


ANNUAL Report

2015





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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An electronic version of this report is available on our website at
www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au
or contact the Department on 1300 368 550

12 October 2015

Hon Matthew Groom MP
Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage

Hon Jeremy Rockliff MP
Minister for Primary Industries and Water

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 2015.

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, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line and a dot.

John Whittington
Secretary

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I. 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.	6
Output Groups and Outputs	This section provides information about our Output Groups and Outputs.	7
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.	65
Financial information	The 2014-15 Financial Statements and the Report of the Auditor-General are in this section.	120
Glossary and indexes	Included here are a guide to acronyms and indexes to help in accessing specific information.	222

2. Secretary's Report

I am pleased to present the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment's Annual Report for 2014-15.

Over the past 12 months, the Department has developed and implemented a range of projects across the Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment portfolios. These projects have focused on helping to build a strong and economically vibrant Tasmania. The success of these projects is a testament to the knowledge, skills and experience of our dedicated employees. My Department remains focused on continuing to invest in our employees to ensure we maintain a safe, healthy and productive workforce.

During 2014-15, we have partnered with industry, community, business and the University of Tasmania to support the primary industries, tourism and business sectors to deliver growth, jobs and opportunity to the Tasmanian people.

Our Agency is playing a key role in the Government's target to grow our primary industries sector tenfold by 2050. Fundamental to growing our primary industries is ensuring the State has the systems in place to protect our primary industries and environment from the threat of new pests and diseases. This has been central to a number of projects within our Biosecurity Tasmania Division.

A new quarantine clearance process introduced at the Port of Melbourne, in partnership with TT-Line, has enhanced Tasmania's biosecurity with prohibited items being identified and removed prior to boarding vessels and arriving in the State. Targeted inspections by Biosecurity Tasmania staff at Devonport have reduced TT-Line unloading times, making the procedure a win-win for Tasmania and disembarking passengers.

The State's biosecurity legislation is being reviewed as part of ensuring Tasmania has a contemporary framework that protects and provides for our State's primary industries sector. Aquaculture and wild capture fisheries are key strengths on which the Tasmanian economy is built. Continued investment in building biosecurity will help safeguard our valuable aquaculture sector. The biosecure fish facility at the Mt Pleasant Laboratories will enable further development of current and future vaccines that contribute to the commercially sustainable growth of the salmonid industry. DPIPWWE also continues to support Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies salmon industry research and the Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program.

Our biosecurity network quickly responded to and managed the detected presence of blueberry rust and myrtle rust within the State over the last 12 months. Biosecurity Tasmania worked closely on surveillance and the eradication effort with stakeholders and the community in both campaigns. An important aspect of this was building public awareness of the importance of early detection and continued vigilance.

Our work in helping grow our primary industries sector also continued through our strategic investment and partnerships in the key areas of irrigation, agricultural research, development and extension, as well as investing in our rural communities.

Integral to this is AgriGrowth Tasmania, which is using expertise from DPIPWWE and the Department of State Growth to provide support to primary industries' leaders to grow and reach new markets. AgriGrowth Tasmania has been operating for 12 months and is providing direct links between industry and Government to enable more responsive and targeted support to help grow Tasmania's agricultural industries.

Meanwhile, irrigation continues to transform the landscape of agriculture in Tasmania, creating jobs and supporting regional communities. The \$1.5 million Water for Profit Program – delivered by DPIPWWE, Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture and the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association

with the support of Tasmanian Irrigation – provides the tools to farm in a smarter way. These were showcased at the Department's 2015 Agfest exhibit, Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture, to assist farmers with making their agricultural enterprises profitable and sustainable.

The wide role of our Agency is highlighted through the work also being undertaken in the management of our extensive reserve system.

During 2014-15, the number of visitors to our national parks rose substantially with record-breaking visitor numbers recorded for Freycinet, Mt Field, Tasman Arch and Tamar Island Wetlands. A corresponding increase in the sales of national parks passes is funding works programs in the parks including major improvements on the 87 km South Coast Track to provide a world-class walking experience in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA).

After a public consultation process, a new Draft Management Plan for the more than 1.58 million hectare TWWHA has been prepared and released for public comment – a process that is continuing into our next financial year.

In addition, we have continued to play a role in progressing the expressions-of-interest process for sensible and appropriate tourism developments in Tasmania's national parks and reserves. Twenty-five proposals have moved through to stage two and, if fully realised, could represent new investment in excess of \$78.5 million and the creation of approximately 310 jobs for Tasmania. One proposal has successfully received a licence and is now operational, and three other proposals are currently negotiating lease and licence arrangements and seeking relevant State and Commonwealth statutory approvals.

Significant progress has been made on delivering Australia's premier coastal walk, the Three Capes Track on Tasman Peninsula. Stages one and two of this world-class experience will open later in 2015 with bookings online from September. Tasmanian businesses have provided the bulk of the design, construction and transport services for this major project, with expenditure for the final track portions and 19 buildings totalling about \$15 million. Up to 10,000 people a year are expected to walk the track when it opens in December 2015, forecast to generate \$8.2 million in economic activity and creating 278 new jobs.

The Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) has also taken on a significant extension to its estate with additional assets requiring prudent management.

A landmark joint initiative between the PWS and the Tasmanian tourism industry is focused on building visitation. The 'Parks 21' strategic action plan highlights that working together on nature-based and ecotourism will achieve more than working independently. It represents a strategic repositioning of PWS and the tourism industry and recognises that parks and reserves constitute a valuable asset in Tasmania's tourism future.

The refocusing of the former Information and Land Services Division to Land Tasmania reflects our approach to providing the community with ready access to high quality, innovative services that deliver authoritative information about land and property in Tasmania. It coincided with the release of 50 government spatial data sets through the LIST to be used by many sectors of the Tasmanian community including agriculture and planning. Land Tasmania also launched several new initiatives, including a new Tasmanian place names portal, an online aerial photography viewer, and a new and enhanced property information report.

I look forward to our continued involvement, support and delivery on these and a range of new projects in 2015-16 as we continue to support the sustainable growth of our industries and economy and maintain the quality environment that is integral to our way of life in Tasmania.

John Whittington
Secretary

3. Role, Aim and Objectives

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

Our role

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

Our aim

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

Our objectives 2014-15

- Improve access to, and condition of, Tasmania's natural resources.
- Promote and facilitate sensible and sustainable development within Tasmania's natural assets.
- Help to grow Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors.
- Ensure a healthy environment for all Tasmanians.
- Sustainably manage Tasmania's national parks and reserve system.
- Support the recognition, protection and management of Tasmania's Aboriginal heritage.
- Support the recognition, protection and management of Tasmania's historic heritage.
- Build on and protect the Tasmanian brand credentials.
- Maintain the security of land tenure in Tasmania.
- Provide ready access to accurate and meaningful land and resource information.
- Efficiently deliver government services statewide via the Service Tasmania shop network.

4. Output Groups and Outputs

We deliver services under eight Output Groups.

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

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

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

- Output 2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania
- Output 2.2 Marine Resources

Output 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 Group 4: Water Resources

- Output 4.1 Water Resource Management

Output Group 5: Policy

- Output 5.1 Policy Advice

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 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

In 2014-15, the Department completed an output structure review and implemented the following output changes:

Output Group 1: Information and Land Services renamed Land Tasmania.

Output Group 3: Resource Management and Conservation renamed Natural and Cultural Heritage.

The Outputs within Output Group 9: Heritage transferred to Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage.

For reasons of timing and budget reporting, the financial and human resource information presented in this report uses the previous output structure whilst the Output Group performance reports use the current output structure.

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 66-67).

5. Snapshot of Financial Performance

Funding sources and application

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

'Controlled revenue' totals \$256 million for 2014-15.

