017.

<sup>5</sup> The additional responsibilities assumed by the Minister for Primary Industries and Water on 4 April 2017 are outlined in Schedule 1 of the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order 2017*.

*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 Planning and Local Government<sup>6</sup>***

*Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015*

**New legislation**

***Ministerial portfolio of Environment and Parks***

There was no new legislation during 2016-17.

***Ministerial portfolio of Heritage***

There was no new legislation during 2016-17.

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

There was no new legislation during 2016-17.

***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

There was no new legislation during 2016-17.

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<sup>6</sup> The *Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015* is the only Act assigned to the Minister for Planning and Local Government for which the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment has administrative responsibility, pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2017*.



## **Legislation amended**

### ***Ministerial portfolio of Environment and Parks***

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2016-17.

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

#### ***Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017<sup>7</sup>***

The *Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017* was passed by Parliament on 1 June 2017. It amended the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* to change its title, to remove or amend some very outdated elements of the Act and to significantly increase the penalties for damage to Aboriginal heritage, bringing them into line with penalties for damage to non-Aboriginal heritage. New defences were also included for emergency responses and compliance with guidelines, as well as provision for a statutory review after three years.

#### ***Aboriginal Relics (Consequential Amendments) Act 2017<sup>8</sup>***

The *Aboriginal Relics (Consequential Amendments) Act 2017* was passed by Parliament on 1 June 2017. It made minor amendments to other legislation consequent on the enactment of the *Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017*.

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

#### ***Biological Control Amendment Act 2016***

The *Biological Control Amendment Act 2016* was passed by Parliament on 16 November 2016. Amendments to the *Biological Control Act 1986* were required to alter the definition of an organism to include viruses and sub-viral agents. The amendments provide greater certainty for institutions researching new biological control targets and agents, and for land managers and farmers involved in biological control programs.

#### ***Government House Land Amendment Act 2017<sup>9</sup>***

The *Government House Land Amendment Act 2017* was passed by Parliament on 25 May 2017. Amendments to the *Government House Land Act 1964* were required to allow for the Government House site to be used for commercial use as well as the residence of the Governor.

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<sup>7</sup> The *Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017* was introduced in Parliament by the Minister for Environment and Parks.

<sup>8</sup> The *Aboriginal Relics (Consequential Amendments) Act 2017* was introduced in Parliament by the Minister for Environment and Parks.

<sup>9</sup> The *Government House Land Amendment Act 2017* was introduced in Parliament by the then Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage.

### *Living Marine Resources Management Amendment Act 2017*

The *Living Marine Resources Management Amendment Act 2017* was passed by Parliament on 24 May 2017. Its primary purpose was to place into an Act of the Tasmanian Parliament that no trawling is allowed in Tasmanian State waters. The amendments to the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* also addressed two minor administrative issues.

### *Marine Farming Planning Amendment Act 2016*

The *Marine Farming Planning Amendment Act 2016* was passed by Parliament on 24 August 2016. It amended the *Marine Farming Planning Act 1995* to strengthen the enforcement mechanisms relating to breaches of the Act to better reflect the scale of the industry.

### *Primary Industry Activities Protection Amendment Act 2016*

The *Primary Industries Protection Amendment Act 2016* was passed by Parliament on 11 August 2016. Amendments to the *Primary Industries Protection Act 1995* were required to clarify the conditions that must be met before a farmer can rely on the protections of the Act. The amendments also ensure that planting trees, establishing forests, and growing or harvesting timber is a protected 'primary industry' for the purposes of the Act. The Act explicitly states that this protection does not extend to Crown or Forestry Tasmania land.

### *Valuation of Land Amendment Act 2016*

The *Valuation of Land Amendment Act 2016* was passed by Parliament on 5 April 2017. Amendments to the *Valuation of Land Act 2001* were required to clarify that the Valuer-General has limited authority to exclude land from a Valuation Roll. The amendments were also necessary to ensure that a decision of the Valuer-General made on an objection under Part 5 of the Act to a valuation of land is not subject to review under the Judicial Review Act 2000.

## **Ministerial portfolio of Racing**

### *Racing Regulation Amendment (Bookmaker Betting and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2016*

The *Racing Regulation Amendment (Bookmaker Betting and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2016* was passed by Parliament on 22 September 2016. It amended the *Racing Regulation Act 2004* to provide for on-course bookmakers, who have been registered for not less than two years, to be able to apply for an off-course telephone betting endorsement and an off-course function betting endorsement.

## **Legislation transferred**

### **Ministerial portfolio of Environment and Parks<sup>10</sup>**

#### *Abandoned Lands Act 1973*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Abandoned Lands Act 1973* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the

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<sup>10</sup> The *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order 2017* gave effect to the changes to the assignment of legislation following the renaming of the then Environment, Parks and Heritage portfolio to Environment and Parks and the appointment of a Minister for Heritage. These changes took effect on 4 April 2017.

Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

*Aboriginal Relics Act 1975<sup>11</sup>*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage, the administration of the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Aboriginal heritage.

*Crown Land (Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment) Act 2009*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Land (Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment) Act 2009* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

*Crown Lands Act 1976*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Lands Act 1976* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

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

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Lands (Extinguishment of Public Rights) Act 2001* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

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

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Lands (Extinguishment of Public Rights) Act 2003* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

*Crown Lands (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Lands (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

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<sup>11</sup> In accordance with section 4 of the *Aboriginal Relics Amendment Act 2017*, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* was renamed the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* effective from 16 August 2017.

#### *Crown Lands (Shack Sites) Act 1997*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Lands (Shack Sites) Act 1997* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

#### *Crown Lands (Validation of Fees) Act 2011*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Crown Lands (Validation of Fees) Act 2011* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

#### *Government House Land Act 1964*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Government House Land Act 1964* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

#### *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage, the administration of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for built heritage.

#### *National Trust Act 2006*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage, the administration of the *National Trust Act 2006* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for built heritage.

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

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage, the administration of the *National Trust Preservation Fund (Winding-up) Act 1999* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for built heritage.

#### *Natural Resource Management Act 2002*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Natural Resource Management Act 2002* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for natural resource management.

#### *Nature Conservation Act 2002*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* was transferred from

the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for nature conservation.

*Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage, the administration of the *Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for built heritage.

*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)*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities, the administration of the *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)* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for Crown land.

*Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002*

Following the April 2017 announcement by the Government of changes to ministerial responsibilities and on the appointment of a Minister for Heritage, the administration of the *Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002* was transferred from the (then) portfolio of the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to the portfolio of the Minister for Heritage, to correctly align its administration with ministerial responsibilities for cultural heritage.

***Ministerial portfolio of Heritage***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2016-17.

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

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2016-17.

***Ministerial portfolio of Racing***

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2016-17.

**Legislation repealed**

***Ministerial portfolio of Environment and Parks***

No legislation was repealed during 2016-17.

***Ministerial portfolio of Heritage***

No legislation was repealed during 2016-17.

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

No legislation was repealed during 2016-17.

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

No legislation was repealed during 2016-17.

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

The Department supports the work of the following statutory bodies and joint ventures, 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

Agricultural, Silvicultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council

Animal Welfare Advisory 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

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

# 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.

The Strategic Services Division was created on 1 July 2016 from the previously named Corporate Services Division.

### 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.

Significantly, the Branch began implementing the Enterprise Budgeting Module for Finance One, its financial management system, during the financial year. This upgrade will result in more efficient and consistent development and monitoring of departmental budgets. The system will be progressively rolled out across all Divisions in 2017-18 and will be fully operational across the Department for the 2018-19 Budget year.

The Finance Branch coordinated the valuation of the infrastructure asset class. In accordance with the Department's Valuation Policy, a valuation of an asset class is conducted every five years.

In line with the Department's commitment to pay its accounts on time, the Finance Branch continues to improve payment efficiency and timeliness. The Department maintains the average percentage of late payments to the total number of payments under five per cent. For 2016-17, the average percentage was 2.87 per cent.

### Facilities, fleet and procurement

In 2016-17, the Facilities Management Branch managed accommodation at major centres and operational facilities across the State. Key activities included lease management, statutory infrastructure requirements, major and minor works programs and fleet management. The Branch also managed the Department's major procurement function and insurance requirements through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund.

Major tasks completed by the Branch during 2016-17 include coordinating significant structural works at the New Town Research Laboratories and refurbishments of both Virus House and Mt Pleasant storage sites.

As part of its role in managing the Department's procurement process, the Branch assisted operational divisions to administer and review 20 major tenders valued above \$2.5 million that resulted in the awarding of 231 contracts.

On 1 July 2017, the Facilities Management Branch was disbanded. In 2017-18 the procurement and fleet functions will be undertaken by the Finance Branch and the facilities function by the Information Services Branch.



## 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. In 2016-17, this included assisting with amendments to Aboriginal heritage legislation and preparing the draft Sustainable Industry Growth Plan for the Salmon Industry. The Branch provided procedural advice to divisions on statutory appointments, authorisations and delegations. It also coordinated the Agency's input into the Government's major program of land-use planning reforms.

Program coordination activities included Ministerial and executive reporting on cross-agency programs, meeting obligations under the *Right to Information Act 2009* and managing the Legislation Program for the Department. The Branch coordinated the provision of Estimates Hearings briefs and preparation of the Annual Report.

The Branch also continued to support the Agency's Animal Ethics Committee by providing executive and secretarial services.

## Corporate communications

The Corporate Communications Branch has primary responsibility for essential departmental communications areas, providing communications advice and delivering marketing support across DPIPWE.

This includes:

- assisting with the production of online and print publications, media events, marketing, advertising, internal communications management and media announcements and issues;
- providing quality assurance and compliance services and developing communications strategies and plans for DPIPWE communications projects and products;
- implementing Tasmanian Government communications policies and initiatives including approvals processes and style guide reviews;
- resourcing emergency response activities and communications;
- acting as a point of contact for the media and as communications officers for Departmental special events;
- overseeing the Department's intranet and internet administration and publishing including managing internal web publishers;
- managing and developing the DPIPWE agency website, intranet site Pod, and multiple digital media products via policy, support and training; and
- supporting other departmental websites and social media.

All of these are important channels through which DPIPWE provides information and engages with the wider community.

## **Websites**

The Corporate Communications Branch oversees 2 103 web pages and 5 121 web documents (PDFs, rich text documents, Word documents and Excel spreadsheets) on the DPIPWE website. The Branch administers the DPIPWE Intranet that currently contains 1 078 pages and 2 611 documents, including regular internal news (191 items produced in the first half of 2017).

The DPIPWE website received 2 531 901 page hits between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017 (up 548 515 from the previous year) at an average of 210 992 per month. In 2016-17, the DPIPWE website was visited by 684 899 unique users (up 140 424 from the previous year) from every country in the world except Chad, Republic of the Congo and North Korea.

## **Social media**

Social media is a formal communication channel used by DPIPWE to engage with the wider community. As at 30 June 2017, DPIPWE social media accounts included: 13 Facebook pages; 5 Twitter accounts; 7 YouTube channels; 3 Instagram accounts; 2 blogs; and a Flickr account.

The Department reaches a large and diverse audience through social media. As at 30 June 2017, DPIPWE pages on Facebook have been 'Liked' about 87 000 times, up approximately 12 000 from 2015-16. Most of this increase is associated with Parks and Wildlife Service pages.

## **Information services**

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

During 2016-17, major achievements included:

- starting a number of major projects to provide better systems for Lands Tasmania, Service Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania and the Environmental Protection Authority;
- working with Treasury to modernise its websites and move hosting and support of those sites to the Department;
- providing major networking bandwidth and/or technology changes at 13 managed sites;
- coordinating the information management requirements for multiple accommodation moves and changes, including providing assistance to external bodies moving into the vacated areas; and
- providing information management support for emergency management during bushfires.

## **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 Committee. The Committee is a formally constituted committee of the Executive Group and comprises a Deputy Secretary, General Manager and an independent member appointed by the Executive.

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

The Audit Committee provides independent and objective advice and recommendations to the Executive in relation to the Department's financial reporting, internal controls and audit function. It meets at least five times a year, and representatives of the Department's Internal Auditor and the Tasmanian Audit Office are invited to attend.

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

The Audit Committee considered the following internal audit reports during 2016-17:

- *PWS Business Enterprise cash handling – Fortescue Bay, August 2016*
- *Treasurer's Instruction compliance, August 2016*
- *Motor vehicle home garaging and private use, August 2016*
- *PWS cash handling – track-booking system, September 2016*
- *Biosecurity Tasmania cash handling – Operations Branch, and Animal Biosecurity and Welfare Branch, November 2016*

## Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

The *DPIPWE Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2014-17* was developed to deliver the Department's commitments under the State *Disability Framework for Action 2013-2017*. The Framework aligns Tasmania with current national and international approaches to disability policy. It came into effect in November 2014.

The *DPIPWE Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2014-17* includes measures of progress to determine its impact on improving life outcomes for people with disability who are working and interacting with the Department. It was developed in consultation with the Premier's Disability Advisory Committee.

### 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 2016-17, work was undertaken on five Departmental websites to make their content available to a wider range of people with disabilities.

In 2016, internal and external learning management systems were implemented that will facilitate the accessibility training needs of DPIPWE's web content creators.

In 2017, the DPIPWE Executive approved funding for Vision Australia to develop an Accessibility Implementation Plan that will focus on removing the barriers that prevent people with disabilities interacting with or accessing websites.

## **Consultative relationships and stakeholder engagement**

The Department delivered a disability-accessible display at AGFEST 2017. Members of the Premier's Disability Advisory Council had advised on the design format, including advice on access widths between displays and table heights to ensure wheelchair access to all display materials and visibility components for persons 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 tactical formats in all the DPIPWE displays, and staff were well briefed to encourage people to engage in a variety of formats. The display partnerships with other organisations such as the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture also had the same accessibility design overlay for stakeholder engagement.

## **Climate change**

The Department provides data on our emissions for inclusion in the Tasmanian Government Greenhouse Inventory when requested. Where appropriate, Climate Change Impact Statements are incorporated into Cabinet Minutes.

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

Table 59: Electricity and fuel use 2013-14 to 2016-17

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Electricity use by kWh <sup>1</sup>	7 741 403	7 676 174	7 333 882	6 121 674
Electricity use, kWh per FTE <sup>3</sup>	6 051	6 600	6 769	5 339
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel <sup>2</sup>	656 075	567 417	697 101	663 063
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel per FTE <sup>3</sup>	513	488	643	578

Source: DPIPWE records.

Notes:

1. Electricity data is extracted from payment records of the Department for the following locations: Lands, MBB, New Town, Mt Pleasant, Prospect, Stoney Rise, Whitemark, Heritage 103 Macquarie, Henty House, St Johns St, Cradle Mountain, Lake St Clair, Mt Field, Coles Bay, Nubeena Crescent.
2. Fuel data is extracted from the Government Fleet Manager, Treasury (AVIS), DPIPWE Fuel Accounts with Caltex and BP and Internal Parks Bulk storage South and North West.
3. FTEs refers to paid staff as at 30 June 2017 (1146.58), 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>

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Electricity use by Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	1 548	1 535	977	796
Fleet vehicle travel by Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	1 768	1 529	1 826	1764
Total Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	3 316	3 064	2 803	2560
Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per FTE	2.59	2.63	2.59	2.23

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 data sourced 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 2016-17 are outlined below.

### Land Tasmania

#### ***Community protection planning***

Land Tasmania has continued its support of the Community Protection Planning Project for bushfires. There are now 325 communities across Tasmania with plans and supporting maps prepared by Land Tasmania. We have now completed our involvement in this program.

#### ***Spatial information and agriculture***

In 2016-17, Land Tasmania continued to build awareness of spatial information in the Agricultural Sector, which included attending AGFEST 2017 and the Tasmanian Agricultural Productivity Group's Precision Agriculture Expo at Deloraine in April 2017. Land Tasmania's booth provided producers and processors with demonstrations on how to use the LIST, in particular LISTmap, in everyday farming operations.

#### ***Spatial discovery and precision agriculture in education***

Land Tasmania continued to raise the awareness of spatial technologies in the education sector via its award-winning Spatial Discovery Program.

Location Services Branch has established an ongoing association with the Tasmanian Agricultural Education Network. It has provided professional learning for teachers delivering the recently established Agricultural Enterprise level 2 and Agricultural Systems level 3 courses for year 11 and 12 students under the Tasmanian Agricultural Education Framework: Grow, Make, Protect.

'Precision agriculture' is an integral component of the courses and, during the half-day training sessions, teachers are shown how they can use LISTmap and LISTdata to empower students with the basic skills and techniques needed for successful precision agriculture implementation.

In 2017, a new relationship has been forged with the Sustainability Learning Centre. Spatial Discovery content and tailored LISTmap training has been an integral part of multiple classroom and field workshops delivered to senior secondary school students across the State. All up, over 400 students were shown first-hand the importance of spatial information informing decisions and practices in pursuit of a sustainable planet Earth.

### ***Location Matters***

Land Tasmania released two new editions of its *Location Matters* newsletter. The newsletter provides spatial information to consumers, professionals and the public with articles about Tasmanian land information.

## **Water and Marine Resources Division**

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

Consultation in relation to the development and ongoing implementation of statutory water management plans occurred throughout 2016-17. For the draft amended River Clyde Catchment Water Management Plan, a public meeting was held and public representations were sought along with two formal meetings with a consultative group. Consultation also occurred with water users or key stakeholders regarding the implementation of the Macquarie, Ringarooma and South Esk Catchment Water Management Plans.

### ***Agfest 2017***

Officers from Water Resources participated in Agfest 2017 with an interactive 3D dam model, which provided a talking point with landholders on dam safety issues. The team at Agfest used the visual display to explain common issues affecting dam stability and how dam owners can keep their dams safe. The community also had access to DPIPWE water and dam information packs, which provide information on water licences, dam safety, water accounting and monitoring river flows.

