

ANNUAL



REPORT



2019

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*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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7 October 2019

Hon Peter Gutwein MP
Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage

Hon Guy Barnett MP
Minister for Primary Industries and Water

Hon Elise Archer MP
Minister for Racing

Hon Roger Jaensch MP
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

Dear Ministers

In accordance with the requirements of section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit, for presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment for the year ending 30 June 2019.

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

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JW', followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

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.	73
Financial information	The 2018-19 Financial Statements and the Report of the Auditor-General are in this section.	131
Appendix – Publications	The Department's 2018-19 publications are listed here.	238
Glossary and indexes	Included here are a guide to acronyms and indexes to help in accessing specific information.	256

2. Secretary's Report

I am pleased to provide the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment's Annual Report 2018-19.

This financial year has seen the development of our new *DPIPWE Corporate Plan 2018-2022*, which is focused on helping build a strong and economically vibrant State by driving Tasmania's comparative advantages across primary industries and the environment.

DPIPWE continues to provide a broad range of services to support Tasmanian communities, businesses, environment and the economy, and the Department has played an important part in helping to deliver the Government's agenda with the themes of Grow, Make, Protect and Experience.

Tasmania's agri-food sector is one of the pillars of our State economy. The 2018-19 financial year was another good year for Tasmanian agriculture. While the data for 2018-19 is not yet available, it builds on from an excellent 2017-18 when agriculture and seafood production grew in value by 10.6 per cent to \$2.67 billion, with record overseas food exports of \$740 million.

In 2017-18, agriculture accounted for \$1.6 billion of Tasmania's agri-food production, and seafood production accounted for \$1.07 billion. The dairy industry set a milk volume production record and returned to being the highest-value agricultural industry, worth \$429 million at the farm gate.

Beef was the second-highest-value agricultural product, increasing to be worth \$329 million at the farm gate, and hit a record export value of \$210 million.

Growth in the State's tourism and agriculture industries has seen our agri-food businesses increasingly showcasing their produce through cellar doors, farm shops, craft breweries, farmer's markets, and linked food and beverage tasting trails. This reinforces Tasmania's brand as a premium food producer, as well as the quality and experience of life in Tasmania.

Industry, community and government are continuing to work together to uphold biosecurity, product integrity, food safety and animal welfare and to maintain the hard-earned reputation Tasmanian produce has secured.

Work also continued on developing the *Tasmanian Sustainable Agri-Food Plan 2019-23*, which articulates a system for growing the agriculture and food sectors.

Tasmania has an unrivalled natural environment, which people from all over the world, as well as many Tasmanians, want to experience, respect and preserve. Last year our national parks attracted more than 1.3 million visitors, highlighting their important role in our tourism sector and to our local communities and economy.

The Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) is leading the initiative to develop Tasmania's Next Iconic Walk. Expressions of Interest were called for ideas from the community, with feasibility studies to commence thereafter in order to inform, test and validate the experience to be developed.

Throughout 2018-19, parks access was free to all Seniors Card holders, with a continuing reduction in entry fees of 50 per cent thereafter, to 2021. This initiative supports the

Government's *Strong, Liveable Communities: Tasmania's Active Ageing Plan 2017-2022*. Over 20 000 Australians now subscribe to this initiative.

Works are well underway on a new Gateway Visitor Centre at Cradle Mountain, and the proposed Dove Lake shelter has now received Australian Government approval, paving the way for this new development in the national park.

Programs such as the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program and the Orange-bellied Parrot Program have seen staff spend hundreds of hours in the field, monitoring, reintroducing and undertaking a range of measures that are critical for the ongoing survival of these species.

A new captive breeding facility for part of the captive-bred Orange-bellied Parrot Program was built at Five Mile Beach. The new site aims to expand the captive breeding capacity from 24 to 48 breeding pairs.

The Department continues to work to ensure biosecurity remains a top priority. DPIPW staff worked on the new Biosecurity Bill 2019, tabled in State Parliament during this financial year. It is the outcome of more than four years of consultation, and this extensive work has resulted in broad support from industry groups.

The new legislation will provide a robust and coherent regulatory framework for biosecurity in Tasmania that is based on sound risk assessment and evidence. It will also ensure responsibility for biosecurity is shared between government, industry and the community. The legislation will protect Tasmania from threats posed by pests and disease to land- and water-based industries and environments, public health and public amenities, community activities and infrastructure.

The Department was directly involved in many aspects of emergency response management and recovery. Biosecurity Tasmania led the response to the Queensland fruit fly incursion on Flinders Island and in the north of the State throughout 2018 and early 2019. The objective was to contain and eradicate the pest. The response was supported by partnerships with growers, industry and the cooperation of the Tasmanian community. This collaboration led to the lifting of restrictions on mainland Tasmania in early January this year, and on Flinders Island at the end of March.

From late December and in the first few months of 2019, PWS was at the forefront of the response to fires in our national parks and reserves. During this period, about 20 per cent of the Department's staff were involved in emergency responses, which included the broader whole-of-government response through the interoperability arrangements that supported the Tasmania Fire Service and the PWS.

The staff of DPIPW provide a broad range of services to support Tasmanian communities, businesses, environment and the economy. In this financial period, we developed the principles for the workplace – we work together as one department, we are accountable for our performance, we invest in our people and we provide excellent client service. The DPIPW Principles reflect the important shared attitudes, beliefs and behaviours that staff value in each other, regardless of role, and we use them to guide the choices and decisions we make.

The Department's people strategy provides a roadmap for building upon our people investment and engagement strategies. It outlines the Department's goals relating to its key asset – our people. Throughout the year, we have worked to understand our current reality and build strong foundations for improving our people management activities. Based on this

research, over the next year we will move to implement new frameworks, systems and processes and develop our people.

The Department's Work, Health, Safety and Wellbeing Policy reinforces our commitment to ensure health, safety and wellbeing is a priority for all employees, volunteers, contractors and visitors in our workplaces. In April 2019, we implemented a new governance structure for work, health, safety and wellbeing with the support and resources the Department and its Divisions need.

In 2016, we implemented our *Gender Equality Action Plan*. Over the past three years, we have continued our focus on improving gender equality in the Department and increasing the number of women in senior management and leadership roles. This ongoing work to improve gender equality is helping to help create positive change both within our workplace and, by our influence, in the community we serve.

One successful example is DPIPWE's See It. Dream It. Do It. Project, which showcased the variety of operational and field-based roles in the Department, and inspired young women to seek employment in areas in which women have traditionally been underrepresented. As a department, we are committed to gender equality, and I'd like to express my thanks to all the staff who have contributed to and supported this Project.

We also continue to work on the Northern Recruitment Policy to grow job numbers in the North and North-West. The moves will occur through natural staff turnover and voluntary incentive programs as part of the Tasmanian Government's push to create 100 positions in the north of the State.

Our staff worked tirelessly throughout the year to deliver the Government's priorities and I thank everyone for their efforts.

John Whittington
Secretary

3. Role, Aim and Objectives

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

Our role

- Implement the Government's policy priorities
- Help Government develop new policies
- Work with the Tasmanian community, businesses, the University of Tasmania 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 2018-2019

- Drive the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resource
- Protect and support Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors
- Secure a healthy and productive environment for all Tasmanians
- Protect and manage Tasmania's world renowned national parks and reserves, and Crown lands, to enrich our community
- Realise the value, use and enjoyment of Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage
- Drive the integrity and viability of the racing industry
- Deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information

4. Output Groups and Outputs

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

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

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

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

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

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

Output Group 4: Water Resources

- Output 4.1 Water Resource Management

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

- Output 5.1 Racing Regulation and Policy

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

- Output 6.1 Biosecurity
- Output 6.2 Product Integrity

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

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

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

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

A detailed outline of the relationship between our Output Groups and Outputs and our organisational structure can be found in the Supporting Information section under Organisational structure (refer pages 74-75).

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 a department's operational objectives, where the department exercises significant discretion and direction over these activities. Administered transactions relate to activities that are administered on behalf of Government, where a department has no discretion to alter the resources provided or determine how they are spent.

'Controlled revenue' totals \$253.8 million for 2018-19.

The Department is predominantly funded by appropriation revenue and revenue from Australian Government funding. For 2018-19 controlled activities, those funding sources totalled \$188.8 million, which represents approximately 74 per cent of total revenue.

The Department's government funding for 2018-19 is summarised in the following table:

Table 1: Government funding sources

	\$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	144 686
Appropriation revenue - works & services	18 905
Revenue from Government - other	1 694
Australian Government grants	11 230
State Government grants	12 324
Total	188 839

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

A further significant revenue category includes the 'Sales of goods and services' of \$26.8 million.

'Controlled expenses' totals \$256.4 million for 2018-19.

The largest expense item is 'Employee benefits', which represents approximately 48 per cent of total controlled expenses. Other significant expense categories include 'Grants and transfer payments' and 'Supplies and consumables', which represent approximately 23 per cent and 14 per cent respectively of total controlled expenses.

The Department's expenditure by Output Group for 2018-19 is summarised in the following table.

Table 2: Output expenditure

Output Group	\$'000
Land Tasmania	19 099
Primary Industries	23 680
Natural and Cultural Heritage	25 624
Water Resources	7 761
Racing Regulation and Policy	5 231
Biosecurity Tasmania	33 631
Environment Protection and Analytical Services	23 147
Parks and Wildlife Management	114 655
Capital Investment Program	4 787
Total	257 615
Administered Payments ¹	40 994

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Note:

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

Budget outcome

The Department managed its 2018-19 Consolidated Fund allocation. This was made possible through both a Supplementary Appropriation and Requests for Additional Funds. Note 6.1 of the Financial Statements on page 177 outlines the movements between the original Consolidated Fund estimate and the actual outcome.

The 2018-19 Comprehensive Result of \$147.7 million is significantly higher than the original budget estimate of \$30.83 million. This is primarily due to revaluation of the land, buildings and heritage class of assets resulting in a large increase in the physical asset revaluation reserve. This revaluation process also resulted in an unbudgeted expense being recorded for impairment of non-financial assets. Cash flow changes to the capital works budget undertaken during the year resulted in reduced appropriation revenue for works and services. This is explained further in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Departmental revenue, excluding the works and services appropriation revenue, and corresponding expenditure are significantly higher than the 2018-19 Budget. This is predominantly due to wildfire suppression activities expenditure and the subsequent reimbursement of these costs along with increased funding and expenditure related to the Queensland fruit fly response.

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 169-175.

6. Output Group Performance Reports

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

- a description of the role and function of each Output Group;
- key commitments and achievements for 2018-19 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, 2018-19* 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. 18
Output Group 3 – Natural and Cultural Heritage	p. 33
Output Group 4 – Water Resources	p. 46
Output Group 5 – Racing Regulation and Policy	p. 51
Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania	p. 55
Output Group 7 – Environment Protection and Analytical Services	p. 62
Output Group 8 – Parks and Wildlife Management	p. 67

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

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: *Deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information.*

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2018-19

Valuation System of Tasmania redevelopment

The new system was implemented in 2018-19 and provides an authoritative property and valuation register that underpins and supports Government and other stakeholders' revenue-generating and property-management activities. The new system is based on modern web-based architecture, providing convenient and timely access for staff and contractors.

New TASMMap publications

TASMMap has continued to extend its map publications during 2018-19. The new publications include Banks Strait, Black Bluff, Blyth, Dazzler, Meander Valley, Murchison and Palooa 1:50 000 Topographic Series maps in both paper and digital formats. TASMMap has also published nine new special maps. The new special maps include Bruny Island Walk, Frenchmans Cap Park, Highland Lakes, Maria Island National Park, Mount Field Walk, Peninsula Walks, South Coast Walks, Wellington Park Recreation maps and the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair waterproof map.

Land Information System Tasmania enhancements

Land Tasmania continued to enhance the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) to improve security and accessibility for the general public, clients and staff. A more informative login page was released, and LIST accounts can now also be connected to State Government departments' network accounts, significantly streamlining account management.

A further 241 new layers were added to LISTmap. Publicly available layers include updates to enterprise suitability layers (both crop suitability and climate change scenarios) and Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) management plans. There were also many restricted datasets added which supported the statewide bushfire response.

Open data

In line with the Government's open data agenda, Land Tasmania continues to release spatial data at no cost under the least restrictive Creative Commons licence. During the year, the number of open datasets increased from 84 to 155. These datasets are now available for industry and the general public to use and potentially value-add with minimal restrictions. New datasets included the Enterprise Suitability suite of datasets (both crop suitability and climate change scenarios), Tasmanian Irrigation data and other miscellaneous datasets.

Historic record digitisation and relocation

Land Tasmania is the custodian of over 1.5 million paper records. These records include high-value historical records, such as original grants of Crown land, deed memorials critical for establishing ownership under the general law land system, and certificates of title.

Land Tasmania has achieved significant progress in digitising these historical records, including completion of the Deeds Office digitisation, with records made available online via the LIST. Digitised records have been transferred to alternative storage facilities, with preference being to the Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office, especially for records of high historical value to ensure permanent preservation.

Emergency management response activities

During the 2018-19 fire season, in collaboration with the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management, Land Tasmania provided critical mapping and data collection services that underpin emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities. These services were also deployed on the Queensland fruit fly incursion response.

New national datum GDA2020

Australia is modernising its geocentric datum¹. The new GDA2020 datum will reflect changes in Australia's latitude and longitude that have occurred since the previous Australian datum update in 1994 (Australia has moved approximately 1.6 metres to the north-east in this time), and introduce a time-dependent reference frame. This coordinate information is increasingly being used more accurately by satellite-positioning applications, such as those used by mobile devices.

Land Tasmania has developed its GDA2020 implementation plan and is working with other Australian jurisdictions to ensure alignment. A project manager will be appointed in 2019-20 to focus on communication and coordination activities across stakeholder groups.

National positioning infrastructure

Land Tasmania is assisting Geoscience Australia under the National Positioning Infrastructure Project to extend the Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) network to deliver access to instant, reliable and precise positioning from a global network of satellites in Tasmania. The first of these sites is being established at Derby in north-east Tasmania.

¹ Coordinate system, and a set of reference points, used to locate places on earth.

New imagery and LiDAR capture

During 2018-19, Land Tasmania captured new aerial imagery for the southern urban areas (Hobart, Glenorchy, Brighton, Sorell and Clarence), Flinders Island (mainland), Launceston and Devonport municipalities, the Bass Highway from Devonport to Marrawah, north-east small towns and sections of the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park.

Land Tasmania also coordinated aerial Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) scanning of significant swathes of the central north and midlands, and parts of north-west and south-east Tasmania. The LiDAR campaign was initiated to provide three-dimensional terrain base data for the Tasmanian Flood Mapping Project being run by the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Fresh valuations and adjustment factors

Fresh valuations were completed during 2018-19 for Break O'Day, Brighton, Burnie, Central Coast, Circular Head, Clarence, George Town, Meander Valley and Northern Midlands. Adjustment factors for Land Values, Capital Values and Assessed Annual Values were issued for remaining municipalities.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Complying surveys lodged ¹	%	95	96	96	93	93

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Valuation services

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

Table 4: Valuation notices

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Objections resulting in an amended valuation ¹	%	0.06	0.12	0.23	<2.00	<2.00

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Efficiency of land registration processes

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

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme registered within 10 working days of lodgement of the original plan	%	91	91	68	80	na ¹

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania.

Note:

1. This performance measure has been revised for 2019-20 to measure compliant lodgements only. Non-compliant lodgements rely on the lodging party to provide the required information for registration to take place and thus are outside the control of the Department. Land Tasmania will continue to work with stakeholders to improve their compliance with the Early Issue Scheme.

Accessibility of quality land information to support decision-making

Number of land-related datasets available

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Number of land-related datasets available

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Number of land-related datasets available via the LIST ¹	No of datasets	1 620	1 939	2 157	2 100	2 400
Number of land-related datasets available under open data provisions ²	No of datasets	73	86	155	140	na ³

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. This measure has been removed from 2019-20, as the availability of non-sensitive datasets that could be made available as open data is outside the control of the Department. It will, however, continue to be reported as part of the Department's quarterly routine disclosure available via the DPIPWE website.

Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST

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

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

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST web service ¹	No of requests (million)	745	856	918	840	na ³
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST website ²	No of sessions (million)	1.96	2.1	2.37	2.3	2.35

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure captures the volume of client transactions to the LIST web services.
2. This measure captures the volume of client web sessions (ie number of times they access the LIST website and its components) using standard web browsers.
3. This measure has been removed from 2019-20 as level of website access is a better measure of general utilisation of land information through the LIST.

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

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

AGT provides leadership in agricultural policy development and implementation, focusing on facilitating growth and sustainable development of agriculture as a major contributor to the Tasmanian economy. AGT provides professional and informed advice and information to, and on behalf of, government on key issues and projects. It manages the regulation and licensing of regulated crops, including hemp and poppies, and provides game and browsing animal management services and advice to support the sustainable management of wildlife that interact with agricultural, forestry and conservation pursuits. It also works closely with the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA) to ensure that the research, development, extension and education services provided by TIA are aligned with government policy and industry 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.

AGT and the Marine Resources group contribute to the achievement of a number of the Department's objectives, in particular:

- *Protect and support Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors; and*
- *Drive the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources.*

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2018-19

Agri-Food Plan 2019-23 and the Agri-Food ScoreCard

Tasmania's Sustainable Agri-Food Plan 2016-2018 and 2019-23 provided the strategic context for the work undertaken by AgriGrowth Tasmania (AGT) in 2018-19. Government, in collaboration with industry, has set a target to grow the farm gate value of Tasmanian agriculture to \$10 billion by 2050 (AgriVision 2050). The overall progress of the Tasmanian primary industries sector has been tracked for more than a decade in annual editions of the *Tasmanian Agri-Food Scorecard*. The 2016-17 edition was released in October 2018 and revealed the gross value of agriculture had reached \$1.47 billion in 2016-17. Industry continues to make strong progress towards AgriVision 2050.

Support for the red meat industry

AGT provided support to the high level Tasmanian Meat Industry Working Group, established by the Minister for Primary Industries and Water in November 2018 to undertake consultation and develop a strategy for the red meat industry to be sustainable over the long term. In May 2019, the Working Group handed down its recommendations, which were accepted by the Government in full and accompanied the release of an independent feasibility study report into establishing increased commercially viable on-island meat processing in Tasmania. AGT will continue to work with the industry and an Industry Development Officer, to be funded by the Government over three years, to support the industry to operationalise its Strategic Plan.

Bee Industry Futures Report

The *Bee Industry Futures Report* identifies strategic actions to protect our iconic honey industry and ensure vital pollination for our crops. AGT worked with key stakeholders to implement this plan during 2018-19. Some of the actions supported were: funding over 12 months for a part-time Industry Development Officer; \$500 000 for selected infrastructure upgrades to improve floral resource access; and \$40 000 to fund scientific research into medicinal and other beneficial qualities of leatherwood honey.

Strategic Industry Partnerships Program

A commitment of \$1.2 million over four years was allocated in the 2017-18 State Budget for a Strategic Industry Partnerships Program. Through the program, the Government co-invests with industry peak bodies and organisations to support a range of initiatives to deliver long-term growth and sustainability across the agriculture and food sectors. In 2018-19, AGT delivered \$293 500 of funding through this program.

AgriGrowth Liaison Officers and FarmPoint modernisation

Improved provision of information for primary producers was delivered through employment of northern-based AgriGrowth Liaison Officers and the launch of the FarmPoint helpline. In parallel, the FarmPoint website was upgraded and modernised to better support primary producers who prefer smart phone and easy access to DPIPWE's extensive information services. Further upgrades to FarmPoint will be undertaken based on feedback from primary producers and other users.

GMO moratorium review

Tasmania has maintained a moratorium on the commercial release of genetically modified organisms (GMO) into the Tasmanian environment since 2001. The *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004* which formalises this position is due to expire on 16 November 2019. AGT led a review of the GMO moratorium during 2018-19. An Issues Paper guided feedback, and a total of 76 formal submissions were considered as well as domestic and export market research (commissioned by the Department of State Growth) and the reports and experience from other jurisdictions. The results and findings were presented in the Final Report released in August 2019.

Resilience, recovery and growth

The Tasmanian Government's response to biosecurity incursions and the 2019 bushfires is reported elsewhere in this Annual Report. AGT continued its role in assessing impacts and delivering various assistance programs for primary producers.

Support for regional communities and rural leadership took place through partnerships with the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (Living Next Door to a Farmer Campaign), Tasmanian Women in Agriculture, Rural Business Tasmania (the Rural Financial Counselling Service), Rural Youth of Tasmania, Rural Alive and Well, the University of Tasmania (UTAS – Blundstone Scholarship), and the Safe Farming Tasmania program.

In addition, funds were provided to support rural communities through the AgriGrowth Loan Scheme (administered by the Department of State Growth), Stock Underpass Program, and On-farm Energy and Irrigation Audit and Infrastructure Program (administered by the Department of State Growth).

The new National Drought Agreement was signed by all Australian governments at COAG in December 2018, and in 2019 DPIPWE partnered with the Australian Government to deliver the On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme to drought-affected Tasmanian municipalities.

Research, development and extension

In June, the new Joint Venture between the Crown and UTAS for delivery of publicly funded research, development and extension (RD&E) through TIA was signed. AGT continued to support the TIA Advisory Board and is considering priorities for the \$7 million funding commitment to modernise Crown and TIA research farm assets.

Progress was made in implementing the *White Paper – Growing Tasmanian Agricultural Research, Development and Extension for 2050*, our comprehensive plan for achieving future productivity gains and innovation in Tasmanian agriculture. The *Agricultural Research, Development and Extension Principles and Investment Strategy* was developed to guide investment and incorporated a new \$3 million Agricultural Innovation Fund, which will invest strategically in innovative agricultural RD&E projects linked to industry growth.

Management of browsing wildlife

Game Services Tasmania provided executive support to the Tasmanian Game Council, established in 2018, which provided Ministerial advice on issues including delivery of the wild fallow deer census, introduction of five-year crop protection permits for fallow deer, deer quality management, review of wildlife regulations and the feasibility of a trial to value-add wild deer products.

In collaboration with Parks and Wildlife Service and Hydro Tasmania, three additional parcels of reserve land were made available for deer hunting in 2019. These were accessible through a ballot system managed by Game Services Tasmania, which attracted 497 individual and 202 group applications.

Landholders and farmers were supported to effectively manage browsing wildlife through provision of crop protection permits and management advice on use of tools including fencing, deterrents, shooting and poison.

Mackerel rules

With the management plan for the mackerel fishery expiring, a new 10-year management plan for the fishery was approved in February 2019 through the processes stipulated by the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*.

Abalone harvest strategy

The first formalised harvest strategy for the Tasmanian abalone fishery was implemented in March 2019. *The Abalone Harvest Strategy 2018-2020* provides the overarching policy guiding management of the fishery, particularly regarding total allowable catch and size limit settings. Where current settings in the fishery do not meet the policy guidelines, planning processes will be progressed to address these deficiencies.

To provide more resilience to the fishery and recruitment, the strategy indicates that size limits in parts of the fishery do not provide adequate protection. The commercial West Coast size limit was increased in July 2019.

Rock lobster East Coast stock rebuilding strategy

The strategy to rebuild rock lobster stocks on the East Coast from 8 per cent virgin biomass to 20 per cent virgin biomass by 2023 is on track. The assessment for the fishery shows encouraging signs of improvements in East Coast stocks to meet targets. Increasing biomass is a result of the decisions to constrain commercial and recreational catch.

Rock lobster translocation

The industry translocation program continues to target operations on the West Coast of Tasmania, with some 30 000 lobsters relocated annually.

Translocation to the East Coast has continued with funds allocated by the Government. The program for year one of the second phase of this program has been successfully completed, with the last transfers of lobster occurring in July 2019.

Abalone Industry Reinvestment Fund

The Abalone Industry Reinvestment Fund (AIRF) was a significant investment announcement in 2018-19 with a budget of \$5.1 million over five years. The broad objectives of the AIRF are to support and increase the sustainability and productivity of the abalone fishery both biologically and economically. This includes efforts to ameliorate the effects of the long-spined sea urchin *Centrostephanus rodgersii*.

The first *Centrostephanus* Forum was held in December 2018 attended by 65 stakeholders. CSIRO experts in pest and invasive species control have been contracted to develop the first five-year strategic plan to guide operations and investments from the AIRF. The first tranche of research and development projects funded by the AIRF (\$1 million) have been awarded following a national expression of interest process overseen by the AIRF committee.

A major outcome of the first year of the AIRF has been the removal of more than 540 tons of urchins, which were harvested with support from an AIRF subsidy. A formal evaluation of the subsidy program has been commissioned to guide any further allocations.

TARFish funding

A four-year funding agreement has been finalised with the Tasmanian Association for Recreational Fishing (TARFish). The Grant Deed associated with the agreement stipulates the responsibilities of both parties.

Fisheries Digital Transition Project

With recent completion of the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management Systems (FILMS), a new Fisheries Digital Transition Project (FDTP) has been implemented to build a new user interface to support:

- digital licensing;
- real-time transfer of fisheries data; and
- streamlining licence and quota management processes.

The FDTP will transition the Tasmanian fishing industry away from the exclusive reliance on dated, paper-based transactions, by delivering viable technological solutions. A related initiative 'Making Life Easier' has already delivered more than 25 improvements to current client interface processes.

Sustainable Industry Growth Plan for the Salmon Industry – One Year Review

The One Year Review of the *Sustainable Industry Growth Plan for the Salmon Industry* was published to provide key information on work to date and outline the initiatives that will be delivered to support environmentally responsible, sustainable growth.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Wild fisheries ¹	\$ million	175.9	193.3	183.7	175	180
Aquaculture	\$ million	760.7	869	832.9	863.7	873
Agriculture ²	\$ million	1 469.7	1 601	na	1 681	1 780

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.
2. This measure includes food and non-food agricultural production. The 2018-19 actual figures are not yet available. The targets assume a growth rate from 2012-13 that results in the gross value reaching \$10 billion by 2050, consistent with the Tasmanian Government's AgriVision 2050 target.

Food production value added

Employment in rural areas, as well as Tasmania's economic growth and reputation for high-quality food products, can be enhanced by processing and packaging occurring in Tasmania rather than interstate or overseas. This measure is the value of Tasmanian food and beverages after packing and processing. It is an indicator of the value added in Tasmania by businesses engaged along the food production chain.

Table 9: Food production value added

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Food production value added ¹	\$ million	4 163.2	4 629	na	4 600	4 880

Source: DPIPWE / ABS records.

Note:

1. This measure is reported in the *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*, which is published by the Department. It is calculated from data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), DPIPWE, primary producers, industry bodies and major food processors. The 2017-18 value is preliminary and the 2018-19 value is not yet available.

Value of exports of food, agriculture and fisheries

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

The interstate food trade information is the value of interstate sales of food produced in Tasmania as reported in the Department's *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*. 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Overseas exports ¹	\$ million	603.9	739.9	na	700	760
Interstate food trade ²	\$ million	2 440.1	2 839.6	na	2 800	2 900

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 net value of interstate trade is calculated by the Department and reported in the *Tasmanian Agri-Food ScoreCard*. It is the residual value of food production value added after overseas exports and Tasmanian consumption are accounted for. The process required to produce the data results in a delay in its availability. The 2017-18 value is preliminary and the 2018-19 value is not yet available.

Actual catch by fishery

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

Table 11: Actual catch by fishery

Performance Measure ^{1&2}	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Abalone	Tonnes	1 641.1	1 472.8	1 158.07	1 334	1 334
Giant crab	Tonnes	25.5	20.1	18.1	25	25
Rock lobster	Tonnes	1 038.1	1 146.7	1009.7	1 051	1 051
Sea urchin ³	Tonnes	78.1	275.7	639.5	285	285
Mackerel & Redbait ⁴	Tonnes	2.8	5.4	.063	5	5
Periwinkle	Tonnes	37.1	45.2	34.1	40	40
Banded morwong ⁵	Tonnes	31.2	29.8	35.9	31	31

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Fishery catch data is provided here for information only. It is not included in DPIPWE's performance measures published in the 2018-19 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 banded morwong 2018-19 actual refers to the statewide catch, which is larger than the TACC (quota-managed) area.

Level of marine farming production

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

Table 12: Level of marine farm production

Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual ²	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Salmonid	Tonnes	51 298	60 048	51 298	62 000	62 000
Mussels	Tonnes	729	592	729	592	592
Abalone	Tonnes	87	98	87	101	101
Pacific oysters	Dozens	2 832	2 523	3 004	2 523	2 523

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Marine farm production is provided here for information only. It is not included in DPIPWE's performance measures published in the 2018-19 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1.
2. The 2018-19 Actual figures are estimates only, as end-of-financial-year figures are yet to be finalised.

Efficiency of fishers' licensing processes

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

Table 13: Fishers' licensing transaction times

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Fishers' licensing transaction times	% completed in three days	97	85	95	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 UTAS in 1996 for TIA to provide RD&E services. This agreement has been periodically reviewed and revised, and a new

five-year agreement was signed in June 2019. The Agreement has contributed to the growth of a strong agricultural institute able to attract Australian Government, corporate, foundation and industry funding.

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

Table 14: External funds received by TIA

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
External funds received by TIA ¹	\$ million	7.1	8.5	5.5	8.0	8.0

Source: TIA.

Note:

1. This measure excludes the contribution by UTAS. It is only one measure of the success of the Joint Venture Agreement with TIA. The *TIA Strategic Plan* identifies the priorities for the Institute, including supporting the Government's plan to increase the contribution of agriculture to the Tasmanian economy.