The Department is predominantly funded by appropriation revenue and revenue from Australian Government funding. For 2014-15 controlled activities, those funding sources totalled \$150 million, which represents approximately 59 per cent of total revenue.

The Department's government funding for 2014-15 is summarised in the following table:

Table 1: Government funding sources

	\$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	123 133
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	5 016
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	71
Australian Government grants ¹	21 826
Total	150 046

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Note:

1. Australian Government grants includes \$8.627 million in Water Infrastructure Fund payments transferred to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd as equity contributions.

Other significant revenue categories include the 'Sales of goods and services' \$19 million and 'Contributions to the running of Service Tasmania' \$12 million.

'Controlled expenses' totals \$204 million for 2014-15.

The largest expense item is 'Employee benefits', which represents approximately 56 per cent of total controlled expenses. Other significant expense categories include 'Grants and transfer payments' and 'Supplies and consumables', which represent approximately 9 per cent and 23 per cent respectively of total controlled expenses.

The Department's expenditure by Output Group for 2014-15 is summarised in the following table.

Table 2: Output expenditure

Output Group	\$'000
Information and Land Services	31 596
Primary Industries	18 305
Resource Management and Conservation	18 465
Water Resources	9 016
Policy	1 724
Biosecurity Tasmania	26 083
Environment Protection and Analytical Services	17 294
Parks and Wildlife Management	73 670
Heritage	7 630
Capital Investment Program and Special Capital Investment Funds	421
Total	204 204
Administered Payments ¹	11 053

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Note:

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

Forestry Tasmania transition

A significant event for the Department occurred through the commencement of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*, which resulted in land assets being transferred to the Department from Forestry Tasmania, via the Department of Treasury and Finance. The land assets received, totalling \$131 101 million, are designated as contributions by the Department of Treasury and Finance and adjusted against equity with the Statement of Financial Position. Note 2.9 in the Financial Statements provides further information (refer page 141).

Budget outcome

The Department managed its 2014-15 Consolidated Fund allocation, which included implementing budget savings required as part of the 2014-15 State Budget. Note 8.1 of the Financial Statements on page 180 outlines the movements between the original Consolidated Fund estimate and the actual outcome.

The 2014-15 Comprehensive Result of \$58.139 million is \$56.993 million higher than the original budget estimate, primarily due to the addition of assets previously not recognised by the Department totalling \$52.506 million. This is further explained in Note 8.6 of the Financial Statements on page 183.

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 5 of the Financial Statements on pages 172-177.

6. Output Group Performance Report

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

- a description of the role and function of each Output Group;
- key commitments and achievements for 2014-15 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 2, 2015-16* 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. 27
Output Group 4 – Water Resources	p. 37
Output Group 5 – Policy	p. 44
Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania	p. 47
Output Group 7 – Environment Protection and Analytical Services	p. 56
Output Group 8 – Parks and Wildlife Management	p. 60

Output Group I: Land Tasmania

Land Tasmania was formed in May 2015 from the Information and Land Services Division. Land Tasmania provides products and services that deliver fundamental land information and maintain the security of land tenure. These products and services include titling, valuations, survey services and the collection, maintenance and delivery of a wide range of land datasets. They are key enablers of investment in Tasmania and contribute to Tasmania's economic growth and development.

Land Tasmania contributes towards the achievement of all the Department's objectives and, in particular, played a lead role in the achievement of the following objectives in 2014-15:

- Maintain the security of land tenure in Tasmania.
- Provide ready access to accurate and meaningful land and resource information.
- Efficiently deliver government services statewide via the *Service Tasmania* shop network.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

National Electronic Conveyancing System

Land Tasmania continued to work with representatives from other jurisdictions to implement a National Electronic Conveyancing System (NECS). The Land Titles Office (LTO) has also been closely involved in the development of a nationally consistent priority notice, and continues to be involved in development of a single mortgage form for use in both electronic and paper transactions.

The LTO has also established an internal working group responsible for the implementation of NECS in Tasmania. Property Exchange Australia is scheduled to begin operating in Tasmania in April 2017.

Placenames *Tasmania*

Released in December 2014, *Placenames Tasmania* is Land Tasmania's new system for maintaining the authoritative register of nomenclature (place names) and managing the State's place-naming processes. For the first time, Tasmanians have access to the location, features, status and background detail (where available) of place names through the Placenames website www.placenames.tas.gov.au.

Aerial Photo Viewer

The Aerial Photo Viewer, launched in May 2015, is a web-based system that gives public access to Tasmania's statewide aerial photography and orthophoto libraries. This new system allows intelligent searching and querying of these important resources that will eventually date back to 1945, and provides a thumbnail image for each aerial photo. The photo viewer allows users to pan across the statewide coverage against a topographic map background and zoom to locations of interest. The search function enables users to filter images for year of capture, scale, film, frame and project

number. Access to the photo viewer is available through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).

Valuation of Education land and assets project

During the year, the Valuer-General valued all 450 land and building assets for both the Department of Education and TasTAFE, as well as providing separate insurable values for each property. The purpose of the work was to provide a fair market value for asset reporting purposes.

Issue of fresh valuations for nine municipalities

In May 2015, the Valuer-General issued Fresh Valuations to over 87 000 property owners in the municipalities of Central Highlands, Devonport, Hobart, Huon Valley, Kingborough, Kentish, Latrobe, Southern Midlands and West Coast. Work started in August 2013 with valuation contractors undertaking some level of inspection for all properties from May to December 2014. The contracts conclude in September 2016.

TASMAP Future Directions

In accordance with Topographic Mapping – Future Directions, launched in May 2015, TASMAP has recently developed a new 1:50 000 Topographic Map series. The 1:50 000 format is a new look for Tasmanian series mapping and the result of research and investigation into what Tasmania map users expect, want and need. The new 1:50 000 series combines the best features of the existing mapping series for a more relevant and useful product.

New products and services

In May 2015, Land Tasmania released the new Premium Property Report. In keeping with Land Tasmania's strategy to develop new and innovative products, the report provides a premium alternative to the currently available Property Information Report. The new Premium Property Report includes property information, government valuations, historical sale prices, sales and valuations trend graphs.

At the same time Land Tasmania also released a new Municipality Report. The Report contains aggregated sale and valuation information at a municipality level and a series of maps covering land tenure, vegetation and facilities. Both reports are available through the LIST.

Performance Information for 2014-15

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	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Complying surveys lodged	%	na	na	na	na	90

Source: DPIPW Land Tasmania records.

This is a new performance measure beginning in 2015-16. The revised *Surveyors Act 2002* and *Surveyors Regulations 2014* have enabled the Surveyor General to replace a general audit program with a targeted program that will provide the information for this measure.

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	2012-13	2013-14 Actual	2014-15	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Objections resulting in an amended valuation ¹	%	0.46	0.28 ²	0.06 ³	<2.00	<2.00

Source: DPIPW Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This performance measure represents the percentage of total valuation notices issued in a financial year that have an amended valuation following the lodgement of an objection. It reflects the quality and consistency of valuations completed.
2. The 2013-14 actual has been adjusted from 0.21 to 0.28 per cent to reflect amendments to valuations made as a result of an objection to the issue of a Notice of Valuation. The actual results may be adjusted in future reports as objections are resolved.
3. The objection period for some property owners who received a Notice of Valuation in 2014-15 has not yet closed. There are 554 objections still to be finalised. The figures will be adjusted in future reports.

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	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme registered within 10 working days of lodgement of the original plan ¹	%	92	86	80	75	80

Source: DPIPW Land Tasmania

Notes:

1. The revised wording of this performance measure more accurately describes the activity being assessed.

There has been a decrease in the year-on-year figures of 6 per cent for the number of sealed plans lodged within the specified time. This reflects an increase in plans lodged in 2014-15.