### ***Engagement with dam contractors***

With the focus on dam safety, Water Resources officers undertook an education project that aimed to increase the level of skill and expertise of dam contractors in regard to best practice dam construction. This involved a combination of dam site visits to conduct one-on-one education with the contractors on the requirements of the Dam Works Codes 2015 and the dam approval process, and developing information packages for the dam contractors. It was well received by dam contractors and allowed them to be up to date with their information when talking to landholders.

## **Natural and Cultural Heritage Division**

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

During the reporting period, 26 news articles were published on the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program website detailing progress with research, monitoring and management strategies. The website also featured articles published on behalf of the Program Appeal. There were 66 stories published on the Program's Facebook page, extending the Program's message to a wide audience, with the page attracting more than 13 000 followers by June 2017.

The Program worked with DPIPWE's Corporate Communications Branch to coordinate and manage several significant media events, including local, national and international news coverage of the translocation of devils to Stony Head and wukalina / Mount William, and roadkill mitigation updates.

The wild devil translocations highlighted the value and strength of the Program's relationships with multiple partner organisations including the Zoo and Aquarium Association, a range of academic institutions, the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania Police, Tasmanian

Aboriginal organisations, the Australian Department of Defence, the Australian and State Governments, local councils, local communities, landowners and local industries.

The Program also participated in the filming of several national and international documentaries featuring the devil.

### ***Wildlife management***

The Wildlife Management Branch produced the annual publication *Game Tracks*, which is distributed to hunters and landholders to provide them with information on wildlife management and control in Tasmania.

Comprehensive information about wombat mange has been uploaded to the DPIPWE website, including Frequently Asked Questions and a downloadable fact sheet and poster (see [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/wombats](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/wombats)).

### ***Citizen science in the TWWHA***

A collaborative effort between NCH Division and the WildCare volunteer SPRATS team demonstrated effective citizen science during the year. The SPRATS team collected over 110 carnivore scats along the west and south coasts of the TWWHA while undertaking the primary task of eradicating sea spurge.

### ***Gardens for wildlife***

The Division continues to deliver the Tasmanian Gardens for Wildlife (GFW) scheme, which now has 586 members statewide and covers an area of 2 830ha. The scheme is delivered primarily through an online platform and provides a means of achieving broader community engagement in nature conservation, with a focus on properties in the urban or suburban fringe. Partner organisations, such as the NRM regions, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and Birdlife Australia, provide opportunities for GFW participants to attend workshops, events and activities. NCH also uses the GFW Facebook page, website and email list to update participants with information, alerts or calls for assistance in relation to key current threats or issues such as Biosecurity Tasmania alerts (eg myrtle rust) and the 2016 flood response.

### ***Private land conservation newsletter***

The Private Land Conservation Program produces the *Running Postman* newsletter, which is published twice a year to provide land management information and advice to conservation covenant owners and Land for Wildlife participants. The newsletter is provided to NRM groups, Landcare, local government and other key state and federal stakeholders in private land conservation, and is also published on the DPIPWE website. The Tasmania Fire Service Fuel Reduction Unit and Conservation Landholders Tasmania, a landowner run group established to support other landowners with managing their conservation areas, provide regular contributions to the newsletter.

### ***Marine conservation***

The Marine Conservation Program (MCP) team continues to service the statewide 24/7 whale hotline which facilitates the prompt reporting of, and timely response to, marine mammal incidents, including whale and dolphin stranding events, entangled seals and cetaceans, and seals that enter urban environments. Additionally, the hotline enables staff to provide information and specific advice to members of the public, the tourism industry and other stakeholders about marine mammal biology and appropriate behaviour to guide safe interactions. The MCP also maintains a Facebook page to share information about marine



mammal occurrence in Tasmanian waters, to showcase the work undertaken by the program, and promote specific messages as required.

The MCP developed a Tasmanian-specific whale and dolphin guide to help interested members of the public identify commonly encountered cetacean species. The guide simultaneously promotes use of the hotline for stranding events and recording sightings, and promotes the Commonwealth Whale and Dolphin Approach distance guidelines.

### ***Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania***

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania continues to promote understanding and awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Tasmania through effective partnerships and consulting with key stakeholders. During 2016-17, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania staff provided cultural awareness training to some of Tasmania's local councils and key stakeholders.

The Cultural Management Group has undertaken engagement and awareness activities relating to cultural heritage projects in the TWWHA. This has included close liaison with the Aboriginal Heritage Council, and participation and engagement with Aboriginal people and organisations.

### ***Heritage Tasmania***

Heritage Tasmania supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council's community engagement program. This included hosting a workshop at the Local Government Association Tasmania Conference to foster engagement with elected local government officials; attending the Built Heritage Forum at Parliament House; sponsorship of the Tasmanian Architecture Awards; and assisting with an online survey of the Heritage Council's community of interest to gauge their views on creating a collaborative brand and toolkit for the protection of historic heritage in Tasmania.

### **Office of Racing Integrity**

#### ***Industry communication***

ORI engages with its stakeholders using a diversity of methods. The Web page was upgraded in 2016-17 to deliver general industry messages and announcements. Twitter and SMS are used to communicate race field and race day information more directly to racing participants.

Whilst ORI is moving towards electronic communications for delivering its services, it recognises many industry participants are yet to embrace such technologies. Several training activities have been held to help participants develop electronic communication skills as well as to understand the information required to meet statutory and race day requirements.

#### ***Agfest***

The ORI participated at Agfest for the first time in 2017 as an opportunity to present a positive image of racing and highlight ORI's integrity functions which underpin the sustainability of the industry in Tasmania.

### **Biosecurity Tasmania**

#### ***Advisory service***

Biosecurity Tasmania provides an email alert service for over 1300 community, industry and government and non-government service subscribers. In 2016-17, advisories were issued on a

range of biosecurity topics including changes to import requirements, invitations for public comment, and pest and disease alerts.

### ***Engagement with the agricultural community***

Biosecurity Tasmania staff attended events throughout Tasmania in 2016-17 to share information with the community and industry on biosecurity matters. Events included food production expos, industry-sponsored grower and producer information and awareness sessions, Agfest 2017 and other local agricultural shows, and meetings with specific industry groups affected by pest or disease outbreaks.

Biosecurity Tasmania published a pictorial atlas of plant diseases and symptoms collected during diagnostics in Tasmania over the last ten years. The publication is available free of charge on the Department's website.

### ***Engagement with emergency services***

Biosecurity Tasmania assisted the Tasmanian Fire Service again with pre-season bushfire awareness activities via the Bushfire Ready Neighbourhood program. The Animal Welfare in Emergencies project also ran three regional workshops for local government and other supporting organisations. This series of events was aimed at further developing arrangements that municipalities had put in place over the previous 12 months of the project. The workshops also provided a valuable opportunity for those municipalities that had been involved in the 2016 flood emergency to debrief with regard to their animal welfare arrangements.

## **EPA Tasmania**

### ***Consultation on regulations***

The development of regulations by the Division continued to incorporate the views and issues raised by stakeholders, and local government in particular. Consultation was held throughout 2016-17 with local government on replacement Smoke Regulations. The Regulatory Impact Statement for the Smoke Regulations was released publicly in May 2017, with the issues raised being considered in the finalisation of the Bill. Engaging with stakeholders was also important during the Division's work on delivering improved management of waste tyres.

### ***Engaging with schools***

In late 2016, EPA Tasmania participated in the planning and delivery of the annual Kids 4 Kids environment conferences in Burnie, Launceston and Hobart. Across the three cities, approximately 1 000 school-aged children attended these conferences, which have a sustainability theme. The EPA Board also assisted with funding these events.

In the winter months of 2017, under the banner of the Burn Brighter this Winter Program, EPA Tasmania conducted school visits regarding the correct use of wood heaters, reaching approximately 950 students.

## **Parks and Wildlife Service**

### ***100-year anniversary celebrations***

The 100-year anniversary of the declaration of Tasmania's first two national parks, Freycinet and Mount Field, was in 2016 and resulted in the largest public relations program undertaken by the Parks and Wildlife Service. Promotions included traditional media news, feature

supplements in major Tasmanian papers, social media, paid advertising and editorial, promotional merchandise and 100th anniversary branding.

The celebrations had strong support from Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner, AM, Governor of Tasmania as a 'champion' of the centenary, as well as the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage, the Hon. Matthew Groom MP.

Many of the celebrations and events during this year occurred from July to December including:

- Irapuna Community Weekend – a three-day volunteering event at the Bay of Fires, which included 100 volunteers walking 50 kms and pulling in excess of 10 000 sea spurge plants and collecting/classifying 200 kilograms of marine debris;
- World Ranger Day promotional campaign;
- Three Capes Track centenary promotional offer;
- LINC Tasmania – parks historic feature album and promotion;
- West Coast Bright Ideas and Innovations Festival where 1 000 local community members participated in 7 events over 4 days;
- Freycinet Centenary Festival – a three-day major festival to mark the official birthday;
- Mount Field Centenary Weekend, Hastings Caves and Thermal Springs – free entry, and Tamar Island Wetlands Centre Breakfast with the Birds;
- Instagram Photo Competition;
- Parks for Free – free entry to all 19 national parks for the September school holidays to celebrate the birthday;
- Power of Parks Forum Series with the University of Tasmania – held in Hobart, Launceston and Burnie, with more than 450 people attending. Keynote speakers included author Richard Flanagan; Director, Healthy Parks Healthy People Global, Dr Bill Jackson; Professor of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Jamie Kirkpatrick AM; and economist Saul Eslake;
- Arts in Parks Exhibitions – a 20-year partnership between the PWS and Arts Tasmania to deliver the wilderness residency program for artists was celebrated in four exhibitions in parks across the state for six months;
- Sustainable Living Festival Hobart;
- BOFA/PWS Short Film Competition winners' announcement and film screenings. The BOFA/PWS Short Film Competition was wrapped up as part of this year's BOFA Festival; and
- 24th annual Global Eco Asia-Pacific Tourism Conference held at MONA, in Hobart. PWS was the host.

### ***The 'Get Outside' programs***

The Get Outside with Community program is a social inclusion and skill-development program, offered by the PWS and WILDCARE Inc. It creates connections between the natural environment, recent migrants and active volunteers. It provides excursions, walks, sport events and leadership training camps for hundreds of newly arrived refugees.

The Get Outside for your Health program includes excursions for children living in foster and out-of-home care.

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

The aim of the Discovery Ranger Program is to facilitate a connection for people to the natural and cultural world. In its 38<sup>th</sup> year, the 2016-17 summer program offered health and wellbeing activities to enhance visitor experience and highlight different ways in which national parks and reserves contribute to the community.

For the second year, the Parks and Wildlife Service employed bilingual Discovery Rangers to engage with the increasing volume of Chinese visitors. Discovery Rangers also provided visitors with interpretation of the highly popular penguin and shearwater rookeries at Lillico and The Neck on Bruny Island.

In total, 26 293 people participated in activities during the summer Discovery Ranger Program compared to 24 633 people during the previous summer.

### ***Educational programs***

Throughout the school year, Discovery Rangers visit schools and community groups, and run educational and interpretative sessions on a variety of conservation topics. The school and events program complements the summer Discovery Ranger Program, focusing on the local Tasmanian community and fostering young Tasmanians to value national parks and reserves and natural and cultural heritage. It reached 7 903 people, of whom at least 4 795 were school students.

WildSC'OOls are schools that actively commit to embedding ongoing conservation outcomes in their curriculum and develop ongoing community links with the Parks and Wildlife Service. Three new WildSC'OOl relationships were established in 2016-17: Westerway Primary School with Mt Field National Park, Dodges Ferry with Woodvine Nature Reserve, and Orford Primary with East Coast Reserves.

The Travelling Schools Program involved 1 843 students from grades 3-6 in regionally disadvantaged primary schools. The program aims to promote lasting environmental education and practical conservation outcomes. Over 16 highly engaged classes followed up the program with actions such as caring for the local penguin colony at Stanley, establishing wild areas in their schools and collecting marine debris on remote beaches.

Four educational camps, involving 160 students, were conducted on Maria Island aimed at grades 3-10. The three-day camps are aimed at Tasmanian students and promote sustainable futures, inspiring students to reduce their impact and care for Maria Island National Park and other natural areas and cultural heritage.

### ***Big Green Island rat eradication***

In March 2016, over 60 Parks and Wildlife staff and volunteers were involved in a project to eradicate rats from the 125-hectare Big Green Island Nature Reserve, east of Flinders Island.

This community conservation project involved DPIPWE staff, volunteers from Friends of Big Green Island, support from tourism operators, philanthropist Rob Pennicott and the island's lessee Dennis Cooper. They set and checked more than 2 200 bait stations.

The project is aiming to eradicate rodents from Big Green Island and, following recent baiting and monitoring, no rodents have been detected. The removal of rats will benefit Cape Barren geese, shearwaters and little penguins, and will provide the opportunity for many more species to breed on Big Green Island.

## Policy Branch

The Department's *Information Disclosure under the Right to Information Act 2009 Policy and Procedures* was released in October 2015. The Policy and Procedures outline how the Department responds to applications for information held by the Agency, including under the *Right to Information Act 2009*. The Policy and Procedures are supported by the Right to Information Disclosure Log on the Department's website, where certain information disclosed to applicants is also published and made available to a wider audience.

## Publications

Below is a list of the publications for 2016-17.

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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 2016-17.

Table 61: Right to Information applications 2016-17

<b>Right to Information Requests</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Applications</b>	
Carried over from 2015-16	17
Received in 2016-17	94
Transferred to another agency in full	3
Withdrawn by the applicant	5
Determined during the financial year	91
<b>Outcomes of applications for information determined in the period</b>	
Requested information was provided in full	18
Requested information was provided in part (part exempt)	39
Requested information was not provided (all exempt)	7
Information relevant to the application was not held by the Agency	15
Application was refused	12
<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	8
s.10, s.19 – application may be refused if resources unreasonably diverted	8
s.20 – repeat or vexatious applications may be refused	2
s.25 – Executive Council information	0
s.26 – Cabinet information	0
s.27 – internal briefing information of a Minister	10
s.28 – information not related to official business	0
s.29 – information affecting national or State security, defence or international relations	0
s.30 – information relating to enforcement of the law	9
s.31 – legal professional privilege	3
s.32 – information relating to closed meetings of Councils	0
s.34 – information communicated by other jurisdictions	1
s.35 – internal deliberative information	24
s.36 – personal information of a person	23
s.37 – information relating to the business affairs of a third party	13
s.38 – information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	0
s.39 – information obtained in confidence	14
s.40 – information on procedures and criteria used in certain public authority negotiations	1
s.41 – information likely to affect State economy	0
s.42 – information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural values of the State	3
<b>Time taken to make decisions</b>	
Within the statutory time limit	24
Over the statutory time limit	67

#### Internal reviews

Requested during 2016-17	8
Determined during the financial year (total)	7
Those where the decision was upheld in full	5
Those where the decision was upheld in part	2
Those where the decision was reversed	0

#### External reviews by the Ombudsman

Requested during 2016-17	8
Determined (including those carried over from 2015-16)	7
Decision was upheld in full	0
Decision was upheld in part	4
Decision was reversed	0

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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 2016-17 these services were delivered by the People and Culture Division, which was created on 1 July 2016 to manage the human resources activities of the Department.

### **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**

Following a review and update of the performance management framework in 2015-16, the Department adopted Interim Performance Management Procedures in 2016-17. These interim procedures have enabled the Department to further support staff to enhance their performance and contributed to 96 per cent of employees completing a formal performance management review in 2016-17.

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 start in 2017-18.

In accordance with the Department's Study Assistance Policy and Procedures, financial support was provided to 25 employees to undertake tertiary study during the reporting period.

The Department developed and launched an online Learning Management System agency-wide. This has provided employees with a range of online learning and development resources, as well as providing a mechanism for the Department to deliver mandatory training to raise WHS and mental health awareness and prevent bullying, discrimination and 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 2016-17

Course	No Staff
WHS employee training	120
WHS manager training	147
Bullying, discrimination and harassment training	247
Mental health training	24
Family violence employee training	478
Family violence manager training	51

## Workplace diversity

DPIPWE has continued to support an inclusive and diverse workforce. The Department participated in and helped inform the development of a draft State Service Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2017-2020, designed to support the workforce participation of Aboriginal people in the State Service. Actions arising from this strategy will commence in 2017-18.

Under the Disability Framework for Action, the Department commenced research and review of disability initiatives that will inform the 2018 Disability Action Plan. The Action Plan will aim to 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 new Disability Action plan will be launched in 2017-18.

The Department assisted with the development of the draft State Service school-based youth employment program, which will help to address the significant capability and renewal challenges that the State Service faces, because of ageing demographics and lower levels of school retention and skills training. The program will see Australian school-based apprentices or trainees employed and working in the Department, with the first intake expected in 2017-18.

DPIPWE developed an interactive online training module that managers and supervisors completed to build on their understanding of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): discrimination, bullying, victimisation and harassment, including sexual harassment. This module has now been made 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 finalised and launched the Gender Equality Action Plan which summarised key findings and recommendations based on employee feedback, demographic analysis, workforce planning and external research. The Gender Equality Action Plan is a strategic priority for the Agency alongside our commitment to gain White Ribbon Accreditation.

Some of the key achievements realised during 2016-17 include:

- adoption of gender equality principles;
- introduction of a gender equality key performance indicator for all senior managers;
- implementation of a Female Cadet Program;
- statewide recruitment;
- increased transparency in relation to gender equality statistics;



- supporting female employees to participate in a Women Supporting Women's forum and Women in Leadership Tasmania Summit; and
- Head of Agency and Deputy Secretary's participation in unconscious bias training.