External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI)

In January 2011, the Department entered into the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement (SMRCA) with UTAS 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI) ¹	\$ million	4.1	4.61	5.69	3.5	3.5

Source: IMAS and former TAFI records.

Note:

1. The funds received by the IMAS-SMRCA are calculated on a calendar year; for example 2016-17 refers to the total amount of funds received during the 2016 calendar year. These measures exclude the contribution by UTAS.

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. In May 2019, the Government announced the release of a FarmPoint helpline to complement the web portal and modernisation of FarmPoint. Collectively

the modernised website and new phone helpline and email address provide easy access to information required by farmers to run their businesses.

Table 16: FarmPoint information

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Proportion of emails or calls to FarmPoint responded to within 1 day ¹	%	na	na	96 ²	95	95

Source: DPIPWE records.

Notes:

1. This is a new performance measure in 2018-19, introduced to report response times to calls and emails received through FarmPoint as a measure of the efficiency with which the Department provides the FarmPoint service and information to primary producers.
2. Data from May 2019 (when FarmPoint was launched) onwards.

Supervision of poppy and hemp crops

Poppies

The responsibility for the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB) rests with the Minister for Primary Industries and Water. Therefore, the Department regulates agricultural crops, including commercial poppy cultivation and grower compliance.

Table 17: Poppy Advisory Control Board costs

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Cost of Poppy Advisory Control Board per poppy licence issued or active ¹	\$	1 021	1 062	1 454 ²	1 229	1 487

Source: DPIPWE and State Growth records.

Notes:

1. Poppy cultivation licences are no longer issued annually but for a period of up to five years. To ensure consistency in reporting this measure, the actual for 2018-19 and target for 2019-20 have been derived from the number of active poppy cultivation licences under issue during the 2018-19 season.
2. The increase in cost from 2016-17 to 2017-18 is primarily the result of a reduction in the number of licences issued to grow poppies in Tasmania in response to stable global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand. The increase in cost for 2018-19 is due to a continued reduction in the number of licensed poppy growers in Tasmania in response to reduced global demand. The cost of the PACB is more or less a fixed cost and is borne by Government.

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

Industrial hemp

The cultivation of industrial hemp is regulated by the Department under the *Industrial Hemp Act 2015*. In 2018-19:

- of the 75 commercial industrial hemp licences to grow, 49 were active totalling 1 361 hectares; and
- 284 inspections of industrial hemp crops were conducted.

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

In 2018-19, the number of active commercial growers increased by 40 per cent (to 49 from 35 in 2017-18). The area committed to industrial hemp for commercial purposes increased by almost 300 per cent to 1 361 hectares, compared to 464 hectares the previous year.

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

Support for GMO moratorium

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

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. The Department is working with TIA to make ongoing refinements to the inspection program to ensure that appropriate ongoing monitoring requirements are satisfied.

Table 18: Monitoring of former GM canola trial sites

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Proportion of former GM canola sites monitored or audited ¹	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE records.

Note:

1. This new performance measure has been introduced to reflect the activity of DPIPWE in monitoring and auditing former GM canola sites. It replaces the previous performance measure, which was inconsistent with contemporary farming practices and no longer provided helpful information.

Poppy Advisory and Control Board Annual Report 2018-19

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 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 2019, 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 Kate Chambers, representing the Commissioner of Police;
- Carole Rodger, representing the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania) Act 1994*;
- Danielle Poirier, 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 2018-19

Poppy crops

During the reporting period, the PACB:

- approved the planting of 17 613 hectares of poppy crop; and
- issued 331 approvals to licensed growers of poppy crops.

The table below compares the number of licences issued or active in 2018-19 to the last five growing seasons. Poppy cultivation licences are no longer issued annually, but for a period of up to five years. To ensure consistency in reporting this measure, the 2018-19 figure has been derived from the number of active poppy cultivation licences under issue during the 2018-19 season.

Table 19: Poppy licences issued or active

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of poppy licences issued or active ¹	784	653	511	450	331

Note:

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

The table below compares field officer activity over the last five growing seasons.

Table 20: Field Officer activity

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of inspections of poppy crops ¹	7 913	9 698	5 131	3 755	3 516
Number of poppy regrowth (unlicensed) areas	38	62	47	16	12
Number of interferences	7	10	28	14	6
Number of capsules stolen	331	516	12 239	1 430	124

Note:

1. The number of inspections in 2017-18 and 2018-19 are lower in comparison to previous years due to a change in reporting process whereby the total number of inspections is now derived from the total number of site visits as opposed to the total number of inspection activities undertaken at a site.

The table below provides costs associated with supervising and protecting poppy crops and hectares harvested over the last five growing seasons.

Table 21: Costs and hectares of poppies harvested

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cost per licence issued or active ¹	\$687	\$857	\$1021	\$1 062	\$1 454
Hectares harvested ²	20 631	13 224	8 133	11 949	9 786
Total expenditure	\$538 450	\$469 799	\$521 719	\$478 059	\$481 310

Notes:

1. The increase in cost per licence issued from 2014-15 to 2017-18 is primarily the result of a reduction in the number of licences issued to grow poppies in Tasmania in response to stable global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand. The increase in cost for 2018-19 is due to a continued reduction in the number of licensed poppy growers in Tasmania in response to reduced global demand. The cost of the PACB is more or less a fixed cost and is borne by Government.
2. The reduction in hectares harvested over time is attributable to stable global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand, as well as increases in yield from changed farming and manufacturing processes. Hectares harvested in 2017-18 and 2018-19 were much less than the number of hectares approved for planting due to the number of hectares sown being less than those approved.

Industry developments

In March 2019, 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 2018-19, downward pressure on world production, including in Tasmania, continued due to a reduced demand for opiate raw materials and tighter international control measures. While global stocks appear to have stabilised, the supply of opiate raw material is still higher than the demand.

Support for the poppy industry

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

During 2018-19 the Government provided funding:

- to Poppy Growers Tasmania, through AgriGrowth Tasmania's Strategic Industry Partnerships Program, to support it to deliver industry forums in 2019; and
- for two collaborative research and development projects, in response to downy mildew disease in poppies.

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

Natural and Cultural Heritage services are provided by the Natural and Cultural Heritage (NCH) Division and the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTBG).

NCH consists of two cultural heritage branches: Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and Heritage Tasmania, and three natural heritage branches: Natural Values Conservation, Policy and Conservation Advice, and Wildlife Management.

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

The Division contributes to the State's planning processes through policies, programs and regulatory activities. It supports the statutory work of the Aboriginal Heritage Council, Tasmanian Heritage Council and the Scientific Advisory Committee and fulfils a major role in managing the natural and cultural values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) in collaboration with the Parks and Wildlife Service.

NCH contributes to a number of the Department's objectives and takes a lead role in the achievement of the objective: *Realise the value, use and enjoyment of 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 2018-19

Natural Heritage

Landcare Action Grants Program

The Tasmanian Government allocated funding of \$1.8 million over four years in the 2018-19 State Budget for the establishment of the Landcare Action Grants Program. The Program has been established to provide State-funded grants to co-invest with farmers, Landcare, and other community organisations on practical works for sustainable agriculture and care of rivers. NCH designed the Program Guidelines in collaboration with the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA), and engaged the TFGA to deliver the Program in partnership with Landcare Tasmania. Applications closed on 31 May 2019 and the first grants will be distributed to successful applicants early in 2019-20.

Tasmanian bushfire response

The Division responded rapidly to the 2019 summer bushfires that affected some 93 000 hectares of the TWWHA. Satellite imagery was used to assess likely impacts on natural values in conjunction with known fire sensitivities of Tasmania's iconic alpine flora, such as pencil pine and King Willy pine. A new approach to bushfire severity mapping was trialled using sentinel satellite imagery. This helped mobilise field teams to critical areas for impact assessment. More than 60 field assessments were undertaken, and these formed the basis of information submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Thirteen monitoring and investigation projects are currently underway in the TWWHA, and they cover a broad range of activities. They include surveying and identifying the existence of eagle nests; monitoring erosion on the Lower Gordon River; starting to draft a biosecurity strategy and a draft climate change adaptation strategy; and identifying landscape-scale threats to natural values and starting to develop a monitoring framework. We have also been preparing several draft cave access policies; monitoring fire impacts on biodiversity in treatable ecosystems (e.g. buttongrass moorlands); and developing quality information for adaptive fire management in forms that are easily incorporated into fire planning and management.

Tasmanian Penguin Advisory Group

The Tasmanian Penguin Advisory Group (TPAG) was established to enhance understanding of Little penguins and improve their protection. The TPAG includes representatives from UTAS (IMAS), CSIRO, BirdLife Tasmania and the Derwent Estuary Program, and a community penguin expert. Local councils, community-based action groups and other stakeholders will be engaged as required. The purpose of TPAG is to provide advice as required to the Department, including: best practice approaches to monitoring; on-ground expertise and advice on effective implementation of statewide monitoring; advice on the development and implementation of appropriate management and mitigation strategies; accurate, high-level biological and ecological advice; and input into policy and protocol development as appropriate.

Orange-bellied Parrot

Supporting the Government's commitment to double the captive breeding capacity and invest in activities to save the Orange-bellied Parrot, NCH designed and delivered a \$2.5 million fit-for-purpose captive breeding facility at Five Mile Beach near Hobart Airport. This involved the construction of multiple breeding, holding and quarantine aviaries, as well as staff amenities, water storage and filtration, and security fencing. The facility was officially launched on 3 July 2019.

Conservation covenants

NCH is responsible for the administration of approximately 880 conservation covenants covering about 110 000 hectares of private land. During 2018-19, NCH celebrated the 20th anniversary of conservation covenants and the Private Land Conservation Program, and the 10th anniversary of the Gardens for Wildlife scheme.

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program

The Save the Tasmanian Devil Program continues to adapt to new research and scientific information. This year the Program used a new breeding approach, which involved capturing 10 female wild devils from Woolnorth and breeding them in a free-range enclosure with six

captive-bred males that have genetics significantly different to those found at Woolnorth. The wild females bred successfully with the males and had a total of 21 pouch young. All devils involved were released back to Woolnorth four months later, with the males.

Historic Heritage

Heritage regulation

During 2018-19, Heritage Tasmania led the development of the Historic Cultural Heritage Amendment Bill 2019 in consultation with key stakeholders to further integrate historic heritage and planning legislation. In addition, a new Practice Note on *Managing Historic Places of Worship* was developed and published online in response to the proposed sale of Anglican Church properties.

Tasmanian Heritage Register

Heritage Tasmania continued to work with the Tasmanian Heritage Council to enter, review, amend and replace entries in the Tasmanian Heritage Register to enhance the quality, accuracy and currency of its entries. This included new entries for highly significant places such as the Cataract Gorge, the Low Head Pilot Station Precinct, Oura Oura at Liffey and Hobart's Parliament House and Gardens.

Redevelopment of heritage properties

After the historic CH Smith complex in Launceston had lain vacant for nearly 30 years, resulting in it being largely derelict, its redevelopment was completed during 2018-19. This was made possible by collaboration between its private sector owners, Launceston City Council and the Tasmanian Government, including Heritage Tasmania. The Branch was also actively involved in the ongoing development of the University of Tasmania's Hedberg complex and Parliament Square, and in reviewing the Heritage Register entry of the Treasury complex to support the proposed expression of interest process.

Tasmanian Heritage Council support

Heritage Tasmania supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council to maintain a consistent 99 per cent approval rating for development and certificate of exemption applications, and contributed to the approval of over \$365 million in development across the State during the year.

Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal heritage legislation review

A review of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* is in progress, as required by amendments enacted in 2017. The review will involve multiple stages of consultation with the Aboriginal people of Tasmania and a diverse range of non-Aboriginal stakeholders. Pre-consultation with key Aboriginal groups and individuals was undertaken during March and April 2019. A

Discussion Paper has been released and public comment invited from 1 June to 21 September 2019. A report detailing the outcomes of the public comment process will be made public.

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area – Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Values Project

The multi-year Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Values (AACV) Project concluded in June 2019. During 2018-19, the project delivered a third comprehensive report titled *Cultural Values Assessment of the 2013 Extension Area of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA)*, which will be published online during 2019-20. The following reports were delivered in previous financial years as part of the project:

- *Aboriginal Heritage of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA): a literature review and synthesis report*; and
- *Detailed Plan for a Comprehensive Cultural Assessment of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA)*.

This collection of reports supports the Australian Government's commitment to provide the World Heritage Committee with more detailed information that will inform the ongoing management of the Aboriginal cultural values of the TWWHA.

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area – Cultural Management Group projects

The Cultural Management Group (CMG) forms part of Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT). The CMG is a dedicated unit established to oversee implementation of the Aboriginal cultural management outcomes of the TWWHA Management Plan and provide ongoing support of cultural values management in the TWWHA.

A number of projects were endorsed as part of the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) Business Strategy 2018-2022* to meet commitments under the TWWHA Management Plan. These projects are based on packages outlined in the *Detailed Plan for a Comprehensive Cultural Assessment of the TWWHA* under the AACV Project. Projects have commenced, and activities during 2018-19 included multiple access visits to the TWWHA to provide opportunities for Aboriginal people to be on Country and access resources, pursue cultural activities and participate in the management of the area.

Further, progress was achieved against development of a guide to support the interpretation and presentation of Aboriginal cultural values of the TWWHA. Development of heritage and cultural awareness training also progressed and will offer employment opportunities for Aboriginal people to develop and deliver course material to TWWHA land managers. CMG also facilitated the first field season documenting rock markings in the TWWHA, which provided opportunities for Aboriginal people to access and record rock marking sites throughout the TWWHA, and contribute to their ongoing conservation and management.

Additionally, scoping has commenced on an Aboriginal Communities Engagement and Communications Framework to determine engagement and consultation with Aboriginal organisations and communities regarding the TWWHA and associated cultural values projects.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

Bicentenary celebrations

The RTBG continued to celebrate its Bicentenary in the first half of 2018-19 with ongoing events and celebrations. In total, 10 official bicentennial events were held across 2018, attended by 10 500 patrons. A further 24 community, cultural and music events increased the profile and visitations to the Gardens, and reinforced its position as a culturally vibrant destination.

The final event marking the Bicentenary was a highlight and involved a ceremonial tree planting by the Premier. This event included staff, volunteers and the Friends of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, who donated the tree for this milestone planting.

Improved visitor experience

Further to the announcement of the \$3.6 million funding by the Government in June 2018, the Capital Works Project Manager has been appointed and started in February 2019. The overall Project Plan and Framework is complete. Its principal objective is increasing visitor engagement and improving visitor experience by providing contemporary, fit-for-purpose facilities that meet visitor needs and expectations and provide increased yield opportunities.

Visitor numbers for the financial year set another record at 524 000 visitors.

The Business Enterprise Section established two years ago to help the RTBG increase its self-generated funding has successfully achieved this. Total revenue of just under \$1 million was generated in 2018-19, which is more than a 20 per cent increase on the previous year, with growth in all areas of the business.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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.

Table 22: Land protected by legislation or contract

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes ^{1, 2, 3}	%	50.3	50.4	50.3	50.4	50.4

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. The land protected by legislation or contract is based on the preliminary Tasmanian Reserve Estate layer, which is made up of current formal and private reserves and informal reserves from the best available data. The total land area of Tasmania used is 6.81 million ha, 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.
2. 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.
3. The reported proportion of Tasmanian land reserved has fallen slightly since June 2018. There was a slight decrease in the area of Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land, which is provided each year after the June reporting date.

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.

An additional 60 000 hectares 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements ^{1 2}	Hectares '000	107.4	108.8	108.8	109.7	109.8

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.
2. The area of private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements has remained stable since June 2018. Several covenants were registered during the year, and a large fixed-term covenant has expired.

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Level of use of the NVA (page hits) ¹	'000	133.8	184.5	160.6	160	160

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. These are the number of page requests from the NVA website. Numbers can fluctuate from year to year with users accessing NVA data through other channels such as the LIST, the Threatened Species Link and the Atlas of Living Australia, which do not register as page hits on the NVA. Page hits also include NVA data products (such as Natural Values Reports and data exports), which provide access to large volumes of data in one page hit rather than multiple hits.

Threatened species listing statements

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

Table 25: Threatened species covered by a listing statement

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Percentage of threatened species covered by a listing statement ¹	%	45.9	45.9	47.1	46.5	47

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

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. This information exists for 320 of the 680 listed species.

Changes in status of threatened species

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

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

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

Table 26: Changes in status of threatened species

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Threatened species showing a decline in status ¹	No	6	0	3	3	2
Threatened species showing an improved status ¹	No	1	0	6	4	4

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. Changing the status of threatened species requires the completion of the formal process detailed in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. During 2018-19, this process was completed for nine species whereby: three plant species were listed as endangered; one plant species was downlisted from extinct to endangered; one beetle species was downlisted from endangered to vulnerable; one plant species was downlisted from vulnerable to rare; and three plant species were delisted from rare.

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Extent of genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil insurance population ¹	%	98.81	98.68	98.95	>95	>95

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. This measure is aimed at assessing the extent of genetic variation within the devil insurance population. Maintaining 95 per cent genetic diversity is considered desirable to minimise the likelihood of inbreeding within the population and to ensure that animals remain fit for release at a later date, as and if required. The assessment is done annually after the breeding season. It examines the genetic characteristics of the insurance population compared with the founder insurance animals. The actual figures are sourced from the Zoo and Aquarium Association's Annual Reports.

Management of the wild Tasmanian devil population

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

Table 28: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Number of devils within secure meta (wild) population ¹	No	160	146	146	170	160

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. Maria Island is currently managed at capacity. A new population was established on the Forestier Peninsula in 2015-16. The figures are derived from standardised annual monitoring on Maria Island and Forestier and Tasman peninsulas, and are the best estimates from within a statistical range. The increased target for 2019-20 reflects current expected breeding trends on Forestier and Tasman peninsulas.

Historic Heritage

The Tasmanian Heritage Register

The Tasmanian Heritage Register is an important community resource and inventory of places of State historic cultural heritage significance. The Register ensures due recognition is given to the places and stories that make Tasmania a unique place to live and visit, and ensures the protection and sound management of their historic heritage values. This indicator highlights

the percentage of places on the Register likely to meet at least one criterion and reflects a gradual increase in the percentage of entries able to do so over the previous year.

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion ¹	%	90	94	94.4	95	na ²

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Notes:

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*, as part of the Integrity Project which concluded in 2016.
2. A new indicator to be adopted from 2019-20 will measure the 'Number of places permanently entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register' and subject to Part 6 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. This recognises the Heritage Council's focus on: adding new entries; filling notable gaps; working to review, amend, replace or remove entries that warrant it; and enhancing the quality, accuracy and currency of entries.

Heritage places actively managed

This indicator tracks the level of active management of the places of historic cultural heritage significance entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Active management is defined as the formal engagement the Tasmanian Heritage Council and Heritage Tasmania has with each entry through a statutory determination of the Heritage Council under Part 4, Part 6 or a section 94 amendment under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. It also includes the management of grants by Heritage Tasmania on behalf of the Tasmanian Government.

Table 30: Heritage places actively managed

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register actively managed ¹	%	18.5	21.5	18.7	15	15

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This measure reflects the percentage of places on the Heritage Register for which there has been active management, by making a statutory decision in the registration or works program or via Heritage Tasmania's management of a grant for a place on the Register. It does not include non-statutory effort, such as pre-lodgement or pre-purchase advice; engagement with withdrawn applications; or pre-statutory engagement in the registration program.

Development applications determined on time

The Tasmanian Heritage Council has met the 2018-19 target, providing confidence in the ability of the Heritage Council to complete its work within set statutory timeframes.

Table 31: Development applications determined on time

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Proportion of development applications determined within the statutory timeframe ¹	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure tracks the Tasmanian Heritage Council's ability to determine a discretionary permit application within the timeframes prescribed in Part 6 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

Aboriginal Heritage

Permits issued under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*

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

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

Table 32: Permits under *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Permit recommendations provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife within 20 working days ¹	%	96	98	100	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 ²	%	98	97	99	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) records.

Notes:

1. The Department provides permit advice directly to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife for consideration by the Minister in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.
2. This measure aims to assess 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 524 000 per annum.

Table 33: RTBG visitor numbers

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
RTBG total visitors	No '000	461	476	524	475	500

Source: DPIPWE RTBG records.

Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre

As set out in the *RTBG Strategic Master Plan 2009*, and the *Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre five year Strategic Plan*, 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store ¹	No	1 793	1 824	1 860 ²	1 880	1 880

Source: DPIPWE RTBG records.

Notes:

1. A 'collection' is defined as a quantity of seeds collected for a particular species, from a particular location, in a particular year. The data records viable seed collections held in the seed store each year. Collections found to be nonviable or used up for conservation programs or research purposes are routinely removed from the collections list.
2. The inability to meet the target was largely due to the unfortunate coincidence of major fires in the Picton and Central Highlands areas, which affected two key collection sites.

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

Output Group 4: Water Resources

Delivery of water management, policy and assessment services forms a large part of the responsibilities of the 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: *Drive the sustainable development of Tasmania's marine and freshwater resources*.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2018-19

Guiding principles for statutory water management planning

The Department finalised the *Guiding Principles for Statutory Water Management Planning in Tasmania, Water Resources Policy #2018/1*. The Guiding Principles describe how the requirements of the *Water Management Act 1999* are addressed in the water management planning process, and provide a clear and consistent approach to addressing planning matters that are not prescribed by the Act.

Water management planning

The priority for water management planning is catchments in Tranche Two Irrigation Scheme areas.

During 2018-19, two Water Management Statements were published for the Swan and Shannon River catchments. These documents state the current water access rules and arrangements that are in place in these catchments, and how the Department currently applies its policies in these areas to achieve water management objectives in accordance with the *Water Management Act 1999* and the *National Water Initiative*.

Water management planning and consultation with key stakeholders about the North Esk catchment began during 2018-19. Pre-planning work also occurred for the Duck catchment. Drafting of the amended *Great Forester Catchment Water Management Plan* began with four Consultative Group meetings, eliciting key stakeholders' preliminary feedback on amendments before the draft Plan's release for public consultation. These planning activities support the review and implementation of effective water management arrangements in the areas of the North Esk Irrigation Scheme and Scottsdale Irrigation Scheme respectively.

A Ministerial Policy was approved in February 2019, formalising the process that will be used to verify and license historic water use in accordance with the *Ringarooma River Catchment Water Management Plan*.

Legislative amendments

During 2018-19, a number of regulations expired and were remade. These included the *Water and Sewerage Industry (General) Regulations 2019*; *Water Management Regulations 2019* and the *Water Management (Electoral and Polling) Regulations 2019*.

In November 2018, the Electricity Supply Industry Restructuring (Savings and Transitional Provisions) Amendment Bill 2018 was tabled in Parliament. The purpose was to correct drafting errors in Division 2 of Part 4 of the *Electricity Supply Industry Restructuring (Savings and Transitional Provisions) Act 1995* to ensure Hydro Tasmania's ongoing obligation to supply water to entitlement holders along the Lake and Ouse rivers includes their successors and assignees (where land has been transferred) and to clarify the period during which an agreement between an entitlement holder and Hydro Tasmania could be made.

Rural water use strategy

Work on the *Rural Water Use Strategy* is progressing. The Department has consulted with a diverse range of stakeholders with interests in the sustainable development and management of the State's water resources.

The objective was to identify those areas of the water management framework that have been working well and those areas where there are opportunities for improvements. The issues have been collated into four scoping papers which will be made available to the public.

The findings from the stakeholder consultation and identified in the scoping papers are now being used to develop a position paper on the various issues raised. The position paper will be delivered early in 2019-20 in line with the Government's commitment.

Increased data availability via the Water Information Web Portal

Additional sites and reports have been made available on the Water Information Web Portal.

Access to data via the portal has been increased with the incorporation of Application Program Interface capabilities.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Total volume of water licensed for irrigation ¹	Megalitres (ML) '000	794	806	837	825	850

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

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

Level of farm water development

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

The Department grants a Division 3 dam permit following an application and assessment process. A Division 4 dam permit is automatically granted where criteria in the *Water Management Act 1999* 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target ¹
Division 3 dam works permits approved per annum	No	39	44	47	30	na ¹
Division 3 storage capacity approved per annum	ML	24 619	10 501	8 148	9 000	na ¹
Division 4 dam works permits approved per annum	No	8	23	16	15	na ¹
Division 4 storage capacity approved per annum	ML	183	1 642	353	1 000	na ¹

Source: DPIPWE Water Licence Register records.

Note:

1. The Department has no control over when landowners make their applications or what they will apply for. Accordingly, targets will be removed from 2019-20; however, the number of applications and volumes approved will still be reported.

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Average time for processing applications for Division 3 dam works permit approvals	Days	62	60	52	84	84
Average time for processing applications for Division 4 dam works permit approvals	Days	6	6	7	14	14

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. The statutory timeframe for processing Division 3 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.
2. 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards ¹	%	98.8	99.5	99.8	95	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. The nationally accepted benchmark for this indicator is 95 per cent of total sites.

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2018-19

Racing industry integrity activities

The ORI is engaged on a continuous basis at racing events throughout Tasmania. Racing Integrity stewards have presided over 700 harness races, 1600 greyhound races and 500 thoroughbred races, contributing significantly to the integrity and safety of racing in Tasmania.

Specific attention has also been applied to non-race day activities including kennel and stable inspections, general welfare checks, licence checks and data cleansing.

Ex-racing greyhounds – suitability to be muzzle free in public places

As a result of an amendment to the *Dog Control Act 2000*, ORI developed assessment criteria allowing organisations to assess the suitability of ex-racing greyhounds to be muzzle free while in public places.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Swabs taken by stewards ¹	Number	2 888	3 263	4 226	3 500	3 500
Positive swabs to swabs taken	%	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.30

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

- 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 (TRAB), which operates independently of ORI.

Table 40: Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines imposed by stewards on licensed persons ¹	No	448	477	385	450	450
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines appealed to TRAB	No	33	23	15	20	20
Appeals to TRAB where the conviction was quashed	%	21	30	6.6	15	15
Appeals to TRAB where the penalty was varied	%	15	26	40	18	18

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

- 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, 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Persons licensed or registered	No	1 551	1 369	1 295	1 400	1 400
Licence and registration applications (not referred to Licensing Panel) approved within 14 days	%	98.7	95	94	100	100
Licensing and registration decisions appealed to the TRAB	No	1	2	4	0	0
Appeals to the TRAB where licensing or registration decision overturned	No	0	2	1	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Handicapping

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

Table 42: Handicapping

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Races handicapped	Number	668	691	722	770	770
Races handicapped requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors	%	0.89	0.87	2.49	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Grading

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

Table 43: Grading

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Races graded	Number	1 615	1 783	1 660	1 650	1 650
Races graded requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors	%	0.49	0.50	0.72	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

The services provided by Biosecurity Tasmania 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 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 provides a framework to regulate and manage food safety in the primary production and processing sectors.

In addition, 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.

Biosecurity Tasmania contributed towards a number of the Department's objectives, in particular: *Protect and support Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors.*

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2018-19

Extra biosecurity officers for King and Flinders islands

Two more biosecurity officers have been employed and are operating on King Island and Flinders Island. They are helping implement biosecurity plans by working with landholders to tackle weeds, pests and other issues affecting agricultural production. The addition of the two officers has reinforced Biosecurity Tasmania's presence on the frontline.

Statewide truck and machinery washdown stations

The Government is partnering with farmers, agribusiness and local government to develop a network of washdown stations to improve biosecurity and farm hygiene. This is being achieved by building new truck washes and upgrading existing washdown facilities. The Powranna facility was commissioned in March 2019 and operators have reported solid demand and positive feedback from users. Stakeholder engagement regarding other locations is continuing. The disposal of waste reduces the potential spread of disease and weeds, as well as improving road safety.

Shellfish Market Access Program

The Shellfish Market Access Program (ShellMAP) administers the Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program to ensure safe harvest conditions and market access for Tasmanian shellfish. Mr Ian Cartwright was appointed as the inaugural chair of the new ShellMAP Management Committee, which finalised a Partnership Agreement with Oysters Tasmania, the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council and Government, and finalised a strategic plan to guide activities of the program.

Action against weeds

Mr Ian Sauer has been appointed to the role of Weed Advocate and the Chair of the Tasmanian Weeds Action Fund. Delivery of the Weeds Action Fund will be across two stages – Stage One is being facilitated by Biosecurity Tasmania and provides up to \$140 000 for small grants between \$1 000 and \$5 000. Stage Two will see the rollout of the remaining initial allocation of \$5 million between 2019-20 and 2022-23. A call for project proposals under Stage One closed at the end of July 2019. These grants will support landowners to tackle weeds on their land and reduce the risk of the weeds spreading.

The biosecurity legislation project

Tasmania's Biosecurity Bill was tabled in Parliament on 2 May 2019 and passed the Lower House on 22 May 2019. This modernised and streamlined legislation will allow Biosecurity Tasmania to better manage risks of pests, weeds and disease.

The final draft Bill was released for public comment on 26 January 2019. The draft Bill was provided to industry peak groups and promoted more broadly through media, advertisements, the Department's website and a Biosecurity Advisory. Amendments were made to the initial drafts of the Bill based on feedback received and experience gained through the Queensland fruit fly response.