Accessibility of quality land information to support decision-making

Number of land-related datasets available

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

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

- online access to data held by the Geodata Services Branch, Office of the Valuer-General and the LTO; and
- online access to a range of spatial information, including topographical data, natural resource data, roads and community facilities, cadastre (property boundaries), emergency services, survey control points and nomenclature.

Information is available through paid subscription for specialist users, and as a comprehensive, free public service. This indicator measures how many land-related datasets are available through the LIST, and the level of use of the LIST as a source of land information.

Table 6: Number of land-related datasets available

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Number of land-related datasets available via the LIST ¹	No of datasets	788	880	1045	920	1200 ²
Number of land-related datasets available under open data provisions ³	No of datasets	na	na	50	na	60

Source: DPIPW 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. The target for 2015-16 has increased due to the addition of the Oil Response Atlas data.
3. Open data refers to data that is easily discoverable and usable by anyone, under the least restrictive and easy to understand use conditions. Land Tasmania wherever possible will also release such data at no cost in many formats via the LIST infrastructure.

Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST

The LIST is widely used within all tiers of government, industry and the general public. It is also fundamental to the operations of land and property-related sectors including lawyers and solicitors, banking and finance, real estate, planning, valuers and surveyors. These new 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	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST website ^{1,2}	No of sessions (million)	na	na	1.46	na	1.56
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST web service ^{1,3}	No of requests (million)	na	na	307	na	400

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. These performance measures have been revised to more accurately capture usage of the redeveloped LIST.
2. This measure captures the volume of client web sessions (i.e. numbers of times they access the LIST website and its components) using standard web browsers.
3. This measure captures the volume of client transactions to the LIST web services.

Service Tasmania

Accessibility of Service Tasmania shop services

Service Tasmania shops are located in urban and rural areas statewide. The operation of the shops and the contact centre was the responsibility of the Department up to 30 June 2015, after which it was transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

New services introduced during the year included working with vulnerable persons; occupational licensing for the Department of Justice; and Liquor Permit Applications for the Department of Treasury and Finance. There were also alterations and additions to existing services for various Client Agencies.

Table 8: Accessibility of Service Tasmania shop services

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 ¹ Target
Service Tasmania shops in local communities	No	27	27	27	27	na
Over the counter government services provided to local communities	No	574	599	614	600	na

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. No targets for 2015-16 are provided as responsibility for Service Tasmania transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015.

Volume of Service Tasmania shop transactions

Service Tasmania shops provide a quick and easy way to perform financial transactions by offering the community a 'one-stop' shop to do business with government.

This indicator measures the number and value of financial transactions flowing through the shops.

Table 9: Service Tasmania shop financial transactions

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 ¹ Target
Volume of financial transactions ²	'000	955	906	903	900	na
Value of financial transactions	\$'000	194 623	181 577	177 126	180 000	na

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Note:

1. No targets for 2015-16 are provided as responsibility for Service Tasmania transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015.
2. Alternative payment methods such as BPay, Australia Post and the internet continue to impact on the number of people using Service Tasmania to pay government bills in person.

Level of customer satisfaction with Service Tasmania shops

This indicator assesses the level of customer satisfaction with Service Tasmania shops by measuring the number of formal complaints received as a proportion of transactions.

During the year, 41 formal complaints were received. Of this, 27 of the complaints were directly related to Service Tasmania; 14 were related to client agency services and were consequently forwarded to the relevant agency for their investigation and response.

Complaints covered such matters as changes in shop opening hours, long queues, incorrect information being provided, or unsatisfactory service being delivered.

For the same period, 93 positive comments were received from customers in regard to the service they received from Client Service Officers. Compliments were received regarding friendliness, helpfulness and an ease of doing business with the staff involved.

Table 10: Service Tasmania shop complaints

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 ¹ Target
Formal complaints received	% of transactions	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003	na

Source: DPIPWE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. No targets for 2015-16 are provided as responsibility for Service Tasmania transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015.

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

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

AGT aims to provide leadership in agricultural policy development, focusing on maximising the potential of agriculture as a key growth sector in Tasmania. AGT provides professional and informed advice and information to government on key issues and projects. It also ensures that the research, development, extension and education services provided by the University of Tasmania's Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA) are aligned with government policy outcomes.

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

Output Group 2 services contributed to the achievement of a number of the Department's objectives, in particular: 'help to grow Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors'.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

Formation of AgriGrowth Tasmania

AGT began operations on 1 July 2014 as a specialised agricultural division within the Department.

Support to King Island beef industry

AGT continued to administer the Target 120 Program assisting King Island beef producers to improve their production systems in order to operate profitably following the closure of the only cattle processing abattoir on King Island in 2012. The Program employs a specialist extension officer on the Island to help producers conduct business analyses and develop and implement strategies that will assist them in achieving long-term sustainable production and financial viability.

Through the Target 120 Program producers also received transport assistance payments of \$30 per beast transported from the island for processing, or over \$828 000 in total for the financial year, to enable them to implement their business improvement strategies.

Water for Profit Program

The \$1.5 million Water for Profit Program, launched on 27 March 2015, will assist farmers using irrigation to increase the profitability and productivity of their businesses through the sustainable use of irrigation water.

The Program comprises five components to be delivered over four years: (i) peer-to-peer learning networks; (ii) irrigation and cropping decision tools; (iii) improved soil management information; (iv) improved soil mapping information; and (v) knowledge brokering. TIA is responsible for delivering the first three components while the Department and the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA) will deliver the improved soil mapping and knowledge brokering components respectively.

On-farm productivity improvement

The Precision Agriculture Project, launched on 15 May 2015, is the first initiative to be funded under the Tasmanian Government's \$600 000, four-year Farm Productivity Program. The Project will use the latest technology to enable Tasmanian farmers to better match their crops and stock to the weather, soil and other conditions, thereby helping to boost crop and stock yields, reduce input costs, improve irrigation techniques and facilitate better farm management decisions.

The Project was developed by the Tasmanian Agricultural Productivity Group in partnership with producers, processors, service providers, TIA and AGT. The Government has committed \$370 000 to the project with industry stakeholders contributing a further \$160 000.

Collaborative agricultural research, development and extension

AGT worked with Poppy Growers Tasmania and Tasmania's three poppy-processing companies to establish a project to develop management strategies for the newly identified strain of poppy downy mildew disease affecting Tasmania's poppy crop. The Poppy Downy Mildew Project is the first initiative to be funded under the Tasmanian Government's \$800 000, four-year collaborative agricultural research, development and extension program. The Government has committed \$64 000 to the Project with the poppy processors and growers contributing \$256 000.

Agricultural Skills Plan

AGT worked with Skills Tasmania to finance and support the TFGA to implement its Agricultural Skills Plan, which directly involves the agricultural industry in setting training and skills priorities to ensure there is a job-ready workforce to meet the industry's growing demands.

As part of the initiative, a new Workforce Development Implementation Reference Panel was established to provide advice and feedback on the quality, effectiveness and relevance of training, as well as future training priorities.

Tasmanian Women in Agriculture

An agreement was signed to provide Tasmanian Women in Agriculture with \$80 000 over four years for capacity-building projects that support rural women. The funding will help to ensure that issues affecting rural women, their families and communities are responded to through effective policy and program delivery.

Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania

An agreement was signed to provide Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania with \$40 000 over four years to support the Organisation's key initiatives such as the Young Farmer of the Year, national and international study programs, and the annual AgFest event.

Review of the *Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995*

A review of the *Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995* was undertaken to identify opportunities to strengthen the Act's right to farm provisions, which protect farmers by limiting the operation of the common law of nuisance with respect to activities that are incidental to farming.