The Department's overall gender balance improved during 2016-17 compared to the 2015-16 period. The Department has seen an increased workforce gender balance with female representation increasing from 42.5 per cent at 30 June 2016 to 43.6 per cent at 30 June 2017. Female representation across management positions has also increased from 23.5 per cent to 29.7 per cent.

Female representation in the senior executive has gone from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. The State Service has a commitment to achieve 50/50 gender diversity in the senior executive, with at least 40% by 2020.

### **White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation**

DPIPWE is currently working to implement 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 has provided the opportunity to develop and review policies and procedures to assist in the prevention of violence against women and to equip staff with the necessary skills and knowledge to recognise and respond appropriately when violence against women does occur.

Implementation of the Gender Action Plan and work towards White Ribbon Accreditation continues.

Table 63: Employment of people by category 2016-17

	No	% of workforce
People with a disability	13	0.9%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	25	1.8%
Diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds	8	0.6%
Young people < 25	28	2.0%
Young people < 30	98	7.0%
Male	792	56.4%
Female	612	43.6%

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 2017 and include employees on unpaid leave and secondment, and can be referred to as a 'head count' measure.
2. This table includes data related to the statutory body, the IFS and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.

Table 64: Male/female ratio for past three years

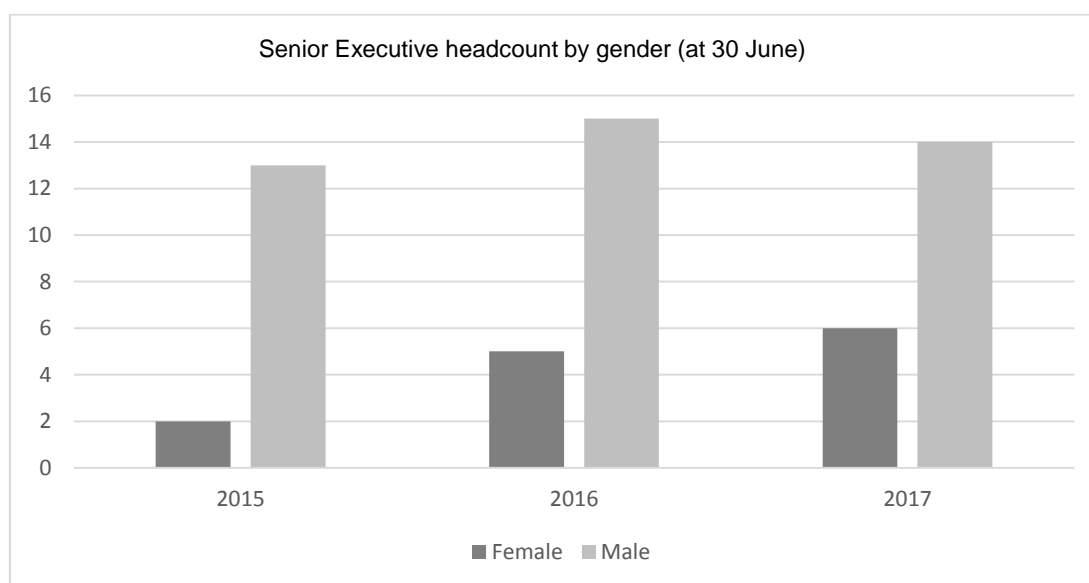
	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017
Female	666	568	612
Male	769	770	792
TOTAL	1 435	1 338	1 404

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. This table includes data related to 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 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 three years



Notes:

1. This table includes data related to the IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.
2. This data includes 4 SES appointments during 2016-17.

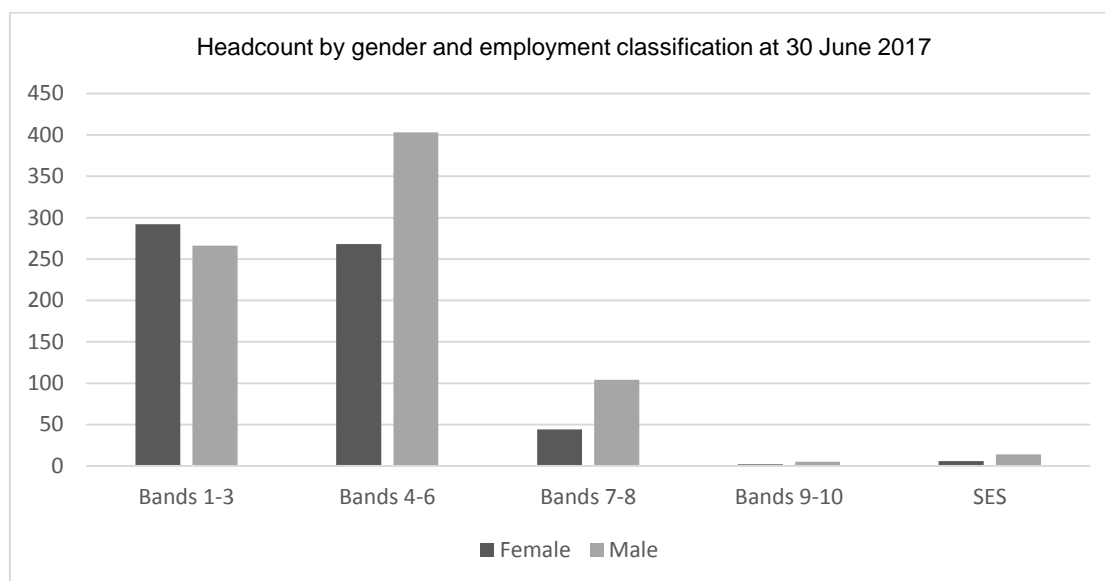
Table 66: Senior Executive by band for past three years

	2015		2016		2017	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
SES 1	5	2	6	2	7	3
SES 2	4	0	4	3	3	3
SES 3	3	0	4	0	3	0
SES 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Head of Agency	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	13	2	15	5	14	6

Notes:

1. This table includes data related to the IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.
2. In 2016 and 2017, one of the male employees counted as an SES 1 is occupying an SES-equivalent specialist position.
3. In 2015, 2016 and 2017, one of the female 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 includes data related to 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 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, five remain active and will continue into 2017-18. Three cases were completed, one employee resigned before the completion of the investigative process and two employees were found to have breached the Code of Conduct and had relevant sanctions imposed as a result. Additionally, the Secretary began two investigations under the provisions of Employment Direction No.6 relating to the alleged inability of two employees to efficiently and effectively perform their duties. Of these two cases, one remains active and the other investigation was withdrawn.

During the period, 19 employees lodged formal grievances under the relevant Policy and Procedures. Of these 19 matters, eight have been resolved with the remaining 11 being actively managed.

Industrial dispute and action occurred relating to interpretation and payment of travel and camp allowances.

## Work health and safety

In 2016-17, the Department continued to reinforce and improve the Health, Safety and Wellbeing culture. The focus on continuous improvement of the WHS management system saw further development and review of key policies and procedures in accordance with Employment Direction No 27 – Work Health and Safety. Ten of the seventeen WHS priorities identified in the DPIPWE WHS Plan for action in 2016-17 were fully addressed.

The outstanding seven items will be actioned in 2017-18.

Key achievements in 2016-17 include:

- systematic review and update of 11 historical work health and safety policies, procedures and supporting documents, including key chemical management system policies and procedures;
- update of the DPIPWE WHS intranet pages online library to reflect the revised WHS documents;
- completion of four activity risk assessments for high-risk activities;
- review and update of a range of Safe Work Procedures begun;
- four meetings of the Central Steering WHS Management Committee attended by members of the Executive Departmental Leadership Group;
- four meetings of the WHS Management Committee attended by representatives from all divisions;
- completion of WHS awareness training by 148 managers and supervisors from across the Department;
- completion of incident investigation training by five employees;
- completion of health and safety representative training by nine employees; and
- completion of online WHS induction training by 98 per cent of staff.

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

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

## 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
Output Group 1	Land Tasmania	238.45 <sup>4</sup>	115.40	116.53
Output Group 2	Primary Industries	51.05	47.93	55.55
Output Group 3	Natural and Cultural Heritage	150.97 <sup>5,6</sup>	147.31 <sup>6</sup>	143.34
Output Group 4	Water Resources	44.32	41.42	36.22
Output Group 5	Racing Regulation and Policy	n/a <sup>7</sup>	24.77	26.70
Output Group 6	Biosecurity Tasmania	161.64	165.44	169.81
Output Group 7	Environment Protection and Analytical Services	110.71	118.96	129.49
Output Group 8	Parks and Wildlife Management	284.27	297.51	322.93
Corporate support activities		121.70 <sup>8</sup>	124.65	146.02
<b>Departmental subtotal</b>		<b>1 163.11</b>	<b>1 083.42</b>	<b>1 146.58</b>
<b>Other bodies administered by DPIPWE</b>				
Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)		19.63	20.23	17.87
<b>Other bodies subtotal</b>		<b>19.63</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>17.87</b>
<b>Other<sup>3</sup></b>				
Parental leave, leave without pay, external secondments		47.18	49.68	40.50
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>1 229.92</b>	<b>1 153.33</b>	<b>1204.95</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 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>
Head count excluding casuals	1 415	1 293	1 347
Head count casuals only	20	45	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 404</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. This table includes data related to 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 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 2017 (head count)

<b>Salary range \$</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
< 30 000	0	1	1
30 000 – 39 999	0	0	0
40 000 – 49 999	23	32	55
50 000 – 59 999	122	156	278
60 000 – 69 999	153	117	270
70 000 – 79 999	109	90	199
80 000 – 89 999	96	52	148
90 000 – 99 999	166	112	278
100 000 – 109 999	77	34	111
110 000 – 119 999	5	5	10
>= 120 000	41	13	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1 404</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. This table includes data related to the 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 2017 (head count)

Age profile	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19	1	1	2
20 – 24	10	16	26
25 – 29	27	43	70
30 – 34	55	63	118
35 – 39	78	83	161
40 – 44	74	93	167
45 – 49	135	93	228
50 – 54	153	88	241
55 – 59	143	84	227
60 – 64	80	40	120
65 +	36	8	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1 404</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. This table includes data related to the 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 2017 (head count)

Employment category	Male	Female	Total
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive	14	6	20
Permanent full-time	569	295	864
Permanent part-time	98	208	306
Fixed term full-time	54	38	92
Fixed term part-time	20	45	65
Fixed term casual	37	20	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1 404</b>

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

1. This table includes data related to the 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 2016-17

Category of commencements and separations	No
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive commencements	2
Permanent commencements	85
Fixed term commencements	158
Casual commencements	34
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive cessations	4
Permanent cessations	74
Fixed term cessations	109
Casual cessations	16

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 related to the 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 2017

	\$ million
Annual leave	8 147
Long service leave	19 485
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 632</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 2017

	No
Number of employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2016	28
Number of employees on parental leave as at 30 June 2016	14
Sick leave taken per employee (days)	6.63
Average recreation leave per employee, including pro-rata (days)	15.88
Average days long service leave per employee (available days) <sup>1</sup>	40.15

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 2017

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### Superannuation fund

A & N Grey Superannuation Fund	Loc Gov Acc Scheme
AGEST	Lynch Family Superannuation Fund
AMP	Macquarie Super Accumulator
AMP CustomSuper	Maritime Super
AMP Flexible Lifetime	Mellco Superannuation
AMP Flexible Super	Mercer Super Trust
AMP Life Ltd	MLC Superannuation
AMP Life Ltd - SignatureSuper	MLC Masterkey Sup Fundamentals
AMP Life Ltd - SuperLeader	MLCWrap
AMP Super Savings Trust	Moydea Super Fund
Annie Philips Super Fund	MTAA Superannuation Fund
ANZ Smart Choice Super	My North Super
ANZ Super Advantage	Netwealth Investments Ltd
Asgard	North Personal Superannuation
Australian Ethical Super	Oasis SGC
Australian Ethical Super RESC	OneAnswer Frontier Personal Super
AustralianSuper	OnePath Integra Super
Bendigo SmartStart Super	Powerwrap Master Plan Super
Bretos Project Management	Prime Super
BT Lifetime Super	Print Super
BT Super for Life	QSuper
Buxton Family Superannuation Fund	Quadrant Super
Campbell Superannuation Fund	REST Super
CBA Essential Super	Russell Supersolution Master Trust
Cbus Super	Sandy Bay Investments
Colonial First State	Sedwynd Superannuation Fund
Colonial First State RESC	Slipstream Super Fund
Colonial FirstWrap Plus	SMF Super
Commonwealth Bank Officers	Spectrum Plan
D Davey Ptd Ltd Super Fund	Sprightly SCG
D&L Gatenby Super Fund	Star Portfolio Super Fund

Davey Rosemann Superfund	Summit
EJAY Super	Sunsuper
First State Super	Super Directions RESC
FSP Super	Super Directions RTBG
Future Super	SuperWrap
Grow Wrap Super	Tasplan Super
HESTA Super Fund	Taylor Goninon Family Superannuation Fund
Host-Plus Hospitality	Telstra Super
HUB24 Super Fund	The Adams Family Super Fund
ING Direct Super Fund	Twin Gums Super Fund
Intrust Super Fund	UniSuper
IOOF Super	Universal Super MLC
Jaramar P/L ATF Reid Family	VicSuper
Kerchbaum SCG	Virgin Super
KineticSuper	Vision Super
Labour Union Co-Op Retirement Fund	WA Local Government Super Plan
Leighton Superannuation Fund	Wells Family Super Fund
LGIA Super	Woodside Super Fund
LifeTrack Superannuation Fund	

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## 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 generated 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 2016-17, the infrastructure class was revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2017. In years between valuations, indices supplied by qualified valuers are assessed for appropriateness by the Department and applied to determine fair value. Management considered the application of the indexation provided by the Valuer-General to be equivalent to fair value as at 30 June 2017 and the indices were applied to the fair value of land, buildings, and infrastructure asset classes not valued during 2016-17. The resulting changes in asset values were recognised as other economic flows in net results, in which there was a revaluation increment of \$21.76 million for infrastructure and \$71.19 million for land and buildings.

Finalisation of the process to identify and value 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) led to a \$95.5 million increase in the infrastructure asset class.

Severe weather and flooding experienced in June 2016 resulted in significant damage to national parks and reserve infrastructure across the north and north-west of Tasmania. This resulted in the impairment of assets totalling \$4.7 million as shown in Financial Statement Note 8.3. The rebuild of these assets to date resulted in reimbursed expenditure of \$6.6 million and will continue in 2017-18.

Intangible abalone quota units were revalued in 2016-17 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 2017. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve, and a revaluation increment of \$1.2 million 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 191 and 199 to 209.

## 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.

A key element of the Department's Current Risk Management Framework is the Internal Audit Program (refer pages 88-9 for information about the Program).

In 2016-17, a new Enterprise Risk Management Framework was developed and provides a comprehensive framework for the management and governance of operational and project risks.

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 2016-17.

Table 78: Loss and damage to public property or money 2016-17

Category	Number of new claims <sup>1</sup>	Total paid by insurers \$
Property <sup>2</sup>	59	4 397 349
Fraud	0	0
Personal accident	3	649
Public liability	2	0
Motor vehicle	61	132 683
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>4 530 681</b>

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

Notes:

1. Information counted from the claim date.
2. The damage to property and resulting insurance reimbursements were significant in 2016-17 due to severe weather and flooding experienced in June 2016.

Table 79: Write-offs 2016-17

Category	Number of debts	Amount \$
Debtors < \$500	42	2 974
Debtors > \$500	26	33 941
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>36 915</b>

Source: DPIPWE SSD records.

## Major capital projects

### Completed projects and programs

#### ***Capital Investment Program – parks high priority maintenance and infrastructure***

The Government committed \$8 million over two years from 2015-16 aimed at high priority maintenance and infrastructure renewal in parks and reserves. The Department has consulted local councils and other stakeholders to identify priority asset projects that can improve visitation and community benefit.

In 2016-17, \$5.72 million was spent by the Department on this program. The program will continue in 2017-18 with an additional \$8 million provided over two years under the Tourism Infrastructure in Parks Initiative.

During 2016-17, upgrades to a range of facilities were completed including: the Marakoopa Caves Visitor Centre; Wineglass Bay carpark; and the Russell Falls Walk.

## Ongoing projects and programs

Information is provided below about seven ongoing major capital projects and programs.

Table 80: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2017

	Estimated total cost \$'000	Expenses 2017-18 \$'000	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Estimated completion financial year
Crown Land Services: Structural Asset Upgrade Program <sup>1</sup>	na	556	na	ongoing
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System	1 150	189	961	2017-18
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	2 000	267	958	2017-18
June 2016 Floods – Parks Infrastructure	11 900 <sup>2</sup>	6 100	5 800	2017-18
South Coast Track	2 000	250	250	2017-18
Three Capes Track - Stage 3	4 000	1 200	2 720	2018-19
West Coast Trails Projects	1 695	260	460	2017-18

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. This excludes expenditure of \$1.8 million that has been reimbursed through insurance claims paid direct to the Department.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Crown Land Services: Structural Assets Upgrade Program***

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 structures that present a public liability risk. The Crown Land Services Structural Assets Upgrade Program provides funding for these activities.

In 2016-17, this program enabled the upgrade of the jetty and sea wall at Regatta Point, Strahan. Working closely with the West Coast Wilderness Railway, the works undertaken provided for increased visual amenity values and enhanced the heritage values of the general area, and by virtue contributed to the general safety of users of the area. Final landscape works will be completed in spring 2017 at the onset of suitable weather.

### ***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. During 2016-17, business analysis work was undertaken to consider 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. These two projects were approved and development is planned to start during the latter half of 2017, with both systems to be completed and implemented by June 2018.