Performance Information for 2018-19

Appropriateness of import requirements for plants and animals

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

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

Table 44: Appropriateness of import requirements

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Current and relevant import requirements in place for plants and plant products ¹	%	100	100	100	100	100
General authorities and conditions for animals and animal products reviewed ²	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

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

Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases

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

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

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Proportion of notifications requiring further regulatory action – weeds ¹	%	2.5	1.45	<1	<10	<10
Proportion of notifications followed up – pests and diseases ²	%	100	100	100	100	100
Compliance with response protocols ³	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

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

Effectiveness of diagnostic services

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

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

Table 46: Effectiveness of diagnostic services

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Compliance with the relevant international standard as applied to veterinary and plant testing laboratories ¹	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Barrier inspections conducted to appropriate standards

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

To measure this, some key inspection activities and internal systems with critical hazard points are audited each year to assess their overall effectiveness. These internal processes are linked to standard operating procedures and work instructions.

Table 47: Effective biosecurity systems

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Effective screening of all passenger transfers from Bass Strait ferries and major airports ¹	%	na	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This performance measure, introduced in 2017-18, 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.

Effective approved quarantine places

Approved Quarantine Places are registered under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to receive imported plant material. Currently, there are 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Fully compliant approved quarantine places ¹	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Compliance with food safety standards by primary producers and processors

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

Table 49: Food safety quality assurance plans and audits

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Food safety quality assurance plans / programs approved annually by DPIPWWE for eligible producers / processors – cumulative	No	208	208	212	210	na ²
Audits of high-risk food safety areas without significant findings ¹	%	98	99	98	100	100

Source: DPIPWWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

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.
2. This measure will be replaced by a new measure from 2019-20: Eligible primary producers/processors accredited annually by DPIPWWE – cumulative.

Primary producers accredited under the Primary Produce Safety legislation include commercial seafood, egg, meat, poultry, seed sprout and pet food producers. During 2018-19, more than 230 food safety audits were conducted on behalf of Biosecurity Tasmania.

Audits conducted across the primary production and processing sectors in relation to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code and Tasmania's Primary Produce Safety legislation identified a small number of non-compliances. The Department worked with these individual businesses to achieve compliance.

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

Compliance with animal welfare standards

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

Table 50: Compliance with animal welfare standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Audits of high-risk animal use undertaken without significant findings ¹	%	100	100	93 ²	100	100

Source: DPIPWE 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.
2. During 2018-19, one establishment was affected by fire (accidental) that impacted their business. Biosecurity Tasmania engaged early to assist the establishment to maintain compliance and proactively address risks.

Compliance with chemical use legislation

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

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

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

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Audits of agricultural and veterinary chemical use without significant findings ^{1, 2}	%	na	na	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. Routine audits were suspended in 2015-16 and a new risk-based audit program, which had been under development, was initiated this year to determine compliance with controls on the handling and use of agricultural chemicals.
2. A significant finding in relation to the misuse of agricultural chemicals is a contravention on the part of an operator that presents a serious risk to human or animal health, the environment or trade relations. During an audit, minor non-compliances may be detected and corrective action taken. Such non-compliances do not represent a serious risk.

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

EPA Tasmania is the Division of DPIPW that is responsible for the delivery of environment protection and analytical services. 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 2018-19

Development of a draft Waste Action Plan

The draft *Waste Action Plan* was released for public consultation in June 2019. The plan recognises that managing our waste appropriately and improving recycling and reuse is a shared responsibility between all levels of government, the private sector and the community. The plan is in line with the *National Waste Policy* and sets out a proposed framework to address a number of waste issues that have been identified through ongoing discussion with local government, the resource recovery industry and the community.

Development of a litter and dumping management system

An online reporting app and monitoring system has been developed in consultation with land managers, including local government. Following a series of regional demonstration forums,

the public launch of *Report Rubbish* and the *Litter and Dumping Management System* (LaDMS) is expected in early August 2019.

Implementation of the PFAS² Action Plan

The *PFAS Action Plan* was endorsed by the Tasmanian Government in September 2018. It identifies specific actions and areas of responsibility for implementing the *Intergovernmental Agreement on a National Framework for responding to PFAS contamination* ('the IGA').

The risk-based plan includes conducting an inventory to identify past and present use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at sites around the State. It also includes investigating the presence of PFAS across the broader Tasmanian environment and determining the responsible parties for any sites where the chemicals are present.

The management of PFAS will be integrated into EPA Tasmania's ongoing regulation of level 2 activities and contaminated sites.

Environmental licensing of finfish aquaculture

New regulations were made during 2018-19 to provide direction about certain licensing arrangements for finfish: *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Environmental Licences) Regulations 2019*.

By the end of June 2019, a total of 44 marine fish farms and 16 freshwater fish farms were issued with an environmental licence, enabling full EPA regulatory oversight. The remaining environmental licence to be issued for an existing freshwater fish farm will be finalised after discussions with the operator.

The Environmental Standard for marine fish farms is being progressed, with completion of the project scheduled for the latter half of 2019. New environmental licences will then be issued for marine fish farms to incorporate the Environmental Standard. Data collection and drafting of contemporary environmental conditions for land-based fish farms is underway with the goal of issuing new environmental licences within 12 months.

Working with local government

New regulations were made during 2018-19 to provide management and regulatory frameworks for domestic smoke management: *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Smoke) Regulations 2019*.

Coordination of activities with local government has continued through joint training programs. Environmental auditor training was provided for EPA Tasmania and local government staff. Collaboration occurred on projects such as statewide waste management arrangements (currently being finalised), an environmental health officer workforce development study and the related establishment of a university postgraduate course.

Working with Savage River mine

EPA Tasmania and Grange Resources continue to work collaboratively. Key activities for the year have included the ongoing water monitoring program, continuation of data collection for a

² per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

future study of the South Lens pit neutralisation capacity, completion of a study to assess the toxicity of Savage River waters, and preliminary studies to determine the potential to remediate the Old Tailings Dam through reprocessing for cobalt as an income stream.

Incident response capability

EPA Tasmania staff have participated in National Plan training for Commonwealth, state and territory responders. A total of 17 EPA Tasmania staff provided support during the recent bushfire response using skills gained under the National Plan.

EPA Tasmania responded to a medium sized oil spill at Margate in January 2019 involving the former minesweeper *Kurlew*. Six EPA staff were also placed on standby for the Australian Government response to the Solomon Islands oil spill event.

The *Tasmanian Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan* (TasPlan) has been reviewed and updated and was approved by the State Marine Pollution Committee in November 2018 subject to minor amendments. The final version of TasPlan is expected to be submitted to the State Emergency Management Committee for final approval later in 2019.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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_{2.5} and PM₁₀ (particles with diameter less than 2.5 and 10 micrometres respectively). It sets a goal of zero exceedances, per calendar year, of the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards of 25 and 50 µg/m³ (micrograms per cubic metre) respectively.

In accordance with the requirements of the Air NEPM, the concentrations of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ are measured every day throughout the year in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport. The table below shows the number of days per year that the 24hr-average concentrations of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, measured in these cities, exceeded the relevant national standards.

Table 52: Air quality: the number of days exceeding the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ national standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2018 Target	2019 Target
Air Quality ^{1, 2}						
Hobart						
exceeds PM _{2.5} standards	No of days	1	0	1	0	0
exceeds PM ₁₀ standards	No of days	0	0	0	0	0
Launceston						
exceeds PM _{2.5} standards	No of days	9	16	10	0	0
exceeds PM ₁₀ standards	No of days	6	1	0	0	0
Devonport						
exceeds PM _{2.5} standards	No of days	8	3	1	0	0
exceeds PM ₁₀ standards	No of days	4	1	0	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_{2.5} and PM₁₀. It also sets a goal of zero days exceeding the 24hr-standards per calendar year.
2. The statistics reported here are calculated on a calendar year basis, as required by the Air NEPM. It should be noted that, due to resource limitations, the statistics presented for the 2018 calendar year are provisional; however, the final data are not expected to be greatly different to the values presented in the table. It should also be noted that there are some circumstances where air quality measurements above the standards are not reported as exceedances under the Air NEPM, such as, planned burns, bushfires and dust storms.

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

Assessment and regulation of activities

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

EPA Tasmania regulates approximately 520 level 2 premises under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*. 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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Number of Environment Protection Notices and Contaminated Sites Notices issued ¹	No	69	54	53 ²	70	100 ³
Percentage of assessments undertaken within statutory timeframe ⁴	%	88	95	88	100	100
Percentage of planned audits of premises undertaken within scheduled timeframe ⁵	%	68	79	87	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. While this is below the long-term average, it is of note that EPA Tasmania also issued 108 Environmental Licences and 50 Environmental Approvals during 2018-19, which is above expectations.
3. From 2019-20 this measure will also include Environmental Licences and Environmental Approvals.
4. 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.
5. This measure addresses planned audits only. A further 10 unplanned audits were undertaken during 2018-19.

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Number of analyses performed	'000	241	188	212	170	210
Jobs reported on time	%	65.3	70	76.4	70	70

Source: DPIPWE EPA Tasmania records.

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

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

In total, the PWS manages approximately 49 per cent of the land area of the State. This includes a number of World Heritage sites such as 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.

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

The 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.

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

- *Present, protect and manage Tasmania's world renowned national parks and reserves, and Crown lands, to enrich our community; and*
- *Build an efficient and effective organisation.*

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2018-19

Northwest Region

Construction of a new penguin viewing walkway and platforms at Godfreys Beach under 'The Nut' at Stanley were completed in November 2018. These provide visitors with improved opportunities to observe Little penguins and ensure the habitat is effectively protected.

Works at key sites on the Tarkine Drive were also completed in 2018-19. These include a new walkway, viewing platform, picnic shelter, fencing and other improvements at Julius River, and a renovation of the picnic shelter at Milkshake Hills. The works have been well received by visitors and local tourism groups.

Implementation of the Cradle Mountain Master Plan began in November 2018 with construction of the new Visitor Gateway facilities. It is expected that the new Visitor Centre, café and associated facilities will be commissioned by February 2020. All approvals for the

Dove Lake Visitor Shelter have been obtained and the works will be tendered before the end of 2019.

Northern Region

The Ben Lomond lower car park was constructed and opened prior to the 2019 snow season. The new car park provides a much needed shelter for visitors, and space for 85 vehicles. This has significantly reduced congestion on the Ben Lomond Road, and has encouraged many visitors to use the shuttle bus service. The car park development represented Stage 1 of the project. A further budget allocation in the 2019-20 financial year for Stage 2 of the project will see the construction of a toilet at the car park.

The second stage of the multi-stage Ben Lomond Summit Pass Track Upgrade was completed in May 2019. The construction continued work that was previously funded in 2016-17 and related to the upgrade and realignment of the track from the Ben Lomond Road to the Summit Track.

A large project was conducted on Deal Island, which lies between Tasmania's Furneaux Group of islands and Wilsons Promontory in Victoria. The project removed and replaced asbestos and other damaged roofs on the island and involved considerable logistics given the location of these properties. The project focused on works to the visitor's and caretaker's houses in order to improve safety and to protect the heritage structures.

In the Freycinet National Park, the Cape Tourville Road was upgraded as part of the Government's Maintenance Boost funding program. The works included shoulder widening and a complete reseal of the road to improve visitor safety and ensure the road network continues to manage the demand of increasing visitation.

The third stage of the multi-stage Strzelecki Track Upgrade was completed in April 2019. This continued the work previously funded in 2015-16 and 2016-17 to improve the track to the required standard, manage erosion, reduce the maintenance liability and to improve the visitor experience.

Southern Region

The 2018-19 year was characterised by the enormous effort required to fight and manage the aftermath of extensive bushfires on our reserve estate. Recovery and rehabilitation works began in April 2019, following a prolonged three months of active fire suppression. More than 103 302 hectares were burnt in the Riveaux Road and Gell River areas. The PWS continues to work towards reopening as many areas as possible before the summer season, while taking account of the safety considerations that continue to pose a threat in some areas.

The construction of the Mt Mawson Shelter, in the Mt Field National Park, was completed in March 2019. The new shelter provides enhanced amenity for southern Tasmania's only ski field, and will also benefit bushwalkers heading to the iconic Tarn Shelf Track. The design is an exemplar of innovation and is constructed to withstand the freezing elements found above 1 200 metres; it is the only modern visitor shelter building constructed at this altitude in the TWWHA.

The redevelopment of the Bruny Island Neck walkway and viewing platform occurred and was reopened to the public in December 2018. The infrastructure provides improved access and visitor facilities, and enhanced bird viewing opportunities for mobility-impaired visitors and families with prams.

Performance Information for 2018-19

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	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Protected land covered by approved management plans ¹	%	65	65	65	65	65

Source: DPIPWE PWS records.

Notes:

1. This measure refers to protected land managed under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* by the PWS. It does not include private sanctuaries or private nature reserves. It also does not include the Port Arthur or Coal Mines Historic Sites, which have a management plan in place but are managed by another authority. Protected land includes both reserved inland and marine waters.

Level of volunteer support

This indicator assesses the level of volunteer support provided to the PWS. Volunteers greatly assist the work of the PWS and are involved in activities that include weed control, whale stranding response, maintenance of historic heritage buildings, caretaking on remote islands and in campgrounds, wildlife monitoring, interpretation and operating a number of visitor centres.

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

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

Table 56: Volunteer support for PWS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Registered volunteer partner organisations ²	No	105	105	105	110	110
Wildcare Inc registered members ³	No	6 124	7 100	6 430 ¹	8 000	6 500

Source: DPIPWE PWS and Wildcare Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. The reduction in Wildcare Tasmania members from the 2017-18 to the 2018-19 financial years is due to a reporting error in the 2017-18 year, rather than a decrease in interest from volunteers in the community.
2. 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 Tasmania, formed by Wildcare Tasmania members to provide support to specific reserves or undertake activities such as whale-stranding response.
3. Wildcare Tasmania 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 be as a day visit to a site or undertaking 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.

Since 2012-13, visitor numbers to Tasmania have increased substantially, albeit trends do vary between specific sites. This trend is expected to continue to increase for some years.

At the more popular and well-known sites, the increase in visitor numbers has been more pronounced – such as at Cradle Mountain, Freycinet and Mt Field.

In contrast, visitation to the Gordon River and Lake St Clair has fluctuated but not shown any consistent trend either up or down. This is in line with the general visitor trend for the West Coast region.

At Mole Creek, specific factors have influenced visitor numbers. There was a significant rebound in visitor numbers in 2017-18 following repairs the previous year at the Marakooa Cave due to flood damage. Although visitor numbers eased somewhat in 2018-19, the level of visitation experienced is still one of the highest on record.

At Narawntapu, visitor numbers have traditionally been static; however, in the recent few years there is now some evidence to suggest a modest upward trend.

Table 57: Visitors to selected park and reserve sites

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Visitors: ¹						
Cradle Mountain ²	'000	252	280	284	283	321
Freycinet	'000	292	310	317	329	355
Gordon River ^{3, 4}	'000	85	81	80	96	92
Lake St Clair	'000	90	95	92	104	109
Mole Creek Caves	'000	46	63	58	68	73
Mt Field ⁵	'000	194	196	204	217	225
Narawntapu ⁶	'000	48	49	54	54	56

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. Cradle Mountain 2018-19: the estimate of 284,000 visitors is for the 12 months ending March 2019, not the 12 months ending June 2019. Data for April, May and June 2019 was not completely available to be included at the time this report was prepared.
3. Gordon River (survey estimates) data is collected in the *Tasmanian Visitor Survey* (Tourism Tasmania) and therefore only includes visitors to Tasmania.
4. Gordon River: the estimate of 80,000 visitors for 2018-19 is for the 12 months ending March 2019, not the 12 months ending June 2019. Data for April, May and June 2019 was not available to be included at the time this report was prepared. Data from the *Tasmanian Visitor Survey* up to the end of June typically becomes available in September.
5. Mt Field 2018-19: Mt. Field National Park was closed to visitors for eight days in January 2019 because of the public safety danger from the Gell River bushfire. Despite the closure, visitor numbers for the entire 2018-19 financial year increased – there were strong visitor numbers in the spring of 2018, and strong numbers at ‘fagus-time’ in April (aided by the Easter and ANZAC Day public holidays falling close together). Had the park not closed because of fires, visitor numbers for 2018-19 would have been even higher.
6. In 2018-19, visitor numbers at Narawntapu increased noticeably. The increase may have been via a particular combination of reasons, which may (or may not) repeat in future years. There was some international visitation because of a documentary in Europe about wombats. Some visitors went to Narawntapu as an alternative away from fires in southern Tasmania. But, in particular, there was a long and mild summer which encouraged more, and longer, visits, including by people with caravans and motorhomes.

Property Services (formerly Crown Land Services)

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

Table 58: Crown land sales, leases and licences

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target
Value of sales completed per year ¹	\$ million	0.78	1.77	2.56	0.7	0.7
Number of lease and licence agreements issued ²	No	252	303	513 ³	410	410

Source: DPIPWE PWS Division records.

Notes:

1. Sales revenue fluctuates depending on market conditions and number of applications received.
2. This measure includes lease and licence agreements that are either new, conversion, transfer, renewal, variation, or transfer and conversion.
3. The actual figure for 2018-19 includes leases and licences issued under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* and the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*.

Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs

As at 30 June 2019, 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

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 2019, the DPIPWE Executive team comprised:

- John Whittington, Secretary
- Wes Ford, Director Environment Protection Authority (Deputy Secretary)
- Jason Jacobi, Deputy Secretary Parks & Wildlife
- Carole Rodger, Deputy Secretary
- Deidre Wilson, Deputy Secretary
- Karen Steenhuis, Acting General Manager Strategic Services
- Rebecca Pinto, Director People and Culture

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

Legislation and legislative program

The Department administers 97 Acts, including four in part, and their subordinate legislation. Of these Acts, 11 are in the Ministerial portfolio of Environment, 69 are in the Primary Industries and Water portfolio and one Act³ is included in both portfolios. Of the remaining Acts, five are in the Ministerial portfolio of Heritage; three are in the Parks portfolio; six are in the Racing portfolio; one is in the Aboriginal Affairs portfolio; and one is in the Local Government portfolio.

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

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

³ *Nature Conservation Act 2002.*

Legislation administered by DPIPWE⁴

Ministerial portfolio of Environment

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

Nature Conservation Act 2002⁵

Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013

Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987

Ralphs Bay Conservation Area (Clarification) Act 2006

Self's Point Land Act 1951

Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Whales Protection Act 1988

Ministerial portfolio of Heritage

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

⁴ In accordance with section 4(1) of the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1990*, the administration of each Act, or parts of an Act, is assigned to a Minister. The Department responsible to that Minister in relation to the administration of the Act, or parts of the Act, is specified in the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* (and the *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order (No 2) 2018*) for the period 1 July 2018 until 5 April 2019 and in the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2019* for the period 6 March 2019 until 1 July 2019. New administrative arrangements took effect from 2 July 2019 and are outlined in Schedule 1 of the *Administrative Arrangements Order (No 2) 2019*.

⁵ Part 3, Part 5 and section 76A and the making of regulations under section 76, in so far as those regulations relate to Part 3, Part 5 or section 76A (*otherwise see the Minister for Primary Industries and Water*).

Ministerial portfolio of Parks

Ben Lomond Skifield Management Authority (Repeal) Act 2007

National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002

Wellington Park Act 1993

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

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

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 2002⁶

Partition Act 1869

Plant Quarantine Act 1997

⁶ Except Part 3, Part 5 and section 76A and the making of regulations under section 76, in so far as those regulations relate to Part 3, Part 5 or section 76A (see *the Minister for Environment*).

*Poisons Act 1971*⁷

*Powers of Attorney Act 2000*⁸

Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995

Primary Produce Safety Act 2011

Public Trusts Act 1882

*Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998*⁹

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*¹⁰

Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Act 2013

Water Management Act 1999

Waterworks Clauses Act 1952

Weed Management Act 1999

⁷ In so far as it relates to the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (*otherwise see Department of Health under the Minister for Health*).

⁸ 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 Attorney-General/Minister for Justice).

⁹ 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*).

¹⁰ 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).

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

Lyons Trusts Act 1993

Racing Regulation Act 2004

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

Racing Regulation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2004

Racing (Tasracing Pty Ltd) Act 2009

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

Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975

Ministerial portfolio of Local Government

Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015

New legislation

Ministerial portfolio of Environment

There was no new legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Heritage

There was no new legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Parks

There was no new legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

There was no new legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

There was no new legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs

There was no new legislation during 2018-19.

Legislation amended

Ministerial portfolio of Environment

Threatened Species Protection Amendment Act 2018

The *Threatened Species Protection Amendment Act 2018* was passed by Parliament on 23 August 2018. It amended the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* to increase the penalties for taking threatened species in Tasmania and impose a maximum custodial sentence.

Ministerial portfolio of Heritage

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Parks

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

Land Titles Amendment Act 2018

The *Land Titles Amendment Act 2018* was passed by Parliament on 25 September 2018. Amendments to the *Land Titles Act 1980* were required to align the legislation to preferred Court practice.

Natural Resource Management Amendment Act 2018

The *Natural Resource Management Amendment Act 2018* was passed by Parliament on 28 August 2018. Amendments to the *Natural Resource Management Act 2002* were required to improve and strengthen Tasmania's natural resource management arrangements, and to ensure the State's natural resources are managed effectively and efficiently.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2018-19.

Legislation transferred

Ministerial portfolio of Environment

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Heritage

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Parks

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

Nature Conservation Act 2002

On 1 July 2018, the administration of various provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* were transferred from the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries and Water to the portfolio of the Minister for Environment.¹¹

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred during 2018-19.

Legislation repealed

Ministerial portfolio of Environment

No legislation was repealed during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Heritage

No legislation was repealed during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Parks

No legislation was repealed during 2018-19.

¹¹ The *Administrative Arrangements Amendment Order (No 2) 2018* amended the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2018* so as to allocate between the Minister for Primary Industries various provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* from 1 July 2018.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

No legislation was repealed during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

No legislation was repealed during 2018-19.

Ministerial portfolio of Aboriginal Affairs

No legislation was repealed during 2018-19.

Statutory bodies, joint ventures and non-statutory bodies

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

Statutory bodies

Abalone Fishery Advisory Committee

Aboriginal Heritage Council

Agricultural, Silvicultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council

Animal Ethics Committee

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee

Board of Environment Protection Authority

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

Community Review Committee (Threatened Species)

Conservation Compensation Committee

Crustacean Fishery Advisory Committee

Macquarie Island Research Advisory Committee

Marine Farming Planning Review Panel

National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council

National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Board Nomenclature Board Northern Tasmanian

Natural Resource Management (NRM) Regional Committees – Cradle Coast NRM, NRM North, and NRM South)

Nomenclature Board of Tasmania

Poppy Advisory and Control Board

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority

Recreational Fisheries Advisory Committee

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Board

Savage River Remediation Program Management Committee

Scalefish Fishery Advisory Committee

Scallop Fishery Advisory Committee

Scientific Advisory Committee (Threatened Species)

Southern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee

State Fire Management Council

State Marine Pollution Committee

Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust

Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority

Tasmanian Heritage Council

Tasmanian Land Surveyors Accreditation Board

Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board

Veterinary Board of Tasmania

Wellington Park Management Trust

Joint ventures

Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies

Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture

Tourism Industry Council of Tasmania

Other entities

Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee

Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand

Heritage Officials of Australia and New Zealand

International Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP)

National Pastures Genebank Steering Committee

National Research and Innovation Committee

National Shipwreck Delegates

Rural Alive and Well

Southern Australian Livestock Research Council

Tasmanian Spatial Information Council (TASSIC)

Key operational activities

Corporate support activities

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

Finance

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

The Branch also manages the Department's fleet of leased vehicles, and the Department's major procurement function and insurance requirements through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. As part of its role in managing the procurement process, the Branch assisted operational divisions to administer and review 54 major tenders valued above \$28.7 million that resulted in the awarding of 58 contracts.

Significantly, the Branch completed the implementation of a new credit card workflow process. The workflow uses email to automate the approval process within the finance system and importantly the process can be accessed by multiple devices.

The Finance Branch also coordinated the valuation for the following asset classes: land, buildings and heritage. 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 Branch continues to focus on payment efficiency and timeliness. The Department maintains the average percentage of late payments to the total number of payments under five per cent. For 2018-19, the average percentage was 2.0 per cent.

Leave liability

Table 59: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2019

	\$ million
Annual leave	8 636
Long service leave	21 565
Total	30 201

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.

Policy

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

The Policy Branch continued to work collaboratively with stakeholders to coordinate the following key activities for the Department in 2018-19:

- the Legislation Program;
- the Right to Information Program;
- the review and upgrade of department-wide policies and procedures;
- Ministerial and Executive reporting;
- ad hoc department-wide reporting, advice and information requests;
- input into the State Budget and preparation of briefings for the Estimates Committee hearings;
- the preparation of the Annual Report; and
- the provision of executive officer support to the Animal Ethics Committee.

During 2018-19, the Policy Branch also finalised the development of the [DPIPWE Corporate Plan 2018-2022](#). The Plan aims to maximise Tasmania's comparative advantages and outlines the Department's strategic direction and key priorities in line with the four themes: Grow, Make, Protect and Experience.

Corporate communications

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

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

The Branch also oversees the Department's presence at Agfest – a major community engagement program for the Department.

In May 2019, the Department had a major presence at Agfest which included displays by AgriGrowth Tasmania, Water and Marine Resources, Biosecurity Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service and Lands Tasmania. The See It. Dream It. Do It. Project, aimed at raising awareness of the diversity of roles for women within the Department, was a large focus of the display to help promote this initiative.

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

Major areas of interest on the DPIPWE site in 2018-19 were the Office of Racing Integrity's home page (53 449 pageviews); Sea Fishing and Aquaculture's Recreational Sea Fishing Licences page (46 321 pageviews); Biosecurity Tasmania's Traveller's Guide to Tasmanian Biosecurity (39 218 pageviews); Wildlife Management's Save the Tasmanian Devil home page (35 373 pageviews) and Land Tasmania's Land Titles Office home page (29 366 pageviews).

Department social media accounts include: 10 Facebook pages; 2 Twitter accounts; 8 YouTube channels; 3 Instagram accounts; and 1 Flickr account.

The Department reaches a large and diverse audience through social media. The Parks and Wildlife Service alone had 56 044 followers on Facebook as of 30 June 2019 (up 11 000 in the last year).

Information services

The Information Services Branch supports the digital goals of the Department through delivery of innovative and resilient services. The core information and communication technology (ICT) services are underpinned by a highly skilled team supporting the Department to operate in an ever-changing modern world.

The Information Services Branch provides ICT, information management and ICT project management services 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 innovative solutions to enable the department to operate more effectively as well as provide the ongoing support for the many business systems the Department relies on to meet the needs of industry and communities.

Major achievements for 2018-19 include:

- development of an ICT strategy to guide the Department for the next three years;
- delivery of quality development, ICT project management and support services for major projects to provide better systems for Lands Tasmania, Parks Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania and the Environmental Protection Agency;
- providing hosting and support services to other agencies;

- managing the facilities or technology changes required for 13 managed sites; and
- providing information management support for emergency management during bushfire and biosecurity incidents.

Project Management Office

The Project Management Office (PMO) provides leadership and resources to support and improve project management practice and capability across the Department. The key objectives of the PMO are to:

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

The DPIPWE PMO is the lead for the *Project Management Framework* across Government and collaborates with Project Management Offices (PMOs) across departments to strengthen the Tasmanian Government's project management knowledge, professional expertise and capability; it promotes greater alignment between agencies.

During 2018-19, the PMO has been progressing strategic projects for the Department including the Southern Accommodation Project, Electronic Document Management System replacement, Tasmanian Tourism Master Plan and Volunteer Management Review Project. The PMO has also supported a range of key divisional projects which include the North Accommodation Project, Truck Wash/Effluent Management Project and the Timesheeting and Rostering Project.

Projects that were finalised during 2018-19 include the Powranna Truck Wash Project, White Ribbon Project, Gender Equality Project and Department-wide Overheads and Services Review Project.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

Disability Action Plan

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

The DPIPWE DAP 2018-2021 focus is on three key areas:

- to enhance inclusiveness and accessibility of the services and supports we offer;
- economic security by facilitating stronger relationships and identifying placements in collaboration with Disability Employment Service providers to build an inclusive and diverse workplace; and
- health and wellbeing awareness and training, such as the Mental Health First Aid training offered in late 2018.

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 work toward compliance with *W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0*, which are included in our web development criteria. In 2018-19, work was undertaken on seven departmental websites and apps and the *See It. Dream It. Do It.* video series to make content available to a wider range of people with disabilities.

The Department deployed a web accessibility training module via its internal Learning Management System *Ripple* to facilitate the development of accessible Word documents. Key staff also attended courses delivered by Vision Australia that focus on removing the barriers that prevent people with disabilities interacting with or accessing content on our websites.

Consultative relationships and stakeholder engagement

The Department delivered a disability-accessible display at Agfest 2019. We ensured there was sufficient access width between display boards, appropriate table heights for wheelchair and pram access to all display materials, visibility components for people who are visually impaired and suitable floor material for ease of movement.

The focus of the displays in 2019 was to have a higher level of interaction with visitors of all ages. Parks took the lead and delivered a highly engaging and interactive display that created

plenty of discussion. Where possible, displays were delivered on multiple table levels and with tactile components to engage the visitors.

Climate change

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

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

Table 60: Electricity and fuel use

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Electricity use by kWh ¹	7 333 882	6 121 674	5 907 062	5 672 283
Electricity use, kWh per FTE ³	6 769	5 339	4 972	4 602
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel ²	697 101	663 063	736 011	725 464
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel per FTE ³	643	578	619	588

Source: DPIPWE records.