Good Neighbour Charter

AGT and the Parks and Wildlife Service began developing a Good Neighbour Charter in consultation with the TFGA. The Charter will detail the rights and responsibilities of landowners when it comes to the management and spread of fire, wildlife and weeds across property boundaries.

Safe Farming Tasmania

AGT provided funding to WorkSafe Tasmania (Department of Justice) to establish a three-year Safe Farming Tasmania Program to raise awareness of farm safety issues and encourage safer practices across the State. The Program is delivered by a consultant based at the Department's Launceston offices.

Developmental fisheries

The Government's policy to encourage developmental fisheries, particularly in the area of value-adding to low value species, was progressed through the development of a set of policy principles. A policy document detailing the principles was released to the public on 18 February 2015.

Fifteen applications for developmental fishery permits have been received and progressed in accordance with the approved policy including applications for a developmental fishery based on Australian sardines.

Regulatory compliance through the use of modern IT systems

During the year there was further development of the Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Monitoring System (FILMS). FILMS is a component of the Government's policy to transition commercial fishing in Tasmania, including regulatory compliance, to the digital age. This major IT system will provide the platform for future initiatives.

The project focus for 2014-15 was the development and testing of Stage 2A – Quota Management System. Stage 2A was implemented in September 2015.

Review of the Scalefish Fishery Management Plan

A draft fisheries management plan was developed to replace the *Fisheries (Scalefish Rules) 2014* which expire on 31 October 2015. This is a complex management plan as it covers multiple scalefish species of importance to both commercial and recreational fishers and involves substantial informal and statutory stakeholder consultation.

Satisfactory progress was achieved during the course of 2014-15, which sees the project on track to meet the critical milestone of having new Rules in place by 31 October 2015.

Rock lobster translocation

Preliminary planning of governance and operations to support the Government's rock lobster translocation initiative for the east coast has been undertaken. Complex issues of resource sharing between the commercial and recreational sectors slowed progress on the plan. The Department has directed its focus to resolving the resource-sharing issues to enable the east coast rock lobster translocation initiative to be progressed.

The industry translocation continues to target operations on the west coast where southern rock lobsters from deep water off south-west Tasmania are translocated to shallower waters off the west and north-west coasts of the State to improve the growth rates and value of the translocated lobsters.

Rock lobster east coast harvest strategy

The first year of a system to cap the total catch of lobster on the east coast has been successfully completed. An important part of this strategy is a commercial cap on parts of the east coast which sees areas closed to commercial fishing when predetermined catch levels are reached. The performance in the first year will be reviewed with potential fine-tuning to be undertaken.

Marine farming development planning and management

The Government has a policy commitment to partner with the Tasmanian salmonid industry to develop a \$1 billion industry by 2030. To support this policy, the Marine Farming Branch advanced four major marine farming development plan amendments (Huon Aquaculture – Flathead Bay, Zuidpool, Trumpeter Bay and Tassal – Butlers and east of Lippies Point) through the statutory planning and approval processes during the course of 2014-15. The Lippies Point amendment was approved on 17 August 2015.

The Marine Farming Branch undertook extensive work during the course of 2014-15 to support the increase of production in salmonids in Macquarie Harbour. This work focused on extending our understanding of the environmental relationships between salmon farming and this unique growing area. The Branch also coordinated an independent review of environmental and salmon health data for the harbour undertaken by the Cawthron Institute (New Zealand).

Performance Information for 2014-15

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 11: Gross value of agriculture and fish production

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Wild fisheries ¹	\$ million	154	154	171	155	194
Aquaculture ²	\$ million	539.9	559.5	649.2	589	630
Agriculture ³	\$ million	1 190.3	1 353.3	na	1 300	1 400

Source: DPIPWE AGT and WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Figures for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are impacted by changes in the total allowable commercial catch for key fisheries. Strong beach prices for rock lobster and improved beach price for abalone in 2014-15 supported these fisheries despite relatively low catch limits. Target for 2015-16 are reliant upon continued good prices.
2. The 2014-15 target assumes average seasonal conditions and conformity with long-term trend.
3. The 2013-14 actual exceeded the target. The 2014-15 actual figures are not yet available. The 2015-16 target assumes average seasonal conditions and has been adjusted upward to reflect changes in the long-term trend.

Growth in the value of agricultural output in 2013-14 was stronger than anticipated. This was largely due to strong growth in the value of beef, sheep meat and dairy production. The increased value of dairy production resulted from increased production volumes and strong global demand, which was reflected in increased farm-gate prices.

The increased value of red meat production resulted from an increase in the quantity of beef processed and a significant increase in both the quantity and price of sheep meat processed.

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 quality processing and packaging occurring in Tasmania rather than interstate or overseas. This measure is an estimate of the value added in Tasmania by businesses engaged along the food production chain.

Although data for 2014-15 are not yet available, a depressed global dairy price is expected to temper growth.

Table 12: Food production value added

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 ² Actual	2013-14 ³ Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 ⁴ Target
Food production value added ¹	\$ million	3 114.7	na	na	3 300	3 700

Source: DPIPWE / ABS records.

Notes:

1. This measure is calculated by the Department based on the quantity of agricultural and seafood produce data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), DPIPWE and in consultation with major food producers such as brewery and dairy manufacturers. The long process required to produce the data results in a delay in its availability.
2. The actual food production value added for 2012-13 was slightly lower than the target of \$3 136.0 million.
3. Although the food production value-added statistic for 2013-14 is not yet available, it is expected to exceed the target as a result of growth in underlying agricultural production.
4. The target for 2015-16 has been adjusted upward to reflect increased growth in underlying agricultural production.

Food production value added for 2012-13 was slightly lower than the target of \$3 136.0 million and only \$0.8 million higher than in 2011-12. A decline in the value of beer and seafood production had a negative impact on overall growth in spite of stronger underlying agricultural production – particularly in red meats, berry fruits and cherries – and increased value adding in a number of categories including Atlantic salmon, salads and wine.

Although the actual value for 2013-14 is not yet available, the increase in the underlying value of agricultural and seafood production is expected to result in strong growth in food production value added for that year.

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 derived from the Department's *Tasmanian Food and Beverage Industry ScoreCard* publication. It includes the four categories of overseas food exports reported by the ABS, together with beverage and confectionary data provided by industry. ABS data is adjusted to take into account further information provided by the Australian Government.

Table 13: Exports of food, agriculture and fisheries

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Overseas exports	\$ million	514.5	576.5	na	530	650 ¹
Interstate food trade ²	\$ million	1 874.4	na	na	2 045	2 220 ³

Source: DPIPWE, ABS and *Tasmanian Food and Beverage Industry Scorecard*.

Notes:

1. The 2015-16 export target assumes average seasonal conditions and has been adjusted upward to reflect increased growth in underlying production and some growth in exports due to a lower Australian dollar.
2. This measure is derived 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.
3. The 2015-16 interstate food trade target has been adjusted upwards to reflect increased growth in underlying agricultural production.

Agricultural and seafood exports showed solid growth in 2013-14 reflecting a modest decline in the value of the Australian dollar. An increase in the value of dairy exports due to a strong international market and increased production accounted for most of this growth.

The value of exports for 2014-15 is expected to grow with the continued decline in the value of the Australian dollar. This growth will be tempered by depressed global dairy prices that prevailed throughout the year.

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 14: Actual catch by fishery

Performance Measure ^{1&2}	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Abalone	Tonnes	2 226	2 157.7	1 897.4	2 158	1 900
Giant crab	Tonnes	31.1	26.7	21.1	27	22
Rock lobster	Tonnes	1 096	1 120.8	1 039.8	1 103	1 100
Sea urchin	Tonnes	129	126.5	92.97	127	100
Mackerel & Redbait ^{3&4}	Tonnes	< 1	4.8	6.9	4	5
Periwinkle	Tonnes	22	19.8	43.5	20	43
Banded morwong ⁵	No of fish	26 440	26 209	23 376	26 000	24 000

Source: DPIPW WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. 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.
2. The actual catch by fishery is also derived from data for the last completed licensing year that falls in the financial year.
3. The mackerel TACC combines the three separate species TACCs.
4. Catches of mackerel are incomplete due to the TACC period ending on 30 June 2015 and that the major licence holder did fish during this period.
5. Banded morwong TACC is set in number of fish, not kilograms.