### ***Capital Investment Program – increasing biosecurity capability***

This \$2 million initiative began in 2015-16. It includes upgrading and developing laboratory equipment and information systems; improving the State's post-border biosecurity hygiene infrastructure; and upgrading communications including signage at border entry points. The improved capabilities will enhance Tasmania's biosecurity system and build on the capability and capacity to protect Tasmania's primary industries, natural environment and social amenity.

In 2016-17, the Department spent \$267 000 on this initiative. Works have been completed in relation to the upgrade of laboratory equipment and communications and signage at border entry points.

The project was initially planned for completion in 2016-17, but delays were experienced for some sub-projects. The laboratory information system development project has been re-scoped including undertaking a suitability assessment of the system requirements. This project and the hygiene infrastructure project are now on track for completion by 30 June 2018. Funds have been carried forward to 2017-18 to enable the completion of these projects.

### ***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 has been provided to undertake repairs to important roads and tourism infrastructure damaged in the floods, predominantly in the State's north and north-west.

Repair and restoration works undertaken in 2016-17 included the Ben Lomond Access road (in preparation for the winter season) and restoring access to Mole Creek Caves, which support a number of local businesses. Other key infrastructure repairs occurred at Liffey Falls, Reedy Marsh and Lake Augusta Road.

A total of 153 projects were identified and approved as part of the flood damage program, with PWS completing 106 of these projects by the end of June 2017.

Funding of \$5.8 million has been allocated in 2017-18 to complete the remaining 47 projects by 30 June 2018.

### ***Capital Investment Program – South Coast Track***

In the 2014-15 budget, the Government committed \$2 million over four years towards upgrading the South Coast Track (from Melaleuca to Cockle Creek) to improve access to this spectacular natural asset. The funding is being used to upgrade existing infrastructure, complete minor re-routing to avoid traversing beach areas frequently subject to waves, and provide safe access to beach areas. Work to date has resulted in major improvements to existing infrastructure, including re-routing parts of the existing track, building footbridges and improving campsite facilities and boat crossings.

In 2016-17, \$250 000 was spent by the Department on the upgrade. The project is due for completion in 2017-18 following the updating of track signage and works to reduce erosion of beach access-ways.

### ***Capital Investment Program – Three Capes Track – Stage 3***

In the 2016-17 budget, the Government committed additional funding of \$4.0 million over three years towards the construction of Stage Three of the Three Capes Track. Completion of Stage Three will provide access to the third cape, Cape Raoul, and will complete the world-class walking experience in the Tasman National Park.



In 2016-17, \$1.2 million was spent by the Department on the upgrade. Construction of the Cape Raoul and Shipstern Bluff Lookout track upgrades are underway, which will include safety improvements and interpretive installations. Planning for the development of track head facilities in 2017-18 is underway. The project is due for completion in 2018-19.

### **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 Mountain Bike Project and the Granite Creek Bridge replacement. Significant progress has been made, with the Granite Creek Bridge replaced and the other projects well progressed.

In 2016-17, \$260 000 was spent by the Department on the project. Due to delays during the period, \$460 000 has been carried forward into 2017-18. The project is due for completion in 2017-18.

## **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 2016-17, the Department awarded 73 contracts totalling \$17.7 million. Of these, 68 contracts 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 2016-17 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>2016-17</b>
Number of tenders awarded <sup>1</sup>	69
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	68
Total value of contracts awarded \$'000	17 645
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses \$'000	16 218
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	69
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	159
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	139

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 73 separate awarded contracts during 2016-17. A panel arrangement was awarded for helicopter services to four operators, and two contracts were awarded for track construction services to the Three Capes Track project (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 2016-17 (\$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>
RCR Haden Pty Ltd	Hobart, TAS	Statutory building maintenance - Mechanical engineering services	1/08/2016 31/07/2023	269 805
Contact Electrical Pty Ltd	New Town, TAS	Statutory building maintenance - Fire and electrical engineering services	1/08/2016 31/07/2023	118 131
Geometry Pty Ltd	Battery Point, TAS	Contractor services to develop a property valuation and information system of Tasmania	30/11/2016 30/12/2020	1 118 000
Woodland Management Pty Ltd	Prospect, TAS	Debris removal - Mersey River, Kimberley	17/10/2016 4/11/2016	80 000
Sealed Solutions	Derwent Park, TAS	Essential maintenance - Waterproofing roof at New Town laboratories	22/05/2017 9/06/2017	126 830
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Riversdale Road bridge and culvert replacement - Liffey	1/08/2016 30/11/2016	302 512
Macquarie Builders Pty Ltd	Hobart, TAS	Fortescue Bay Works	17/01/2017 31/08/2018	1 292 779
MTN Trails Pty Ltd	Lindisfarne, TAS	Three Capes Track - Stage 3 track construction - Chasm Lookout Track and Shipstern Bluff Track	9/12/2016 30/06/2018	526 661
Marriner Contractors Pty Ltd	Cape Otway, VIC	Three Capes Track - Stage 3 track construction - Cape Raoul Track	9/12/2016 30/06/2018	1 010 651
Osborne Aviation Services Pty Ltd <sup>1</sup>	Port Arthur, TAS	Panel arrangement for helicopter services - Three Capes Track Project - Stage 3 works	9/12/2016 31/12/2019	0
Skyplan Australia Pty Ltd (Rotorlift) <sup>1</sup>	Cambridge, TAS	Panel arrangement for helicopter services - Three Capes Track Project - Stage 3 works	9/12/2016 31/12/2019	0
Tasmanian Helicopters Pty Ltd <sup>1</sup>	Devonport, TAS	Panel arrangement for helicopter services - Three Capes Track Project - Stage 3 works	9/12/2016 31/12/2019	0
Helicopter Resources Pty Ltd <sup>1</sup>	Cambridge, TAS	Panel arrangement for helicopter services - Three Capes Track Project - Stage 3 works	9/12/2016 31/12/2019	0
VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone, TAS	Design and construct Wielangta Road bridges	15/12/2016 23/06/2017	1 220 809
MTN Trails Pty Ltd	Lindisfarne, TAS	Wineglass Bay walking track upgrade - Track construction services	29/05/2017 30/09/2017	161 936

<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>
Fairbrother Pty Ltd	Battery Point, TAS	Toilet upgrade - Policeman's Point, Bay of Fires Conservation Area	13/03/2017 31/05/2018	103 158
Tasmanian Helicopters Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Wineglass Bay walking track upgrade and associated track repairs to Freycinet National Park - Helicopter services	2/06/2017 29/09/2017	243 000
P&H Smythe Excavations Pty Ltd	Bridport, TAS	Flood damage repairs to Waterhouse Road	7/09/2016 7/12/2016	163 000
Vos Construction and Joinery Pty Ltd	Kingston, TAS	Mt Mawson ski field public building	26/04/2017 30/04/2018	1 019 110
Gradco Pty Ltd	Launceston, TAS	Repairs to Toyo Road arising from June 2016 floods	11/10/2016 25/11/2016	245 320
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don, TAS	Remedial works to Heritage Landing, Franklin - Gordon Wild Rivers National Park - Parts A and C	3/01/2017 30/06/2017	362 972
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don, TAS	Remedial works to Heritage Landing, Franklin - Gordon Wild Rivers National Park - Parts B and D	31/01/2017 30/06/2017	399 030
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don, TAS	Dip Falls stair access track	6/03/2017 31/05/2017	178 307
FH Management Pty Ltd	Westbury, TAS	Replacement of Tahune Hut and toilet facilities	17/01/2017 30/06/2018	454 156
Gradco Pty Ltd	Launceston, TAS	Remedial works to Foreshore - Regatta Point - Strahan	19/04/2017 31/05/2017	218 132
VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone, TAS	Erosion repairs to Tomahawk Footbridge	20/02/2017 9/03/2018	87 675
Stornoway Maintenance Pty Ltd	North Hobart, TAS	Narawntapu National Park - Road and culvert repairs - Stage 1	13/02/2017 28/07/2017	116 923
Treloar Transport Co.	Sheffield, TAS	Westrope Road - Landslip remediation works	30/01/2017 6/03/2018	98 580
RG and CM McNeill	Deloraine, TAS	Flood damage repairs to Yeates Track	1/03/2017 1/04/2018	60 000
Walking Track Services	North Hobart, TAS	Repairs to Higgs walking track, Great Western Tiers CA	17/02/2017 30/04/2018	117 000
Walking Track Services	North Hobart, TAS	Repairs to Warners walking track, Great Western Tiers CA	23/01/2017 30/04/2018	94 500
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Deloraine, TAS	Repairs to Brushy Lagoon Road	1/03/2017 12/04/2018	189 560

<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>
A Burrows Contracting Pty Ltd	Scottsdale, TAS	Construction of fire management trails, Stage 2 works, Narawntapu National Park	20/12/2016 30/06/2017	64 615
Lyndcraft Boats Pty Ltd	St Helens, TAS	Infrastructure replacement - Mersey White Water Regional Reserve	1/02/2017 1/05/2018	161 050
Gradco Pty Ltd	Launceston, TAS	Repairs to access road, Tom Gibson Reserve	13/12/2016 23/12/2017	75 660
John Hughes Walking Track Services	South Hobart, TAS	Repairs and re-route of Liffey Falls Walking Track	5/12/2016 -	272 332
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Deloraine, TAS	Repairs to Smoko and Meander Falls Road	9/01/2017 -	83 300
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Bridge construction - Black Sugarloaf Creek	13/02/2017 27/03/2018	217 544
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Box culvert construction - Mahoneys Creek	13/02/2017 -	140 070
Flinders Island Council	Whitemark, TAS	Flinders Island NP - Road access and track repairs	3/11/2016 3/01/2018	177 757
GJ and GM Gray	Devonport, TAS	Construction and refurbishment of end of trip facilities - Lake St Clair NP	10/10/2016 30/05/2017	141 610
P&H Smythe Excavations Pty Ltd	Bridport, TAS	Repairs to Petal Point Road	28/10/2016 -	184 600
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Deloraine, TAS	Reinstatement of Riversdale Road, Liffey Falls Conservation Area	21/11/2016 23/12/2016	176 531
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Repairs to Kanunnah Bridge	29/05/2017 30/06/2017	99 447
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don, TAS	Construction of Penguin viewing platform at Lillico Conservation Area	3/07/2017 31/08/2017	135 988
Landmark Engineering and Design Pty Ltd	Brisbane, QLD	Toilet structure for Pirates Bay	One off purchase	110 140
CJR Excavations Pty Ltd	Ringarooma, TAS	Road works Stage 3 - Mt Victoria Regional Reserve	15/08/2016 12/11/2016	88 880
Precision Contractors	Moonah, TAS	Replacement of Marakoopa cave lighting system	22/09/2016 1/12/2016	495 000
Mancala Mine Services Pty Ltd	Bendigo East, VIC	Bank stabilisation - Marakoopa Cave	30/11/2016 1/12/2016	133 702
Wallaroo Contracting Pty Ltd	Bicheno, TAS	Road works to Freycinet National Park	2/09/2016 18/11/2016	388 631
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Deloraine, TAS	Repairs to Lake Augusta Road, Central Plateau Conservation Area	19/09/2016 10/10/2017	333 000

<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>
John Hughes Walking Track Services	South Hobart, TAS	Walking track reinstatement - Freycinet National Park	6/09/2016 23/12/2016	117 020
Treloar Transport Co.	Sheffield, TAS	Road repairs - Bakers Beach	15/08/2016 31/08/2016	54 574
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Bridge construction - Marakoopa Caves	13/10/2016 28/11/2017	287 648
Stornoway Maintenance Pty Ltd	North Hobart, TAS	Road repairs - Neville's and Freshwater Lagoon Tracks	6/03/2017 10/03/2018	124 121
TJ & J Bingley	Bridport, TAS	Construction of new toilet at Casuarina Hill, Mt William National Park	27/03/2017 10/04/2018	81 600
Track Work Solutions Pty Ltd	Kingston, TAS	Track work repairs - Lake Myrtle and Trappers Hut, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	1/06/2017 31/07/2018	56 440
John Hughes Walking Track Services	South Hobart, TAS	Track repairs to Hazards Beach, Freycinet National Park	20/05/2017 31/03/2018	117 420
Tasmanian Tree Service	Wilmot, TAS	Track repairs to Narawntapu National Park	30/04/2017 31/10/2018	225 060
A Burrows Contracting Pty Ltd	Scottsdale, TAS	Fire trails, Stage 2 works	10/07/2017 31/08/2018	279 153
Mobile Onsite Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone, TAS	Construction of viewing platform at Devils Gullet	23/05/2017 17/07/2018	54 021
Rodney Wright and Sons Contracting	Ulverstone, TAS	Flood clean up - Warrawee Conservation Area	29/09/2016 28/02/2017	164 400
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Design and construct bridge upgrade to Pykes Road	13/12/2016 5/05/2017	404 926
Waterfront Contracting	Mt Nelson, TAS	Construction of disability walkway at Lake St Clair National Park	5/05/2017 31/05/2017	57 573
Bresnehan Builders	Kingston, TAS	Refurbishment of Lake Dobson toilets	24/09/2016 16/12/2016	66 363
Gaffney Tractors Pty Ltd	Longford, TAS	Supply of tractor for PWS Southern Region operations	One off purchase	69 100
Sutcliffe Earthmoving Pty Ltd	Brighton, TAS	Demolition and removal of Picton Link Bridge	15/03/2017 12/05/2017	157 660

Source: DPIPWE procurement records, and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website.

Note:

1. Contracts established as a panel arrangement with no fixed contract value.

Table 83: Consultants engaged 2016-17 (\$50 000 and over)

<b>Name of contractor</b>	<b>Location of contractor</b>	<b>Description of consultancy</b>	<b>Period of contract</b>	<b>Total value of contract \$</b>
Cultural Heritage Management (CHMA) Pty Ltd	South Hobart, TAS	Professional services to deliver the Cultural Values Assessment of the 2013 Extension Area of the TWWHA	23/11/2016 21/09/2018	389 100
Extent Heritage	Brunswick, VIC	Professional services to deliver the Cultural Values Assessment Plan for the TWWHA	31/10/2016 28/04/2017	76 420
Xsquared Architects Pty Ltd	Hobart, TAS	Design and project management services - Lands Building Redevelopment, 134 Macquarie Street	21/03/2017 31/12/2019	645 890
Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd	Bellingen, NSW	Consultancy service - Fruit Fly Strategic Plan	12/12/2016 16/06/2017	95 740
Pitt and Sherry	Launceston, TAS	Project management services - Flood damage June 2016	17/10/2016 23/12/2016	162 000
Pitt and Sherry	Launceston, TAS	Project management services - PWS Tourism Infrastructure Projects	17/10/2016 30/06/2017	100 463

Source: DPIPWE procurement records, and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website.

Table 84: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process

<b>Name of supplier</b>	<b>Description of the contract</b>	<b>Reasons for approval</b>	<b>Total value of contract \$</b>
Woodland Management Pty Ltd	Debris removal - Mersey River, Kimberley	Urgent requirements	\$80 000
P&H Smythe Excavations Pty Ltd	Flood damage repairs to Waterhouse Road	Urgent requirements	\$163 000
Gradco Pty Ltd	Repairs to Toyo Road arising from June 2016 floods	Urgent requirements	\$245 320
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Remedial works to Heritage Landing, Franklin - Gordon Wild Rivers National Park - Parts B and D	Urgent requirements	\$399 030
Stornoway Maintenance Pty Ltd	Narawntapu National Park - Road and culvert repairs - Stage 1	Urgent requirements	\$116 923
Treloar Transport Co.	Westrope Road - Landslip remediation works	Urgent requirements	\$98 580
RG and CM McNeill	Flood damage repairs to Yeates Track	Urgent requirements	\$60 000
Walking Track Services	Repairs to Higgs walking track, Great Western Tiers Conservation Area	Urgent requirements	\$117 000

Walking Track Services	Repairs to Warners walking track, Great Western Tiers Conservation Area	Urgent requirements	\$94 500
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Repairs to Brushy Lagoon Road	Urgent requirements	\$189 560
A Burrows Contracting Pty Ltd	Repairs to fire trail at Cameron Regional Reserve	Urgent requirements	\$64 615
Lyndcraft Boats Pty Ltd	Infrastructure replacement - Mersey White Water Regional Reserve	Urgent requirements	\$161 050
Gradco Pty Ltd	Repairs to access road, Tom Gibson Reserve	Urgent requirements	\$75 660
John Hughes Walking Track Services	Repairs and re-route of Liffey Falls Walking Track	Urgent requirements	\$272 332
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Repairs to Smoko and Meander Falls Road	Urgent requirements	\$83 300
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Bridge construction - Black Sugarloaf Creek	Urgent requirements	\$217 544
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Box culvert construction - Mahoney's Creek	Urgent requirements	\$140 070
Flinders Island Council	Flinders Island National Park - Road access and track repairs	Urgent requirements	\$177 757
P&H Smythe Excavations Pty Ltd	Repairs to Petal Point Road	Urgent requirements	\$184 600
Landmark Engineering and Design Pty Ltd	Toilet structure for Pirates Bay	Single source supplier	\$110 140
CJR Excavations Pty Ltd	Road works Stage 3 - Mt Victoria Regional Reserve	Urgent requirements	\$88 880
Precision Contractors	Replacement of Marakoopa cave lighting system	Urgent requirements	\$495 000
Mancala Mine Services Pty Ltd	Bank stabilisation - Marakoopa cave	Urgent requirements	\$133 702
Wallaroo Contracting Pty Ltd	Road works to Freycinet National Park	Urgent requirements	\$388 631
Walters Contracting Pty Ltd	Repairs to Lake Augusta Road, Central Plateau Conservation Area	Urgent requirements	\$333 000
John Hughes Walking Track Services	Walking track reinstatement - Freycinet National Park	Urgent requirements	\$117 020
Treloar Transport Co.	Road repairs - Bakers Beach	Urgent requirements	\$54 574
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Bridge construction - Marakoopa Caves	Urgent requirements	\$287 648
Track Work Solutions Pty Ltd	Track work repairs - Lake Myrtle and Trappers Hut, Walls of Jerusalem National Park	Urgent requirements	\$56 440
John Hughes Walking Track Services	Track repairs to Hazards Beach, Freycinet National Park	Urgent requirements	\$117 420
Tasmanian Tree Service	Track repairs to Narawntapu National Park	Urgent requirements	\$225 060
Rodney Wright and Sons Contracting	Flood clean up - Warrawee Conservation Area	Urgent requirements	\$164 400

TasSpan Pty Ltd	Design and construct bridge upgrade to Pykes Road	Urgent requirements	\$404 926
Sutcliffe Earthmoving Pty Ltd	Demolition and removal of Picton Link Bridge	Urgent requirements	\$157 660

Source: DPIPWE procurement records, and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website.