Notes:

1. Electricity data is extracted from payment records of the Department for the following locations: South: Lands, 1 Franklin Wharf, New Town; North and North West: Mt Pleasant, Prospect, Stoney Rise, Whitemark, Heritage 103 Macquarie, Henty House, St Johns St; Other: Cradle Mountain, Lake St Clair, Mt Field, Coles Bay, Nubeena Crescent.
2. Fuel data is extracted from the Government Fleet Manager – Department of Treasury and Finance, LeasePlan, AVIS, DPIPWE fuel accounts with Caltex and BP, and Internal Parks and Wildlife Service bulk storage South and Northwest.
3. FTEs refers to paid staff as at 30 June 2019 (1232.44), excluding those on secondment, parental leave or leave without pay.

Greenhouse gas emissions report

Table 61: Tonnes CO₂e

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Electricity use by Tonnes CO ₂ e ¹	977	796	1 118	1 078
Fleet vehicle travel by Tonnes CO ₂ e	1 826	1 764	1 779	1 898
Total Tonnes CO₂e	2 803	2 560	2 897	2 976
Tonnes CO₂e per FTE	2.59	2.23	2.40	2.41

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

1. Tonnes CO₂e data supplied through the Climate Change Office of the Department of Premier and Cabinet from fleet data provided by DPIPWE. Calculations for emissions factors are published annually by the Australian Government. Fluctuations from year to year in the emissions factors for purchased electricity in Tasmania generally reflect the level of imported electricity from Victoria via Basslink, which is generated from coal-fired power stations and is more carbon intensive.

Stakeholder relations

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.

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 2018-19 are outlined below.

Land Tasmania

Agfest

Land Tasmania was part of the Department's exhibit at Agfest 2019 and demonstrated the benefits of LISTmap to patrons, in particular the agricultural community. Land Tasmania showcased the use of LISTmap for day-to-day farm management activities and planning for on-ground infrastructure such as irrigators.

Community education – LISTmap

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

Community education – LIST

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

locationmatters

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

Social media

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

Aboriginal and Dual Naming Policy

The Aboriginal and Dual Naming Policy review was completed by the Office of Aboriginal Affairs (OAA) in June 2019. As a result of the review, Land Tasmania will be establishing a new Reference Group with expertise in Aboriginal languages to advise the Nomenclature Board on Aboriginal naming submissions.

AgriGrowth Tasmania

Agfest 2019

The Division had a display at Agfest 2019. The display focused on the new FarmPoint primary producers helpline and the modernised FarmPoint website; Safe Farming Tasmania; and browsing animal management services provided by Game Services Tasmania.

Community and industry events

AgriGrowth Tasmania (AGT) staff met regularly with peak bodies and key business representatives to talk about current issues and significant policy developments including recovery from disease incursions, seasonal conditions and bushfires.

AGT's Agricultural Economist delivered presentations across government and to other interested groups to accompany the launch of the *AgriFood Scorecard*.

AGT staff attended a number of community and industry events, including those to support recovery from biosecurity incursions, the 2019 bushfires and the dry conditions in the State's East and South and to provide assistance to programs administered.

Bee Industry Futures Report

Development of the *Bee Industry Futures Report* required extensive consultation with the beekeeping industries and stakeholders. Bees not only produce our iconic Tasmanian honey products but also pollinate many of our highest value fruit, cereal and vegetable crops.

Red meat industry

AGT provided secretariat support to the high level Tasmanian Meat Industry Working Group. The Working Group provided advice to Government about the short- and medium-term actions and long-term strategy needed to underpin a sustainable livestock industry and to increase trade, marketing, value and sales of Tasmanian meat. Chaired by Hon Leonie Hiscutt MLC, the group was formed in November 2018 and concluded its role in June 2019.

In addition, AGT convened the quarterly meetings and provided data and secretariat support to the Red Meat Forecast Committee.

Game services

Browsing wildlife management extension was provided through individual client consultations, community collaborations, Agfest, Bush Fest, interactions with hunting and farmer groups, and through topic-specific field days.

Game Tracks was published and provided to hunters and other stakeholders.

Water and Marine Resources

Engagement with water users

The Water Operations Branch employed a new model of engagement in 2018-19 aimed at reaching a wide audience to provide information and awareness about the use of Tasmania's freshwater resources and to engage communities in water management solutions for their region. A series of meetings, workshops, and information days were held with water licence holders and the community throughout 2018-19.

Water management planning consultation

The Department has started consultation on the review and amendment of the *Great Forester Catchment Water Management Plan*. A Consultative Group has been established, which held four consultative group meetings as part of the Plan review and amendment process. This work will continue during 2019-20.

Consultation to identify key water planning issues in the Duck River catchment was undertaken in conjunction with the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA). TIA led a community forum with key stakeholders and water users from the Duck River catchment in October 2018.

The Department also started consultation on pre-planning work for the North Esk catchment, which will continue during 2019-20.

Rural water use strategy

The first stage towards a Rural Water Use Strategy was progressed during 2018-19. Scoping papers have been produced, with input from key stakeholders, which focus on the opportunities and challenges associated with water development in support of agricultural production in Tasmania.

Wild fisheries

A significant community engagement and education program is conducted under the Fishcare banner to promote sustainable fishing and responsible stewardship of our important fisheries. This includes the Fishcare volunteer program and engagement such as at Agfest, boat show fairs and science week.

Fishcare produces a range of pamphlets and publications, to reinforce the key messages of the program, and a popular phone app for information about the rules and regulations.

In the commercial sectors, port tours and meetings of the key sectors are undertaken routinely to develop management and policy and to provide opportunity for two-way communication with the commercial fishers.

The Making Life Easier (MLE) initiative

The MLE Project has improved licensing information processes in consultation with commercial fishers and seafood processors. A FAQ webpage has also been produced to address common questions and to explain more complex requirements.

New reporting arrangements are being trialled with industry and science partners to obtain advice and feedback on the monitoring of fishing activities.

Natural and Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal heritage awareness activities

During 2018-19, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) staff facilitated a range of access visits and conservation activities for the Aboriginal community in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA). Cultural heritage awareness training was delivered to TWWHA land managers as well as fire competency training for Aboriginal people to build skills to complete cultural burning in the TWWHA.

The Aboriginal Heritage Council continues to provide advice to AHT about establishing a program of regular engagement and consultation with Aboriginal communities, organisations and individuals.

Heritage Tasmania awareness activities

During 2018-19, Heritage Tasmania continued to actively engage with heritage-property owners, developers, professional colleagues, students, local government and the community. This included delivering a series of presentations, publishing a monthly e-newsletter, distributing information packs to real estate agents and developing a new Practice Note on Managing Historic Places of Worship.

Heritage Tasmania also supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council in its sponsorship of the Tasmanian Australian Institute of Architecture Awards for 2018 and participated in the Local Government Association of Tasmania Conference.

Community engagement – marine conservation

The Marine Conservation Program (MCP) is responsible for monitoring and conservation of marine mammals and seabirds in Tasmania. During 2018-19, MCP continued to engage with the community by supporting incident response (such as the Whale Hotline) and offering a range of awareness activities.

MCP engaged regularly with peak industry bodies and was a member on a number of working and advisory groups. These include Chair of the Seal Interaction Forum; Chair and secretariat support for the Penguin Advisory Group; participant in the national Cetacean Management Workshop; participant in the National Oiled Wildlife Working Group; member of the Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or bycatch) of seabirds during oceanic fishing operations Stakeholder Group; and ongoing engagement with the Australian Large Whale Disentanglement Network.

There was continued engagement and collaboration with research institutions in relation to marine conservation, including student supervision, provision of data and advice. During 2018-19, this also included engagement with the Fisheries Research and Development Council, the CSIRO, Australian Fisheries Management Authority AFMA and the South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association regarding seabird bycatch and mitigation.

Orange-bellied Parrot

The Orange-bellied Parrot (OBP) Program engages the community via its wild monitoring and captive management volunteer opportunities. The Program creates awareness of its activities through social media updates. During 2018-19, the Program played a lead role as Zoo and Aquarium Association (ZAA) Species Coordinator on behalf of all Orange-bellied Parrot breeding programs. The OBP Program has also engaged with key stakeholders at Five Mile Beach to keep local area users informed about the development of the new breeding facility.

Office of Racing Integrity

Industry communication

The Office regularly engages with its industry stakeholders using a variety of methods. In 2018-19, there was regular consultation with the Tasmanian Racing Appeals Board, the Thoroughbred Advisory Network, the Harness Industry Forum, Harness Racing Australia, the Greyhound Reference Group, Greyhound Owners Trainers and Breeders Association, Jockeys Association, Interstate Integrity Bodies, Tasracing and others.

Biosecurity Tasmania

Agfest

Biosecurity Tasmania again developed and hosted a display at the Department's 2018 Agfest site. The display featured a range of community engagement and awareness-raising information on topics including weed management and control, livestock health and welfare, and the regulation of prohibited items entering the State. A highlight at AGFEST this year was the retirement event for detector dog, Hunta. Biosecurity Tasmania also collaborated with the Inland Fisheries Service on a biosecurity display at the Liawenee trout expo in May 2019.

Community and industry events

During 2018-2019, a number of community engagement events were held on Flinders and King Islands and in George Town, Devonport and Sheffield to raise awareness about the ongoing fruit fly response in northern Tasmania. Events included food production expos, local agricultural shows and industry-sponsored grower and producer information and awareness sessions. Following the reinstatement of Tasmania's pest-free area status, a community 'thankyou' event was held on Flinders Island in March 2019.

Schools

Throughout the year, Biosecurity Tasmania staff visited a number of classrooms (at schools and TasTafe) to promote biosecurity awareness. Biosecurity Tasmania also approached the Tasmanian Agricultural Education Network and University College to incorporate biosecurity messaging into their respective curriculums for 2019-20 and beyond.

Local councils

Biosecurity Tasmania increased the level of engagement with local councils during 2018-19, including presentations and mail-outs on topics such as fruit fly, swill feeding and African Swine Fever. Biosecurity Tasmania also continued to use traditional media channels, with a number of articles published in *The Advocate* rural pages and *Flinders Island News* on topics

such as fruit fly, fire survival plans for animals, plant diagnostic capabilities and pest/disease surveillance.

Biosecurity advisories

The Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisory system, administered by Biosecurity Tasmania, provides an email alert service for over 1 500 community, industry and government and non-government service subscribers. During the year, 25 advisories were issued on a range of topics including changes to import requirements, fruit fly control and infected areas, invitations for public comment, and pest and disease alerts.

Social media

Biosecurity Tasmania also maintained a dedicated Facebook page which is currently followed by over 3 000 individuals and organisations. In 2018-19, a total of 44 Facebook posts were issued on a range of different topics. Biosecurity Tasmania also uses Facebook to interact directly with the public.

EPA Tasmania

Publications

EPA Tasmania developed and published two new teaching resources about paper and plastics during 2018-19. A third resource on litter is being finalised for release in early August 2019.

Community events

EPA Tasmania continued to have a presence at community and school events to promote waste management, resource recovery and smoke management issues.

The *Burn Brighter 2019* campaign commenced on 15 June and is designed to inform wood-heater owners of the best techniques to use when operating their heater to reduce smoke emissions and improve air quality in their local environment.

Parks and Wildlife Service

Discovery Ranger Program

The Discovery Ranger Program is in its 40th year of operation and, during 2018-19, the program engaged with 73 228 people. This included participation in 140 events throughout the State including Agfest, Blooming Tasmania, Liawenee Trout Weekend and Science Week.

Aboriginal Discovery Ranger Program

The Aboriginal Discovery Ranger Program, which builds on the award-winning Discovery Ranger Program and the Working on Country Aboriginal Trainee Program, delivers a unique experience for visitors to our parks and reserves. During 2018-19, the program was announced as the winner of the Qantas Award for Excellence in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tourism category of the Tasmanian Tourism Awards.

Iarapuna Community Weekend

The Iarapuna Community Weekend was a popular event conducted by the PWS, with 120 people participating over the three days. The event engaged Aboriginal communities, volunteers and other stakeholders who actively took part in reserve management and other initiatives that provide benefit to threatened species, conservation and the local community.

Publications

The Department's list of publications for 2018-19 is at the Appendix on page 238.

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. 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 2018-19.

Table 62: Right to Information 2018-19

Right to Information Requests	No
Applications	
Carried over from 2017-18	14
Received in 2018-19	72
Transferred to another department in full	2
Withdrawn by the applicant	1
Determined during the financial year	71
Outcomes of applications for information determined in the period	
Requested information was provided in full	17
Requested information was provided in part (part exempt)	26
Requested information was not provided (all exempt)	9
Information relevant to the application was not held by the Department	9
Application was refused	10
Reasons for refusal/exemptions used	
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	2
s.10, s.19 – application may be refused if resources unreasonably diverted	8
s.20 – repeat or vexatious applications may be refused	1
s.25 – Executive Council information	1
s.26 – Cabinet information	0
s.27 – internal briefing information of a Minister	1
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	4
s.31 – legal professional privilege	2
s.32 – information relating to closed meetings of Councils	0
s.34 – information communicated by other jurisdictions	0
s.35 – internal deliberative information	17
s.36 – personal information of a person	21
s.37 – information relating to the business affairs of a third party	10
s.38 – information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	0
s.39 – information obtained in confidence	19
s.40 – information on procedures and criteria used in certain public authority negotiations	0
s.41 – information likely to affect State economy	0
s.42 – information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural values of the State	2

Time taken to make decisions

Within the statutory time limit	20
Over the statutory time limit	51

Internal reviews

Requested during 2018-19	16
Determined during the financial year (total)	15
Those where the decision was upheld in full	14
Those where the decision was upheld in part	0
Those where the decision was reversed	0
Those resolved by other means	1

External reviews by the Ombudsman

Requested during 2018-19	15
Determined (including those carried over from 2017-18)	6
Decision was upheld in full	0
Decision was upheld in part	2
Decision was reversed	0
Resolved by other means	4

Source: DPIPWE Policy Branch records.

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

Email: right2info@dpiuwe.tas.gov.au

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 44
HOBART TAS 7001

Human resource management

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 2018-19 these services were delivered by the People and Culture Division.

Recruitment policies and procedures

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

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

Performance management, learning and development

The performance management process in DPIPWE enables the Department to support and enhance staff performance and development. Across the Department, 92 per cent of employees completed a formal performance management review in 2018-19.

The DPIPWE Cadet Program, developed in collaboration with the University of Tasmania School of Business and Economics, has run successfully since 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 two cadets will start in 2019-20.

In accordance with the Department's Study Assistance Policy and Procedures, support was provided to 17 employees to undertake tertiary study during the reporting period. The gender breakdown was 10 female and 7 male recipients.

The Department continues to enhance its online Learning Management System during each reporting period, providing employees with a range of online learning and development resources. The system also provides a mechanism for the Department to deliver mandatory training to raise WHS and mental health awareness and prevent bullying, discrimination, harassment and family violence. Administrator access to the system has been extended to include key specialist learning and development roles within Parks and Biosecurity Tasmania, so that additional modules can be developed to address training needs within these Divisions.

The People and Culture Division is currently developing an online Code of Conduct learning module to help employees fully understand their obligations as public servants employed under the Public Service Act.

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

Table 63: Key training and development 2018-19

Course	No Staff
WHS employee training	168
Gender equality awareness	160
Bullying, discrimination and harassment training	141
Mental health training	110
Family violence employee training	153
Family violence manager training	3

Workplace diversity

DPIPWE has continued to support an inclusive and diverse workforce.

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

The DPIPWE DAP 2018-2021 focus is on three key areas:

- enhancing the inclusiveness and accessibility of the services and supports we offer;
- economic security by facilitating stronger relationships and identifying placements in collaboration with Disability Employment Service providers to build an inclusive and diverse workplace; and
- health and wellbeing awareness and training, such as the Mental Health First Aid training offered in late 2018.

The Head of Agency presented on progress to date at the Premier's Disability Advisory Council in May 2019.

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

DPIPWE provided an interactive online training module through its employee induction to build employee understanding of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): discrimination, bullying,

victimisation and harassment, including sexual harassment. This module is available to all staff and reinforces the Department's commitment to building a culture that respects and celebrates the diversity of its people.

Gender diversity

The Department continued to implement the *Gender Equality Action Plan* through the Gender Equality Project.

Some of the key achievements realised over the course of the project that are now embedded in the policies and procedures that underpin the Department and its principles include:

- adopting gender equality principles;
- introducing a gender equality key performance indicator for all senior managers;
- implementing a cadet program with a focus on females;
- supporting female employees to participate in leadership forums;
- undertaking a comprehensive review and refresh of policies and processes relevant to gender equality, including flexibility, parental leave and staff exit;
- following the review of DPIPWE's recruitment processes, identifying opportunities for improvement to support contemporary, efficient and inclusive processes;
- creating parenting rooms at major DPIPWE worksites, to support employees to balance work and personal priorities; and
- providing regular updates on gender equality indicators and progress, supporting increased transparency in relation to gender equality.

The Department's overall gender balance continued to improve during 2018-19 against baseline data from 30 June 2015. During this period, the Department has seen an increased workforce gender balance, with female representation increasing from 41 per cent to 46 per cent. Female representation across management positions has also increased from 20 per cent to 38* per cent.

*includes band 6 and above – excludes seconded out and board members

White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation

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

The Department remains committed to eliminating violence against women and promoting gender equality and a culture of respectful relationships.

Table 64: Employment of people by category 2018-19

	No	% of workforce
People with a disability	10	0.67
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	46	3.08
Diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds	7	0.47
Young people < 25	38	2.54
Young people < 30	117	7.83
Male	808	54.08
Female	686	45.92

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 2019 and include employees on unpaid leave and secondment, and can be referred to as a 'headcount' 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 65: Male/female headcount for the past four years

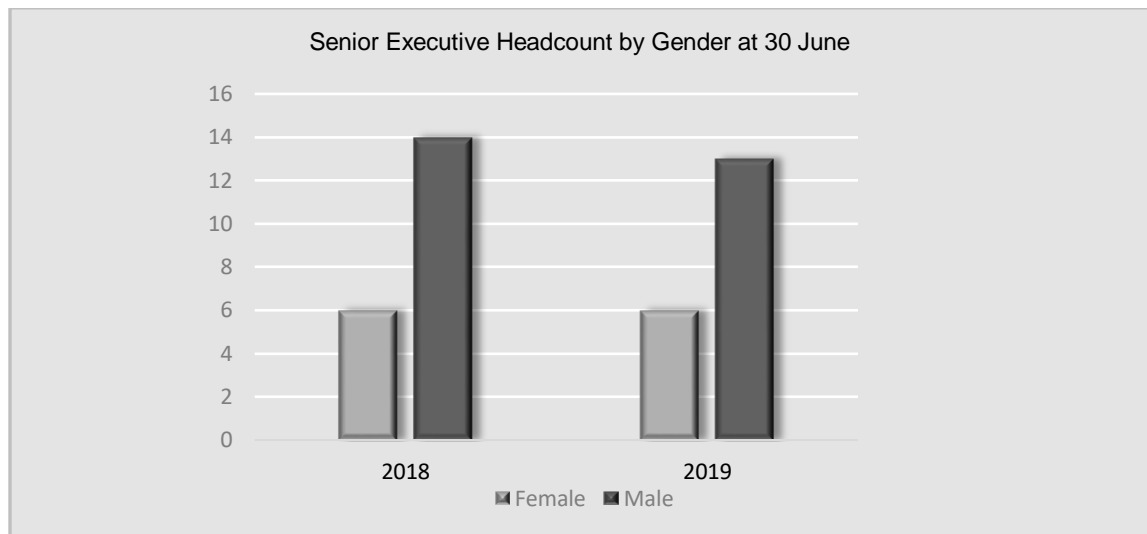
	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018	30 June 2019
Female	568	612	665	686
Male	770	792	838	808
TOTAL	1 338	1 404	1 503	1 494

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 'headcount' measure.

Figure 66: Senior Executive headcount for past two years



Note:

1. This graph 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.

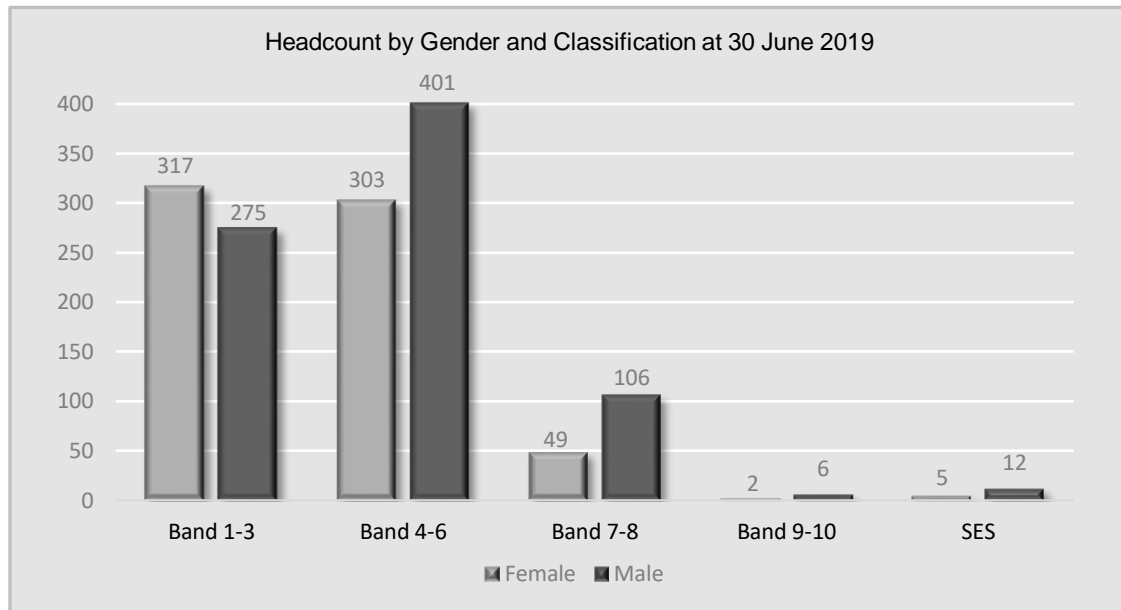
Table 67: Senior Executive by band for past two years as at 30 June 2019

	2018		2019	
	M	F	M	F
SES 1	6	3	5	2
SES 2	4	3	4	2
SES 3	3	0	2	1
SES 4	0	0	0	0
Head of Agency	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	14	6	12	5

Notes:

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

Figure 68: Male/female by bands, including equivalent award classifications



Notes:

1. This graph only includes substantive roles (not acting arrangements), and does not include staff on secondment. It does include data for IFS, which is a statutory body.
2. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casually as at 30 June 2019 and can be referred to as a 'headcount' measure.
3. This graph 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

Two investigations were started under the provisions of Employment Direction No 5 into alleged breaches of the *State Service Act 2000* Code of Conduct by DPIPWE employees. Both investigations remain active and will continue into 2019-20.

Six investigations, having begun in previous reporting years, were finalised. Of those six, in five it was determined there were breaches of the Code of Conduct, and relevant sanctions were imposed as a result.

One investigation under the provisions of Employment Direction No 6 was finalised, with one remaining active from 2017-18.

There were 14 formal grievances lodged during the period, with eight completed, and six carried forward into 2019-20.

Work health and safety

There was an increased focus on work, health, safety and wellbeing during 2018-19. This included a review of resourcing and engagement and a greater emphasis on preventative and proactive measures.

Key achievements in 2018-19 include:

- implementation of the new governance structure, including appointment of a new Work, Health, Safety & Wellbeing Steering Committee and recruitment of four Advisers – Work, Health, Safety & Wellbeing to work in a business-partnership-style model with allocated divisions;
- continued systematic review of historical work health and safety policies, procedures and supporting documents;
- continued regular meeting of the divisional Work Health Safety & Wellbeing Committee;
- continued review of high-risk activities;
- start of collaboration with Emergency Management in relation to fatigue;
- implementation of new Work, Health & Safety Alerts; and
- review of incident and hazard reporting across the Department.

Table 69: Workers compensation, new claims by nature of injury

Nature of injury	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Intracranial injuries	0	0	0	0
Fractures	1	1	3	2
Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage	11	4	4	12
Burns	3	1	0	0
Injury to nerves and spinal cord	0	1	0	0
Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury	28	14	14	4
Other injuries	4	2	3	2
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disease	12	21	25	27
Mental impacts	7	12	15	7
Digestive system diseases	0	0	0	0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	2	3	1	0
Nervous system and sense organ diseases	0	1	0	1
Respiratory system diseases	1	2	0	0
Circulatory system disease	0	0	0	1
Infection and parasitic disease	1	1	1	1
Neoplasms (cancer)	0	0	0	0
Other diseases	0	0	0	1
No injury	0	0	2	0
Total	70	63	68	58

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 the 2015-16 financial year. This duplication is 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 70: Employment as at 30 June

Output Group		Paid FTEs ¹			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
Output Group 1	Land Tasmania	115.40	116.53	112.22	111.10
Output Group 2	Primary Industries	47.93	55.55	63.71	75.65
Output Group 3	Natural and Cultural Heritage ^{4,5}	147.31	143.34	151.51	155.87
Output Group 4	Water Resources	41.42	36.22	42.54	37.31
Output Group 5	Racing Regulation and Policy ⁶	24.77	26.70	21.74	24.93
Output Group 6	Biosecurity Tasmania	165.44	169.81	176.94	177.03
Output Group 7	Environment Protection and Analytical Services	118.96	129.49	128.30	132.04
Output Group 8	Parks and Wildlife Management	297.51	322.93	348.28	362.33
Corporate support activities ⁷		124.65	146.02	142.86	156.18
Departmental subtotal		1 083.42	1 146.58	1 188.10	1 232.44
Other bodies administered by DPIPWE					
Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)		20.23	17.87	18.60	17.75
Other bodies subtotal		20.23	17.87	18.60	17.75
Other³					
Parental leave, leave without pay, external secondments		49.68	40.50	36.94	25.11
Total²		1 153.33	1 204.95	1 243.64	1 275.30

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. In 2016, Heritage outputs (previously Output Group 9) moved to Output Group 3.
5. Output Group 3 includes the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.
6. Output Group 5 Racing Regulation and Policy includes the ORI, which transferred to DPIPWE from State Growth with effect from 1 July 2015.
7. In 2016, Policy outputs (previously Output Group 5) were absorbed into corporate support activities.

Table 71: Headcount as at 30 June

Type of employee	No 2016	No 2017	No 2018	No 2019
Headcount excluding casuals	1 293	1 347	1 418	1 451
Headcount casuals only	45	57	85	48
Total	1 338	1 404	1 503	1 494

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 'headcount' 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.

Table 72: Salary profile as at 30 June 2019 (headcount)

Salary range \$	Male	Female	Total
< 30 000	1	3	4
30 000 – 39 999	0	0	0
40 000 – 49 999	16	25	41
50 000 – 59 999	114	144	258
60 000 – 69 999	169	181	350
70 000 – 79 999	114	92	206
80 000 – 89 999	84	58	142
90 000 – 99 999	53	29	82
100 000 – 109 999	143	104	247
110 000 – 119 999	68	31	99
>= 120 000	46	19	65
Total	808	686	1 494

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: Age profile as at 30 June 2019 (headcount)

Age profile	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19	1	4	5
20 – 24	15	18	33
25 – 29	32	47	79
30 – 34	64	67	131
35 – 39	75	85	160
40 – 44	94	101	195
45 – 49	115	118	233
50 – 54	148	96	244
55 – 59	146	89	235
60 – 64	71	48	119
65 +	47	13	60
Total	808	686	1 494

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: Employment categories by gender as at 30 June 2019 (headcount)

Employment category	Male	Female	Total
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive	14	6	20
Permanent full-time	564	314	878
Permanent part-time	97	213	310
Fixed term full-time	71	67	138
Fixed term part-time	31	64	95
Fixed term casual	31	22	53
Total	808	686	1 494

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 75: Total employee commencements and separations by category 2018-19

Category of commencements and separations	No
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive commencements	1
Permanent commencements	67
Fixed term commencements	158
Casual commencements	17
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive cessations	3
Permanent cessations	87
Fixed term cessations	113
Casual cessations	27

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. Reconciliation of employee headcount 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 76: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2019

	\$ million
Annual leave	8 636
Long service leave	21 565
Total	30 201

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 77: Leave entitlements 2019

	No
Number of employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2019	12
Number of employees on parental leave as at 30 June 2019	5
Sick leave taken per employee (days)	7.45
Average recreation leave per employee, including pro-rata (days)	16.51
Average days long service leave per employee (available days) ¹	30.97

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 78: Superannuation funds as at 30 June 2019

Superannuation fund

A & N Grey Superannuation Fund	Kerchbaum SCG
AGEST	KineticSuper
AMP	LGIA Super
AMP CustomSuper	LifeTrack Superannuation Fund
AMP Flexible Lifetime	Loc Gov Acc Scheme
AMP Flexible Super	Lynch Family Superannuation Fund
AMP Life Ltd	Macquarie Super
AMP Life Ltd - SignatureSuper	Maritime Super
AMP Life Ltd - SuperLeader	Mellco Superannuation
AMP Super Savings Trust	Mercer Super Trust
ANZ Smart Choice Super	MLC Superannuation
Asgard	MLC Masterkey Sup Fundamentals
Australian Ethical Super	MLCWrap
AustSafe Super	Moydea Super Fund
AustralianSuper	MTAA Superannuation Fund
Bendigo SmartStart Super	MyNorth Super
Bretos Project Management	Nationwide Super Fund
BT Lifetime Super	Netwealth Investments Ltd
BT Super for Life	Olympus TAS Super Fund
BT Super - Lifetime Super	OneAnswer Frontier Personal Super
Buxton Family Superannuation Fund	OnePath Integra Super
CARE Super	Panorama Super
CBA Essential Super	Powerwrap Master Plan Super
Cbus Super	Prime Super
CFS FirstChoice Employer Super	Print Super
Colonial First State	Public Sector Super
Colonial FirstChoice	Pursuit Select

Colonial FirstWrap Plus	QSuper
Commonwealth Bank Officers	Quadrant Super
D Davey Ptd Ltd Super Fund	REST Super
D&L Gatenby Super Fund	Russell Supersolution Master Trust
Davey Rosemann Superfund	Sainsbury Jones Super
De Witte Family Super Fund	Sandy Bay Investments
Dudman Family Super Fund	Sedwynd Superannuation Fund
EISS Super	Slipstream Super Fund
Energy SGC	SMF Super
FAP Superannuation Fund	Spectrum Plan
Fiducian Super Service	Sunsuper
First State Super	Super Directions
Foley Super Fund	Symetry Foundation Employer
FSP Super	SuperWrap
Future Super	Tasplan Super
Grow Wrap Super	Telstra Super
GuildSuper	The Adams Family Super Fund
HESTA Super Fund	The Cartwright Super Fund SGC
Hostplus Executive	Twin Gums Super Fund
Host-Plus Hospitality	UniSuper
HUB24 Super Fund	Universal Super MLC
ING Direct Super Fund	VicSuper
Intrust Super Fund	Virgin Super
IOOF Super	Vision Super
Jane Robertson	WA Local Government Super Plan
Jaramar P/L ATF Reid Family	Woodside Super Fund

Public interest disclosures

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

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

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

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

Financial management

Pricing policies

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

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

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

Asset management

The Department is responsible for a diverse asset portfolio with a significant number of land holdings, buildings and infrastructure. These asset holdings include national parks, reserves and conservation areas, major infrastructure such as walking tracks, roads and other visitor service structures, buildings, plant, equipment, internally developed software and heritage assets. The Department is also custodian of Crown land and other government-owned buildings and structures not attributed to another department. 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 2018-19, the land and buildings asset classes were revalued by the Valuer-General, and the heritage asset class was revalued by Simon Storey valuers, to fair value as at 30 June 2019. Indices were applied to the fair value of infrastructure assets. The resulting changes in asset values were recognised as other economic flows in net results in which there was a revaluation increment of \$127 million for land, \$24.2 million for buildings, \$7 million for infrastructure and \$410 000 for heritage.