Ongoing management of catch levels in the abalone and rock lobster fisheries remain key issues for wild fisheries management.

For rock lobster, key policies have been developed to rebuild rock lobster stocks on the east coast. This involves limiting total catch through a catch cap for the commercial fishery and further limits for the recreational fishery.

For abalone, catch limits remain tight to rebuild the east coast stocks and particular emphasis will be placed on the west coast catch limits progressing into the 2016 quota year.

Fortuitously, export markets into China have delivered relatively strong beach prices over the last 12 months or so, and this has provided some relief to fishers at a time of imposed catch reductions. The impact of beach prices is another key issue for Tasmania's fisheries and seafood industry.

Level of marine farming production

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

Table 15: Level of marine farm production

Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Salmonid	Tonnes	41 762	40 404	47 184	43 000	50 000
Mussels	Tonnes	1 041	749	922	1 000	1 000
Abalone	Tonnes	123	98	77	125	85
Pacific Oysters	dozens	3 449	3 236	3 219	3 250	3 300

Source: DPIPW WMR Division records.

Note:

1. The figures provided are estimates, as there are outstanding production returns particularly for the last quarter of 2014-15.

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 indicator 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 16: Fishers' licensing transaction times

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Fishers' licensing transaction times	% completed in three days	95	95	95	97	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records

External funds leveraged from government investment in primary industries research

External funds received by TIA

The Department has a Joint Venture Agreement with the University of Tasmania for the provision of research, development and extension services by TIA. This agreement has contributed to the growth of a strong agricultural institute able to attract Australian Government, corporate, foundation and industry funding. TIA is now in its seventeenth year of operation.

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 17: External funds received by TIA

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
External funds received by TIA ¹	\$ million	10.4	11.0	8.9	9.0	9.0

Source: TIA

Notes:

- This measure excludes the contribution by the University of Tasmania. It is only one measure of the success of the Joint Venture Agreement with TIA. The TIA Strategic Plan 2012-16 identifies the priorities for the Institute, including supporting the Government's plan to increase the contribution of agriculture to the Tasmanian economy. For every dollar of Government funding invested in TIA, the Institute has been able to attract around two dollars of external funding.

External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI)

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

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

Table 18: External funds received by IMAS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
External funds received by IMAS-SMRA (formerly TAFI)	\$ million	8.8	9.1	6.9	7.0	7.2

Source: IMAS and former TAFI records.

Notes:

1. The funds received by the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement (IMAS-SMRA) are calculated on a calendar year; for example 2014-15 refers to the total amount of funds received during the 2015 calendar year. These measures exclude the contribution by the University of Tasmania.
2. The basis for reporting grants as included in the SMRCA changed for 2014-15 to be based on projects that have received an investment of SMRCA time and / or resources. Previously grants were reported that were associated with Fisheries and Aquaculture research within IMAS more broadly.

Accessibility of information to support farmers to run their businesses

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

Table 19: FarmPoint information

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Links to external websites provided via FarmPoint	No	780	760	760	760	760
Level of public use of FarmPoint	Pages '000	75	76	76	75	75

Source: DPIPW records and Google Analytics

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

Services under Output Group 3 are provided by the Natural and Cultural Heritage (NCH) Division.

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

The Division is responsible for the management and conservation of natural values and the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. It also supports the Tasmanian Heritage Council and works with heritage property owners, councils and the community to safeguard Tasmania's heritage places.

The Division provides advice and information on the management and conservation of natural and cultural values, and works in collaboration with private landholders, land managers, regional natural resource management (NRM) groups, industry, other government agencies, councils and the Australian Government.

The Division contributes to the State's planning processes through policies and programs that support the sustainable development and conservation of the State's natural and cultural values. It also undertakes regulatory activities to ensure the sustainable use of wildlife and other terrestrial and marine natural values.

The NCH Division contributes to a number of the Department's objectives and, in particular, had a lead role in the achievement of the following objectives:

- Improve access to, and condition of, Tasmania's natural resources.
- Promote and facilitate sensible and sustainable development within Tasmania's natural assets.
- Support the recognition, protection and management of Tasmania's Aboriginal heritage.
- Support the recognition, protection and management of Tasmania's historic heritage.
- Build on and protect the Tasmanian brand credentials.
- Provide ready access to accurate and meaningful land and resource information.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

Natural Heritage

Expressions of interest for tourism investment opportunities in national parks and reserves

The Division conducted natural values assessments of 23 proposals for stage one of the Government's initiative, "Tourism Investment Opportunities in National Parks and Reserves" and provided advice to the Coordinator-General's Office around potential impacts to natural values and threatened species.

Removal of the Nile logjam

All necessary engineering designs, statutory approvals and stakeholder consents were gained for this project in 2014-15, a contractor has been appointed and works will start in spring 2015 on removal of the woody debris at the site. Large amounts of debris accumulate in a section of the Nile River at Deddington as a result of log and timber transport in the river during high flows. It has been an ongoing management issue for some 20 years.

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program

In 2014-15, the *Save the Tasmanian Devil Program* took significant steps towards safeguarding this iconic species and ensuring the survival of the Tasmanian devil in the wild. The Program continued to work closely with the national Zoo and Aquarium Association, the Australian Government and the research community including the Menzies Institute for Medical Research.

An insurance population in excess of 600 animals housed at over 32 institutions was maintained. The Program continued to develop new ways to secure the species including the establishment of a disease-free population on Maria Island, development of disease-free populations in previously diseased areas, and the augmentation and management of wild devil populations. The Program also continued to expand the engagement of leading international zoos in the devil conservation effort.

Natural Values Atlas

The Natural Values Atlas (NVA) provides ready web access to authoritative and comprehensive natural values information by government agencies, community groups and researchers. Use of the NVA in 2014-15 increased significantly. Additional data sets continued to be included, and the NVA's functionality improved.

Review of wildlife imports policy and procedures

A review of the Policy and Procedures for the Import, Movement and Keeping of Vertebrate Wildlife in Tasmania was completed, with the aim of streamlining the application and approval process for wildlife imports whilst maintaining biosecurity.

Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal Heritage Register project

The first phase of the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) project was successfully launched in November 2014. The AHR provides a single system for all Aboriginal heritage information. Phase two of the AHR is expected to be completed at the end of 2016. It includes enhancements to the AHR, mobile application for field data collection and a web portal for public and contractor engagement.

Historic Heritage

Heritage Tasmania

In 2014-15, \$563 000 in grants were provided to the Brickendon and Woolmers Estates World Heritage sites in Longford. These were election commitments that will help build the Woolmers Visitor's Centre and facilitate important conservation and site works.

In 2014-15, the Integrity of the Heritage Register Project began. A review of large rural entries has resulted in over 23 000 ha of land being removed from the Heritage Register this year.

Performance Information for 2014-15

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 a number of contributors to this performance measure. The work completed by the Division to support the conservation activities of private landholders is an important input to this measure.

The proportion of Tasmanian land reserved has remained stable since June 2014.

Table 20: Land protected by legislation or contract

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes ^{1&2}	%	50.2	50.1	50.1	50.5 ³	50.5 ³

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 area of Tasmania calculated 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. The figure of 50.4% provided in the 2014 Annual Report for the year 2013-14 has been revised to 50.1%.
3. The target for 2015-16 reflects the continuing implementation of programs focused on conservation on private land, and takes into account voluntary agreements in negotiation or which are due to be finalised.