## 8. Financial Information

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

**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 2017 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

 September 2017



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Members of Parliament**

#### **Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017 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 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 2017 and of 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.

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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.

#### **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.
- 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

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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.



E R De Santi  
**Deputy Auditor-General**  
**Delegate of the Auditor-General**

**Tasmanian Audit Office**

13 September 2017  
Hobart

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6.1	123 412	134 131	142 365
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	6.1	10 522	14 543	13 915
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	6.2	...	...	75
Grants	6.3	10 689	15 402	26 833
Sales of goods and services	6.4	19 640	25 949	23 090
Fees and fines	6.5	7 957	8 262	7 279
Fair value of assets recognised	6.6	2 314	101 849	7 466
Interest	6.7	303	209	301
Rents received	6.8	4 552	5 600	4 641
Other revenue	6.9	1 504	8 044	5 218
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>180 893</b>	<b>313 989</b>	<b>231 183</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>				
Employee benefits	7.1	104 296	108 462	103 953
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	13 701	16 769	16 757
Transfers to Administered Funds	7.3	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments	7.4	12 618	21 917	39 800
Supplies and consumables	7.5	48 613	54 765	51 165
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	1 267	1 414
Other expenses	7.7	3 151	3 605	5 593
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>		<b>187 379</b>	<b>211 785</b>	<b>223 682</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>(6 486)</b>	<b>102 204</b>	<b>7 501</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	...	151	115
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	8.2	...	(642)	(49)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	8.3	...	(5 402)	(1 642)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>(5 893)</b>	<b>(1 576)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>		<b>(6 486)</b>	<b>96 311</b>	<b>5 925</b>

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 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	6 603	94 156	3 280
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>		<b>6 603</b>	<b>94 156</b>	<b>3 280</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>190 467</b>	<b>9 205</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 2017

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016* Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	13.1	101 571	121 550	118 896
Receivables	9.1	4 115	5 629	4 518
Other financial assets	9.2	1 275	634	1 273
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.3	818	1 003	808
Assets held for sale	9.4	...	2 347	...
Property, plant and equipment	9.5	1 058 050	1 117 075	1 053 903
Infrastructure	9.6	215 601	333 036	212 134
Intangibles	9.7	12 964	12 791	11 794
Other non-financial assets	9.8	10 390	9 929	9 616
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1 404 784</b>	<b>1 603 994</b>	<b>1 412 942</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	10.1	4 147	2 972	5 146
Employee benefits	10.2	28 671	28 490	27 504
Provisions	10.3	9 047	8 271	8 621
Other liabilities	10.4	5 349	12 925	10 877
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>47 214</b>	<b>52 658</b>	<b>52 148</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>1 357 570</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>	<b>1 360 794</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Contributed capital			917 607	917 532
Reserves	12.1		351 855	257 699
Accumulated funds			281 874	185 563
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1 357 570</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>	<b>1 360 794</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.

\*Certain numbers shown here do not correspond to the 2015-16 Financial Statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 18.9.



Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment  
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		123 412	132 926	144 094
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services		1 126	1 126	556
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Fund		...	...	75
Grants		10 689	13 660	24 599
Sales of goods and services		19 803	26 954	24 217
Fees and fines		7 957	8 101	7 256
GST receipts		9 070	8 425	8 376
Interest received		303	209	312
Other cash receipts		5 824	13 014	9 667
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>178 184</b>	<b>204 415</b>	<b>219 152</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Employee benefits		103 979	107 587	106 557
GST payments		9 070	9 150	8 199
Transfers to Administered Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments		12 618	21 712	38 992
Other cash payments		51 714	57 947	55 327
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>182 381</b>	<b>201 396</b>	<b>214 075</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	13.2	<b>(4 197)</b>	<b>3 019</b>	<b>5 077</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		314	791	547
Asset sales transfers from Treasury		2 000	4 516	6 021
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – capital works & services		9 396	17 860	13 734
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Grants		...	112	2 319
Loan payments received		...	2	2
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>11 710</b>	<b>23 281</b>	<b>22 623</b>

	<b>2017 Budget \$'000</b>	<b>2017 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2016 Actual \$'000</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	9 871	23 646	16 484
Cash outflow on Administrative Restructures	...	...	1 006
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>9 871</b>	<b>23 646</b>	<b>17 490</b>
<b>Net Cash from/(used by) investing activities</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>(365)</b>	<b>5 133</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</b>	<b>(2 358)</b>	<b>2 654</b>	<b>10 210</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>	<b>103 929</b>	<b>118 896</b>	<b>108 686</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>101 571</b>	<b>121 550</b>	<b>118 896</b>

13.1

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 2017

	Notes	Contributed Equity  \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve  \$'000	Accumulated Funds  \$'000	Total Equity  \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2016</b>		917 532	257 699	185 563	1 360 794
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>

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2015</b>		<b>916 497</b>	<b>259 158</b>	<b>170 820</b>	<b>1 346 475</b>
Net result		...	...	5 925	5 925
Other comprehensive income	12.1	...	3 280	...	3 280
Net effect of adjustment of an error	18.9	...	(4 739)	8 818	4 079
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>916 497</b>	<b>257 699</b>	<b>185 563</b>	<b>1 359 759</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>					
Administrative restructure – net assets received	12.2	(606)	...	...	(606)
Administrative restructure – net assets provided	12.2	1 641	...	...	1 641
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 035</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 035</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2016*</b>		<b>917 532</b>	<b>257 699</b>	<b>185 563</b>	<b>1 360 794</b>

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

\*Certain numbers shown here do not correspond to the 2015-16 Financial Statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 18.9.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2017

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## 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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	15.2	39 795	39 519	39 295
Fees and fines	15.3	37 433	41 626	39 265
Transfers from the Controlled Funds	15.4	5 000	5 000	5 000
<b>Total administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>82 228</b>	<b>86 145</b>	<b>83 560</b>
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>				
Grants and transfer payments	15.5	39 795	39 519	39 295
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		42 433	46 588	44 245
<b>Total administered expenses from transactions</b>		<b>82 228</b>	<b>86 107</b>	<b>83 540</b>
<b>Administered other economic flows in administered net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Administered other economic flows in administered net result</b>				
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	15.6	...	(38)	(20)
<b>Total administered other economic flows included in net result</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(20)</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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	15.10	67	91	78
Receivables	15.7	3 733	3 844	3 430
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>3 800</b>	<b>3 935</b>	<b>3 508</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>				
Payables	15.8	3 455	3 517	3 246
Other liabilities	15.9	345	418	262
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>		<b>3 800</b>	<b>3 935</b>	<b>3 508</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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Administered cash inflows</b>				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		39 795	39 519	39 295
Fees and fines		37 433	41 192	39 465
Transfers from the Controlled Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
<b>Total administered cash inflows</b>		<b>82 228</b>	<b>85 711</b>	<b>83 760</b>
<b>Administered cash outflows</b>				
Grants and transfer payments		39 795	39 519	39 295
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		42 433	46 179	44 454
<b>Total administered cash outflows</b>		<b>82 228</b>	<b>85 698</b>	<b>83 749</b>
<b>Administered net cash from operating activities</b>	15.11	...	13	11
<b>Net increase (decrease) in Administered cash held</b>				
		...	13	11
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>	15.10	<b>67</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>78</b>

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.

## 1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2016</b>	...	...	...
Total comprehensive result	...	...	...
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2017</b>	...	...	...
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2015</b>	...	...	...
Total comprehensive result	...	...	...
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2016</b>	...	...	...

This Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Note 2: Department 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

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	14 177	14 046	13 968
Grants	...	...	116
Sales of goods and services	2 923	3 563	3 473
Fees and fines	110	385	296
Fair value of asset recognised	...	17	...
Rents received	...	13	...
Other revenue	...	451	607
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>17 210</b>	<b>18 475</b>	<b>18 460</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	13 173	12 854	12 814
Depreciation and amortisation	545	876	922
Grants and transfer payments	96	2	30
Supplies and consumables	4 011	4 022	3 647
Other expenses	130	72	96
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>17 955</b>	<b>17 826</b>	<b>17 509</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(745)</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>951</b>
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	2	3
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(14)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(745)</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>954</b>

## Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 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	...	41	...
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	...	41	...
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(745)</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>954</b>
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
1.1 Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services	12 311	12 135	12 140
1.2 Valuation Services	5 644	5 691	5 369
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 955</b>	<b>17 826</b>	<b>17 509</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		7 575	8 045
Total liabilities incurred		3 309	3 843
<b>Net Assets deployed for Land Tasmania</b>		<b>4 266</b>	<b>4 202</b>

## Output Group 2: Primary Industries

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	12 490	16 337	11 185
Grants	849	1 929	3 051
Sales of goods and services	19	59	46
Fees and fines	3 720	3 833	3 209
Fair value of assets recognised	...	9	...
Interest	...	...	2
Rents received	50	88	56
Other revenue	932	1 562	1 496
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>18 060</b>	<b>23 817</b>	<b>19 045</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits <sup>1</sup>	9 025	6 386	5 649
Depreciation and amortisation	312	477	534
Grants and transfer payments <sup>1</sup>	4 067	12 348	9 141
Supplies and consumables	3 523	2 682	2 297
Other expenses	1 313	1 429	1 408
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>18 240</b>	<b>23 322</b>	<b>19 029</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(180)</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>16</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	...	(26)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(180)</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>16</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	...	1 602	5
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(180)</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>21</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

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania	6 554	10 908	7 305
2.2 Marine Resources	11 007	11 835	11 724
2.3 Supervision of Poppy and Hemp Crops <sup>1</sup>	679	579	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 240</b>	<b>23 322</b>	<b>19 029</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		25 648	27 951
Total liabilities incurred		2 167	2 598
<b>Net Assets deployed for Primary Industries</b>		<b>23 481</b>	<b>25 353</b>

<sup>1</sup>The Poppy Advisory and Control Board was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department on 1 July 2016 and became Output 2.3 Supervision of Poppy and Hemp Crops.

### Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	19 330	23 404	19 053
Grants	1 744	3 774	2 376
Sales of goods and services	...	241	149
Fees and fines	350	117	252
Fair value of assets recognised	...	16	...
Interest	43	66	105
Rents received	...	24	...
Other revenue	...	76	183
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>21 467</b>	<b>27 718</b>	<b>22 118</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	13 880	13 440	13 343
Depreciation and amortisation	321	423	351
Grants and transfer payments	4 846	7 705	5 472
Supplies and consumables	4 426	5 052	4 180
Other expenses	103	124	2 102
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>23 576</b>	<b>26 744</b>	<b>25 448</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(2 109)</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>(3 330)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	(2)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	1	(1)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(25)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(2 109)</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>(3 333)</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	...	496	12
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(2 109)</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>(3 321)</b>



### Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
3.1 Resource Management and Conservation	15 105	18 664	18 024
3.2 Historic Heritage Services	3 221	3 093	3 016
3.3 Aboriginal Heritage	2 585	2 322	1 713
3.4 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 665	2 665	2 694
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 576</b>	<b>26 744</b>	<b>25 447</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		13 239	11 623
Total liabilities incurred		3 975	7 663
<b>Net Assets deployed for Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>		<b>9 264</b>	<b>3 960</b>

## Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	6 775	6 252	6 734
Grants	168	139	682
Sales of goods and services	....	71	24
Fees and fines	372	461	559
Fair value of assets recognised	....	7	15
Rents received	....	19	...
Other revenue	64	732	618
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>7 379</b>	<b>7 681</b>	<b>8 632</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	4 727	4 473	4 811
Depreciation and amortisation	360	505	525
Grants and transfer payments	1 111	818	1 341
Supplies and consumables	1 507	1 679	1 653
Other expenses	40	496	575
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>7 745</b>	<b>7 971</b>	<b>8 905</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(366)</b>	<b>(290)</b>	<b>(273)</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	...	(1)	1
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(48)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(366)</b>	<b>(336)</b>	<b>(272)</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	...	78	12
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(366)</b>	<b>(258)</b>	<b>(260)</b>

## Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
4.1 Water Resource Management	7 745	7 971	8 905
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 745</b>	<b>7 971</b>	<b>8 905</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		3 043	4 138
Total liabilities incurred		1 690	1 887
<b>Net Assets deployed for Water Resources</b>		<b>1 353</b>	<b>2 251</b>

## Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	4 063	4 194	3 203
Sales of goods and services	3	67	75
Fees and fines	260	220	153
Fair value of assets recognised	...	4	...
Rent received	...	3	...
Other revenue	...	109	32
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>3 463</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	2 619	2 983	2 347
Depreciation and amortisation	8	37	11
Grants and transfer payments	242	21	82
Supplies and consumables	1 459	1 399	1 078
Other expenses	20	25	19
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>4 348</b>	<b>4 465</b>	<b>3 537</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>(74)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(7)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>(74)</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>4</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(74)</b>
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
5.1 Racing Regulation and Policy	4 348	4 465	3 537
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 348</b>	<b>4 465</b>	<b>3 537</b>

## Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		(64)	(16)
Total liabilities deployed		494	531
<b>Net Assets deployed for Racing Regulation and Policy</b>		<b>(558)</b>	<b>(547)</b>

The former Output Group 9 Racing Regulation and Policy has moved to Output Group 5.

From 1 July 2016, the former Output Group 5 Policy has been consolidated into the Department's corporate support activities.

## Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	19 661	21 044	20 333
Grants	1 760	3 415	4 403
Sales of goods and services	8	241	90
Fees and fines	965	808	959
Fair value of assets recognised	...	21	...
Rents received	10	33	...
Other revenue	105	233	286
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>22 509</b>	<b>25 795</b>	<b>26 071</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	16 883	18 887	17 316
Depreciation and amortisation	437	947	725
Grants and transfer payments	813	593	887
Supplies and consumables	4 883	6 260	5 674
Other expenses	87	125	121
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>23 103</b>	<b>26 812</b>	<b>24 723</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(594)</b>	<b>(1 017)</b>	<b>1 348</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	...	20	(28)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(17)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(28)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(594)</b>	<b>(1 001)</b>	<b>1 320</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	...	366	1
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(594)</b>	<b>(635)</b>	<b>1 321</b>

## Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
6.1 Biosecurity	20 273	23 756	21 873
6.2 Product Integrity	2 830	3 056	2 850
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 103</b>	<b>26 812</b>	<b>24 723</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		6 336	9 738
Total liabilities incurred		4 685	4 859
<b>Net Assets deployed for Biosecurity Tasmania</b>		<b>1 651</b>	<b>4 879</b>

## Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	15 714	15 155	14 596
Grants	400	206	532
Sales of goods and services	3 321	2 605	3 977
Fees and fines	99	402	236
Fair value of assets recognised	...	20	...
Interest	260	143	194
Rents received	...	14	...
Other revenue	40	82	586
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>19 834</b>	<b>18 627</b>	<b>20 121</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	13 736	14 902	13 506
Depreciation and amortisation	655	558	638
Grants and transfer payments	985	268	95
Supplies and consumables	4 649	4 581	4 747
Other expenses	84	130	147
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>20 109</b>	<b>20 439</b>	<b>19 133</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>(1 812)</b>	<b>988</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
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(15)	...
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>(1 828)</b>	<b>995</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	...	17	...
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Comprehensive Result</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>(1 811)</b>	<b>995</b>



## Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
7.1 Environmental Management and Pollution Control	14 931	14 992	14 109
7.2 Analytical Services	5 178	5 447	5 024
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 109</b>	<b>20 439</b>	<b>19 133</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		30 095	31 718
Total liabilities incurred		14 767	14 537
<b>Net Assets deployed for Environment Protection and Analytical Services</b>		<b>15 328</b>	<b>17 181</b>

## Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	31 202	33 699	51 576
Grants	5 768	5 827	13 995
Sales of goods and services	13 366	19 102	15 250
Fees and fines	2 081	1 995	1 608
Fair value of assets recognised	2 314	101 755	7 451
Rents received	4 492	5 406	4 585
Other revenue	363	3 105	1 402
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>59 586</b>	<b>170 889</b>	<b>95 867</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	30 253	34 275	32 563
Depreciation and amortisation	11 063	12 946	13 030
Transfer to Administered Funds	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments	458	82	22 500
Supplies and consumables	23 029	27 149	25 090
Fair value of assets provided	...	1 267	1 414
Other expenses	1 374	1 199	1 105
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>71 177</b>	<b>81 918</b>	<b>100 702</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(11 591)</b>	<b>88 971</b>	<b>(4 835)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	135	117
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(654)	(31)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(5 250)	(1 254)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(5 769)</b>	<b>(1 168)</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(11 591)</b>	<b>83 202</b>	<b>(6 003)</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	...	91 552	3 250
<b>Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>91 552</b>	<b>3 250</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(11 591)</b>	<b>174 754</b>	<b>(2 753)</b>

## Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Expenses by Output</b>			
8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management	57 838	69 575	87 453
8.2 Crown Land Services	13 339	12 343	13 249
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 177</b>	<b>81 918</b>	<b>100 702</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed		1 480 185	1 299 994
Total liabilities incurred		16 149	11 797
<b>Net Assets deployed for Parks and Wildlife Management</b>		<b>1 464 036</b>	<b>1 288 197</b>

## Former Output Group 5: Policy

	2016 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>	
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>	
Revenue from appropriation	1 717
Grants	14
Sales of goods and services	6
Fees and fines	7
Other revenue	8
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>1 752</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>	
Employee benefits	1 337
Depreciation and amortisation	21
Grants and transfer payments	2
Supplies and consumables	307
Other expenses	16
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>1 683</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Expenses by Output</b>	
5.1 Policy Advice	1 683
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 683</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	
Total assets deployed	214
Total liabilities incurred	236
<b>Net Assets deployed for Policy</b>	<b>(22)</b>

From 1 July 2016, the former Output Group 5 Policy has been consolidated into the Department's corporate support activities. The 2016-17 figures are incorporated across all outputs.