Intangible abalone quota units were revalued in 2018-19 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 2019. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve, and a revaluation increment of \$800,000 has been recognised.

The Financial Statements are recorded on an accrual basis, with accounting policies in relation to the recognition, valuation, judgements and assumptions, and depreciation outlined in the Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements. Refer to Notes 7.2, 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7 on pages 186 and 195-205.

Risk management

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

The Department's risk management activities are overseen by the Risk and Audit Committee. The Risk and Audit Committee is formally constituted and comprises the Chair, four other internal members and an external independent representative.

The Risk and Audit Committee provides independent and objective advice and recommendations to the Executive Committee in relation to risk management, including reviewing and monitoring the Department's risk profile, internal controls and the audit function.

During 2018-19, the Risk and Audit Committee met six times, and members of the Finance Branch, representatives of the Department's Internal Auditor and the Tasmanian Audit Office were invited to attend. A new, dedicated Risk and Audit Manager was also appointed to support the Committee.

With significant changes in the Executive leadership during the year, a new Chair and an external member were appointed, and the Committee resumed its focus on the development and implementation of the Department's Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Planning has begun with the Executive to review the Department's strategic risk profile, and work with the Departmental Leadership Group and Divisions to update strategic and operational risk registers across the Department.

During 2018-19, the internal audit work program included audits of protocols and processes for travel management, compliance with Treasurer's Instructions, scoping of a leave management audit project, and an inventory of the Department's firearms. The Risk and Audit Committee also worked with the Tasmanian Audit Office overseeing input and information for components of its annual audit program, including the external audit of tourism investment opportunities.

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.

National parks and reserve land across Tasmania's South and South-West suffered damage due to significant wildfire activity, specifically the Gell River fire from December 2018. It is estimated that around 94 000 hectares or 6 per cent of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and approximately 42 476 hectares of other Parks and Wildlife Service reserves have been affected by the fires. Due to the location and timing, the quantum of assets damaged or destroyed as a result of the fires could not be accurately determined with certainty

as at 30 June 2019. The Department is currently investigating the area to fully assess the extent of the damage and this process will be reflected in the total value of claims for 2019-20.

The Tasmanian Risk Management Fund covers the Department's insurable risks including workers compensation, general liability, property damage, and motor vehicle cover.

The following tables summarise any losses and damage to public property or money and debt write-offs occurring in 2018-19.

Table 79: Loss and damage to public property or money 2018-19

Category	Number of new claims ¹	Total paid by insurers \$
Property ¹	18	1 889 071
Fraud	0	0
Personal accident	1	368
Public liability	8	69 500
Motor vehicle	51	134 333
Total	78	2 093 272

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

Note:

1. The total value of the claim include excesses, except for motor vehicles which are net of excesses.

Table 80: Write-offs 2018-19

Category	Number of debts	Amount \$
Debtors < \$500	83	5 400
Debtors > \$500	36	158 753
Total	119	164 153

Source: DPIPWE SSD records.

Major capital projects

Completed projects and programs

Capital Investment Program – June 2016 floods – Parks Infrastructure

Infrastructure and assets in reserves managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) were significantly impacted by the flood and storm events that occurred in June and July 2016. Funding of \$11.9 million was provided to undertake repairs to important roads and tourism infrastructure damaged in the floods, predominantly in the State's North and North-West. A total of 153 projects were originally identified and approved as part of the flood damage program.

Over the course of the program, 10 more flood damage projects were identified, bringing the total number to 163. All projects have now been completed.

Capital Investment Program – Maria Island Rediscovered

In 2017-18, an allocation of \$1.83 million was provided over two years to support the restoration of the World Heritage-listed Darlington site and provide substantial improvements to the visitor services, to allow locals and tourists to rediscover Maria Island as a world-class experience and iconic destination. Of the total allocation, \$1.68 million was for capital improvements. Through this project, a *Building Use Site Plan* and *Visitor Experience Plan* were developed to provide guidance for future project activities and critical infrastructure works on Maria Island. Various heritage works were also undertaken as part of this project, which has now been completed. Further works will continue on Maria Island through the Improved Statewide Visitor Infrastructure project.

Capital Investment Program – South Coast Track

In the 2014-15 budget, the Government committed \$2 million over four years to upgrade the South Coast Track (from Melaleuca to Cockle Creek) to improve access to this spectacular natural asset. The project enabled the upgrade of existing infrastructure, minor re-routing to avoid traversing beach areas frequently subject to waves, and to provide safe access to beach areas. While the majority of the work was completed in 2017-18, minor works were required during 2018-19 to complete the project, which have now been undertaken.

Ongoing projects and programs

Table 81: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2019

	Estimated total cost \$'000	Expenses 2017-18 \$'000	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Estimated completion financial year
Agricultural Research Development and Extension White Paper – Modernise our Research Farms	7 000	na	7 000	2020-21
Biosecurity Risk Management and Truck and Machinery Washes	2 000	126	1 874	2021-22
Cradle Mountain Experience	65 000	100	64 900	2021-22
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience ¹	21 750	5 500	15 150	2020-21
Crown Land Services: Structural Asset Upgrade Program ²	na	556	na	ongoing
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System ³	6 150	461	5 500	2021-22
Implementing the Bee Industry Futures Report	500	na	500	2019-20
Improved Statewide Visitor Infrastructure	16 000	1 466	14 534	2021-22
Move 100 DPIPWE Staff to North	600	200	400	2019-20
National Parks – Maintenance Boost	8 000	2 000	6 000	2021-22
Next Iconic Walk	20 000	150	19 850	2022-23
Orange-bellied Parrot – Facility	2 500	1 950	300	2019-20
Recreational Fishing – Improved Boat and Trailer Parking	2 200	na	2 200	2020-21
Three Capes Track – Stage 3	7 800	1 315	3 220	2019-20
Tourism Infrastructure in Parks	8 000	3 547	453	2019-20

Source: DPIPWE Finance records.

Notes:

1. Due to a cash flow change to the budget during 2018-19, the project was extended out with a new estimated completion date of 2020-21.
2. 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.
3. The project was extended in the 2018-19 Budget and the additional commitment of \$5 million over four years is reflected in the above figures.

Capital Investment Program – Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience

In the 2016-17 Budget, the Government committed \$15 million towards a visitor centre and associated public infrastructure at Cradle Mountain. In response to detailed concept planning and design, this commitment increased in 2017-18 to \$21.8 million over three years to deliver the Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience – a world class destination and sustainable ecotourism product.

The project has experienced some delays, largely associated with the Development Proposal and Environmental Impact Statement and a number of necessary changes to the original scope of works. Construction of the Gateway Precinct is well underway with the first stage of construction due for completion in 2019-20. An amount of \$5.5 million has been spent in 2018-19, with \$12.15 million transferred into later years to enable the ongoing works associated with both the Dove Lake Shelter and Gateway Precinct aspects of the project.

Capital Investment Program – Cradle Mountain Experience

The Government has a vision that will take iconic Cradle Mountain to the next level. The unprecedented investment in the region by the Tasmanian Government of \$56.8 million, and a further \$30 million investment by the Australian Government, elevates the Cradle Mountain visitor experience to one that rivals World Heritage sites around the world.

This project will align with the *Cradle Mountain Experience Master Plan* and build on the popularity of Cradle Mountain as an iconic destination. The project will facilitate the development of a Cradle Mountain cableway, ensuring visitors have all-year, all-weather access to Dove Lake. As part of this commitment, funding of \$5 million will support the development of a sensitive and appropriate iconic tourism experience in partnership with the private sector, on Crown land adjacent to the World Heritage Area.

These strategic investments are being led by the Office of the Coordinator-General and are currently in the early planning stages.

Capital Investment Program – Crown Land Services Structural Assets Upgrade

As custodian of a range of government-owned buildings and structures, the Department is responsible for statutory and essential maintenance, including the removal or remediation of assets that present a public liability risk. The Crown Land Services Structural Assets Upgrade Program provides funding for these activities.

In addition to a number of small-scale maintenance activities on historic buildings, in 2018-19 the funding enabled works to be completed at the Elphin Sports Centre and the Mt Nelson Signal Station. Additionally, the roof of the International House in Granton was replaced, essential maintenance was undertaken at the Q.V. Powder Magazine and the Salamanca Arts Centre, and a helipad was constructed at Cradle Mountain.

Capital Investment Program – Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System

In the 2016-17 budget, the Government committed \$1.2 million over two years for the ongoing development of the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System (FILMS). In 2018-19, a further \$5 million was provided over four years to support the transition of the commercial fisheries sector to the digital age. Work has been undertaken to deliver further enhancements to FILMS which will support the transition to digital licensing, real-time transfer of fisheries data, and the streamlining of licence and quota management processes.

Capital Investment Program – Biosecurity Risk Management and Truck and Machinery Washes

In the 2018-19 Budget, capital funding of \$2 million was provided over four years for a network of truck and machinery washdown stations, delivered in partnerships with farmers,

agribusinesses, non-government organisations and local government. Planning is underway to deliver a network of washdown stations that will contribute to improvements in biosecurity and agricultural sector hygiene.

Capital Investment Program – Orange-bellied Parrot Facility

The Government committed \$2.5 million in 2017-18 to enable the construction of a new fit-for-purpose facility including improved infrastructure for captive breeding. The new facility supports the preservation of the critically endangered Orange-bellied Parrot.

The project is now nearing completion and the facility has been in operation since April 2019. An amount of \$300 000 has been carried forward to 2019-20 for the completion of remaining infrastructure works.

Capital Investment Program – Three Capes Track – Stage 3

The Government committed an additional \$4 million over three years in 2016-17, with the Australian Government also committing an additional \$3.8 million, to the construction of Stage Three of the Three Capes Track. The Cape Raoul Track and Shipstern Bluff Lookout Track upgrades are now open with more parking and improved facilities at the track head.

Visitors can now experience a world class multi-day cabin-based walk to Cape Pillar and Cape Hauy, and a day walk to Cape Raoul. Construction has started for the upgrade of visitor facilities at Remarkable Cave and the walking track to Crescent Bay and Mt Brown. Compared with the current offering on the Tasman Peninsula, this will increase the opportunity to encourage visitors to extend their stay in the area.

Capital Investment Program – Tourism Infrastructure in Parks

The Tourism Infrastructure in Parks Program provided \$8 million over two years from 2017-18 to continue building and renewing assets that enhanced tourism experiences and provided better facilities for all visitors to national parks and other reserves across the State. This commitment supports ongoing growth of the tourism industry and the economic growth of regional Tasmania. The majority of the works have been completed: major upgrades at Bruny Neck; a new viewing platform at Glacier Rock at Cradle Mountain; upgrades and maintenance work at Highfield House at Stanley; the second stage of the Ben Lomond Summit Track; and a new toilet at Meander Falls. While the projects are largely completed, an amount of \$453 000 has been carried forward into 2019-20 for the completion of the remaining works.

Capital Investment Program – National Parks Maintenance Boost

The Parks and Wildlife Service manages more than \$1 billion of assets which service visitor needs and experiences in our national parks and reserves across the State. From 2018-19, \$8 million has been provided over four years to support the ongoing essential asset repairs and maintenance work in our parks. As part of this program, significant resealing works were completed on the Freycinet Cape Tourville road corridor, essential maintenance done on the Deal Island workshop and residence buildings, and renewed visitor amenities were constructed at the Mt Field Government Huts site.

Capital Investment Program – Improved Statewide Visitor Infrastructure

Funding of \$16 million has been provided from 2018-19 to improve visitor infrastructure across the State which will see significant investment in our iconic national parks experiences and assets. During 2018-19, works completed include the upgrade of visitor infrastructure at The Nut, Stanley; track upgrades, building conservation works and new interpretative signs to improve the visitor experience at Sarah Island; works at the historic Richmond Gaol; the construction of a viewing platform at Glacier Rock; and upgrades to the shuttle bus car park below Jacobs Ladder in the Ben Lomond National Park.

Capital Investment Program – Next Iconic Walk

This 2018-19 initiative will invest up to \$20 million over a five-year period to deliver Tasmania's next iconic multi-day, hut-based walk. During 2018-19, initial planning works enabled the identification of a preferred location, the Tyndall Ranges on the West Coast, which was announced in July 2019. Detailed feasibility and market testing will determine if this location is viable, and if so, it is anticipated that construction will start in 2020-21 after detailed planning, design and approvals.

Capital Investment Program – Improved Boat and Trailer Parking

Funding of \$2.2 million was initially provided over three years from 2018-19 to support recreational fishing and enable upgrades to current parking facilities at key boat ramps, and to investigate overflow parking opportunities for these sites. Planning was undertaken during the year with the Parks and Wildlife Service to undertake these works. Suitable locations have been identified and discussions about partnering with local councils to deliver the program have begun.

Capital Investment Program – Agricultural Research Development and Extension (RD&E) White Paper – Modernise our Research Farms

This project will support the modernisation of Crown and TIA research farm assets and make our research farms the centre of excellence for practical research and demonstration. Planning for the project has progressed during the year. Funding was transferred during 2018-19 to 2019-20 to allow for the ongoing preparation of a *Research Farm Portfolio Plan* which will determine strategic investment in research farm assets to support RD&E.

Capital Investment Program – Implementing Bee Industry Futures

This initiative supports the implementation of the Bee Industry Futures Report, by working closely with beekeepers and crop pollinators. The focus is on resource access, biosecurity, hive productivity and crop pollination resilience. Capital funding of \$500 000 will enable selected infrastructure upgrades to improve resource access. Discussions with stakeholders have been ongoing during the 2018-19 year and funding was transferred to 2019-20 to fund on-ground works.

Capital Investment Program – Move 100 DPIPWE Staff to the North

As part of the 2018-19 Budget, funding was provided to move 100 positions in DPIPWE from Hobart to the North and North-West. Capital funding of \$600 000 across 2018-19 and 2019-20 will support capital works and fit-out of Prospect/Mt Pleasant and Stony Rise offices. Works for

the first stage of the project are nearing completion, and planning is ongoing in relation to the broader Northern Accommodation Project.

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 2018-19, the Department awarded 58 contracts totalling \$28.7 million. Of these, 54 contracts totalling \$25.9 million were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

The following four tables provide details in accordance with Treasurer's Instructions 1111 and 1203 for all contracts awarded (including consultancies) and procurements called during 2018-19 with values above \$50 000.

Table 82: Summary of participation by local business

(for contracts tenders and/or quotation processes of \$50 000 or over, ex GST)

Tender process	2018-19
Number of tenders awarded	58
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	54
Total value of contracts awarded \$'000	28 691
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses \$'000	25 888
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	54
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	150
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	134

Source: DPIPWE procurement records and Treasury tenders website.

Table 83: Major contracts (\$50 000 and over, excluding consultants)

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Tas Built Homes and Cabins Pty Ltd	Westbury TAS	Design and construct pre-fabricated staff amenities and septic system, Five Mile Beach, Seven Mile Beach Public Reserve	1/10/2018 25/01/2020	179 300
ST & EM Short Concrete Contractors Pty Ltd	Mt Rumney TAS	Construction of concrete slabs and associated concrete works for aviaries, Orange-bellied Parrot Facility, Five Mile Beach	24/08/2018 25/12/2018	206 666
Southland Industries Pty Ltd	Moonah TAS	Supply and fit-out of aviary structures, at Five Mile Beach, Seven Mile Beach Public Reserve	28/09/2018 one-off purchase	439 560
Nibbs Electrical Pty Ltd	North Hobart TAS	Electrical services - Orange-bellied Parrot Facility, Five Mile Beach Public Reserve	26/11/2018 26/03/2020	51 596
ESRI Australia	Brisbane QLD	ESRI Enterprise Licence Agreement	11/03/2019 28/02/2022	750 000
Racing Analytical Services Pty Ltd	Flemington VIC	Services for drug detection and confirmatory analysis of human and animal samples	1/07/2018 30/06/2024	1 890 000
RG & C McNeill	Mole Creek TAS	Roadworks to upgrade a carpark which provides access to the Walls of Jerusalem National Park	10/04/2019 14/06/2019	206 000
Kerry Dickson - Cleaning services	Bakers Beach TAS	Accommodation and facilities cleaning services - Narawntapu National Park	13/03/2019 13/03/2023	179 712
Gradco Pty Ltd	St Leonards TAS	Civil works to Ben Lomond car park area, Ben Lomond National Park	7/01/2019 26/04/2019	243 970
Stornoway Pty Ltd	Western Junction TAS	Roadworks to Cape Tourville road corridor, Freycinet National Park	30/01/2019 31/05/2019	79 919
Stornoway Pty Ltd	Western Junction TAS	Road sealing to Cape Tourville Road, Freycinet National Park	6/05/2019 31/05/2019	205 738
Statewide Asbestos Solutions Pty Ltd	East Devonport TAS	Workshop and residence roof replacement - Deal Island	27/02/2019 14/06/2019	236 341
Vos Construction and Joinery Pty Ltd	Devonport TAS	Construction of toilet at Warrawee Reserve, Shale Road, Latrobe	27/02/2019 8/05/2019	267 688

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Next Level Mountain Bike Trails	Penguin TAS	Construction of extension to Heemskirk Mountain Bike Trail	7/12/2018 30/04/2019	181 818
Mobile Onsite Engineering	Ulverstone TAS	Upgrade works to Julius River Visitor Area	20/11/2018 28/02/2019	244 500
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Construction of toilet facilities at Scott Kilvert Hut, Overland Track, Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park	19/03/2019 30/06/2019	188 293
R B Edwards - Builder	Woodbridge TAS	Construction of toilet facilities at Waterfall Valley Hut, Overland Track, Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park	19/03/2019 30/04/2019	174 034
Jenny Evans Design and Consulting	Ulverstone TAS	Development of interpretation plan for North-West Parks and Reserves	9/04/2019 29/05/2020	95 515
Rhys Pty Ltd	Cambridge TAS	Development of interpretation plan for North-West Parks and Reserves	9/04/2019 29/05/2020	21 670
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Construction of viewing platform to Godfreys Beach, Stanley	1/08/2018 24/10/2018	268 092
Motors Tas Pty Ltd	Derwent Park TAS	Supply of 4X4 multi-purpose tipper truck for PWS operations	27/10/2018 One-off purchase	154 540
Kentish Engineering Pty Ltd	Sheffield TAS	Road works to Westrope Road, Meander Falls Reserve area	4/04/2019 31/05/2019	148 112
McKay Timber	Glenorchy TAS	Supply of handrail timber for the Bruny Island Neck infrastructure replacement	6/08/2018 24/09/2018	73 375
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Repair and reconstruction of landing to Tasman Island	9/10/2018 9/01/2020	187 384
Fairbrother Pty Ltd	Devonport TAS	Major building and construction works for new visitor facilities at the Cradle Mountain Visitor Gateway Area	10/12/2018 1/08/2021	12 702 316
Webster Trucks	Derwent Park TAS	Supply of multi-purpose tip truck for operations at Tasman National Park	15/02/2019 One-off purchase	66 400
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Building works to Governments Huts, Mt Field National Park	9/04/2019 30/06/2019	220 507

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Tas City Building	Launceston TAS	Laboratory refurbishments to the Animal Health Laboratory, Mt Pleasant Research Laboratories	8/07/2019 13/08/2019	167 296
CDC Developments (TAS) Pty Ltd	Derwent Park TAS	Maintenance works to Water Resources Building, New Town Research Laboratories	10/05/2019 30/06/2019	171 064
Tas City Building	Launceston TAS	Minor works to establish Strategic Services Hub and Emergency Response Centre	22/05/2019 5/07/2019	126 296
UCI Tasmania Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Supply of workstations and associated furniture - Lands Building Redevelopment	28/05/2019 31/12/2020	2 460 605
UCI Tasmania Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Supply of loose furniture - Lands Building Redevelopment (Standing Offer)	1/06/2019 1/06/2021	266 127
Walch Optics Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Supply of Leica Robotic Station Kits - Lands Tasmania	10/05/2019 One-off purchase	101 358
East Coast Constructions Tas Pty Ltd	Coles Bay TAS	Building works to install a new toilet at North Wineglass Bay	27/05/2019 28/06/2019	163 100
Dirt Art Pty Ltd	Opossum Bay TAS	Construction of shared use track from Freycinet Visitor Centre to Wineglass Bay car park	30/04/2019 28/06/2019	859 455
Vos Construction and Joinery	Western Junction TAS	Building works to install a new toilet and registration booth at the Walls of Jerusalem car park	9/05/2019 15/06/2019	78 996
Details First Pty Ltd	Bellerive TAS	Cleaning services to Freycinet National Park visitor facilities	1/06/2019 31/05/2022	280 200
Stubbs Construction Pty Ltd	Wivenhoe TAS	Building works to heritage barn and cart shed at Highfield House Historic Site	5/06/2019 30/09/2019	199 545
Mead Con Building and Civil Construction	Quoiba TAS	Building works to replace toilet at The Nut, Stanley	13/05/2019 31/08/2019	183 171
Moore Contracting (TAS) Pty Ltd	Arthur River TAS	Roadworks in the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area and West Point State Reserve	21/05/2019 30/09/2019	66 109

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Treloar Transport Pty Ltd	Sheffield TAS	Repairs to car park on Penguin Road, overlooking Goat Island	21/05/2019 30/06/2019	68 239
Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd	Austins Ferry TAS	Roadworks to Meander Falls Road	11/04/2019 1/06/2019	369 886
Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd	Austins Ferry TAS	Roadworks to Stone Hut Road, Central Plateau	13/06/2019 20/10/2020	96 577
Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd	Austins Ferry TAS	Roadworks to Hartz Road, Hartz Mountain National Park	13/06/2019 20/10/2020	85 226
Mtn Trails Pty Ltd	Lindisfarne TAS	Track construction works to Remarkable Cave - Crescent Bay - Mt Brown Walking Track, Tasman National Park	17/04/2019 1/10/2019	501 312
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Construction of viewing platforms and elevated walkways to Remarkable Cave - Crescent Bay - Mt Brown Walking Track, Tasman National Park	17/04/2019 1/10/2019	309 568
Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd	Moonah TAS	Civil works to Remarkable Cave Car Park and vicinity, Tasman National Park	14/05/2019 30/09/2020	916 024
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS	Minor works to improve visitor amenities at Cape Bruny, Bruny Island National Park	13/05/2019 30/07/2020	326 740
Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd	Austins Ferry TAS	Roadworks to repair storm damage at Judds Creek Road, Judbury	11/04/2019 1/06/2020	200 841
Gough Plastics	Bohle QLD	Supply of environmental hybrid toilet systems for Maria Island	12/06/2019 31/07/2019	66 324
Mode Electrical (Tas) Pty Ltd	St Leonards TAS	Supply of solar panels, Southwest National Park	30/07/2020 One-off purchase	130 804
ASD Diving	Battery Point TAS	Construction services to pin jetty piles at Darlington Jetty, Maria Island National Park	1/08/2019 30/08/2019	73 400

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

Table 84: Consultants engaged 2018-19 (\$50 000 and over)

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of consultancy	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Artas Architects	Hobart TAS	Architectural design services for the redevelopment of the Taranna Field Centre, Tasman National Park	11/07/2018 11/07/2019	55 100
ERA Planning Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Consultancy services to develop the TWWHA Tourism Master Plan	12/12/2018 31/01/2020	303 360
Cultural Heritage Management Australia	South Hobart TAS	Interpretation and presentation of the Aboriginal Cultural Values of the TWWHA Project	1/01/2019 28/05/2020	109 100
Meridian Agriculture Pty Ltd	Yendon VIC	Consultancy services to undertake a feasibility study into further meat processing in Tasmania	24/01/2019 1/05/2019	97 000
SGS Economics and Planning	Franklin TAS	Consultancy services to undertake a site assessment at Okines Beach, Lewisham and provide treatment recommendations to mitigate erosion impact	3/10/2018 12/12/2018	125 331
Green Design Architects Pty Ltd	South Hobart TAS	Architectural services to redevelop Overland Track Huts, Cradle Mtn-Lake St Clair National Park	19/12/2018 31/03/2021	70 000

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

Table 85: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process

Name of supplier	Description of the contract	Reasons for approval	Total value of contract \$
ESRI Australia	ESRI Enterprise Licence Agreement	Additional delivery of software service	750 000
Statewide Asbestos Solutions Pty Ltd	Workshop and residence roof replacement - Deal Island	Work is of a specialist nature	236 341
Gough Plastics	Supply of environmental hybrid toilet systems for Maria Island	Additional deliveries of standardised equipment	66 324

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 2019

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 2019 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

12 September 2019



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 2019 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the Secretary of the Department.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the Department's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Department in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

...1 of 4

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

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information in the Department's financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
--	---

<p>Land, buildings and infrastructure assets <i>Refer to notes 7.2, 9.5 and 9.6</i></p> <p>The Department's land and building assets, \$1 169.5m and \$90.8m respectively, and infrastructure assets, \$333.5m, are revalued on a rolling portfolio basis. Independent valuations are carried out every five years and between valuations the carrying values are adjusted using indices provided by the Valuer-General. Land and Building assets were revalued during the current year.</p> <p>The fair value of non-specialised land was valued using a market approach. Inputs consider recent market conditions for comparable assets.</p> <p>The fair value of non-specialised buildings was valued using an income approach which considered the income-generating capacity and current market expectation of future cash-flows, discounted to a net present value.</p> <p>Specialised land included national parks, reserves and conservation areas. To reflect the specialised nature of these assets, market assessments are adjusted for the impact of restrictions associated with the provision of community service obligations.</p> <p>The valuation of specialised buildings is based on a depreciated replacement cost approach which considers the value of construction of similar utility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the scope, expertise and independence of experts engaged to assist in the valuations. • Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied to determine the fair values. • Critically assessing assumptions and other key inputs in the valuation model, including corroboration of market related assumptions to external data. • Testing, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model's calculations. • Evaluating management's assessment of the useful lives. • Performing substantive analytical procedures on depreciation expenses • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial report, including those regarding key assumptions used.
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Infrastructure assets comprised walking tracks, roads, fire trails and other structures. These assets are specialised in nature and revalued on a depreciated replacement cost basis.

The calculation of fair value is complex, judgemental and highly dependent on a range of assumptions and estimates.

The calculation of depreciation required estimation of asset useful lives and residual values, which involved a high degree of subjectivity. Changes in assumptions can significantly impact depreciation charged.