Extent of integration of conservation of natural diversity into private land management

Private land covered by conservation agreements

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

Table 21: Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements ¹	Hectares '000	91.1	102.7	97.1 ³	105 ²	105

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 2014-15 target included agreements in negotiation or finalisation.
3. The amount of private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements had a net decrease in 2014-15 due to the expiry of a number of fixed-term Management Agreements.

Private land covered by game management plans

The emphasis in wildlife management is on cooperative arrangements with landholders through the design and implementation of property-based game management plans to enable wildlife and landholders to successfully coexist. Game management plans identify a practical approach to reduce the damage wildlife may cause to agricultural, pastoral and forestry production on individual properties.

This indicator measures how many properties are covered by these voluntary arrangements. It provides an assessment of the impact of the work with landholders to encourage sustainable game management on private land.

Table 22: Land covered by property-based game management plans

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Private land covered by property-based game management plans ¹	No of properties	3 715	3 715	3 722 ²	3 722	3 732 ³

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. This measure includes individual forestry coupes.
2. The actual 2014-15 figure includes an additional seven properties that developed plans, bringing the total area of Tasmania covered by property-based game management plans to 1 257 758 ha.
3. The target for 2015-16 aims to maintain the number of plans while accommodating any land managers who wish to develop new plans. A significant proportion of plans are for individual forestry coupes.

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 23: Level of use of the NVA

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Level of use of the NVA (hits on website) ¹	'000	1 917 ²	116	160	120	180

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. These are the number of page requests from the NVA website.
2. Figures from 2012-13 are inflated because they are inclusive of automated requests. Figures from 2013-14 onwards reflect legitimate page requests.

There were 160 000 page hits recorded for the NVA website during 2014-15, exceeding projected targets with an increase of 38 per cent. The continued inclusion of additional datasets and augmented functionality has ensured the NVA continues to be a popular and authoritative source of information on Tasmania's natural values. The rapid increase in use indicates that there is a high level of demand for and use of the information the NVA provides to the Tasmanian public and that this demand is increasing more rapidly than expected. The 2015-16 target has been revised to reflect this trend.

The ongoing provision of data from the NVA to the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) has further enabled accessibility of Tasmanian natural values information to a broad range of users Australia-wide and allows for the interpretation of the data in a national context.

Threatened species listing statements

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

Listing statements provide the basic information required to support decisions related to threatened species management and recovery. These statements contain information on a species, its habitat, conservation status, threats and management requirements. The Division now prepares listing statements at the time a species is listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Threatened species listing statements are readily available to the public through the recently developed web-based decision support tool, the Threatened Species Link.

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

Table 24: Threatened species covered by a listing statement

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Percentage of threatened species covered by a listing statement ¹	%	42.5	44.3	47.5	46	48

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.

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 that are 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* is administered by the Department. It 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 support the conservation of Tasmania's biodiversity and natural heritage. They include monitoring the status of specific species to assess changes, providing information to support the management and recovery of threatened species by Department staff and others, and actively managing and recovering specific threatened species.

Table 25: Changes in status of threatened species

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Threatened species showing a decline in status ¹	No	3	0	0	5	5
Threatened species showing an improved status ¹	No	6	0	0	2	3

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*. At the time that the statistics were being compiled, no changes in status had been determined for the reporting period. The target for 2015-16 reflects the number of species for which the formal process is expected to be completed in the period.

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 population. This objective is being achieved through the use of traditional captive enclosures, free range enclosures, island translocations and landscape isolation, with the captive collection being the mainstay of the insurance population.

The establishment of the insurance population has been successfully achieved and has exceeded the major performance indicators.

The following table shows the results of an annual assessment of the genetic variation within the insurance population undertaken following the breeding season. It examines the genetic characteristics of the insurance population compared with the founder insurance animals. The maintenance of genetic diversity is a key element of the insurance population and maximises the fitness of animals for future release.

Table 26: Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Extent of genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil insurance population ¹	%	99	99	99.25 ²	>95	>95

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

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. Further information can be found on the Program's website: www.tassiedevil.com.au.
2. The 2014-15 actual genetic diversity figure is sourced from the Zoo and Aquarium Association's *Annual Report and Recommendations (2014)*.

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.

Table 27: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Number of devils within secure meta (wild) population ¹	No	13	28-40	68-101	70-90	70-90

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Note:

1. This measure refers to the secure population on Maria Island only and is based on a capture–mark–recapture model which gives an estimate of 77 individuals, with a 95% confidence interval of 68 to 101. Statistically there could be 68 to 101 devils.

Aboriginal Heritage

Permits issued under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*

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

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

Table 28: Permits under Aboriginal Relics Act 1975

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Permit recommendations provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife within 20 working days ¹	%	96.5	100	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	%	na	na	100	na	100

Source: DPIPWVE Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) records.

Notes:

1. The level of assessment has broadened to include assessment from the Policy and Conservation Advice Branch (PCAB) of the Natural and Cultural Heritage Division (NCH Division). This means that AHT is allocated 20 days and PCAB is also allocated 20 days for the assessment process. This performance measure will be revised to incorporate the expanded assessment process.
2. This measure was implemented in March 2015.

Historic Heritage

The Tasmanian Heritage Register

The Heritage Register is an important community resource and statutory record of places of State historic cultural heritage significance that meet the registration criteria contained in section 16 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. The Register provides statutory protection and has a role to play in capturing the history, heritage values and stories of the places that are important to current and future generations. This indicator illustrates the percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion.

During 2014-15, the Integrity of the Tasmanian Heritage Register Project was initiated. It arose from an audit of the Heritage Register completed in 2013-14. This audit indicated that 70 per cent of the entries on the Heritage Register met at least one of the criteria contained in the Act and 30 per cent of its entries required review to assess if they met the criteria. A new performance measure has been introduced from 1 July 2015, and this will first be reported against in 2015-16.

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target ³	2015-16 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion ¹	%	na	70 ²	na	na	>85

Source: DPIPWVE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This is a new performance measure that provides an indicator of the Heritage Register's integrity. An assessment is carried out to review which entries meet at least one criterion under the Act.
2. The 2013-14 measure was based on the outcome of an independent audit of the entries on the Heritage Register that was conducted in that year.
3. There is no Target or Actual figures provided to 30 June 2015, as this is a new performance measure that started on 1 July 2015.

Heritage places actively managed

In previous years, this measure reflected the number of works applications, exemptions and grants managed by Heritage Tasmania as a proportion of total entries to highlight the level of 'active management' of the Heritage Register. In 2014-15 it was modified to include work associated with managing Heritage Register entries, including new provisional and permanent entries and work to amend, replace or remove entries. It also reflects the Integrity Project and includes entries that have been the subject of reassessment and which the Heritage Council has decided to retain on the Heritage Register. This revised measure provides a more comprehensive and holistic overview of the work undertaken to manage the Heritage Register and its entries.

Table 30: Heritage places actively managed

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register actively managed ¹	%	6.5	7.7	17	7.0	20

Source: DPIPW Heritage Tasmania records.

Notes:

- I. This modified performance measure reflects the percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register for which a discretionary permit application or a certificate of exemption has been granted; places that had a grant managed by Heritage Tasmania in 2014-15; places with new provisional or permanent entries and places with entries that have been amended, replaced or removed. In 2014-15 it also included places subject to reassessment as a result of the Integrity Project and which the Heritage Council has decided to retain on the Heritage Register.