## 2.2 Reconciliation of total Output Groups comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Total comprehensive result of Output Groups</b>	<b>(15 882)</b>	<b>176 365</b>	<b>(3 048)</b>
<b>Capital Investment Program &amp; Special Capital Investment Funds</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	10 522	14 543	13 915
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	...	...	75
Grants	...	112	1 664
Fees and fines	...	41	...
Other revenue	...	1 694	...
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>10 522</b>	<b>16 390</b>	<b>15 654</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Three Capes Track	...	10	875
Three Capes Track - Additional	...	3	28
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	...	1 310	986
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	...	230	320
South Coast Track	...	...	26
Coastal walk at Arthur River	...	...	13
West Coast Trails Projects	570	17	4
Arthur Pieman Tracks	...	...	75
Georges Bay Walkway	...	...	500
Fisheries Integrated Licensing Management System	...	62	...
June 2016 Floods – Infrastructure	...	123	...
Other Capital Investment Program expenditure items	556	533	574
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>3 401</b>
<b>Other economic flows</b>			
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	6 603	...	...
<b>Total other economic flows</b>	<b>6 603</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>190 467</b>	<b>9 205</b>

## 2.3 Reconciliation of total Output Groups net assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Total net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>1 518 821</b>	<b>1 345 454</b>
<b>Reconciliation to net assets</b>		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	37 937	19 537
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	5 422	4 197
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>1 551 336</b>	<b>1 360 794</b>

### Note 3: Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements

	2017		2016	
	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000
<b>National Partnership Payments</b>				
Australian Jobs Fund	112	1 219	1 688	8 032
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	2 722	4 466	1 483	3 500
Caring for our Country	...	...	1 126	309
Water for the Future	86	...	566	...
Managing Pest and Weeds	59	...	...	...
Other	67	...	32	...
	<b>3 046</b>	<b>5 685</b>	<b>4 895</b>	<b>11 841</b>
<b>Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditures</b>				
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	3 497	5 409	3 389	5 203
Caring for our Country	1 412	2 102	1 828	2 108
Quarantine Services	1 273	...	1 271	...
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Outbreak	...	...	793	230
Fox Incursion Response	389	...	...	...
Marine Farming Pest Remediation	427	315	...	...
Forest Conservation Fund – Ongoing Monitoring and Stewardship	386	...	373	...
Tasmanian Carp Management Program	275	...	275	...
Aboriginal Trainee Ranger Program	232	49	290	17
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome – Officers	158	...	...	...
Other	772	54	46	...
	<b>8 821</b>	<b>7 929</b>	<b>8 265</b>	<b>7 558</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 867</b>	<b>13 614</b>	<b>13 160</b>	<b>19 399</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	123 412	134 131	10 719	9
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	2	10 522	14 543	4 021	38
Grants	3	10 689	15 402	4 713	44
Sales of goods and services	4	19 640	25 949	6 309	32
Fair value of assets recognised	5	2 314	101 849	99 535	4 301
Other revenue	6	1 504	8 044	6 540	435
Rents received	7	4 552	5 600	1 048	23
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>					
Employee benefits	8	104 296	108 462	4 166	4
Depreciation and amortisation	9	13 701	16 769	3 068	22
Grants and transfer payments	10	12 618	21 917	9 299	42
Supplies and consumables	11	48 613	54 765	6 152	13
Fair value of assets provided	12	...	1 267	1 267	100
<b>Other economic flows</b>					
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	13	...	(5 402)	(5 402)	100
Change in physical asset revaluation reserve	14	6 603	94 156	87 553	1 326

### 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 from the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (\$2.2 million) and for Australian Government programs (\$2.08 million), including the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program.
- 4 The increase in sales of goods and services mainly relates to higher Parks and Wildlife Service revenue of \$5.08 million due to increased visitors to Tasmania's National parks and increased track access fees for the Three Capes Track and the Overland Track.  
  
Other increases in sales of goods and services include higher than budgeted revenue from sales of valuation services, and Land Tasmania data and map sales. This is partially offset by lower than anticipated revenue received from Analytical Services.
- 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:
  - The asset capture and valuation of the Forestry Road Network of \$95.58 million. The road network was transferred in 2013-14 from Forestry Tasmania as a result of the



*Forestry Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed); and

- Property transferred through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) of \$5 million.
- 6 Items within other revenue tend to vary each year, resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in other revenue in 2016-17 is primarily due to:
- Unbudgeted revenue received of \$2.6 million for the reimbursement of expenses such as the reimbursement from insurance claims (including \$1.8 million received in relation to the June 2016 flood event) and workers compensation recoveries;
  - Unbudgeted reimbursement of fuel reduction costs of \$1.64 million received from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management; and
  - Reclassification of \$700 000 in fees received by the Department on behalf of third party organisations. The Department receives the fees and disburses them to third parties.
- 7 The increase in rents received primarily relates to additional revenue of \$1.39 million received from the Crown Land Administration Fund managed properties.
- 8 The increase in employee benefits mainly relates to additional costs of \$2.69 million within the Parks and Wildlife Service. The increase is largely attributable to facilitating infrastructure works resulting from the June 2016 flood event (\$900 000) and other infrastructure projects (\$548 000). In addition, costs have also increased due to work undertaken as part of the Fuel Reduction Program (\$735 000), wildfire suppression (\$281 000) and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area program (\$300 000).
- 9 The increase in depreciation is due to additional intangible assets that depreciate at a faster rate and infrastructure assets that were not fully reflected in the 2016-17 budget.
- 10 The increase in grants and transfer payments mainly relates to payments made in response to the June 2016 flood event. This included \$3.5 million for primary producer grants and transport subsidies, and \$1.9 million for the Agricultural Landscape Rehabilitation Scheme, which commenced in December 2016. Further increases related to payments to third parties to facilitate infrastructure projects within the Parks and Wildlife Service and the Devil Landscape Program.
- 11 The increase in supplies and consumables primarily relates to increased visitation for the Three Capes Track (\$2.75 million) and increased activity following additional appropriation during the year through the Supplementary Appropriation and Requests for Additional Funds as described in Note 6.1.
- 12 The Department does not include estimates for the fair value of assets recognised. The contributions provided primarily relates to Crown land properties transferred to other government entities and Heritage assets transferred to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.
- 13 The unbudgeted expenditure primarily relates to the impairment losses for infrastructure assets (\$4.74 million) resulting from the June 2016 flood event.
- 14 The increase in change in physical asset revaluation reserve is due to the revaluation of the infrastructure class of assets of approximately \$21.76 million, indexation applied to the land and buildings asset categories of \$71.19 million and an increase in the abalone quota units of \$1.2 million.

## 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 2016-17 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2015-16. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2016-17. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017 actual balances.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and deposits	1	101 571	121 550	118 896	19 979	2 654
Receivables	2	4 115	5 629	4 518	1 514	1 111
Assets held for sale	3	...	2 347	...	2 347	2 347
Property, plant and equipment	4	1 058 050	1 117 075	1 053 903	59 025	63 172
Infrastructure	5	215 601	333 036	212 134	117 435	120 902
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Payables	6	4 147	2 972	5 146	(1 175)	(2 174)
Other liabilities	7	5 349	12 925	10 877	7 576	2 048

### Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- 1 Refer to Note 13.1 for variance explanations.
- 2 The increase in receivables actual to actual is due to large one-off transactions in accrued revenue (\$600 000) and increase in GST receivable (\$700 000).
- 3 Assets held for sale reflect the land and buildings associated with property located at Taroona. In 2017-18, the Department will construct new orange-bellied parrot captive breeding facilities. The Taroona property will be surplus following the relocation of the captive population to the new facilities.
- 4 The increase in property, plant and equipment primarily relates to the indexation of land and buildings resulting in an increase of approximately \$71.4 million. This is offset by transfers, disposals and the reclassification of the Department's Taroona property as an asset held for sale.
- 5 Infrastructure has increased primarily due to the finalisation of identifying and valuing the road network from the Forestry Tasmania transition (\$95.5 million) and asset revaluation increments of \$21.7 million.
- 6 The balance in creditors can vary considerably depending on factors such as timing of transactions. The decrease in movement between actual to actual is primarily due to a one-off compensation payment (\$1.8 million) under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* reflected in the prior year.
- 7 The increase 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 2016-17 being \$3.2 million higher than the previous financial year. This is partially offset by a decrease in revenue received in advance of \$1.05 million. The 2016-17 budget figure does not include appropriation carried forward.

### 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	123 412	132 926	9 514	8
Grants	2	10 689	13 660	2 971	28
Sales of goods and services	3	19 803	26 954	7 151	36
Other cash receipts	4	5 824	13 014	7 190	123
<b>Cash outflows</b>					
Employee benefits	5	103 979	107 587	3 608	3
Grants and transfer payments	6	12 618	21 712	9 094	72
Other cash payments	7	51 714	57 947	6 233	12
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
<b>Cash inflows</b>					
Asset sales transfers from Treasury	8	2 000	4 516	2 516	126
Receipts from non-operational capital funding	9	9 396	17 860	8 464	90
<b>Cash outflows</b>					
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	10	9 871	23 646	13 775	140

#### Notes to Statement of Cash Flow variances

- 1 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanation.
- 2 The increase in grant inflows primarily relates to additional industry funding received from the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation.
- 3 The increase in sales of goods and services inflow relates to higher Parks and Wildlife Service park entry fees (\$2.13 million) and additional business enterprise receipts (\$3.91 million) primarily from Three Capes Track and Overland Track access fees.
- 4 The increase in other cash receipts mainly relates to insurance reimbursements received for assets affected in the June 2016 flood event (\$1.86 million). Other movements include higher rental revenue received from Crown land leases, and the reimbursement of expenditure from the Fuel Reduction Program.
- 5 The increase in employee benefits mainly relates to additional costs within the Parks and Wildlife Service. The increase is largely attributable to infrastructure works resulting from the June 2016 flood event and other infrastructure projects. In addition, costs have also increased due to work undertaken as part of the Fuel Reduction Program, wildfire suppression and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area program.
- 6 The increase in grants and transfer payments is primarily due to payments made in response to the June 2016 flood event. This includes assistance grants and transport subsidies paid to primary producers (\$3.59 million) and \$1.9 million for the Agricultural Landscape Rehabilitation

Scheme. In addition, the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture was budgeted as employee benefits, but paid as a grant (\$2.9 million).

- 7 The increase in other cash payments primarily reflects the expenditure to manage the increased visitation for the Three Capes Track and the increased activity from additional appropriation.
- 8 The increase in asset sale transfers from Treasury is predominantly due to higher levels of major sales compared with the original Crown Land Administration Fund estimate provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance.
- 9 Refer to Note 13.3 for variance explanation.
- 10 The increase in payments for acquisition on non-financial assets is due to payments made for the repair of assets affected by the June 2016 flood event (\$8.11 million) and the capitalisation of expenditure in Output 8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management.

## 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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>(6 486)</b>	<b>102 204</b>	<b>7 501</b>
<b>Remove impact of non-operational capital funding and fair value of assets recognised</b>				
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	6.1	(9 396)	(14 543)	(13 915)
Grants	6.3	...	(520)	(2 319)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.6	(2 314)	(101 849)	(7 466)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(11 710)</b>	<b>(116 912)</b>	<b>(23 700)</b>
<b>Remove impact of fair value of assets provided</b>				
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	1 267	1 414
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 414</b>
<b>Underlying net operating balance</b>		<b>(18 196)</b>	<b>(13 441)</b>	<b>(14 785)</b>

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## Note 6: Income from transactions

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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.

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### 6.1 Revenue from Government

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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.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	123 412	132 926	144 094
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	1 126	1 126	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>124 538</b>	<b>134 052</b>	<b>144 650</b>
<b>Non-operational capital funding</b>			
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	9 396	17 860	13 734
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 396</b>	<b>17 860</b>	<b>13 734</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	...	2 420	316
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> – recurrent	...	(840)	(2 045)
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> – capital works & services	...	(4 818)	(375)
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(3 238)</b>	<b>(2 104)</b>

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>Total Revenue from Government</b>	<b>133 934</b>	<b>148 674</b>	<b>156 280</b>
<i>Comprising:</i>			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	123 412	134 131	142 365
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	10 522	14 543	13 915
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 934</b>	<b>148 674</b>	<b>156 280</b>
The increase in actual appropriation (\$14.740 million) compared to the original budget is reflected by:			
			<b>2017 \$'000</b>
1 Additional funding by requests for additional funds:			
Primary Producer Grants and Transport Subsidies			770
Crown Land Services rates on Future Potential Production Forest Land			680
Wildfire Suppression Costs			631
June Flood Event – initial response			405
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Response			315
Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program			212
Threatened Species			121
Biosecurity Tasmania emergency incident responses			120
			<b>3 254</b>
2 Additional funding received by Supplementary Appropriation:			
June Flood Event – Parks Infrastructure			9 000
Primary Producer Grants and Transport Subsidies			2 800
Agricultural Rehabilitation Scheme			1 900
<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> Compensation Payment			1 810
Acute Riparian Recovery Program			500
			<b>16 010</b>
3 2016-17 budget cash flow adjustments for funding transferred into 2017-18:			
Nyrstar Agreement			(750)
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System			(386)
			<b>(1 136)</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:			
High Priority Parks Infrastructure			1 500
Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Policy – Implementation			545
Biosecurity Diagnostic Capability			225
West Coast Trails			150
			<b>2 420</b>

5	Appropriation carried forward into 2017-18 under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
	June Flood Event – Parks Infrastructure	(2 900)
	Biosecurity Tasmania – Diagnostic Capability	(958)
	Three Capes Track – Additional	(500)
	Acute Riparian Recovery Program	(500)
	West Coast Trails	(460)
	Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Policy – Implementation	(340)
		<b>(5 658)</b>
6	Unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund:	
	Arthur Pieman	(150)
		<b>(150)</b>
	<b>Total increase in Appropriation</b>	<b>14 740</b>

## 6.2 Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds

Funding for major infrastructure projects is provided through Special Capital Investment Funds managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Department is allocated funding for specific projects from the Special Capital Investment Funds as part of the budget process.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>		
Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	...	75
<b>Total Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds</b>	...	<b>75</b>

Details of total Special Capital Investment Funds revenues and expenses are included in Note 2: Departmental output schedules. Details of total project cash flows are at Note 13.3.



## 6.3 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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b><i>Continuing operations</i></b>		
<b>Grants from the Australian Government</b>		
Australian Government grants	10 556	10 821
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 556</b>	<b>10 821</b>
<b>Other grants</b>		
State Government grants <sup>1</sup>	309	9 214
Other grants and industry contributions	3 952	4 302
Donations and sponsorship	65	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>13 693</b>
<b><i>Non-operational capital funding</i></b>		
State Government grants	248	...
Australian Government grants	112	1 664
Other grants and industry contributions	160	655
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>2 319</b>
<b>Total revenue from grants</b>	<b>15 402</b>	<b>26 833</b>

<sup>1</sup>The 2015-16 amount includes \$8.1 million in grant revenue for wildfire suppression (including the January 2016 wildfires).

## 6.4 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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Park entry / user charges	16 792	13 212
Park enterprise sales	2 010	1 790
Environment analytical services	2 544	3 911
Valuation charges	1 494	1 798
Other sales of goods and services	3 109	2 379
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 949</b>	<b>23 090</b>

## 6.5 Fees and fines

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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Licences and leases	6 994	6 111
Applications and transfers	399	367
Certification, inspection and testing	601	578
General fees and permits	177	160
Environment notices and fees	91	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 262</b>	<b>7 279</b>

## 6.6 Fair value of assets recognised

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 Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) and as part of the Crown Land Assessment Classification (CLAC) Project in 2016-17.

Fair value of land and buildings recognised for the first time includes properties identified upon their sale.

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 and consequently comparatives have been amended.

The Department is continuing to revise and improve validation and reconciliation processes for financial reporting on its diverse asset portfolio.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Fair value of infrastructure recognised	95 657	...
Fair value of property recognised (CLAF and CLAC)	5 020	7 451
Fair value of Crown land recognised	1 100	...
Fair value of plant and equipment	70	15
Fair value of intangibles	2	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>101 849</b>	<b>7 466</b>

## 6.7 Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund	208	299
Other interest revenue	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>301</b>

## 6.8 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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund	5 278	4 513
Other	322	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>4 641</b>

## 6.9 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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Reimbursement of expenses <sup>1</sup>	5 539	2 554
Other	2 505	2 664
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 044</b>	<b>5 218</b>

<sup>1</sup>The increase in Reimbursement of expenses in 2016-17 is due to the receipt of \$1.8 million of insurance reimbursements arising from the June 2016 flood event.