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.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Secretary.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Secretary's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

From the matters communicated with the Secretary, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Stephen Morrison
Assistant Auditor-General Financial Audit Services
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Tasmanian Audit Office

23 September 2019
Hobart

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6.1	141 054	144 686	147 482
Appropriation revenue – works and services	6.1	38 401	18 905	10 922
Other revenue from Government	6.1	...	1 694	5 658
Grants	6.2	19 494	28 235	16 254
Sales of goods and services	6.3	25 829	26 763	27 171
Fees and fines	6.4	8 729	10 620	9 077
Fair value of assets recognised	6.5	2 314	9 257	9 340
Interest	6.6	203	208	164
Rents received	6.7	4 576	4 856	4 646
Other revenue	6.8	2 597	8 583	7 051
Total revenue and other income from transactions		243 197	253 807	237 765
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	7.1	120 154	124 277	119 862
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	13 701	20 871	21 664
Transfers to Administered Funds	7.3	5 000	5 000	5 000
Supplies and consumables	7.4	54 064	59 311	61 900
Grants and transfer payments	7.5	16 359	37 153	23 216
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	4 100	2 816
Other expenses	7.7	5 560	5 643	7 180
Total expenses from transactions		214 838	256 355	241 638
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		28 359	(2 548)	(3 873)
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	...	25	1 115
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	8.2	...	(127)	(92)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	8.3	...	(9 480)	(2 472)
Total other economic flows included in net result		...	(9 582)	(1 449)
Net result		28 359	(12 130)	(5 322)

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	2 475	159 410	9 808
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity instrument through other comprehensive income	9.2	...	407	...
Total other comprehensive income		2 475	159 817	9 808
Comprehensive result		30 834	147 687	4 486

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 2019

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	13.1	118 655	121 360	119 522
Receivables	9.1	5 801	5 206	6 682
Equity investments	9.2	634	3 295	2 888
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.3	1 073	1 061	1 034
Assets held for sale	9.4	...	...	2 347
Property, plant and equipment	9.5	1 116 414	1 270 394	1 121 731
Infrastructure	9.6	373 588	333 496	327 883
Intangibles	9.7	14 070	15 727	14 287
Other non-financial assets	9.8	10 109	9 740	9 801
Total assets		1 640 344	1 760 279	1 606 175
Liabilities				
Payables	10.1	3 248	5 223	3 670
Employee benefits	10.2	29 634	31 099	29 703
Provisions	10.3	8 272	7 978	8 296
Other liabilities	10.4	7 268	12 470	8 684
Total liabilities		48 422	56 770	50 353
Net assets		1 591 922	1 703 509	1 555 822
Equity				
Contributed capital		917 607	917 607	917 607
Reserves	12.1	356 805	521 480	361 663
Accumulated funds		317 510	264 422	276 552
Total equity		1 591 922	1 703 509	1 555 822

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 4 of the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		141 054	145 894	148 506
Appropriation revenue – works and services		556	556	556
Grants		15 752	27 970	12 177
Sales of goods and services		25 923	26 334	27 705
Fees and fines		8 729	10 751	9 394
GST receipts		9 070	9 963	10 478
Interest received		203	205	165
Other cash receipts		7 010	14 316	12 203
Total cash inflows		208 297	235 989	221 184
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(119 833)	(122 912)	(118 641)
GST payments		(9 070)	(9 714)	(10 122)
Transfers to Administered Funds		(5 000)	(5 000)	(5 000)
Grants and transfer payments		(16 359)	(37 120)	(23 648)
Other cash payments		(59 574)	(65 308)	(68 169)
Total cash outflows		(209 836)	(240 054)	(225 580)
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	13.2	(1 539)	(4 065)	(4 396)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		...	2 727	1 875
Asset sales transfers from the Department of Treasury and Finance		2 314	437	6 414
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – works and services		37 845	20 310	11 126
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Grants		3 742	3 337	1 047
Loan payments received		...	2	2
Total cash inflows		43 901	26 813	20 464

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets		(42 994)	(20 820)	(18 096)
Payment for unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>		...	(90)	...
Total cash outflows		(42 994)	(20 910)	(18 096)
Net Cash from/(used by) investing activities		907	5 903	2 368
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(632)	1 838	(2 028)
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		119 287	119 522	121 550
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	13.1	118 655	121 360	119 522

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 2019

	Notes	Contributed Equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 July 2018		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net result		917 607	361 663	276 552	1 555 822
Other comprehensive income		...	...	(12 130)	(12 130)
	12.1	...	159 817	...	159 817
Total comprehensive income		917 607	521 480	264 422	1 703 509
Balance as at 30 June 2019		917 607	521 480	264 422	1 703 509

	Notes	Contributed Equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 July 2017		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net result		917 607	351 855	281 874	1 551 336
Other comprehensive income		...	...	(5 322)	(5 322)
	12.1	...	9 808	...	9 808
Total comprehensive income		917 607	361 663	276 552	1 555 822
Balance as at 30 June 2018		917 607	361 663	276 552	1 555 822

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

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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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	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	15.2	41 420	40 994	39 988
Fees and fines	15.3	40 420	44 558	42 917
Transfers from Controlled Funds	15.4	5 000	5 000	5 000
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		86 840	90 552	87 905
Administered expenses from transactions				
Grants and transfer payments	15.5	41 420	40 994	39 988
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		45 420	49 534	47 832
Total administered expenses from transactions		86 840	90 528	87 820
Administered other economic flows in administered net result		...	24	85
Administered other economic flows in administered net result				
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	15.6	...	(24)	(85)
Total administered other economic flows included in net result		...	(24)	(85)
Administered net result		...	...	...
Administered comprehensive result		...	...	...

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	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Administered assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	15.10	91	26	89
Receivables	15.7	3 962	4 013	3 673
Total administered assets		4 053	4 039	3 762
Administered liabilities				
Payables	15.8	3 517	3 507	3 319
Other liabilities	15.9	536	532	443
Total administered liabilities		4 053	4 039	3 762
Administered net assets		...	...	...
Administered equity				
Accumulated funds		...	...	...
Total administered equity		...	...	...

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	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Administered cash flows from operating activities				
Administered cash inflows				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		41 420	40 994	39 989
Fees and fines		40 420	44 282	43 029
Transfers from Controlled Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
Total administered cash inflows		86 840	90 276	88 018
Administered cash outflows				
Grants and transfer payments		(41 420)	(40 994)	(39 989)
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		(45 420)	(49 345)	(48 031)
Total administered cash outflows		(86 840)	(90 339)	(88 020)
Administered net cash from operating activities	15.11	...	(63)	(2)
Net increase (decrease) in Administered cash held		...	(63)	(2)
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		91	89	91
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	15.10	91	26	89

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
Balance as at 1 July 2018			
Total comprehensive result
Balance as at 30 June 2019
Balance as at 1 July 2017			
Total comprehensive result
Balance as at 30 June 2018

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

Note 2: Departmental output schedules

2.1 Output Group information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

Budget information refers to original estimates for the Department and has not been subject to audit.

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	14 776	14 548	14 335
Sales of goods and services	3 050	3 235	3 552
Fees and fines	128	101	132
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	2 263
Rents received	...	9	9
Other revenue	...	778	197
Total revenue and other income from transactions	17 954	18 671	20 488
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	13 594	13 223	13 339
Depreciation and amortisation	545	335	564
Supplies and consumables	3 496	5 000	4 029
Grants and transfer payments	83	64	58
Other expenses	103	477	173
Total expenses from transactions	17 821	19 099	18 163
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	133	(428)	2 325
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	21
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	5	(5)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(164)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(159)	16
Net result from continuing operations	133	(587)	2 341

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	137	11
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	...	407	...
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	544	11
Comprehensive result	133	(43)	2 352
Expenses by Output			
1.1 Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services	11 825	13 415	12 301
1.2 Valuation Services	5 996	5 684	5 862
Total	17 821	19 099	18 163
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		10 803	9 520
Total liabilities incurred		(4 050)	(3 487)
Net Assets deployed for Land Tasmania		6 753	6 033

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	15 722	14 207	12 148
Other revenue from Government	...	404	340
Grants	1 820	2 357	2 195
Sales of goods and services	48	50	55
Fees and fines ¹	4 288	5 623	4 245
Rents received	...	47	81
Other revenue	1 234	2 079	1 743
Total revenue and other income from transactions	23 112	24 767	20 807
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits ²	10 129	8 017	6 652
Depreciation and amortisation	312	406	559
Supplies and consumables ¹	3 892	3 588	3 293
Grants and transfer payments ²	5 119	9 818	8 319
Other expenses	2 941	1 851	1 633
Total expenses from transactions	22 393	23 680	20 456
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	719	1 087	351
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	3	7
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(1)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	2	7
Net result from continuing operations	719	1 089	358
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	3 547	274
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	3 547	274
Comprehensive result	719	4 636	632

¹Marine Resources within Output Group 2 Primary Industries, under the *Water Management Act 1999* collects revenue for salmonid marine farming management. Through the administration of this Act, Output Group 7 Environment Protection and Analytical Services receives a transfer of revenue for environment management functions. The transfer of internal services \$750 000 (2018: \$478 000) is eliminated for the purposes of the Department's Statement of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows, but is reflected above as an increase in Fees and Fines and a corresponding increase in Supplies and Consumables for Output 2.

²The 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

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania	9 118	9 013	7 295
2.2 Marine Resources	12 690	14 017	12 570
2.3 Supervision of Poppy and Hemp Crops	585	650	591
Total	22 393	23 680	20 456
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		31 776	25 949
Total liabilities incurred		(3 061)	(2 349)
Net Assets deployed for Primary Industries		28 715	23 600

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	20 792	21 959	25 549
Other revenue from Government	...	100	500
Grants	1 502	2 407	2 704
Sales of goods and services	...	62	62
Fees and fines	250	31	221
Interest	77	45	46
Rents received	...	3	5
Other revenue	...	179	227
Total revenue and other income from transactions	22 621	24 786	29 314
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	13 727	13 724	14 320
Depreciation and amortisation	321	203	346
Supplies and consumables	3 525	4 215	4 486
Grants and transfer payments	6 049	7 258	8 084
Other expenses	190	224	2 649
Total expenses from transactions	23 812	25 624	29 885
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1 191)	(838)	(571)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	5	(5)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(2 608)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(2 603)	(5)
Net result from continuing operations	(1 191)	(3 441)	(576)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	87	69
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	87	69
Comprehensive result	(1 191)	(3 354)	(507)

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
3.1 Resource Management and Conservation	11 559	12 154	17 363
3.2 Historic Heritage Services	2 799	3 193	3 172
3.3 Aboriginal Heritage	2 179	2 915	2 136
3.4 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	3 828	3 828	2 824
3.5 Threatened Species	3 447	3 534	4 390
Total	23 812	25 624	29 885
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		8 884	13 269
Total liabilities incurred		(3 582)	(3 782)
Net Assets deployed for Natural and Cultural Heritage		5 302	9 487

Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6 848	6 161	6 381
Other revenue from Government	...	115	...
Grants	...	...	75
Sales of goods and services	55	77	46
Fees and fines	547	595	592
Rents received	...	3	4
Other revenue	665	574	657
Total revenue and other income from transactions	8 115	7 525	7 755
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	4 860	4 842	4 836
Depreciation and amortisation	360	497	468
Supplies and consumables	1 499	1 487	1 696
Grants and transfer payments	1 099	421	524
Other expenses	632	514	375
Total expenses from transactions	8 450	7 761	7 899
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(335)	(236)	(144)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	3	(4)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(2)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	1	(4)
Net result from continuing operations	(335)	(235)	(148)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	922	18
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	922	18
Comprehensive result	(335)	687	(130)

Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
4.1 Water Resource Management	8 450	7 761	7 899
Total	8 450	7 761	7 899
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		4 583	3 820
Total liabilities incurred		(1 375)	(1 526)
Net Assets deployed for Water Resources		3 208	2 294

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	5 130	5 081	4 344
Sales of goods and services	3	75	98
Fees and fines	260	189	204
Other revenue	...	26	101
Total revenue and other income from transactions	5 393	5 371	4 747
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	3 246	3 170	3 141
Depreciation and amortisation	8	23	28
Supplies and consumables	1 487	1 464	1 496
Grants and transfer payments	287	543	33
Other expenses	369	31	32
Total expenses from transactions	5 397	5 231	4 730
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(4)	140	17
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	1	(1)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(1)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	...	(1)
Net result from continuing operations	(4)	140	16
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	19	...
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	19	...
Comprehensive result	(4)	159	16
Expenses by Output			
5.1 Racing Regulation and Policy	5 397	5 231	4 730
Total	5 397	5 231	4 730

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

	2019	2018
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed	207	60
Total liabilities deployed	(634)	(572)
Net Assets deployed for Racing Regulation and Policy	(427)	(512)

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	21 988	22 690	30 709
Other revenue from Government	...	255	...
Grants	6 314	7 507	2 267
Sales of goods and services	242	509	319
Fees and fines	797	1 163	1 098
Rents received	...	8	5
Other revenue	35	203	374
Total revenue and other income from transactions	29 376	32 335	34 772
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	21 680	20 609	22 449
Depreciation and amortisation	437	1 103	1 109
Supplies and consumables ¹	7 658	7 484	9 918
Grants and transfer payments	706	4 221	2 735
Other expenses	121	214	271
Total expenses from transactions	30 602	33 631	36 482
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1 226)	(1 296)	(1 710)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	2	(4)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(3)	(30)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(1)	(34)
Net result from continuing operations	(1 226)	(1 297)	(1 744)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	6 880	127
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	6 880	127
Comprehensive result	(1 226)	5 583	(1 617)

¹The Shellfish Market Access Program is an industry and government funded program, and managed within Output Group 6 Biosecurity Tasmania. As part of this program, testing services are performed by Analytical Services which resides in Output Group 7 Environment Protection and Analytical Services. The purchase of internal services of \$510 000 (2018: \$403 000) is eliminated for the purposes of the Department's Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows, but is reflected above in Supplies and Consumables for Output 6.

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
6.1 Biosecurity	26 794	29 707	32 652
6.2 Product Integrity	3 808	3 924	3 830
Total	30 602	33 631	36 482
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		15 961	9 731
Total liabilities incurred		(5 249)	(5 116)
Net Assets deployed for Biosecurity Tasmania		10 712	4 615

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	17 961	17 841	15 092
Grants	25	26	26
Sales of goods and services ¹	2 791	2 585	2 266
Fees and fines ²	94	328	179
Interest	126	163	118
Rents received	...	...	3
Other revenue ²	...	919	527
Total revenue and other income from transactions	20 997	21 862	18 211
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	15 306	15 917	14 952
Depreciation and amortisation	655	383	405
Supplies and consumables	4 574	3 963	4 178
Grants and transfer payments	2 667	2 702	277
Other expenses	100	182	156
Total expenses from transactions	23 302	23 147	19 968
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(2 305)	(1 285)	(1 757)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(23)	(10)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(9)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(32)	(10)
Net result from continuing operations	(2 305)	(1 317)	(1 767)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	81	2
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	81	2
Comprehensive Result	(2 305)	(1 236)	(1 765)

¹The Shellfish Market Access Program is an industry and government funded program, and managed within Output Group 6 Biosecurity Tasmania. As part of this program, testing services are performed by Analytical Services which resides in Output Group 7 Environment Protection and Analytical Services. The delivery of internal services of \$510 000 (2018: \$403 000) is eliminated for the purposes of the Department's Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows, but is reflected above in Sales of Goods and Services for Output 7.

²Marine Resources within Output Group 2 Primary Industries, under the *Water Management Act 1999* collects revenue for salmonid marine farming management. Through administration of this Act, Output Group 7 Environment Protection and Analytical Services receives a transfer of revenue for environment management functions. The transfer of internal services of \$750 000 (2018: \$478 000) is eliminated for the purposes of the Department's Statement of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows, but is reflected above as an increase against Other Revenue and a decrease against Fees and Fines for Output 7.

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
7.1 Environmental Management and Pollution Control	17 407	17 516	14 838
7.2 Analytical Services	5 895	5 631	5 130
Total	23 302	23 147	19 968
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		27 505	29 563
Total liabilities incurred		(14 748)	(14 840)
Net Assets deployed for Environment Protection and Analytical Services		12 757	14 723

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	37 837	42 199	38 924
Other revenue from Government	...	60	...
Grants	6 091	16 400	6 747
Sales of goods and services	19 640	20 680	21 176
Fees and fines	2 365	2 590	2 406
Fair value of assets recognised	2 314	9 257	7 077
Rents received	4 576	4 786	4 539
Other revenue	663	4 575	3 703
Total revenue and other income from transactions	73 486	100 547	84 572
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	37 612	42 589	39 124
Depreciation and amortisation	11 063	17 921	18 185
Transfers to Administered Funds	5 000	5 000	5 000
Supplies and consumables	27 377	30 936	31 299
Grants and transfer payments	349	12 010	2 616
Fair value of assets provided	...	4 100	2 816
Other expenses	1 104	2 099	1 874
Total expenses from transactions	82 505	114 655	100 914
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(9 019)	(14 108)	(16 342)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	25	1 094
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(123)	(70)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(6 692)	(2 442)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(6 790)	(1 418)
Net result from continuing operations	(9 019)	(20 898)	(17 760)
Other economic flows – other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	147 737	9 307
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	147 737	9 307
Comprehensive result	(9 019)	126 839	(8 453)

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management	69 898	99 946	85 295
8.2 Crown Land Services	12 607	14 709	15 619
Total	82 505	114 655	100 914
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		1 622 814	1 487 716
Total liabilities incurred		(14 691)	(12 466)
Net Assets deployed for Parks and Wildlife Management		1 608 123	1 475 250

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

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(13 228)	133 271	(9 472)
Capital Investment Program			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue – works and services	38 401	18 905	10 922
Other revenue from Government	...	760	4 818
Grants ¹	3 742	(462)	2 240
Total revenue and other income from transactions	42 143	19 203	17 980
Expenses from transactions			
National Parks – Maintenance	...	1 014	...
Tourism Infrastructure in Parks	...	590	1 046
Maria Island Rediscovered	...	560	547
Improved Statewide Infrastructure	...	474	...
Fisheries Integrated Licensing Management System	...	409	145
Orange-belled Parrot – Facility	...	327	91
West Coast Trails Projects	...	...	460
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience	...	259	398
June 2016 Floods – Infrastructure	...	138	184
Next Iconic Walk	...	129	...
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	...	127	190
Three Capes Track – Additional	...	81	388
Move 100 DPIPWE Staff to North	...	70	...
South Coast Track	...	61	10
Biotoxin Testing Laboratory	...	11	14
Three Capes Track	...	...	3
Other Capital Investment Program expenditure items	556	537	546
Total expenses from transactions	556	4 787	4 022
Other economic flows			
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	2 475	...	...
Total other economic flows	2 475	...	...
Comprehensive result	30 834	147 687	4 486

¹This amount reflects an amendment in 2018-19 to the 2017-18 Australian Government funding received for the Three Capes Track Project.

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

	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	1 675 143	1 535 490
Reconciliation to net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	37 746	26 547
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	(9 380)	(6 215)
Net Assets	1 703 509	1 555 822

Note 3: Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements

	2019		2018	
	Australian Government Funds	State Government Funds	Australian Government Funds	State Government Funds
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
National Partnership Payments				
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	7 937	11 221	2 491	4 672
Biosecurity Emergency Response and Research Fund	4 769	...	...	...
Assistance for Pest and Weed Management	211	...	148	...
Other	...	...	82	...
	12 917	11 221	2 721	4 672
Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditures				
Quarantine Services	899	...	848	...
Forest Conservation Fund – Ongoing Monitoring and Stewardship	556	...	599	...
Three Capes Track	553	285	587	565
Regional Land Partnerships	433	...	...	...
Aboriginal Trainee Ranger Program	297	294	516	25
National Plant Health Survey	117	51	143	...
Bruny Island Feral Cat Program	94	...	354	...
Bruny Island Neck Walkway Project	...	...	716	...
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	...	...	3 432	5 918
Other	578	80	246	98
	3 527	710	7 441	6 606
Total	16 444	11 931	10 162	11 278

Note 4: Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2018-19 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

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 %
Revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	1	141 054	144 686	3 632	2.6
Appropriation revenue – works and services	2	38 401	18 905	(19 496)	(51)
Other revenue from Government	3	...	1 694	1 694	100
Grants	4	19 494	28 235	8 741	45
Fees and fines	5	8 729	10 620	1 891	22
Fair value of assets recognised	6	2 314	9 257	6 943	300
Other revenue	7	2 597	8 583	5 986	230
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	8	120 154	124 277	4 123	3
Depreciation and amortisation	9	13 701	20 871	7 170	52
Supplies and consumables	10	54 064	59 311	5 247	10
Grants and transfer payments	11	16 359	37 153	20 794	127
Fair value of assets provided	12	...	4 100	4 100	100
Other economic flows					
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	13	...	9 480	9 480	100
Change in physical asset revaluation reserve	14	2 475	159 410	156 935	6 340

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- 1 The increase in appropriation revenue – recurrent is principally due to additional appropriation for unanticipated expenditure such as wildfire suppression activities (\$5.25 million).
- 2 Reflects revised project budget cash flow changes of \$17.5 million, which were carried forward into future years. The main cash flow change was Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience (\$12.15 million). Additional funding of \$1.96 million was carried forward into 2019-20 under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Accounts Act 1986*. The movements do not reflect any change in the total appropriation allocated to the multi-year projects.
- 3 Other revenue from Government represents unanticipated appropriation carried forward from 2017-18 under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Accounts Act 1986*.
- 4 The increase in grants revenue primarily relates to additional funding received for wildfire suppression activities (\$11.4 million) and from the Biosecurity Emergency Response and Research Fund (\$2.4 million). This is partly offset by a delay in timing of Australian Government funding for the Cradle Mountain Experience and Three Capes Track capital works projects, and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

- 5 The increase in fees and fines is largely attributable to revenue received from industry for the Rock Lobster Research Quota (\$1.5 million) and Oyster Industry Support Initiative (\$259 000).
- 6 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:
- Parks and Wildlife Service infrastructure and building assets identified through the 2017-18 annual asset stocktake process that were not recorded on the Department's asset register. These assets have a written down value of \$4.6 million for infrastructure and \$2.1 million for buildings; and
 - National parks, reserves and Crown land assets, with a fair value of \$1.7 million, were identified through the 2018-19 asset revaluation process that were not previously recorded on the Department's asset register.
- 7 Items within other revenue tend to vary each year, resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in other revenue in 2018-19 is primarily due to:
- Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.82 million for the reimbursement of expenses in relation to insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries;
 - Unbudgeted reimbursement of fuel reduction and wildfire suppression costs of \$2.35 million received from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management; and
 - Additional fees received by the Department on behalf of third-party organisations. This revenue is directly disbursed to the corresponding third-party organisation.
- 8 The increase in employee benefits is largely attributable to:
- Additional expenditure within the Parks and Wildlife Service in relation to increased visitation to Tasmanian national parks and fire management activities including fuel reduction burns and wildfire suppression of \$5 million; and
 - Expenditure associated with the delivery of the Department's capital investment program originally budgeted for as capital expenditure.
- This has been partially offset by the lower than anticipated costs associated with the response to the Queensland fruit fly incursion and the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA), which was budgeted as employee benefits but paid as a grant.
- 9 The variance in depreciation expense is primarily due to the 2018-19 budget not reflecting the previous increased valuation of the road network from the Forestry Tasmania transition (total value of \$95.5 million).
- 10 The increase in supplies and consumables primarily relates to:
- Expenditure associated with wildfire suppression activities (\$2.3 million);
 - A component of the capital budget expenditure that is not capitalised as an asset (e.g. project management and general maintenance) of \$2 million; and
 - Expenditure related to the Queensland fruit fly incursion (\$671 000).
- 11 The increase in grants and transfer payments is primarily due to:
- Wildfire suppression activities performed by other Government entities on behalf of the Department (\$11.43 million);
 - Grant payments to growers under the Queensland Fruit Fly Response Assistance Package (\$2.7 million) and the Biosecurity Emergency Response and Research Fund (\$427 000); and
 - The Department's contribution to TIA, which was budgeted as employee benefits and supplies and consumables but paid as a grant (\$3.04 million).

- 12 The Department does not include estimates for fair value of assets provided. The contributions provided primarily relate to Crown land properties and infrastructure assets transferred to other organisations and government entities.
- 13 The unbudgeted expenditure primarily relates to:
- National parks, reserves and Crown land properties, with a fair value of \$6.5 million that were either recorded on the Department's asset register which had been transferred to other organisations in previous financial years or the property had been recorded on the Department's asset register where control resides with another organisation; and
 - Parks and Wildlife Service infrastructure assets of \$1.8 million identified through the annual asset stocktake process as being destroyed or replaced by new infrastructure.
- 14 The increase in change in physical asset revaluation reserve is due to the revaluation of the land, buildings and heritage class of assets of approximately \$151.6 million, indexation applied to the infrastructure asset category of \$6.9 million and an increase in the abalone quota units of \$800 000.

4.2 Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$1 million.

Budget estimates for the 2018-19 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2018-19. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2018-19. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2019 actual balances.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Assets						
Cash and deposits	1	118 655	121 360	119 522	2 705	1 838
Receivables	2	5 801	5 206	6 682	(595)	(1 476)
Property, plant and equipment	3	1 116 414	1 270 394	1 121 732	153 980	148 662
Infrastructure	4	373 588	333 496	327 883	(40 092)	5 613
Intangibles	5	14 070	15 727	14 287	1 657	1 440
Liabilities						
Payables	6	3 248	5 223	3 670	1 975	1 553
Employee benefits	7	29 634	31 099	29 703	1 465	1 396
Other liabilities	8	7 268	12 470	8 684	5 202	3 786
Equity						
Reserves	9	356 805	521 480	361 663	164 675	159 817

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- 1 Refer to Note 13.1 for variance explanations.
- 2 The decrease in receivables actual to actual is primarily due to receiving revenue for the Australian Government Three Capes Track of approximately \$1.7 million relating to 2017-18.
- 3 The increase in property, plant and equipment actual to actual primarily relates to the revaluation of the land, buildings and heritage asset classes in 2018-19 resulting in an increase of \$151.6 million.
- 4 The decrease in infrastructure budget to actual is primarily due to:
 - Delays in the capital investment program resulting in a lower value of completed asset projects than previously anticipated (refer to Note 13.3);
 - Costs associated with the delivery of the capital investment program, originally budgeted for as capital expenditure, being expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income; and
 - Some of the completed assets having subsequently been allocated to different asset classes than was originally provided for within the budget.
- 5 The increase in intangibles primarily relates to the revaluation of abalone quota units of \$800 000 and increased software capital project expenditure.

- 6 The increase in payables reflects increased expenditure through an expanding capital investment program (including the Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience project).
- 7 The increase in employee benefits actual to actual primarily relates to the movement in discount rates and probability factors.
- 8 The increase in other liabilities actual to actual is primarily due to:
- The appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* in 2018-19 being \$1.4 million higher than the previous year; and
 - Funding from other organisations for the May 2018 storm event and the Lands Building (134 Macquarie Street) redevelopment projects being received in advance of the actual expenditure being incurred.
- 9 The increase in reserves is due to the revaluation of the land, buildings and heritage class of assets totalling \$151.6 million and indexation applied to the infrastructure asset category of \$6.9 million.

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 %
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash inflows					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	1	141 054	145 894	4 840	3
Grants	2	15 752	27 970	12 218	78
Fees and fines	3	8 729	10 751	2 022	23
Other cash receipts	4	7 010	14 316	7 306	104
Cash outflows					
Employee benefits	5	119 833	122 912	3 079	3
Grants and transfer payments	6	16 359	37 120	20 761	127
Other cash payments	7	59 574	65 308	5 734	10
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash inflows					
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets	8	...	2 727	2 727	100
Asset sales transfers from the Department of Treasury and Finance	9	2 314	437	(1 877)	(81)
Receipts from non-operational capital funding	10	37 845	20 310	(17 535)	(46)
Cash outflows					
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	11	42 994	20 820	(22 174)	(52)

Notes to Statement of Cash Flow variances

- 1 The increase in appropriation revenue – recurrent inflow is principally due to additional appropriation for unanticipated expenditure such as wildfire suppression activities (\$5.25 million).
- 2 The increase in grants inflow primarily relates to additional funding received for:
 - Wildfire suppression activities (\$11.4 million); and
 - Biosecurity Emergency Response and Research Fund (\$2.4 million).

This is partly offset by a delay in timing of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.
- 3 The increase in the fees and fines inflow is largely attributable to revenue received from industry for the Rock Lobster Research Quota (\$1.5 million) and Oyster Industry Support Initiative (\$259 000).
- 4 The increase in other cash receipts inflow in 2018-19 is primarily due to:
 - Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.82 million for the reimbursement of expenses in relation to insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries;

- Unbudgeted reimbursement of fuel reduction and wildfire suppression costs of \$2.35 million received from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management;
 - Funding from other organisations for the Lands Building (134 Macquarie Street) redevelopment project (\$711 000); and
 - Additional fees received by the Department on behalf of third-party organisations. This revenue is directly disbursed to the corresponding third-party organisation.
- 5 The increase in employee benefits is largely attributable to:
- Additional expenditure within the Parks and Wildlife Service in relation to increased visitation to Tasmanian national parks and fire management activities including fuel reduction burns and wildfire suppression of \$5 million; and
 - Expenditure associated with the delivery of the Department's capital investment program originally budgeted for as capital expenditure.
- This has been partially offset by the lower than anticipated costs associated with the response to the Queensland fruit fly incursion and the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA), which was budgeted as employee benefits but paid as a grant.
- 6 The increase in grants and transfer payment outflow is primarily due to:
- Wildfire suppression activities performed by other Government entities on behalf of the Department (\$11.43 million);
 - Grant payments to growers under the Queensland Fruit Fly Response Assistance Package (\$2.7 million) and the Biosecurity Emergency Response and Research Fund (\$427 000); and
 - The Department's contribution to TIA, which was budgeted as employee benefits and supplies and consumables but paid as a grant (\$3.04 million).
- 7 The increase in other cash payments outflow primarily relates to:
- Expenditure associated with wildfire suppression activities (\$2.3 million);
 - A component of the capital budget expenditure that is not capitalised as an asset (e.g. project management and general maintenance) of \$2 million; and
 - Expenditure related to the Queensland fruit fly incursion (\$671 000).
- 8 The Department does not include estimates for the proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets. The proceeds primarily relate to the sale of the land and buildings associated with the property located at Nubeena Crescent, Taroona to the University of Tasmania for \$2.2 million.
- 9 The decrease in asset sales transfers from the Department of Treasury and Finance is predominantly due to lower levels of CLAF major sales compared to the original budget estimate provided.
- 10 Reflects revised project budget cash flow changes of \$17.5 million, which were carried forward into future years. The main cash flow change was Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience (\$12.15 million).
- 11 The decrease in the payments for acquisitions on non-financial assets outflows is due primarily to the net budget cash flow changes for multi-year capital investment projects. In addition, a component of the capital budget cash flow expenditure is not capitalised as an asset (e.g. project management and general maintenance).