There were 5 564 permanent entries on the Heritage Register as at 30 June 2015. In addition to the two major reviews conducted in 2014-15, 19 new permanent entries were added, 92 replacement entries were processed, 101 entries were subject to section 94 amendment and 111 entries were confirmed by the Heritage Council as meeting at least one criterion. No entries were removed from the Heritage Register in 2014-15. In addition, 158 discretionary permit applications were approved, resulting in a 97 per cent approval rate, and 450 exemptions were issued. The Heritage Council also declared it had no interest in respect to 120 discretionary permit applications, as the works were either exempt, not works, the places were not on the Heritage Register or the applications were withdrawn.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

Visitor numbers

The 14 ha Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTBG) were established in 1818. They are the only botanical gardens in Tasmania and provide an important botanical, horticultural, educational, cultural and interpretation resource.

The RTBG is a significant tourism site with visitation of approximately 400 000 per annum.

Table 31: RTBG visitor numbers

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
RTBG total visitors	No '000	417	391	410	410	412

Source: DPIPW RTBG records.

The RTBG experienced 410 000 visits over the 2014-2015 period (an increase of 20 000 visits over the previous financial year). Analysis of these numbers indicated that the majority of the additional visitation occurred in spring and autumn, outside the traditional peak Tasmanian tourism season. A number of factors contributed to this increase, including:

- an increase in the number of cruise ships visiting Hobart this financial year, bringing a significant number of extra visitors to the State including both early and late in the season;
- a warm and dry spring;
- increases in attendance at most Gardens events, including the Royal Hobart Hospital Research Fund Easter egg hunt in April; and
- an additional new event in partnership with Dark Mofo and the Salamanca Arts Centre that attracted 7 070 visitors in June.

Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre

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

Table 32: Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual ²	2013-14 Actual ²	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store ¹	No	1 445	1 578	1 639	1 640	1 750

Source: DPIPW 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.
2. Actual figures have been revised for previous years following the upgrade of a database query.

The numbers above record 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.

In 2015, an infrequent mass seeding (masting) event occurred for Tasmania’s alpine conifers. This opportunity required a rapid response to capitalise on the brief collection window. In total 26 collections were made in an interdepartmental collaboration resulting in significant improvements in provenance coverage for some of the State’s vulnerable endemic species.

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

Output Group 4: Water Resources

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

The water-related branches manage Tasmania's water resources 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 the development and implementation of 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: 'help to grow Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors'.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

New dam works approval process

The Government is committed to simplifying and further streamlining the dam works approval process. This is consistent with the Government's policy of reducing regulation and furthering the *Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture* initiative. It will result in an improved dam works approval process that will enable farmers, and other proponents, to obtain a dam works permit as quickly as possible and without unnecessary expense.

A package of measures is required to achieve this. On 18 June 2015, the Minister for Primary Industries and Water introduced the *Water Management Amendment (Dam Works) Bill 2015* into the House of Assembly. The *Water Management Amendment (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2015* was also developed during the period and tabled in August 2015.

The current rigorous dam safety requirements provided for by the legislation will continue to apply regardless of any changes to the dam works approval process. In addition, the integrated assessment of all environmental matters relevant to a dam works permit application, such as the clearing of vegetation, protection of natural values, and activities to mitigate or offset environmental impacts, is retained. Hence the granting of a dam works permit will continue to mean that no further State environmental authorisations are required before works begin.

Water management plans

Both the South Esk River and Ringarooma River Catchment Water Management Plans took effect in 2014-15.

Performance Information for 2014-15

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 33: Water available for irrigation

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Total volume of water licensed for irrigation ¹	Megalitres (ML) '000	652	709	748	720	755

Source: DPIPW E WMR Division records.

Note:

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

Level of farm water development

In 2014-15 the WMR Division provided administrative and technical support and advice to the Assessment Committee for Dam Construction (ACDC). It also assessed dam permit applications as delegated by the ACDC under the *Water Management Act 1999*. 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.

Table 34: New dam works permits approved

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
New dam works permits approved per annum	No	44	40	43	35	40
Storage capacity approved per annum	ML	24 218	11 394	10 879	10 000	14 000

Source: DPIPW E Water Licence Register records.

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 processes are to support the assessment of applications.

Table 35: Dam application processing time

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Average time for processing applications for dam works permit approvals	Days	78	79	82	84	84

Source: DPIPW E WMR Division records.

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 over a 12-month period that meets quality assurance standards.

Table 36: Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards ¹	%	na	na	na	na	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. This is a new Measure for 2015-16 and as such no data are available for 2014-15.

Assessment Committee for Dam Construction

Annual Report 2014-15

The Assessment Committee for Dam Construction (ACDC) began operations in March 2000, following the enactment of the *Water Management Act 1999*. The Committee is an independent statutory body, established by the Minister to assess applications for dam works in Tasmania.

The functions of the ACDC are to:

- consider applications for dam permits, to grant or refuse permits and to determine any conditions to which the permits should be subject;
- determine the size, type, location or purpose of dams for which the grant or refusal of an application for a permit may be delegated;
- determine what type of additional information is to be provided by an applicant for a permit;
- make recommendations to the Minister on the sharing of costs between applicants and agencies for any additional information provided;
- provide for the conciliation of any matter arising from an application for a permit;
- perform such other functions as are conferred or imposed on the Committee by or under the *Water Management Act* or any other Act; and
- do such supplemental, incidental and consequential acts as may be necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions.

Committee membership during 2014-15 comprised:

- Mr Warren Jones (Chair)
- Ms Andrea Schiwy (Deputy Chair)
- Mr Neil Blaikie
- Mr Glenn Moore
- Dr Martin Read
- Mr John Mollison

As required by the Act, the Committee includes members nominated by the TFGA, the Local Government Association of Tasmania, the Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Minister responsible for administration of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*. Two people are nominated by the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, one of whom is appointed as chairperson.

Under the Act, 'dam works' means any works for the construction, erection, enlargement, modification, repair or removal of a dam, or for the conversion of land to a dam, or any work on any such dam which may significantly increase the dam's safety risk.

The Committee receives advice from a Technical Advisory Group in relation to the various technical aspects of dam permit applications, with group membership drawn from various departments. The

advice includes information on dam safety and environmental issues including Aboriginal and cultural heritage, threatened species and communities, environmental flows, water quality and fish passage. The Committee also receives operational and management advice and support from the Department.

To 30 June 2015 there have been 1 603 dam works permits approved since the commencement of the Water Management Act in 2000. Each of these permits has been assessed for the impact of the proposed works on existing water users, the environment, and public safety.

All decisions by the ACDC to issue Notices and grant or refuse permit applications are open to appeal to the Resource Management and Planning Appeals Tribunal. Since 2000, less than one per cent of them have been subject to appeal, a record which reflects the Committee's strict adherence to processes and judicious deliberations.

The Water Management Act provides time limits in which the Committee must finalise its decisions to seek further information from applicants or to grant or refuse permit applications. The Committee places a high priority on meeting these limits and has also established procedures to make the approval process as efficient as possible, consistent with the requirement to give due consideration to proposals. To this end, decisions on applications for straightforward dam works proposals of less than 100 ML, where no additional information is required from the applicant and there are no representations received, have been delegated to officers within the WMR Division of the Department.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2015, the Committee held 11 normal meetings to consider dam permit applications. It also conducted a number of inter-sessional meetings between the ordinary monthly meetings to consider additional information about specific applications and/or ensure that statutory time frames for decisions were met and that proponents received prompt advice of any determinations in relation to their applications.

A dam works permit granted by the ACDC does not provide authorisation for the taking of water into a dam. Under the Water Management Act, this requires a separate water licence. The Department is responsible for issuing water licences for new or enlarged dams, and it works closely with the Committee to ensure that the two processes are closely integrated. In general, the Committee will not grant a dam works permit unless it is confident that a relevant water licence (where required) will be granted by the Department.