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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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	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	77 881	73 019
Annual leave	7 912	7 285
Long service leave	2 536	2 208
Sick leave	2 742	2 508
Overtime and allowances	4 934	6 594
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	8 300	7 544
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	3 474	3 690
Separation payments	314	794
Fringe benefits tax	369	311
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 462</b>	<b>103 953</b>

#### *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 (2016: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a 'gap' payment equivalent to 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 12.85 per cent (2016: 12.85 per cent) of salary.

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**(b) Remuneration of key management personnel**

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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 2016-17 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.

The following were key management personnel of the Department during 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

**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 until 26 August 2016 and 31 May 2017 until 23 June 2017)
K Steenhuis	General Manager Strategic Services (from 12 Sep 2016 until 24 Oct 2016)
A Pearce	General Manager Strategic Services (from 6 Feb 2017 until 5 March 2017)
A Holeywell-Jones	General Manager Strategic Services (from 31 May 2017 until 23 June 2017)

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

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	\$'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

<b>2017</b>	<b>Short-term benefits</b>		<b>Long-term benefits</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Continued</b>	<b>Salary<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Superannuation<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Other<sup>4</sup></b>	
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
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>

The following were key management personnel of the Department during 2015-16:

***Key management personnel***

J Whittington	Secretary
T Baker	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands, from 20 July 2015
W Ford	Deputy Secretary EPA Tasmania
P Mooney	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth
D Wilson	General Manager Corporate Services

***Acting key management personnel***

A Scott	Acting Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands (from 1 June 2015 to 17 July 2015)
	Acting Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth (20 July 2015 to 21 August 2015)

***Remuneration of key management personnel***

<b>2016</b>	<b>Short-term benefits</b>		<b>Long-term benefits</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Salary<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Superannuation<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Other<sup>4</sup></b>	
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
J Whittington	305	29	29	9	<b>372</b>
T Baker	180	21	17	8	<b>226</b>
W Ford	178	24	23	(1)	<b>224</b>
P Mooney	195	26	25	(10)	<b>236</b>
M Sayer	191	28	24	(6)	<b>237</b>
D Wilson	148	23	19	11	<b>201</b>
A Scott	27	2	3	...	<b>32</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 528</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 2016-17.

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## 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 - 80 years
- Infrastructure – tracks 30 - 50 years
- Buildings 20 - 100 years
- Plant and equipment 3 - 25 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 2 - 5 years
- Leasehold improvements 10 years
- Operating lease make-good asset 3 - 30 years

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Infrastructure	8 932	8 669
Buildings	5 079	5 386
Plant and equipment	1 209	1 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 220</b>	<b>15 301</b>
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intangibles	1 222	1 083
Leasehold improvements	309	323
Operating lease make-good provision	18	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>1 456</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>16 769</b>	<b>16 757</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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Marine farming and wild fisheries (including industry contributions)	4 072	4 491
June 2016 Floods – Primary Producer Grants	3 250	...
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture	2 977	2 916
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 665	2 684
Natural and Cultural Heritage	2 555	1 324
Agricultural Rehabilitation Scheme	1 900	...
Agriculture industry	1 880	1 559
National Resource Management	740	740
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	598	1 250
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	400	400
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Response	137	...
Wildfire suppression <sup>1</sup>	...	18 506
Fuel Reduction Program	...	3 927
Caring for our Country	...	350
Animal welfare	...	310
Launceston City Council	...	182
Assistance package for King Island beef producers	...	35
Other grants and transfer payments	743	1 126
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 917</b>	<b>39 800</b>

<sup>1</sup>In 2015-16, a contribution was paid to the Tasmania Fire Service for wildfire suppression (including the January 2016 wildfires).

## 7.5 Supplies and consumables

Supplies and consumables are recognised when the items have been received by the Department.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Property services	11 186	11 064
Professional and other contract services	11 363	8 023
Travel and transport	7 135	7 558
Infrastructure and building maintenance	7 117	6 348
Administrative costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	2 912	3 424
Information technology	3 770	4 113
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	1 947	2 233
Communications	2 484	2 113
Employee costs (including training, recruitment, OHS)	2 124	1 493
Advertising and promotions	534	655
Consultants	724	603
Audit fees – financial audit	117	119
Audit fees – internal audit	53	76
Other supplies and consumables	3 299	3 343
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 765</b>	<b>51 165</b>

## 7.6 Fair value of assets provided

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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets transferred to other entities		
National parks, reserves and Crown land	...	1 171
Buildings	827	243
Heritage	440	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 414</b>

## 7.7 Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised when the associated service and supply have been provided.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Disbursement of third-party revenue collected	2 016	2 104
Workers' compensation	861	960
Financial expenses	716	513
Covenant costs and agreement fees	12	2 016
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 605</b>	<b>5 593</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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
National parks, reserves and Crown land disposals	127	117
Plant and equipment disposals	24	(2)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>115</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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of:		
Receivables	(642)	(49)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments</b>	<b>(642)</b>	<b>(49)</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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Impairment of:		
Infrastructure affected by the June 2016 flood event <sup>1</sup>	(4 735)	...
Infrastructure	(222)	(1 266)
Buildings affected by the June 2016 flood event <sup>1</sup>	(4)	...
Buildings	(371)	(376)
Plant and equipment	(62)	...
Leasehold improvements	(8)	...
<b>Total change in estimate of non-financial assets</b>	<b>(5 402)</b>	<b>(1 642)</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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	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	3 397	3 635
Less: Provision for impairment	(191)	(214)
Accrued revenue	1 213	612
GST receivable	1 210	485
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 629</b>	<b>4 518</b>
Settled within 12 months	5 629	4 518
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 629</b>	<b>4 518</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>214</b>	<b>174</b>
Amounts written off during the year	(28)	(9)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	5	49
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>214</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 2016. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of loans.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Shares in Saltas <sup>1</sup>	625	625
Loan advances	637	637
Less: amounts written off <sup>2</sup>	(637)	...
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	9	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1 273</b>
Settled within 12 months	9	11
Settled in more than 12 months	625	1 262
<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1 273</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>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.

PSMA Australia Limited is a private company that enables access to spatially related data with national reach and local significance. The General Manager of Land Tasmania is a Director along with other Commonwealth, State and Territories Government Department representatives. The Department holds a 1 dollar share, which carries equal voting rights and a share of royalties earned during the financial year.

<sup>2</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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Inventory held for resale	1 003	808
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>808</b>
Consumed within 12 months	1 003	808
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>808</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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
Land	1 609	...
Buildings	738	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 347</b>	<b>...</b>
Settled within 12 months	2 347	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 347</b>	<b>...</b>

Assets held for sale reflect the land and buildings associated with property located at Nubeena Crescent, Taroona. In 2017-18, the Department will construct new orange-bellied parrot captive breeding facilities. The Taroona 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 judgement*

Assets held for sale are carried at fair value as at 30 June 2017.



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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 2017 through the application of indices provided by the Valuer-General of 7.0 per cent for land and 5.0 per cent for buildings (2015-16: 0.0 per cent for land and buildings). Management considers the application of this indexation to be equivalent to fair value as at 30 June 2017.

All land and buildings transferred to the Department as a result of the Forestry Tasmania transition were transferred at fair value.

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
<b>National parks, reserves and Crown land<sup>1</sup></b>		
At fair value	1 043 427	975 710
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 043 427</b>	<b>975 710</b>
<b>Buildings<sup>1</sup></b>		
At fair value	166 580	167 190
Less: accumulated depreciation	(101 382)	(98 041)
	65 198	69 149
Work in progress (at cost)	758	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 956</b>	<b>69 233</b>
<b>Leasehold improvements</b>		
At cost	4 635	4 953
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3 928)	(3 963)
<b>Total</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
At cost	19 292	19 200
Less: accumulated depreciation	(14 002)	(13 365)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 290</b>	<b>5 835</b>
<b>Heritage</b>		
At fair value	1 695	2 135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>2 135</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1 117 075</b>	<b>1 053 903</b>

<sup>1</sup>Certain numbers shown here do not correspond to the 2015-16 Financial Statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 18.9.

**(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.

2017	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 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	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 Lands 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 6.6 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.

**(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

2016	Crown Land Level 2 (non- specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land <sup>2</sup> Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings Level 2 (non- specialised)	Buildings <sup>2</sup> Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF <sup>1</sup>	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non- specialised)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Carrying value as at 1 July 2015</b>	<b>40 750</b>	<b>935 122</b>	<b>6 690</b>	<b>66 071</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>5 435</b>	<b>2 135</b>	<b>1 057 509</b>
Additions	...	...	...	8 749	...	...	1 642	...	10 391
Office of Racing Integrity (transfer in)	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102
Fair value of assets recognised	...	1 073	...	...	6 378	...	15	...	7 466
Change in class	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	76
Disposals	...	(64)	...	...	(6 378)	...	(11)	...	(6 453)
Service Tasmania (transfer out)	...	...	...	...	...	(95)	...	...	(95)
Fair value of assets provided	...	(1 171)	...	(1 457)	...	...	...	...	(2 628)
Changes in estimates	...	...	...	(376)	...	...	...	...	(376)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	...	...	...	(5 134)	...	...	...	...	(5 134)
Depreciation/amortisation	...	...	(1 616)	(3 770)	...	(323)	(1 246)	...	(6 955)
<b>Carrying value as at 30 June 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>

<sup>1</sup>The Crown Lands 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 6.6 for further information.

<sup>2</sup>Certain numbers shown in these columns do not correspond to the 2015-16 Financial Statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in note 18.9.

**(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	7.0%	
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	5.0%	

**(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.

<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%

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.

Sections of the road network transferred to the Department in 2013-14 as a result of the Forestry Tasmania transition, which were not initially captured in the year of transfer, were valued at fair value in 2016-17 by the Valuer-General.

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 <sup>3</sup> \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
At fair value	642 784	251 089
Less: accumulated depreciation	(319 195)	(39 921)
	323 589	211 168
Work in progress (at cost)	9 447	966
<b>Total</b>	<b>333 036</b>	<b>212 134</b>
<b>(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)</b>		
	<b>Level 3 \$'000</b>	<b>Level 3 \$'000</b>
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>212 134</b>	<b>204 428</b>
Additions	10 649	4 010
Additions – flood event <sup>1</sup>	6 559	...
Fair value of assets recognised <sup>2</sup>	95 657	11 990
Fair value of assets provided	...	(2 112)
Change in class	163	308
Change in estimates write downs	(222)	(1 642)
Change in estimates – impairment <sup>1</sup>	(4 735)	...
Revaluation increments (decrements)	21 763	3 821
Depreciation	(8 932)	(8 669)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>333 036</b>	<b>212 134</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) have all been captured, valued and recognised in 2016-17.

<sup>3</sup>Certain numbers shown in this column do not correspond to the 2015-16 Financial Statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 18.9.

**(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	5%	
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	5%	
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	5%	
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	5%	

<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.

**(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 2017. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve, and a revaluation increment of \$1.2 million 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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
<b>Intangibles with a finite useful life</b>		
At cost	6 540	7 191
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4 641)	(4 484)
	<b>1 899</b>	<b>2 707</b>
<b>Intangibles with an infinite useful life</b>		
At fair value	9 800	8 600
	9 800	8 600
Work in progress (at cost)	1 092	487
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 791</b>	<b>11 794</b>

### **(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

	Level 1		Level 1	
	2017 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>8 600</b>	<b>3 194</b>	<b>8 600</b>	<b>3 307</b>
Additions	...	1 017	...	970
Fair value of assets recognised	...	2	...	...
Revaluation increments (decrements)	1 200	...	...	...
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(1 222)	...	(1 083)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>8 600</b>	<b>3 194</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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Grange Resources debt agreement	7 985	7 961
Prepayments	1 877	1 576
Operating lease make-good	67	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 929</b>	<b>9 616</b>
Recovered within 12 months	3 965	2 226
Recovered in more than 12 months	5 964	7 390
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 929</b>	<b>9 616</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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	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	1 760	2 088
Accrued expenses	1 212	3 058
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 972</b>	<b>5 146</b>
Settled within 12 months	2 972	5 146
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 972</b>	<b>5 146</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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	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	858	397
Annual leave	8 147	7 664
Long service leave	19 485	19 443
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 490</b>	<b>27 504</b>
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	10 204	9 222
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	18 286	18 282
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 490</b>	<b>27 504</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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>		
Grange Resources debt agreement	7 985	7 961
Operating lease make-good	158	471
State Service Accumulated Leave Scheme (SSALS)	103	128
Voluntary separations	25	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 271</b>	<b>8 621</b>
Settled within 12 months	2 238	810
Settled in more than 12 months	6 033	7 811
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 271</b>	<b>8 621</b>

### (b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	Grange debt agreement		Operating lease make-good		SSALS		Voluntary separations		Total provision	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>7 961</b>	<b>8 589</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>8 621</b>	<b>9 570</b>
Increases	209	144	18	13	89	163	25	61	341	381
Charges	(185)	(772)	(331)	...	(114)	(179)	(61)	(379)	(691)	(1 330)
<b>Balance at 30 June</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>

## 10.4 Other liabilities

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Appropriation carried forward from current year under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	5 658	2 420
Other revenue received in advance	3 676	4 728
Environmental bonds	3 098	3 071
Employee benefit on costs	261	290
Other liabilities	232	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 925</b>	<b>10 877</b>
Settled within 12 months	9 655	7 610
Settled in more than 12 months	3 270	3 267
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 925</b>	<b>10 877</b>

## Note 11: Commitments and contingencies

### 11.1 Schedule of commitments

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<i>By type</i>		
<b>Capital commitments</b>		
Infrastructure	6 718	1 483
Equipment	...	292
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>6 718</b>	<b>1 775</b>
<b>Lease commitments</b>		
Operating leases <sup>1</sup>	96 252	32 121
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>96 252</b>	<b>32 121</b>
<i>By maturity</i>		
<b>Capital commitments</b>		
One year or less	5 583	1 233
From one to five years	1 135	542
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>6 718</b>	<b>1 775</b>
<b>Lease commitments</b>		
One year or less	10 225	9 495
From one to five years	36 631	15 636
Over five years	49 396	6 990
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>96 252</b>	<b>32 121</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 970</b>	<b>33 896</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup>Increase in lease commitments is due to the signing of new long-term leases during 2016-17 for two of the Department's major office sites.



## **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*

- There are a number of compensation claims from land owners under the affected owner's provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Claims arise from either the rejection or amendment of a forest practices plan in order to protect threatened species or threatened native vegetation. Based on applications that have had independent valuations undertaken as part of the assessment process, the liability to the Department at the end of 2016-17 is estimated to be \$739 902 (2016: \$682 248), representing four claims in total (2016: 3). The Conservation Compensation Committee considers the independent valuations in conjunction with a submission from the applicant before making a recommendation on compensation to the Minister in accordance with legislative requirements.
- The Department recognised revenue received in advance of \$2.124 million (2016: \$1.45 million) in relation to 2017-18 bookings for the Three Capes Track, which were receipted in 2016-17. A component of this revenue will be paid to Three Capes Track contractors on each booking completion. The contractor's liability of approximately \$870 000 (2016: \$650 000), is contingent on each booking being undertaken in 2017-18 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 (DoJ) is negotiating with Copyright Australia Limited to determine the level of royalties that the State is retrospectively required to pay. The DoJ is also discussing funding the retrospective royalties with Treasury. The maximum liability is estimated to be \$450 000.
- There has been an examination of the legal proceedings in which the Department is involved. At the end of 2016-17 there is one (2016: 9) legal proceeding in progress, for which the Department was exposed to an estimated maximum liability of \$500 000 (2016: \$1.26 million). 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.

<b>2017</b>		<b>Land<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Infrastruc- ture</b>	<b>Plant</b>	<b>Intangibles</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<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>257 699</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>

<b>2016</b>		<b>Land<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Buildings<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Infrastruc- ture<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Plant</b>	<b>Intangibles</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Balance as at beginning of financial year</b>		<b>130 677</b>	<b>26 978</b>	<b>96 484</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>259 158</b>
Revaluation increments / decrements		...	(5 280)	3 821	...	...	(1 459)
<b>Balance at end 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>257 699</b>

<sup>1</sup>Land represents National parks, reserves and Crown land.

<sup>2</sup>Certain numbers shown in these columns do not correspond to the 2015-16 Financial Statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 18.9.

## 12.2 Transactions by the Government as owner

### (a) Administrative restructuring

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:

	2017 \$'000
<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>

Prior year comparatives have not been adjusted or realigned to reflect the restructure.

### 2015-16 Administrative restructuring

As a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the part of the Department known as *Service Tasmania* was amalgamated with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, effective 1 July 2015.

In respect of the activities relinquished, the net book values of assets and liabilities transferred from the Department to the Department of Premier and Cabinet for no consideration and recognised as at the date of transfer were:

	2016 \$'000
<b>Net assets relinquished on restructure</b>	
Cash and deposits	760
Receivables	22
Property, plant and equipment	95
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>877</b>
Payables	(21)
Employee benefits	(2 454)
Provisions	(17)
Other liabilities	(26)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(2 518)</b>
<b>Net assets relinquished on restructure</b>	<b>(1 641)</b>

Revenues and expense items of the activities transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet during the reporting period were as follows (these revenue and expense items are included in the transferee Department's Statement of Comprehensive Income):

	2016 \$'000
<b>Revenues</b>	
Recognised by Department of Premier and Cabinet	11 817
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>11 817</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Recognised by Department of Premier and Cabinet	11 764
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>11 764</b>

Prior year comparatives have not been adjusted or realigned to reflect the restructure.