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	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		28 359	(2 548)	(3 873)
Less impact of:				
Non-operational capital funding				
Appropriation revenue – works and services	6.1	(37 845)	(18 349)	(10 366)
Other revenue from Government	6.1	...	(760)	(4 818)
Unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	6.1	...	90	...
Grants	6.2	(3 742)	(368)	(3 208)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.5	(2 314)	(9 257)	(9 340)
Total		(43 901)	(28 644)	(27 732)
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	4 100	2 816
Total		...	4 100	2 816
Underlying net operating balance		(15 542)	(27 092)	(28 789)

Note 6: Revenue from transactions

Income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefits, related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability, has arisen that can be reliably measured.

6.1 Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward, control arises in the period of appropriation.

Revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, appropriations carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986*, and items reserved by law.

Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* allows for an unexpended balance of an appropriation to be transferred to an account in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, revenue received in advance. The carry forward from the initial year is recognised as revenue in the reporting year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

The budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	141 054	145 894	148 506
Less: Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> carry forward	...	(1 208)	(1 024)
Total	141 054	144 686	147 482
Appropriation revenue – works and services			
Continuing operations	556	556	556
Non-operational capital funding	37 845	20 310	11 126
Less: Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> carry forward	...	(1 961)	(760)
Total	38 401	18 905	10 922
Revenue from Government – other			
Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year			
Recurrent	...	1 024	840
Works and services	...	760	4 818
Less: unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	...	(90)	...
Total	...	1 694	5 658
Total Revenue from Government	179 455	165 285	164 062

The decrease in Revenue from Government (\$14.17 million) compared to the original budget is reflected by:

Additional appropriation by requests for additional funds	6 468
2018-19 budget cash flow adjustments for funding transferred into future years:	
Recurrent	(700)
Works and services	(17 535)
Unspent salary indexation	(928)
Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> carry forward into 2019-20	(3 169)
Revenue from Government – other	1 694
Total increase in Revenue from Government	(14 170)

6.2 Grants

Grants payable by the Australian Government are recognised as revenue when the Department gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant.

Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Continuing operations		
Australian Government grants	11 812	8 599
State Government grants ¹	11 824	436
Other grants and industry contributions	4 060	3 960
Donations and sponsorship	171	51
Total	27 867	13 046
Non-operational capital funding		
Australian Government grants	...	2 789
Australian Government grants returned ²	(582)	...
State Government grants	500	...
Other grants and industry contributions	450	419
Total	368	3 208
Total revenue from grants	28 235	16 254

¹The 2018-19 amount includes \$11.4 million in grant revenue for wildfire suppression (including the Gell River wildfire).

²This amount reflects an amendment to the 2017-18 Australian Government funding received for the Three Capes Track Project.

6.3 Sales of goods and services

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
National park entry fees	9 185	9 690
Park user activity fees and charges	8 773	8 884
Park enterprise sales	2 315	2 102
Environment analytical services	1 999	1 766
Valuation services and sales	2 020	2 438
Other sales of goods and services	2 471	2 291
Total	26 763	27 171

6.4 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 expected credit losses.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Licences and leases	9 257	7 849
Applications and transfers	691	650
Other fees and fines	672	578
Total	10 620	9 077

6.5 Fair value of assets recognised

Assets received at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when it is probable that future economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Department and the amount can be reliably measured. However, where the asset received is from another Government agency as a consequence of the restructuring of administrative arrangements, they are recognised as contributions by owners directly within equity. In these circumstances, book values from the transferor agency have been used.

Fair value of property recognised includes property transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF).

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

In the 2018-19 financial year:

- Fair value of infrastructure and buildings

In 2018-19 the Department recognised for the first time existing Parks and Wildlife Service infrastructure and building assets identified through the 2017-18 annual asset stocktake process that were not recorded on the Department's asset register. These assets have a written down value of \$4.6 million for infrastructure and \$2.1 million for buildings.

- Fair value of national parks, reserves and Crown land recognised

In 2018-19 the Department recognised for the first time national parks, reserves and Crown land assets, with a fair value of \$1.7 million, identified through the 2018-19 asset revaluation process that were not previously recorded on the Department's asset register.

In the 2017-18 financial year:

- Fair value of investment in PSMA Australia Limited recognised

In 2017-18 the Department recognised for the first time the equal one ninth share in PSMA Australia Limited. PSMA Australia Limited is an unlisted public company owned by State, Territory and Australian Governments. The Department holds a one dollar share, which carries equal voting rights and a share of royalties earned during the financial year.

In accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* and taking into account materiality, the above have been treated as fair value of assets recognised throughout the Financial Statements.

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of infrastructure recognised	4 664	...
Fair value of buildings recognised	2 066	...
Fair value of national parks, reserves and Crown land recognised	1 669	308
Fair value of property recognised (CLAF)	858	6 769
Fair value of investment in PSMA Australia Limited recognised	...	2 263
Total	9 257	9 340

6.6 Interest

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund	208	163
Other interest revenue	...	1
Total	208	164

6.7 Rents received

Rental income is recognised as it accrues. Rental income is incidental to the general operations and is not part of the Department's core activities.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund	4 682	4 444
Other	174	202
Total	4 856	4 646

6.8 Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is probable that the inflow or other enhancement or saving in outflows of future economic benefits has occurred and can be measured reliably.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Reimbursement of expenses ¹	6 100	4 711
Third-party revenue collected for disbursement	2 337	2 190
Other	146	150
Total	8 583	7 051

¹Reimbursement of expenses includes fuel reduction and wildfire suppression reimbursements from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (2019: \$2.6 million, 2018: \$2.4 million).

Note 7: Expenses from transactions

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.

7.1 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

(a) Employee expenses

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	87 029	84 220
Annual leave	8 260	8 199
Long service leave	3 858	3 045
Sick leave	3 053	3 101
Overtime and allowances ¹	8 035	7 870
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	10 293	9 576
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	3 104	3 412
Separation payments	339	111
Fringe benefits tax	306	328
Total	124 277	119 862

¹Overtime and allowances is significantly impacted by the wildfire suppression activities in 2018-19 and responding to the Queensland fruit fly incursion in 2017-18.

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 at a rate of 9.5 per cent (2018: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a 'gap' payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2018: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

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 benefit schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. The amount of the payment is based on a department contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current department contribution is 12.95 per cent (2018: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

(b) Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Department, directly or indirectly.

Remuneration during 2018-19 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.

2018-19 Key management personnel

J Whittington	Secretary
W Ford	Deputy Secretary EPA Tasmania Acting Secretary from 27 September 2018 to 28 October 2018
J Jacobi	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth until 9 October 2018
C Rodger	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth from 5 September 2018
D Wilson	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands, from 25 December 2018 Acting Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands from 14 May 2018 to 24 December 2018 Acting Secretary from 5 January 2019 to 20 January 2019 and from 15 June 2019 to 25 June 2019
A Holeywell-Jones	Director People and Culture until 12 August 2018 (Senior Advisor, Ministerial Offices, Department of Premier and Cabinet, from 13 August 2018)

2018-19 Acting key management personnel

R Pinto	Director People and Culture from 22 October 2018
D Poirier	General Manager Strategic Services from 14 May 2018 to 28 October 2018
K Steenhuis	General Manager Strategic Services from 29 October 2018
S Whitehouse	Director People and Culture from 13 August 2018 to 18 October 2018

2019	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total
	Salary ¹	Other ²	Superannuation ³	Other ⁴	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
J Whittington	329	25	31	10	395
W Ford	208	28	27	3	266
J Jacobi	202	22	19	3	246
M Sayer	83	10	8	...	101
C Rodger	148	13	19	...	180
D Wilson	194	24	25	19	262
A Holeywell-Jones	16	6	2	...	24
R Pinto	84	9	11	...	104

2019	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total
	Salary ¹	Other ²	Superannuation ³	Other ⁴	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
D Poirier	51	...	7	...	58
K Steenhuis	100	...	13	...	113
S Whitehouse	22	...	3	...	25
Total	1 437	137	165	35	1 774

2017-18 Key management personnel

J Whittington	Secretary
T Baker	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands, until 11 May 2018 Acting Secretary from 14 December 2017 to 24 January 2018
W Ford	Deputy Secretary EPA Tasmania
J Jacobi	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth (returned on 5 February 2018 from Acting CEO of TasTAFE)
D Wilson	General Manager Strategic Services until 24 May 2017 Acting Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth from 25 May 2017 to 11 August 2017; from 28 August 2017 to 2 February 2018 and from 13 April 2018 to 13 May 2018 Acting Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands from 12 August 2017 to 27 August 2017 and from 14 May 2018
A Holeywell-Jones	Director People and Culture

2017-18 Acting key management personnel

L Wilson	General Manager Strategic Services from 26 June 2017 to 2 February 2018
D Poirier	General Manager Strategic Services from 14 May 2018

2018	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total
	Salary ¹	Other ²	Superannuation ³	Other ⁴	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
J Whittington	308	26	29	17	380
T Baker	179	28	17	7	231
W Ford	187	30	24	13	254
J Jacobi	197	22	19	13	251
M Sayer	78	13	10	3	104
D Wilson	175	26	23	2	226
A Holeywell-Jones	133	21	13	9	176
L Wilson	93	6	12	...	111
D Poirier	20	...	3	...	23
Total	1 370	172	150	64	1 756

¹All forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered and compensated absences during the period.

²The cost of providing and maintaining vehicles including lease charges, fuel, parking and the associated fringe benefits tax paid.

³Based on the superannuation guarantee charge.

⁴Movements in annual leave, long service leave entitlements. Negative amounts represent more leave being taken in a given year than accrued.

(c) Related party transactions

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.

There are no significant related party transactions requiring disclosure in 2018-19.

7.2 Depreciation and amortisation

All applicable non-financial assets that have a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

Key estimate and judgement

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line method, using rates that are reviewed annually. Heritage assets are not depreciated.

Major depreciation periods are:

- Infrastructure – other 15 – 50 years
- Infrastructure – tracks 30 – 50 years
- Buildings 20 – 80 years
- Plant and equipment 5 – 20 years

Intangible assets with limited useful lives are systematically amortised over their useful lives to reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Department. Abalone quota units, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, are not amortised.

Major amortisation rates are:

- Intangibles 3 – 5 years
- Leasehold improvements 10 years
- Operating lease make-good asset 3 – 30 years

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Infrastructure	14 162	14 305
Buildings	4 891	4 974
Plant and equipment	1 084	1 161
Total	20 137	20 440
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intangibles	626	957
Leasehold improvements	91	250
Operating lease make-good provision	17	17
Total	734	1 224
Total depreciation and amortisation	20 871	21 664

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Transfer from Crown Land Administration Fund	5 000	5 000
Total	5 000	5 000

7.4 Supplies and consumables

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Professional and other contract services	13 075	12 231
Property services	11 242	11 430
Travel and transport	8 785	9 036
Infrastructure and building maintenance	5 349	8 190
Information technology	3 912	3 521
Administrative costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	3 720	3 765
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	2 541	2 710
Communications	2 341	2 669
Employee costs (including training, recruitment, OHS)	2 265	2 116
General insurance	1 268	948
Consultants	993	850
Laboratory operating supplies	961	758
Advertising and promotions	608	966
Audit fees – financial audit	120	120
Audit fees – internal audit	40	35
Other supplies and consumables	2 091	2 555
Total	59 311	61 900

7.5 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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Wildfire suppression ¹	11 428	1 907
Marine farming and wild fisheries (including industry contributions)	4 890	3 770
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	3 828	2 824
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture	3 230	3 039
Nyrstar Ground Water Management Program ³	2 400	...
Fruit Fly Incident Response – Grower Assistance Program ²	2 299	1 400
Natural and Cultural Heritage	1 957	2 312
Agriculture Industry	1 933	1 651
National Resource Management	1 382	740
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	550	550
Biosecurity Emergency Response and Research Fund	427	...
Freycinet Peninsula Wastewater Feasibility Study	365	...
Cat Management Program	360	360
Thoroughbred and Harness Breeding Program	350	...
Shellfish Industry Market Access Development	290	...
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	182	466
Powranna Truck Wash Project	31	323
June 2016 Floods – Primary Producer Grants	...	690
Agricultural Rehabilitation Scheme	...	1 779
West Coast Trails Project	...	500
Other grants and transfer payments	1 251	905
Total	37 153	23 216

¹Contribution paid to the Tasmania Fire Service and Sustainable Timber Tasmania for wildfire suppression (including the Gell River wildfire).

²Financial assistance paid to primary producers as part of the response to the Queensland fruit fly incursion.

³The Government has agreed to provide \$5 million for the Nyrstar Ground Water Management Strategy Grant. The first payment to Nyrstar Hobart Pty Ltd occurred in 2018-19 with the remaining payments to occur over the next two financial years.

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets transferred to other entities		
National parks, reserves and Crown land ¹	2 181	1 639
Infrastructure	997	1 177
Buildings	922	...
Total	4 100	2 816

¹The contributions provided primarily relate to Crown land properties and infrastructure assets transferred to other organisations and government entities.

7.7 Other expenses

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Disbursement of third-party revenue collected	2 321	2 153
Workers' compensation	1 791	1 352
Financial expenses	1 404	1 145
Covenant costs and agreement fees	127	2 530
Total	5 643	7 180

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
National parks, reserves and Crown land disposals	14	1 032
Plant and equipment disposals	11	83
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	25	1 115

8.2 Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

In 2017-18, financial assets were assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there was any objective evidence that there were any financial assets that were impaired. A financial asset was considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicated that one or more events had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

From 2018-19, financial assets are to be impaired by replacing the incurred loss approach under AASB 139 with the expected credit loss approach under AASB 9. The expected credit loss is to be recognised for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

Key judgement

An impairment loss using the expected credit loss method for all trade debtors uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. The expected loss rates are based upon historical observed loss rates that are adjusted to reflect forward looking macroeconomic factors.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables:		
Impairment of Receivables	...	(92)
Expected credit loss	(127)	...
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(127)	(92)

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of:		
National parks, reserves and Crown land ¹	(4 549)	...
Buildings ¹	(2 281)	(64)
Infrastructure ²	(1 826)	(837)
Infrastructure affected by the June 2016 flood event ³	(585)	(1 571)
Intangibles	(162)	...
Equipment	(47)	...
Heritage	(30)	...
Total change in estimate of non-financial assets	(9 480)	(2 472)

¹In 2018-19, the Department identified, through the 2018-19 asset revaluation process, national parks, reserves and Crown land properties with a fair value of \$6.5 million that were either recorded on the Department's asset register, that had been transferred to other organisations in previous financial years, or the property had been recorded on the Department's asset register where control resides with another organisation.

²In 2018-19, the Department identified Parks and Wildlife Service infrastructure assets identified through the annual asset stocktake process that were recorded on the Department's asset register which either had been destroyed or replaced. These assets, with a written down value of \$1.8 million, were identified in the 2017-18 annual asset stocktake, which was not finalised, including formal identification and valuation, until 2018-19.

³National parks and reserves infrastructure assets across northern and north-western Tasmania suffered significant damage due to severe weather and flooding experienced in June 2016.

Note 9: Assets

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.

9.1 Receivables

In 2017-18, receivables were recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment losses; however, due to the short settlement period, receivables were not discounted back to their present value. In addition, receivables were subject to an annual review for impairment, where there was objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition, the future cash flows have been affected.

From 2018-19, the Department recognises receivables at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any subsequent changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process. The Department recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss. The expected credit loss is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Department applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. The Department recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Department has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	3 465	5 121
Less: Provision for impairment	...	(281)
Less: Expected credit loss	(384)	...
Accrued revenue	1 068	847
GST receivable	1 057	995
Total	5 206	6 682
Settled within 12 months	5 206	6 682
Total	5 206	6 682
<i>Key estimate and judgement</i>		
Reconciliation of movements in expected credit loss for receivables		
Carrying amount 1 July¹	281	191
Amounts written off during the year	(24)	(2)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	127	92
Carrying amount at 30 June	384	281

¹No adjustment was required to be made to Accumulated Funds as a result of the adoption of the new standard.

9.2 Equity investments

From 2018-19, financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are generally classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss. However, the Department has elected to classify irrevocably its unlisted equity investments as designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Department has made this election as these unlisted equity investments are held as long-term strategic investments that are not expected to be sold in the short to medium term. These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal, any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to accumulated funds and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends associated with the equity investments are recognised in profit and loss when the right of payment has been established and it can be reliability measured.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Unlisted equity investments		
Shares in PSMA Australia Limited ¹	2 670	2 263
Shares in Saltas ²	625	625
Total	3 295	2 888
Settled within 12 months	...	...
Settled in more than 12 months	3 295	2 888
Total	3 295	2 888
	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of movements		
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 888	625
Additions	...	2 263
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity instrument through other comprehensive income	407	...
Carrying amount at 30 June	3 295	2 888

¹PSMA Australia Limited is an unlisted public company equally owned by State, Territory and Australian governments, established to coordinate the collection of fundamental national geospatial datasets and to facilitate access to this data. The General Manager of Land Tasmania is a Director, along with representatives from other jurisdictions. The Department holds a one dollar share, which carries equal voting rights and a share of royalties earned during the financial year.

The Department's investment in PSMA Australia Limited is valued at its fair value at balance date. Fair value was determined by using the Department's ownership interest against the PSMA Australia Limited net asset value at the 30 June 2018 balance date (30 June 2019 audited net asset value not available). As at 30 June 2019, the Department continues to hold 11.11 per cent ownership interest.

²Salmon Enterprises of Tasmania Pty Limited (Saltas) is a private company that is involved in the production of salmon smolt. The Minister for Primary Industries and Water holds 625 000 fully paid A class preference shares. The shares carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

Shares are recorded at cost and assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Inventory held for resale	1 061	1 034
Total	1 061	1 034
Consumed within 12 months	1 061	1 034
Total	1 061	1 034

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.

Assets held for sale in 2017-18 reflected the land and buildings associated with the property located at Nubeena Crescent, Taroona. In 2018-19, the Department constructed a new Orange-bellied Parrot captive breeding facility at Five Mile Beach replacing the site at Taroona. Subsequently, the Taroona property was sold and the proceeds used to offset the cost of the new facility.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Land	...	1 609
Buildings	...	738
Total	...	2 347
Settled within 12 months	...	2 347
Total	...	2 347
(b) Reconciliation of movements		
Carrying amount at 1 July	2 347	2 347
Disposals	(2 200)	...
Change in class	(147)	...
Carrying amount at 30 June	...	2 347

Key judgements

Assets held for sale are carried at fair value as at 30 June 2018.

9.5 Property, plant and equipment

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.

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	\$100 000	80 - 90%
Heritage	...	100%

Land and buildings

Land, buildings and land under buildings were revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2019. All assets above the valuation threshold were valued by the Valuer-General. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve.

Land, buildings and land under buildings below the valuation threshold have been indexed as at 30 June 2019 through the application of indices provided by the Valuer-General of 4.5 per cent for land and 1.11 per cent for buildings (2017-18: 0.5 per cent for land and 2.18 per cent for buildings). Management considers the application of this indexation to be equivalent to fair value as at 30 June 2019.

Key revaluation assumptions are:

- *Future potential production forest land*

Under the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*, which commenced on 22 October 2014, 359 802 hectares of former reserve land (under the now repealed *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013*) were converted to future potential production forest (FPPF) land. Property Services within the Parks and Wildlife Service administer this land. In addition, the FPPF land cannot be sold or transferred.

Prior to recognition in 2014-15, the Department of Treasury and Finance revalued the Forestry Tasmania assets to fair value. The Department initially recognised the assets at these amounts. The FPPF land was revalued by the Valuer-General. In determining fair value, the Valuer-General applied a restricted use discount of 25 per cent to the values determined using the market approach.

From 8 April 2020, this restriction will be lifted. As at 30 June 2019, the Department is not aware of any implications of the restriction ceasing under the Act. Therefore, in determining the fair value of the FPPF land as at 30 June 2019, the Department has continued to apply a restricted use discount of 25 per cent.

- *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 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 revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2019 by an independent valuer, Simon Storey Valuers. 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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
National parks, reserves and Crown land		
At fair value	1 169 477	1 046 725
Total	1 169 477	1 046 725
Buildings		
At fair value	188 922	171 322
Less: accumulated depreciation	(106 016)	(107 566)
	82 906	63 756
Work in progress (at cost)	7 908	2 242
Total	90 814	65 998
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	4 635	4 635
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4 270)	(4 178)
	365	457
Work in progress (at cost)	979	520
Total	1 344	977
Plant and equipment		
At cost	22 371	21 147
Less: accumulated depreciation	(15 687)	(14 811)
Total	6 684	6 336
Heritage		
At fair value	2 075	1 695
Total	2 075	1 695
Total property, plant and equipment	1 270 394	1 121 731

(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.

2019	Crown Land Level 2 (non-specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings		Buildings Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF ¹	Leasehold improvements	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non-specialised)	Total
			Level 2 (non-specialised)	Level 3 (specialised)						
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value as at 1 July 2018	45 027	1 001 698	3 524	62 474	...	977	6 336	1 695	1 121 731	
Additions	...	125	...	7 576	...	458	1 489	...	9 648	
Fair value of assets recognised	...	2 090	...	2 066	437	...	...	...	4 593
Change in class	...	784	...	(971)	...	...	(10)	...	(197)
Disposals	...	(500)	...	...	(437)	...	...	...	(937)
Fair value of assets provided	(1 989)	(192)	...	(922)	...	...	...	...	(3 103)
Change in estimates	(1 914)	(2 635)	...	(2 281)	...	...	(47)	(30)	(6 907)
Revaluation increments (decrements) ³	11 670	115 313	950	23 289	...	...	...	410	151 632
Depreciation/amortisation	...	...	(842)	(4 049)	...	(91)	(1 084)	...	(6 066)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2019	52 794	1 116 683	3 632	87 182	...	1 344	6 684	2 075	1 270 394	

¹The Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) discloses the fair value of property, including land and buildings, transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale, in addition to other minor properties discovered on their sale by Property Services.

²Minor infrastructure asset reclassified as a building asset.

³The 2018-19 revaluation increment is represented primarily by the revaluation of the land, building and heritage classes and abalone quota units. Refer to Note 12.1 for further information.

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

2018	Crown Land Level 2 (non-specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land ² Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings Level 2 (non-specialised)	Buildings Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF ¹	Leasehold improvements	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non-specialised)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value as at 1 July 2017	44 808	998 619	4 258	61 698	...	707	5 290	1 695	1 117 075
Additions	...	...	...	3 641	...	520	2 211	...	6 372
Fair value of assets recognised	...	663	...	...	6 414	...	...	...	7 077
Change in class ²	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	85
Disposals	...	(936)	...	(21)	(6 414)	...	(4)	...	(7 375)
Fair value of assets provided	...	(1 639)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1 639)
Revaluation increments (decrements) ³	219	4 991	98	1 213	...	...	...	...	6 521
Depreciation/amortisation	...	...	(832)	(4 142)	...	(250)	(1 161)	...	(6 385)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2018	45 027	1 001 698	3 524	62 474	...	977	6 336	1 695	1 121 731

¹The Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) discloses the fair value of property, including land and buildings, transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale, in addition to other minor properties discovered on their sale by Property Services.

²Minor infrastructure asset reclassified as a building asset.

³The 2017-18 revaluation represents indexation. Refer to Note 9.5(v).

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Land (specialised)	Market	Restricted use discount	20 - 80% (25%)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	4.5%	
Buildings (specialised)	Depreciated replacement cost	Remaining useful life (years)	7 - 62 years (19 years)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	1.11%	

(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.

9.6 Infrastructure

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 and 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. Infrastructure was indexed to fair value as at 30 June 2019, based on indices provided by the Valuer-General of 2.27 per cent (2017-18: 1 per cent).

Key revaluation assumptions are:

- *Infrastructure – walking tracks, roads and fire trails*

All assets within this category were 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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
At fair value	670 449	656 587
Less: accumulated depreciation	(343 909)	(332 199)
	326 540	324 388
Work in progress (at cost)	6 956	3 495
Total	333 496	327 883
(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)		
	Level 3	Level 3
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	327 883	333 036
Additions	11 197	9 735
Fair value of assets recognised	4 664	...
Fair value of assets provided	(997)	(1 177)
Change in class	344	(85)
Change in estimates – write downs	(1 826)	(837)
Change in estimates – impairment	(585)	(1 571)
Revaluation increments (decrements) ¹	6 978	3 087
Depreciation	(14 162)	(14 305)
Carrying value at 30 June	333 496	327 883

¹ Revaluation increments represents the application of yearly indexation.

National parks and reserve land across south and south-western Tasmania suffered damage due to significant wildfire activity, specifically the Gell River fire from December 2018. It is estimated that around 94 000 hectares or 6 per cent of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and approximately 42 476 hectares of other Parks and Wildlife Service reserves have been affected by the fires. Due to the location and timing, the quantum of assets damaged or destroyed as a result of the fires could not be accurately determined with certainty. The damage to date has been initially estimated at approximately \$8.4 million. The Department is currently investigating the area to fully assess the extent of the damage. The results of the investigation will be reflected in 2019-20.

In 2018-19, the Department performed a reconciliation between the asset module of the central financial management system (Finance One) and the Parks and Wildlife Management asset management system. A significant number of reconciliation items, in relation to the infrastructure asset class, were identified. The majority of the reconciliation variances may not have a material financial impact on the 2018-19 Financial Statements; however, the Department is unable to determine this with certainty as at 30 June 2019. The reconciliation process will be finalised in 2019-20 with any required adjustments reflected in the 2019-20 Financial Statements.

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average) ¹	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	2.27%	
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	2.27%	
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	2.27%	
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	2.27%	

¹Rates applied from last revaluation as at 30 June 2017. All infrastructure is indexed to fair value in between years, based on indices to be provided in future years by the Valuer-General as at 30 June 2019.

(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 2019. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve, and a revaluation increment of \$800 000 has been recognised. Each unit has been recorded with an indefinite useful life, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the units are expected to generate income for the Department. Abalone quota units are classified as Level 1 fair value measurements.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
At cost	8 338	7 242
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5 556)	(5 597)
	2 782	1 645
Intangibles with an infinite useful life		
At fair value	10 800	10 000
	10 800	10 000
Work in progress (at cost)	2 145	2 642
Total	15 727	14 287

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

	Level 1 2019 \$'000	Level 3 2019 \$'000	Level 1 2018 \$'000	Level 3 2018 \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	10 000	4 287	9 800	2 991
Additions	...	1 428	...	2 253
Change in estimates	...	(162)	...	...
Revaluation increments (decrements)	800	...	200	...
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(626)	...	(957)
Carrying value at 30 June	10 800	4 927	10 000	4 287

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.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Grange Resources debt agreement	7 719	8 006
Prepayments	1 972	1 728
Operating lease make-good	49	67
Total	9 740	9 801
Recovered within 12 months	4 238	3 833
Recovered in more than 12 months	5 502	5 968
Total	9 740	9 801

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	Grange debt agreement		Prepayments		Operating lease make-good		Total other non-current assets	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	8 006	7 985	1 728	1 877	67	67	9 801	9 929
Additions	27	194	1 972	1 728	...	17	1 999	1 939
Settled/consumed	(314)	(173)	(1 728)	(1 877)	(18)	(17)	(2 060)	(2 067)
Balance at 30 June	7 719	8 006	1 972	1 728	49	67	9 740	9 801

Note 10: Liabilities

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.

10.1 Payables

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	3 398	2 196
Accrued expenses	1 825	1 474
Total	5 223	3 670
Settled within 12 months	5 223	3 670
Total	5 223	3 670

Settlement of payables is usually made within 30 days

10.2 Employee benefits

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. The Department makes a number of assumptions regarding the probability that staff who have accrued long service leave, but are ineligible to take it, will remain with the Department long enough to take it. For those staff eligible to take their long service leave, the Department assumes that they will utilise it, on average, evenly over the following 10 years. All long service leave that will be settled within 12 months is calculated at nominal value, and all long service leave that will be settled in greater than 12 months is calculated at present value.

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.

The Department does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of departmental employees. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	898	899
Annual leave	8 636	8 441
Long service leave	21 565	20 363
Total	31 099	29 703

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	10 989	10 673
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	20 110	19 030
Total	31 099	29 703

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.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Grange Resources debt agreement	7 719	8 006
Operating lease make-good	155	155
State Service Accumulated Leave Scheme (SSALS)	104	135
Total	7 978	8 296
Settled within 12 months	2 272	2 245
Settled in more than 12 months	5 706	6 051
Total	7 978	8 296

(b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	Grange debt agreement		Operating lease make-good		SSALS		Voluntary separations		Total provisions	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	8 006	7 985	155	158	135	103	...	25	8 296	8 271
Increases	27	194	...	16	101	112	...	...	128	322
Charges	(314)	(173)	...	(19)	(132)	(80)	...	(25)	(446)	(297)
Balance at 30 June	7 719	8 006	155	155	104	135	...	...	7 978	8 296

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation carried forward from current year under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	3 169	1 784
Other revenue received in advance	5 610	3 374
Environmental bonds ¹	3 153	3 122
Employee benefit on costs	481	350
Other liabilities	57	54
Total	12 470	8 684
Settled within 12 months	8 997	5 331
Settled in more than 12 months	3 473	3 353
Total	12 470	8 684

¹Pursuant to the *Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act 1996*, \$3.15 million is held as financial assurance for the rehabilitation of Mining Lease Areas occupied by Goldamere Pty Ltd trading as Australian Bulk Minerals. In accordance with the Agreement, interest is paid annually on the accumulative total of the bond. The financial assurance is held for the duration of the rehabilitation works by Australian Bulk Minerals.

Note 11: Commitments and contingencies

11.1 Schedule of commitments

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>By type</i>		
Capital commitments		
Buildings ¹	4 557	...
Infrastructure ¹	7 979	4 686
Leasehold improvements ²	2 999	...
Total capital commitments	15 535	4 686
Lease commitments		
Operating leases ³	82 475	91 491
Total lease commitments	82 475	91 491
<i>By maturity</i>		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	12 619	3 558
From one to five years	2 916	1 128
Total capital commitments	15 535	4 686
Lease commitments		
One year or less	10 637	11 042
From one to five years	35 738	37 452
Over five years	36 100	42 997
Total lease commitments	82 475	91 491
Total	98 010	96 177

¹Major works include the construction of new facilities at the Cradle Mountain Visitor Gateway Precinct.

²Major works associated with the leasehold improvements (workstations and associated furniture) for the Lands Building (134 Macquarie Street) redevelopment project.

³The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term, as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The Department is prohibited by Treasurer's Instruction 502 *Leases* from holding finance leases.

Capital commitments

Capital commitments include contracts with a value of \$50 000 and above. Capital payments are determined by the value of the contract and the timing of the completion of the work.

Operating lease commitments

Properties

Property lease payments are determined by the price per square metre of the leased area as agreed in the lease documents.

Terms of leases are set for specific periods with options to extend in most instances.

Leases contain provision for price rates to be adjusted in accordance with market rates. Adjustments are normally made after each two years of the agreement, although periods may vary.

Lease agreements do not contain provision for purchase on cessation.

Lease agreements have been reviewed for make-good provisions. Where appropriate, the make-good provision has been recognised. Refer to Notes 9.8 and 10.3 for further information.

Motor vehicles

The Government Motor Vehicle fleet is managed by LeasePlan Australia.

Lease payments vary according to the type of vehicle and, where applicable, the price received for replaced vehicles.

Lease terms are for a maximum of three years or specific kilometres, whichever occurs first, with no change to the lease rate.

No restrictions or purchase options are contained in the lease agreements.

11.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding the amount or timing of the underlying claim or obligation.

A quantifiable contingent liability is any possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. To the extent that any quantifiable contingencies are insured, details provided below are recorded net.

A quantifiable contingent asset is any possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

(a) Quantifiable contingent liabilities

- The Department recognised revenue received in advance of \$2.05 million (2018: \$2.02 million) in relation to 2019-20 bookings for the Three Capes Track, which were receipted in 2018-19. A component of this revenue will be paid to Three Capes Track contractors on each booking completion. The contractors' liability of approximately \$867 000 (2018: \$834 000) is contingent on each booking being undertaken in 2018-19 and therefore is not recognised in the Financial Statements.
- The Department is currently in the procurement stage of the Lands Building (134 Macquarie Street) redevelopment project. The construction stage will commence with the finalisation of the tender process in July 2019 and has an expected completion date of November 2020. The total capital commitment for the major construction contract of \$16.65 million will be offset by contributions of approximately \$11.5 million by the building owner and other tenants. As the tender process for the major construction contract was not finalised until 2019-20, this component of project has not been recognised in Note 11.1 Schedule of Commitments.

(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.
- There has been an examination of the legal proceedings in which the Department is involved. At the end of 2018-19 there are 5 (2018: 7) legal proceedings in progress, for which the Department was exposed to an estimated maximum liability of \$1 835 000 (2018: \$195 000). Where applicable, claims will be met by the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. The estimates do not include matters that are the subject of claims dealt with under the Fund for workers' compensation.

Note 12: Reserves

12.1 Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets and available for sale financial assets.

Net revaluation decreases are recognised in '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 comprehensive income' reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve.

Net revaluation increases are recognised in '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.

	Land ¹	Buildings	Plant	Heritage	Infrastructure	Intangibles	Financial Asset ²	Total
2019								
Balance as at 1 July 2018	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	126 983	24 239	...	410	6 978	800	407	159 817
Balance as at 30 June 2019	331 165	50 146	2 819	410	132 133	4 400	407	521 480
2018								
Balance as at 1 July 2017	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	5 210	1 311	...	...	3 087	200	...	9 808
Balance as at 30 June 2018	204 182	25 907	2 819	...	125 155	3 600	...	361 663

¹Land represents national parks, reserves and Crown land.

²Financial assets represents equity investments.

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
Regional Forest Agreement (T115) ¹	1 090	1 177
DPIPWE operating account (T512) ²	51 055	49 805
Crown Land Administration Fund (T635) ³	66 200	64 849
Valuation Services (T643) ⁴	1 101	1 539
Environmental Incident (T743)	257	288
Parks Development and Maintenance (T750) ⁵	432	504
Recreational Fishing Licences Trust Fund (T804)	1 139	1 085
Total	121 274	119 247
Other cash held		
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.	86	275
Total cash and deposits	121 360	119 522

Explanation for significant cash and deposit balances for 2018-19:

¹This balance represents Australian Government funds held for delivery of the Private Forests Reserves Program under the Regional Forest Agreement.

²This 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.

³The Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) was created under Section 48B of the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. Payments and receipts into the fund are prescribed within the Act. Any payments not specifically prescribed require approval from the Treasurer. There is an annual transfer from the CLAF into Consolidated Fund revenue, the amount of which is determined by the Treasurer.

⁴The Valuation Services fund records receipts and payments of activities undertaken by the Office of the Valuer-General.

⁵The 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	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		(2 548)	(3 873)
Appropriation revenue – works and services	6.1	(18 349)	(10 366)
Revenue from Government – other	6.1	(760)	(4 818)
Unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	6.1	90	...
Non-operational capital funding – grants	5	(3 337)	(1 047)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.5	(9 257)	(9 340)
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	20 871	21 664
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	4 100	2 816
Decrease (increase) in receivables		1 348	(997)
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(28)	(31)
Decrease (increase) in non-financial assets		(243)	129
Increase (decrease) in payables		103	250
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(32)	8
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		2 581	(4)
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits		1 396	1 213
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		(4 065)	(4 396)

13.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment Funds

The Department received works and services appropriation funding in 2018-19.

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

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
(a) Project expenditure			
Capital Investment Programs			
<i>Ongoing projects:</i>			
Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience ¹	17 650	5 500	1 100
Tourism Infrastructure in Parks	4 000	3 547	4 000
National Parks – Maintenance Boost	2 000	2 000	...
Orange-bellied Parrot – Facility	2 000	1 950	250
Improved Statewide Visitor Infrastructure ²	4 000	1 466	...
Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System	880	800	461
Crown Land Services – Structural Asset Upgrades	556	556	556
Three Capes Track – Stage 3 ³	735	300	1 985
Move 100 DPIPWE Staff to North	200	200	...
Next Iconic Walk ⁴	500	150	...
Cradle Mountain Experience ⁵	1 000	100	...
Extension Whitepaper – Modernise our Research Farms ⁶	1 000	...	...
Recreational Fishing – Improved Boat and Trailer Parking ⁷	600	...	...
Implementing Bee Industry Futures Report ⁸	500	...	...
Biosecurity Risk Management and Truck And Machinery Washes	200	126	...
<i>Completed projects:</i>			
June 2016 Flood Event – Parks Infrastructure	1 500	1 830	3 970
Maria Island Rediscovered	1 080	1 080	600
South Coast Track	...	60	190
Biotoxin Testing Laboratory	...	...	1 210
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	...	...	958
West Coast Trails Projects	...	...	460
Total acquittal of Capital Investment Programs	38 401	19 665	15 740

Explanation for significant variations between budget figures and actual figures for 2018-19:

¹Expenditure on the Cradle Mountain Visitor Experience was delayed due to extended time taken during the consultation, environmental assessment and application process.

²Expenditure on projects related to the Improved Statewide Visitor Infrastructure initiative were delayed due to the significant wildfire season that resulted in personnel otherwise deployed containing wildfires or wildfires restricting access to the construction sites.

³The Three Capes Track – Stage 3 project was delayed due to the purchase of land for additional car parking.

⁴The under-budget expenditure on the Next Iconic Walk project is due to the realignment of budget allocations across the life of the project.

⁵The Cradle Mountain Experience project is still in the early planning stages. The business case is expected to be prepared in 2019-20, and consequently funds of \$900 000 have been transferred into future years.

⁶The Agricultural Research Development Extension Whitepaper to Modernise Our Research Farms was delayed during the year while a Research Farm Portfolio Development Plan was being completed. As a result the \$1 million budget was transferred into 2019-20.

⁷The Recreational Fishing – Improved Boat and Trailer Parking project was originally planned to be undertaken by Marine and Safety Tasmania by way of grant deed. Subsequent to this, the project is now to be undertaken by the Parks and Wildlife Service with the work to commence in 2019-20.

⁸Expenditure on the Bee Industry Futures project was delayed while discussions were held with stakeholders to determine a method for selecting appropriate projects to meet the expectations of the initiative.

(b) Classification of cash flows

The project expenditure above is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash outflows		
Other cash payments	4 738	4 074
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	14 927	11 666
Total cash outflows	19 665	15 740

Note 14: Financial instruments

14.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- 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.
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.

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.

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses is applied, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates adjusted for forward looking factors that will have an impact on the ability to settle the receivables. The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2018 (adoption of AASB 9) are as follows:

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables as at 30 June 2019

	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-151 days	Past due 151 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.3%	1.9%	6.7%	19.9%	49.7%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	3 201	347	64	317	604	4 533
Expected credit loss (A x B)	10	6	4	64	300	384

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables as at 1 July 2018 (adoption date of AASB 9)

	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-151 days	Past due 151 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.2%	2.0%	14.6%	23.9%	58.1%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	4 562	684	240	120	362	5 968
Expected credit loss (A x B)	8	14	35	29	210	296

The following table is for comparative purposes only, and represents the age analysis that was published as part of the Department's 2017-18 Financial Statements under the previous accounting standards.

Analysis of financial assets at 30 June 2018 but not impaired

	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-151 days	Past due 151 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	4 562	684	240	120	81	5 687

(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.

2019 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities									
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount	
Financial liabilities									
Payables	5 223	...	...	...	...	...	5 223	5 223	
Other financial liabilities	57	...	...	...	...	3 153	3 210	3 210	
Total	5 280	...	...	...	...	3 153	8 433	8 433	

2018 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities									
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount	
Financial liabilities									
Payables	3 670	...	...	...	...	...	3 670	3 670	
Other financial liabilities	54	...	...	...	...	3 122	3 176	3 176	
Total	3 724	...	...	...	...	3 122	6 846	6 846	

(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:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	20 939	22 683
Total	20 939	22 683

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's profit or loss and equity:

Sensitivity analysis of Department's exposure to possible changes in interest rates

	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	100 basis point increase \$'000	100 basis point decrease \$'000	100 basis point increase \$'000	100 basis point decrease \$'000
30 June 2019				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	209	(209)	209	(209)
Net sensitivity	209	(209)	209	(209)
30 June 2018				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	227	(227)	227	(227)
Net sensitivity	227	(227)	227	(227)

The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis in the 2017-18 year.

14.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2019
AASB 9 Carrying amount	\$'000
Financial assets	
Cash and deposits	121 360
Amortised cost	4 533
Equity investments	3 295
Total	129 188
Financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8 433
Total	8 433
	2018
AASB 139 Carrying amount	\$'000
Financial assets	
Cash and deposits	119 522
Loans and receivables	5 924
Available for sale financial assets	2 888
Total	128 334
Financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	6 846
Total	6 846

14.3 Reclassification of financial assets

The Department reclassified loans and receivables to amortised cost during the 2018-19 year. No other reclassifications were made in 2018-19.

14.4 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
30 June 2019				
Financial assets				
Shares	3 295	3 295
Total financial assets	3 295	3 295
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Other financial liabilities/bonds	3 210	3 210
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	3 210	3 210
30 June 2018				
Financial assets				
Shares	2 888	2 888
Total financial assets	2 888	2 888
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Other financial liabilities/bonds	3 176	3 176
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	3 176	3 176

The recognised fair values of financial assets and liabilities are classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements. 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.

14.5 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.

Note 15: Notes to Administered Statements

For significant accounting policies in relation to material variances refer to Note 4.

15.1 Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

(a) Schedule of administered income and expenditure

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2018-19 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Administered revenue and other income from transactions					
Fees and fines	1	40 420	44 558	4 138	10
Administered expenses from transactions					
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	2	45 420	49 534	4 114	9

Notes to schedule of administered income and expenditure

- The increase in administered fees and fines is primarily due to the following:
 - Land Titles Office activities resulting in additional revenue of approximately \$1.39 million from a sustained period of increased activity in the property market;
 - Abalone licences providing an additional \$914 000 due to a sustained high beach price during 2018-19; and
 - Increased quarantine inspection activity at the border in response to the Queensland fruit fly incursion, resulting in additional revenue of \$967 000.
 - The increase in the Transfers to Consolidated Fund correlates to the increased transfers of administered fees and fines as explained in Note 1 above.
-

(b) Schedule of administered assets and liabilities

There are no material variances between budget and actual outcomes.

(c) Schedule of administered cash flows

Schedule of Administered Cash Flows variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Notes	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Administered cash flows from operating activities					
Fees and fines	1	40 420	44 282	3 862	10
Administered cash outflows					
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	1	45 420	49 345	3 925	9

Notes to schedule of administered cash flows

- 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.

	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	41 420	40 994	39 988
Total	41 420	40 994	39 988

15.3 Administered fees and fines

For significant accounting policies relating to administered fees and fines refer to Note 6.4.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Land Titles Office dealings	10 859	10 762
Land Titles Office copies	6 632	6 508
Land Titles Office other	2 102	2 027
Abalone licences	6 987	6 952
Environment permits	4 647	4 357
Other marine licences	4 117	3 865
Water royalties	4 658	4 492
Quarantine fees	2 588	2 360
Other	1 968	1 594
Total	44 558	42 917

15.4 Administered transfers from Controlled Funds

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund transfer	5 000	5 000
Total	5 000	5 000

15.5 Administered grants and transfer payments

For significant accounting policies relating to administered grants and transfer payments refer to Note 7.5.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Grant to Tasmanian Racing ¹	30 633	30 065
Grant to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority ²	3 785	3 657
Grant to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies ³	2 605	2 605
Grant to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture ⁴	1 958	1 958
Inland Fisheries Service – Government contribution ⁵	1 433	1 123
Wellington Park contribution ⁶	110	110
Contribution to Commonwealth, State and industry organisations ⁷	470	470
Total	40 994	39 988

¹The 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.

²This 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.

³In 2010, the Department entered into the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement with the University of Tasmania's Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) to assist aquaculture and fisheries research. The Government provides its contribution to the joint venture by way of an annual grant. Activities of IMAS contribute to Output Group 2 – Primary Industries.

⁴The 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.

⁵This 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.

⁶This allocation represents the Government's contribution to the cost of administering Wellington Park through a grant to the Wellington Park Management Trust.

⁷This 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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of statutory receivables	...	(85)
Expected credit loss	(24)	...
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(24)	(85)

15.7 Administered receivables

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	2 289	1 951
Less: Provision for impairment	...	(332)
Less: Expected credit loss	(215)	...
Accrued revenue	1 939	2 054
Total	4 013	3 673
Settled within 12 months	4 013	3 673
Total	4 013	3 673
<i>Key estimate and judgement</i>		
Reconciliation of movements in expected credit loss for receivables		
Carrying amount 1 July¹	332	258
Amounts written off during the year	(141)	(11)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	24	85
Carrying amount at 30 June	215	332

¹No adjustment was required to be made to Accumulated Funds as a result of the adoption of the new standard.

15.8 Administered payables

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses (accrued transfers to the consolidated fund)	3 507	3 319
Total	3 507	3 319
Settled within 12 months	3 507	3 319
Total	3 507	3 319

Settlement of payables is usually made within 30 days.

15.9 Administered other liabilities

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Licence fees received in advance	532	443
Total	532	443
Settled within 12 months	532	443
Total	532	443

15.10 Administered cash and deposits

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

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.

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash held	26	89
Total	26	89

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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	24	85
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(364)	86
Increase (decrease) in payables	188	(199)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	89	26
Administered net cash from operating activities	(63)	(2)

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; and
- 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.

Receivables age analysis – expected credit loss

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses is applied, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates adjusted for forward looking factors that will have an impact on the ability to settle the receivables. The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2019 and 1 July 2018 (adoption of AASB 9) are as follows:

Expected credit loss analysis of administered receivables as at 30 June 2019

	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-150 days	Past due 151 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.3%	0.7%	5.2%	13.4%	48.3%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	3 175	415	57	230	351	4 228
Expected credit loss (A x B)	9	3	3	31	170	216

Expected credit loss analysis of administered receivables as at 1 July 2018 (adoption date of AASB 9)

	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-150 days	Past due 151 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.3%	1.2%	4.6%	8.8%	55.2%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	2 822	432	129	168	453	4 004
Expected credit loss (A x B)	7	5	6	15	250	283

The following table is for comparative purposes only, and represents the age analysis that was published as part of the Department's 2017-18 Financial Statements under the previous accounting standards.

Analysis of financial assets at 30 June 2018 but not impaired

	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-150 days	Past due 151 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	2 822	432	129	168	121	3 672

(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.

2019 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	...	3 507	...	...	...	...	3 507	3 507
Total	...	3 507	...	...	...	...	3 507	3 507

2018 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	3 319	...	...	...	...	...	3 319	3 319
Total	3 319	...	...	...	...	...	3 319	3 319

(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.

15.13 Categories of Administered financial assets and liabilities

	2019
AASB 9 Carrying amount	\$'000
Administered Financial assets	
Amortised cost	4 228
Total	4 228
Administered Financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3 507
Total	3 507
	2018
AASB 139 Carrying amount	\$'000
Administered Financial assets	
Loans and receivables	3 673
Total	3 673
Administered Financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3 319
Total	3 319

15.14 Reclassification of Administered financial assets

The Department reclassified loans and receivables to amortised cost during the 2018-19 year. No other reclassifications were made in 2018-19.

15.15 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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.

Council certificates

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Council certificate revenue collected	4 503	4 804
Council certificate revenue forwarded to councils	(4 503)	(4 804)
Total	...	...

Note 17: Events occurring after balance date

The Public Sector Union Wages Agreement 2018 was registered by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission on 19 August 2019. As part of the terms of this Agreement, departmental employees covered by the Tasmanian State Service Award are entitled to receive an increase of 2.1 per cent per annum effective from the pay period commencing on 13 December 2018. The Department is expecting to pay this retrospective increase in respect of the period from 13 December 2018 to 30 June 2019 by 16 October 2019. The estimated amount of the payment is \$1.42 million.

There have been no other events subsequent to balance date that would have a material effect on the Department's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2019.

Note 18: Other significant accounting policies and judgements

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:

- drive 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;
- present, protect and manage Tasmania's world renowned national parks and reserves, and Crown lands, to enrich our community;
- realise the value, use and enjoyment of Tasmania's Aboriginal, natural and historic heritage;
- drive the integrity and viability of the racing industry;
- deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information; and
- build an efficient and effective organisation.

During 2018-19 individual outputs of the Department were provided under the following eight Output Groups. Further details on each are contained in the Annual Report.

- Output Group 1: Land Tasmania;
- Output Group 2: Primary Industries;
- Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage;
- Output Group 4: Water Resources;
- Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy;
- Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania;
- Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services; and
- Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Tasmanian Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is a Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in Notes 6.4 and 15.3. The Financial Statements encompass all funds that the Department controls to carry out its functions.

18.2 Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB); and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

The Financial Statements were certified by the Manager Finance on 14 August 2019 and signed by the Secretary on 12 September 2019.

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.

The Department has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

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:

- *AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* – The objective of this Standard is to require entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks. The amendments to this Standard have resulted in a reconciliation being required where there is a reclassification of financial assets or liabilities resulting from the adoption of AASB 9.

It has not had a financial impact.

- *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* – The objective of this Standard 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. AASB 9 has replaced accounting for impairment losses with a forward looking expected credit loss approach. The Department has applied AASB 9 retrospectively and has not restated comparative information which was reported under AASB 139. Any differences arising from the adoption of AASB 9 have been recognised directly to equity. The effect of the change in impairment model to that of expected credit loss under AASB 9 is shown below.

It has not had a 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 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. In accordance with *2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of AAS 15*, this Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

This standard is expected to have an initial financial impact on some of the Department's revenue streams due to the timing of when revenue is recognised and not on the value or amount of revenue recognised.

- *2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations arising from the issuance of *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This Standard applies when AASB 15 is applied, except that the amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This Standard will be applied when AASB 15 is applied.

This standard is expected to have an initial financial impact on some of the Department's revenue streams due to the timing of when revenue is recognised and not on the value or amount of revenue recognised.

- *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 2019. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to revenue.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- *AASB 16 Leases* – The objective of this Standard is to introduce a single lessee accounting model and require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard will result in most of the Department's operating leases being brought onto the Statement of Financial Position and additional note disclosures. The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about the lease term, and required lease payments. A corresponding right to use asset will be recognised, which will be amortised over the term of the lease. There are limited exceptions relating to low-value leases and short-term leases. Operating lease costs will no longer be shown. The Statement of Comprehensive Income impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges. The Department's current operating lease cost is shown at Note 7.4. In the Statement of Cash Flows, lease payments will be shown as cash flows from financing activities instead of operating activities. Further information on the Department's current operating lease position can be found at Note 11.1.

The majority of the Department's operating leases (building and motor vehicle) will come onto the Department's Statement of Financial Position. The financial impact will be material as the application of this standard will require the Department to recognise additional assets and liabilities of approximately \$85 million. Recognising depreciation on lease assets and interest on lease liabilities in the Statement of Comprehensive Income will not have a material impact on the Net Operating Result.

- *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.

- AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for a service concession arrangement by a grantor that is a public sector entity. This Standard applies on or after 1 January 2020. The impact of this Standard is enhanced disclosure in relation to service concession arrangements for grantors that are public sector entities.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

18.6 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.

18.7 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at Note 18.5.

Where amounts have been reclassified within the Financial Statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

Restructures of Outputs within the Department (internal restructures) that do not affect the results shown on the face of the Financial Statements are reflected in the comparatives in the Output Schedule at Note 2.

The comparatives for external administrative restructures are not reflected in the Financial Statements.

18.8 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

18.9 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.

18.10 Joint arrangements

The Department participates in partnership and collaboration agreements with the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture. The Department's contribution is included as an annual grant paid through Output Group 2 – Primary Industries.

Appendix – Publications

Below is a list of the Department's publications in 2018-19.

- Alderman, R., Tuck, G.N., Castillo-Jordán, C., Haddon, M. and Punt, A. (2019). [Macquarie Island's northern giant petrels and the impacts of pest eradication on population abundance](#) Ecological Modelling 393: 66-75.
- Beasley, I., Cherel, Y., Robinson, S., Betty, E., Hagihara, R. and Gales, R. (2019). [Stomach contents of long finned pilot whales, Globicephala melas mass stranded in Tasmania](#) PLoS ONE 14 (1): e0206747.
- Bradbury, J. (2019). [Lower Gordon River erosion monitoring 2018: Update report for the period February 2018 to December 2018](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Cheng, Y., Makara, M., Peel, E., Fox, S., Papenfuss, A.T. and Belov, K. (2019). [Tasmanian devils with contagious cancer exhibit a constricted T-cell repertoire diversity](#) Communications Biology 2 (1): 99.
- Chuter, A. and Crane, A. (2018). [Procedures for the management of threatened species under the forest practices system: Report on implementation during 2017–18.](#)
- Cleeland, J., Alderman, R., Bindoff, A., Lea, M-A., McMahon, C., Phillips, R., Raymond, B., Sumner, M., Terauds, A., Wotherspoon, S. and Hindell, M. (2019). [Factors influencing the habitat use of sympatric albatrosses from Macquarie Island](#) Marine Ecology Progress Series 609: 221-237.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2018). [Annual Report 2018](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2018). [Plant biosecurity manual Tasmania: Conditions and restrictions prepared by Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment for the import and export of plants, plant products and other prescribed matter for the purpose of the Plant Quarantine Act 1997](#) 2019 edition Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2018). [Wombat population trends in Tasmania: 1985–2018](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2019). [Statutory review of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975: Discussion paper](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2019). [Sustainable industry growth plan for the salmon industry: One year review](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. AgriGrowth Tasmania (2018). [Tasmanian agri-food scorecard 2016-2017](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. AgriGrowth Tasmania (2019). [Agricultural research development & extension principles and investment strategy 2018-19 to 2022-23](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. AgriGrowth Tasmania (2019). [Review of Tasmania's genetically modified organisms \(GMO\) moratorium issues paper](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and Lynch, B. (2019). [See it. Dream it. Do it: \[1 x 3-minute\] compilation video featuring Taylor Benny, Rebecca Burk, Olivia Barnard, Emily Spencer and Briallen Hall: a showcase and celebration of the work carried out by female DPIPWE staff in a variety of operational and field-based roles](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and Lynch, B. (2019). [See it. Dream it. Do it: video featuring Briallen Hall, Surveyor, Land Tasmania](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and Lynch, B. (2019). [See it. Dream it. Do it: video featuring Emily Spencer, Research Microbiologist, Biosecurity Tasmania](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
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- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and Lynch, B. (2019). [See it. Dream it. Do it: video featuring Rebecca Burk, Biosecurity Inspector, Biosecurity Tasmania](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
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- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. EPA Tasmania (2018). [Environmental guidelines for wood processing](#) EPA Tasmania, Hobart.

- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. EPA Tasmania (2018). [Guide to EPA regulatory expectations for wastewater management in Tasmania](#) EPA Tasmania, Hobart.
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Glossary

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AGT	AgriGrowth Tasmania Division
AST	Analytical Services Tasmania
BLANKET	Base-Line Air Network EPA Tasmania
CLAF	Crown Lands Administration Fund
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries Parks, Water and Environment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPA Division	Environment Protection Authority
FMAA	<i>Financial Management and Audit Act 1990</i>
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HR	Human Resources
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFS	Inland Fisheries Service
IMAS	Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
LIST	Land Information System Tasmania
ML	Megalitre
na	Not available
NCH Division	National and Cultural Heritage Division
No	Number
NRM	Natural resource management
ORI	Office of Racing Integrity
Output	An identified good or service produced by, or on behalf of, DPIPWE and provided to clients outside DPIPWE
Output Group	A set of Outputs grouped together to reflect a common relationship for the delivery of the Outputs – used as a basis for government funding
PIDA	<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002</i>
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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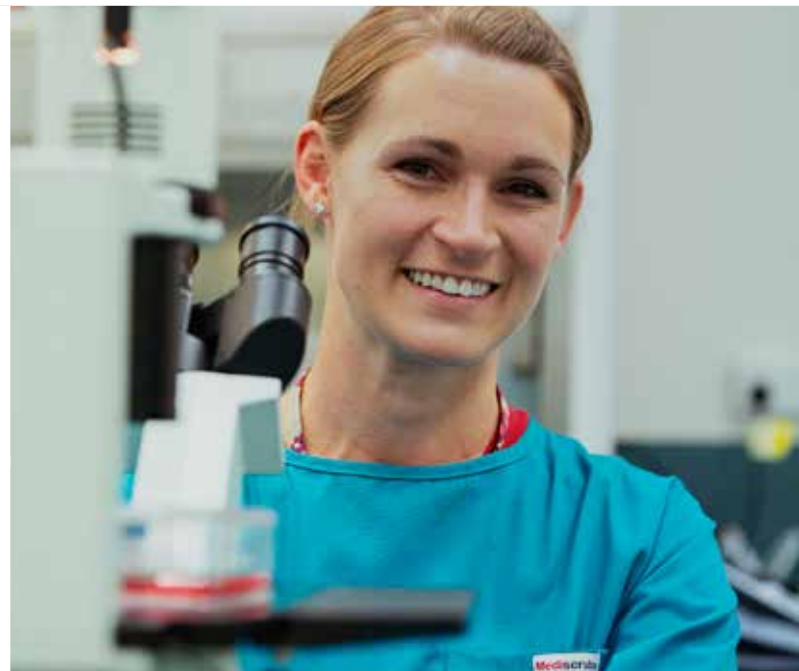
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