As a result of the State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 3) 2015 made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the part of the Department of State Growth known as Racing Services Tasmania, now known as the Office of Racing Integrity, was amalgamated with the Department, effective 1 July 2015.

In respect of the activities assumed, the net book values of assets and liabilities transferred to the Department from the Department of State Growth for no consideration and recognised as at the date of transfer were:

	2016 \$'000
<b>Net assets assumed on restructure</b>	
Cash and deposits	(246)
Property, plant and equipment	103
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>(143)</b>
Payables	(18)
Employee benefits	(414)
Other liabilities	(31)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(463)</b>
<b>Net assets assumed on restructure</b>	<b>(606)</b>

## 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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance</b>		
Regional Forest Agreement (T115) <sup>1</sup>	1 574	1 952
DPIPWE operating account (T512) <sup>2</sup>	55 308	55 355
Crown Land Administration Fund (T635) <sup>3</sup>	59 698	56 212
Valuation Services (T643) <sup>4</sup>	1 891	2 014
Environmental Incident (T743)	276	236
Parks Development and Maintenance (T750) <sup>5</sup>	1 716	2 036
Apple and Pear Industry Research and Development (T753)	23	23
Recreational Fishing Licences Trust Fund (T804)	958	916
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 444</b>	<b>118 744</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.	106	152
<b>Total cash and deposits</b>	<b>121 550</b>	<b>118 896</b>

Explanation for significant cash and deposit balances for 2016-17:

<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.

<sup>3</sup>The Crown Lands 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 2016-17 is primarily due to unbudgeted property sales and rental revenue. Property sales of approximately \$5.2 million occurred, compared with the budget of \$2.3 million. Although there were higher than budgeted property sales in 2016-17, the CLAF transfer to Consolidated Fund, which is determined by the Department of Treasury and Finance, remained at the 2016-17 budgeted amount of \$5.0 million.

<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.

### 13.2 Reconciliation of net result to net cash from operating activities

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating activities)</b>		<b>102 204</b>	<b>7 501</b>
Non-operational capital funding	5	(14 543)	(16 053)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.6	(101 849)	(7 466)
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	16 769	16 757
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	1 267	1 414
Decrease (increase) in receivables		(1 088)	(613)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		2	2
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(195)	(60)
Decrease (increase) in non-financial assets		(313)	(84)
Increase (decrease) in payables		(1 919)	2 376
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(350)	(318)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		2 048	3 917
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits		986	(2 296)
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>		<b>3 019</b>	<b>5 077</b>

### 13.3 Acquittal of Special Capital Investment and Capital Investment Funds

The Department received works and services appropriation funding in 2016-17. Previously revenues were also received from the Special Capital Investment Fund; this project was completed in 2015-16.

Cash outflows relating to these projects are listed below by category. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
<b>(a) Project expenditure</b>			
<b>Special Capital Investment Funds (SCIF)</b>			
<i>Completed projects:</i>			
Coastal walk at Arthur River	...	...	75
<b>Total Infrastructure Tasmania Fund</b>	...	...	<b>75</b>
<b>Total SCIF</b>	...	...	<b>75</b>
<b>Capital Investment Programs (CIP)</b>			
<i>Ongoing projects:</i>			
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System <sup>1</sup>	575	189	...
Increasing Biosecurity Capability <sup>2</sup>	1 000	267	775
Arthur Pieman Tracks <sup>3</sup>	150	...	...
Crown Land Services – Structural Asset Upgrades	556	556	556
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	5 721	5 720	2 337
South Coast Track	250	250	1 000
Three Capes Track – Stage 3 <sup>4</sup>	1 700	1 200	80
West Coast Trails Projects <sup>5</sup>	570	245	405
June 2016 Flood Event	...	6 100	...
<i>Completed projects:</i>			
Three Capes Track <sup>6</sup>	...	112	10 076
Georges Bay Walkway	...	...	250
Meander Falls Access Bridge	...	...	450
Dip Falls Bridge	...	...	70
<b>Total CIP</b>	<b>10 522</b>	<b>14 639</b>	<b>15 999</b>
<b>Total acquittal of SCIF and CIP</b>	<b>10 522</b>	<b>14 639</b>	<b>16 074</b>



Explanation for significant variations between budget figures and actual figures for 2016-17:

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure on the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System has been delayed following the engagement of a consultant to review the project scope, which resulted in improvements to the project plan. Tenders have now been sought with the contract to be awarded in early 2017-18.

<sup>2</sup> Expenditure on the Laboratory Futures component of the Increasing Biosecurity Capability project has been delayed due to a review of the scope. The project remains on track for completion in 2017-18.

<sup>3</sup> The Arthur Pieman Tracks project has not yet commenced following a decision in the Federal Court to refer the decision to open the tracks to the Australian Government.

<sup>4</sup> The under budget expenditure on the Three Capes – Stage 3 is due to delays in obtaining the required permits to enable completion of an amenities block.

<sup>5</sup> The tender process for the Zeehan Mountain Bike track construction failed to result in the awarding of a tender. An alternative project, Lower Gravity Trails, has been agreed following consultation. This project will be progressed in 2017-18.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditure on the Three Capes Track Project in 2016-17 wholly relates to the Australian Government component. The project budget as reported in the 2015-16 Budget Chapter included funding provided by the Australian Government.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'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	1 510	2 684
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	13 129	13 390
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>14 639</b>	<b>16 074</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.

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	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.  Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.	The Department offers 30-day terms of trade.
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	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.  Loans that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.	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:

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'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 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	3 409	696	118	387	4 610

**Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2016, 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	2 932	1 047	38	230	4 247

*(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.

<b>2017 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	2 972	...	...	...	...	...	2 972	2 972
Other financial liabilities	232	...	...	...	...	3 098	3 330	3 330
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 204</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3 098</b>	<b>6 302</b>	<b>6 302</b>

<b>2016 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	5 146	...	...	...	...	...	5 146	5 146
Other financial liabilities	368	...	...	...	...	3 071	3 439	3 439
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 514</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3 071</b>	<b>8 585</b>	<b>8 585</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:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	23 167	24 683
Shack owner assistance scheme hardship loans	38	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 205</b>	<b>24 721</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	100 basis point decrease	100 basis point increase	100 basis point decrease
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<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>
<b>30 June 2016</b>				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	247	(247)	247	(247)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>(247)</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>(247)</b>

The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis in the 2015-16 year.

### 14.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and deposits	121 550	118 896
Loans and receivables	3 405	3 646
Available-for-sale financial assets	625	625
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 580</b>	<b>123 167</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	6 302	8 586
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 302</b>	<b>8 586</b>

### 14.3 Reclassification of financial assets

The Department has made no reclassification of financial assets during the 2016-17 year.

### 14.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Department did not de-recognise any financial assets during the 2016-17 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 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>
<b>30 June 2016</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans	...	...	11	11
Shares	...	...	625	625
<b>Total financial assets</b>	...	...	<b>636</b>	<b>636</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (recognised)</b>				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	...	...	3 439	3 439
<b>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</b>	...	...	<b>3 439</b>	<b>3 439</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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>					
Fee and fines	1	37 433	41 626	4 193	11
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>					
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	2	42 433	46 588	4 155	10

#### 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 \$2.93 million from a sustained period of increased activity in the property market. In addition, abalone licences provided an additional \$1.45 million due to a sustained high beach price during 2016-17.
  - 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.
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#### (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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>					
Fees and fines	1	37 433	41 192	3 759	10
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>					
Grants and transfer payments	1	42 433	46 179	3 746	9

#### 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.

## 15.2 Administered revenue from Government

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.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	39 795	39 519	39 295
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 795</b>	<b>39 519</b>	<b>39 295</b>

## 15.3 Administered fees and fines

For significant Accounting Policies relating to administered fees and fines refer to Note 6.5.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Land Titles Office dealings	10 565	9 245
Land Titles Office copies	6 194	5 541
Land Titles Office other	1 859	1 852
Abalone licences	6 815	6 277
Environment permits	4 318	4 195
Other marine licences	3 849	4 033
Water royalties	4 359	4 547
Quarantine fees	2 174	2 142
Other	1 493	1 433
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 626</b>	<b>39 265</b>

## 15.4 Administered transfers from Controlled Funds

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Grant to Tasmanian Racing <sup>1</sup>	29 734	29 643
Grant to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority <sup>2</sup>	3 519	3 386
Grant to the Institute of 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>39 519</b>	<b>39 295</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 of 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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Impairment of statutory receivables	(38)	(20)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(20)</b>

## 15.7 Administered receivables

For significant accounting policies relating to administered receivables refer to Note 9.1.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Receivables	1 946	1 753
Less: Provision for impairment	(258)	(229)
Accrued revenue	2 156	1 906
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>3 430</b>
Settled within 12 months	3 844	3 430
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>3 430</b>
<b>Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables</b>		
<b>Carrying amount 1 July</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>226</b>
Amounts written off during the year	(9)	(17)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	38	20
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>229</b>

## 15.8 Administered payables

For significant accounting policies relating to administered payables refer to Note 10.1.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Accrued expenses (accrued transfers to the consolidated fund)	3 517	3 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 246</b>
Settled within 12 months	3 517	3 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 246</b>

## 15.9 Administered other liabilities

For significant accounting policies relating to administered other liabilities refer to Note 10.4.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Licence fees received in advance	418	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>262</b>
Settled within 12 months	418	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>262</b>

## 15.10 Administered cash and deposits

For significant accounting policies relating to administered cash and deposits refer to Note 13.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Cash held	91	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>78</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.

## 15.11 Reconciliation of Administered net result to net cash from administered operating activities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Net result	38	20
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(452)	165
Increase (decrease) in payables	271	(210)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	156	36
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</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 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	3 294	337	127	344	4 102

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2016, 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	2 921	324	139	275	3 659

(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.

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.

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	3 517	...	...	...	...	...	3 517	3 517
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 517</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 517</b>

2016	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	3 246	...	...	...	...	...	3 246	3 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 246</b>	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3 246</b>	<b>3 246</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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	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Administered financial assets</b>		
Receivables	4 102	3 659
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 102</b>	<b>3 659</b>
<b>Administered financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3 517	3 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 246</b>

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### 15.14 Reclassification of Administered financial assets

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The Department has made no reclassification of administered financial assets during the 2016-17 year.

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### 15.15 De-recognition of Administered financial assets

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The Department did not de-recognise any administered financial assets during the 2016-17 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.

## Note 16: Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or agency arrangement

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.

### *Service Tasmania*

*Service Tasmania* provides a shopfront to process transactions on behalf of other agencies and councils. The 2016 amounts represent the revenue collected and disbursed on 30 June 2015.

From 1 July 2015, as a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the *Service Tasmania* operations within this Department transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Revenue collected through <i>Service Tasmania</i> branches	...	(878)
Revenue forwarded to other entities	...	878
<b>Total</b>	...	...

### *Council certificates*

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Council certificate revenue collected	4 683	4 110
Council certificate revenue forwarded to Councils	(4 683)	(4 110)
<b>Total</b>	...	...

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## Note 17: Events occurring after balance date

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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 2017.

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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 2016-17 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 6.5 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 2017, and signed by the Secretary on 5 September 2017.

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:

- *2015-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*. The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* to extend the scope of that Standard to include not-for-profit public sector entities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016.

The impact is increased disclosure in relation to related parties, refer Note 7.1(c).

- *2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* as a consequence of the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard *Effective Date of Amendment to IFRS 10* and IAS 28 by the International Accounting Standards Board in December 2015. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Where an entity applies the Standard to an earlier annual reporting period, it shall disclose that fact.

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 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, 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 shall be applied when AASB 15 is applied.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- *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.

The impact is increased disclosure in relation to cash flows and non-cash changes.

- *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 for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to leases and it is likely to have a financial impact. The Department has commenced reviewing the financial impact of this standard.

- *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 and AASB 138, 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.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- 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.

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. Refer to Note 18.9.

Any restructure 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.

## 18.9 Adjustment of prior period error

Comparative figures have been restated in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity. These changes are a result of prior period errors in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

In 2016-17 a valuation of all infrastructure assets was conducted. Through this process 87 assets were identified as existing Parks and Wildlife Services assets that were not recorded on the Department's asset register. These discoveries, mostly fire breaks, had a written down value of \$11.990 million. As this error was made in a reporting period prior to the comparative period, the Statement of Financial Position balances as at 30 June 2016 were restated as follows:

- Infrastructure was increased by \$11.990 million to record the assets that were not previously recorded in the Statement of Financial Position. The increase consisted of:
  - Gross value increase in Infrastructure of \$18.803 million; and
  - An offsetting increase in Accumulated Depreciation of (\$6.813 million).

The infrastructure valuation also identified ten assets recorded on the Department's asset register that had been transferred to other organisations since the previous valuation. As this error was made in a reporting period prior to the comparative period, the Statement of Financial Position balances as at 30 June 2016 were restated as follows:

- Infrastructure was decreased by \$2.488 million to record the infrastructure assets that should no longer appear in the Statement of Financial Position (decrease in gross value of \$2.858 million, offset by the decrease in accumulated depreciation of \$0.370 million). This decrease is shown as a combination of the movement in fair value of assets provided and change in estimates and write downs, as per the reconciliation.

The annual stocktake of the Department's assets identified two Crown land building assets that had been transferred to other organisations in prior financial years. As this error was made in a reporting period prior to the comparative period, the Statement of Financial Position balances as at 30 June 2016 were restated as follows:

- Property, plant and equipment was decreased by \$1.214 million to record the two building assets that were previously transferred from the Statement of Financial Position (decrease in gross value of Buildings of \$8.164 million, offset by the decrease in Accumulated Depreciation of \$6.950 million).

During 2016, the Department became aware that, in some instances, the previous building valuations were performed on a site basis rather than an individual building basis. Upon further investigation it was discovered that these particular building valuations included infrastructure assets that had already been recorded in the infrastructure asset class. Consequently, the valuation of 11 building assets were overstated. As this error was made in a reporting period prior to the comparative period, the Statement of Financial Position balances as at 30 June 2016 were restated as follows:

- Property, plant and equipment was decreased by \$4.593 million to write back the overstatement of building assets (decrease in gross value of Buildings of \$12.392 million, offset by the decrease in Accumulated Depreciation of \$7.799 million).
- Movement of assets from the building to infrastructure category of \$384 000 (to reflect the current valuation) (represented by the gross value of Infrastructure of \$718 000 offset by Accumulated Depreciation of \$334 000).
- Impact on Equity/Depreciation Adjustment (\$530 000) (to reflect the adjustment of the 2014-15 and 2015-16 depreciation expense charged on overstated building assets).

The net impact of these adjustments was a \$4.739 million decrease in the asset revaluation reserve related to Buildings and also reflected in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The following tables disclose the impact on the 2015-16 notes that have been restated for the adjustment of prior period errors discussed above.

#### Adjustment: Note 9.5 Property, Plant & Equipment

	<b>Buildings 2016 (Unadjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>Buildings 2016 (Adjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>Prior year error adjustment \$'000</b>
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>			
At fair value	187 746	167 190	(20 556)
Less: accumulated depreciation	(112 790)	(98 041)	14 749
	<b>74 956</b>	<b>69 149</b>	<b>(5 807)</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	84	84	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 040</b>	<b>69 233</b>	<b>(5 807)</b>

**(b) reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

	<b>Buildings Level 3 (Unadjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>Buildings Level 3 (Adjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>Prior year error adjustments \$'000</b>
<b>Carrying value as at 1 July 2015</b>	<b>66 071</b>	<b>66 071</b>	
Additions	8 749	8 749	...
Change in class	76	76	...
Fair value of assets provided	(243)	(1 457)	(1 214)
Changes in estimates	(376)	(376)	...
Revaluation increments (decrements)	(541)	(5 134)	(4 593)
Depreciation/amortisation	(3 770)	(3 770)	...
<b>Carrying value as at 30 June 2016</b>	<b>69 966</b>	<b>64 159</b>	<b>(5 807)</b>

**Adjustment: Note 9.6 Infrastructure**

	<b>2016 (Unadjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>2016 (Adjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>Prior year error adjustment \$'000</b>
<b>(a) Carrying amount</b>			
At fair value	234 426	251 089	16 663
Less: accumulated depreciation	(33 144)	(39 921)	(6 777)
	<b>201 282</b>	<b>211 168</b>	<b>9 866</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	966	966	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>202 248</b>	<b>212 134</b>	<b>9 866</b>

**(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

	<b>2016 Level 3 (Unadjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>2016 Level 3 (Adjusted) \$'000</b>	<b>Prior year error adjustment \$'000</b>
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>204 428</b>	<b>204 428</b>	
Additions	4 010	4 010	...
Fair value of assets recognised	...	11 990	11 990
Fair value of assets provided		(2 112)	(2 112)
Change in class	(76)	308	384
Change in estimates write downs	(1 266)	(1 642)	(376)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	3 821	3 821	...
Depreciation	(8 669)	(8 669)	...
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>202 248</b>	<b>212 134</b>	<b>9 886</b>

#### Adjustment: Note 12.1 Asset Revaluation Reserve

2016	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Plant \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance as at beginning of financial year</b>	<b>130 677</b>	<b>26 978</b>	<b>96 484</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>259 158</b>
Revaluation increments/decrements	...	(541)	3 821	...	...	3 280
Prior year error adjustment	...	(4 739)	...	...	...	(4 739)
Restated Revaluation increment/decrements	...	(5 280)	3 821	...	...	(1 459)
<b>Restated Balance at end 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>257 699</b>

### 18.10 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

### 18.11 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.

### 18.12 Joint arrangements

The Department participates in partnership and collaboration agreements with the Institute of 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
GPS	Global Positioning System
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



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