The Committee's work in determining dam safety requirements for tailings dams at mine sites has also increased over the last year with increased mining activity in the State. The Committee provides expert input on dam safety for works on tailings dams directly to the relevant body responsible for their overall approval (the local council or the Environmental Protection Authority).

The Government has announced that the ACDC will be abolished and legislation to give effect to this is currently before the Parliament. It is expected that the ACDC will complete its work by the end of the 2015 calendar year.

Summary of ACDC activities in 2014-15

Table 37: ACDC dam permit applications approved

Region	2013-14	2014-15
Pieman	2	2
Inglis-Cam	1	3
Mersey-Forth	6	3
Meander	7	4
Pipers-Ringarooma	11	8
South Esk	7	7
Derwent-South-East	6	10
Huon-Gordon	0	6
Total	40	43

Table 38: ACDC dam permit applications assessed during the year

Type of Decision	No applications assessed	
	2013-14	2014-15
ACDC decisions:		
Approved	17	19
Refused	0	0
Delegated to the Water Management Branch (under section 144 of the Water Management Act 1999):		
Approved	23	24
Refused	0	0
Total	40	43

Table 39: ACDC classification of dam permits issued

Dam Classification	No permits issued	
	2013-14	2014-15
On-stream (for all purposes)	26	29
Catchment and off-stream	13	14
Other	1	0
Total permits issued	40	43

Table 40: ACDC permits issued by capacity

Dam category based on capacity in megalitres	No approvals	
	2013-14	2014-15
< 10	9	8
> 10 and < 100	18	20
> 100 and < 1 000	10	12
> 1 000	3	3
Total	40	43

Table 41: ACDC approvals by purpose, number and capacity in 2014-15

Purpose	No approvals	Capacity megalitres
Irrigation	33	10 373
Stock and domestic	1	3
Commercial	0	0
Other	9	503
Total	43	10 879

Table 42: ACDC comparison of approvals by number and capacity for the last five years

Performance Measure	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total no approvals	55	45	44	40	43
Capacity in megalitres	12 133	19 159	24 218	11 394	10 879

Output Group 5: Policy

The Policy Branch delivers services under Output Group 5. The Branch provides policy advice on cross departmental issues and coordinates a number of Agency-wide programs, including meeting obligations under the *Right to Information Act 2009*, and Legislative and Internal Audit Programs.

In addition, the Branch also facilitates the Ministerial processes for the Department ensuring delivery of accurate and timely information to Ministerial Offices.

The Branch contributed to the achievement of all the Department's objectives.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

Strategic policy project achievements

The Branch undertook and completed the review of the Moratorium on Fracking in Tasmania; coordinated the State Government's submission to the Senate Committee on the Senate inquiry into regulation of finfish aquaculture in Tasmania; and coordinated a review of the performance measures contained in the Department's Budget Chapter.

Effective coordination of Agency-wide activities and programs

The Branch coordinated a range of ongoing departmental activities. This included: managing the flow of information between the Department and Ministerial Offices; supporting the Department's legal advice policy; managing the business planning and associated reporting processes for the Department; and leading and facilitating the provision of strategic and general policy advice.

The Branch manages the Department's legislative program and during the period this has included: executive and ministerial reporting; maintenance and updating of the Department's legislation manual, coordinating departmental input into the whole-of-government legislation program; and drafting support and legislative process advice as required.

Further, the Branch provides executive support to the Animal Ethics Committee and coordinates all matters across the Department for representation and attendance at Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Ministerial councils and standing committees.

Major projects

Draft Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area management plan

Following an extensive consultation process, a draft contemporary Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) management plan was released on 19 January 2015 for the statutory representation period, which closed on 22 March 2015. A total of 7 545 representations were received on the draft plan, and all representations will now be responded to in the report being prepared by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

Expression of interest process

The Expression of Interest (EOI) process for Tourism Investment Opportunities in Tasmania's National Parks and Reserves was launched on 21 June 2014. Stage 1 of the EOI process was an invitation for submissions for proposed developments. When the stage 1 invitation closed on 21 November 2014, 37 EOI submissions had been lodged and 25 of these have progressed to stage 2 of the process. Stage 2 of the EOI process is now being managed by the Office of the Coordinator-General.

Performance Information for 2014-15

Progress with projects of strategic importance

This measure assesses the extent to which the Division met milestones for contributing advice and assessments for major development projects in Tasmania.

Table 43: Strategic projects with significant milestones achieved

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Strategic projects with significant milestones achieved	No	16	22	15	15 ¹	3

Source: DPIPWE Policy Division (PD) records.

Note:

1. The target for 2014-15 was set lower than in the previous year as the Major Projects priority for the first part of 2014-15 was on informing the development and implementation of new forestry legislation.

Projects undertaken include reviewing the TWWHA Management Plan and the review into the potential use and impact of Hydraulic Fracturing in Tasmania. Also completed during the period was stage 1 of the Expression of Interest for sensitive appropriate development in national parks and reserves. Stage 2 is now being managed by the Department of State Growth through the Office of the Coordinator-General. Also some projects in previous years relate to forestry issues and are now managed by the Department of State Growth.

There will be a reduction in the number of projects of strategic importance undertaken within this Output Group in 2015-16.

Stakeholder satisfaction

This measure assesses the extent to which the policy services provided met the expectations and needs of stakeholders and takes into account matters such as timeliness, presentation, accuracy and quality, including robustness, responsiveness, practicality and relevance.

Table 44: Stakeholder satisfaction

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Stakeholder satisfaction with quality of service ¹	%	85	86	85	85	85

Source: DPIPWE PD records.

Note:

- I. An annual survey of key stakeholder satisfaction is undertaken, focusing on the delivery of strategic projects and services relevant to this Output Group, as a measure of the quality of policy services provided.

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

Services for this Output Group are provided by Biosecurity Tasmania through the guidance of the *Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy 2013-17*. Specific actions from the Strategy are incorporated into Biosecurity Tasmania's Program Plans and progress on the implementation of the Strategy is reported annually.

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

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

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

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

- Help to grow Tasmania's primary industries and food sectors.
- Ensure a healthy environment for all Tasmanians.
- Build on and protect the Tasmanian brand credentials.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

Review of the biosecurity legislation framework

This two-year project, which started in mid-2014, reviews the biosecurity legislation administered by Biosecurity Tasmania. The project output will be a recommended approach to biosecurity legislation and policy to improve the effective and efficient delivery of biosecurity outcomes.

A jurisdictional review was completed on how mainland states and New Zealand approach biosecurity legislation. Primary stakeholder engagement began in January 2015.

Aquatic Animal Health and Vaccine Centre, Mt Pleasant Laboratories

A new five-room, 60-tank biosecure fish facility and upgraded laboratory space was constructed during the year and officially opened on 13 August 2015. Work is still required to upgrade the waste water treatment plant.

The increased capacity of this new facility will support ongoing disease research programs and development of fish vaccines to help manage disease and so contribute to the commercially sustainable growth of the salmonid industry.

Blueberry rust

The response to the detection of blueberry rust (September 2014–February 2015) saw the integration of former Invasive Species Branch and Quarantine Tasmania staff into the first response since the creation of Biosecurity Tasmania.

A total of 54 premises were detected with infected plants during the response with the majority being 'residential' properties. Two semi-commercial growers were found to be infected, both by introducing individual infected plants without any biosecurity measures. The response included over 360 property visits, over 230 km of survey transects and following up 127 public reports.

The rust was prevented from entering the commercial production industry and, as the response was designed with 'recovery' as an element, individual producers were able to restart intrastate trade during the response under property-level accreditation schemes negotiated with the other states.

Myrtle rust

Myrtle rust (*Puccinia psidii*) was detected in Tasmania in February 2015. A formal incident response to the presence of myrtle rust was mounted to detect and destroy infected material. A Control Area prohibiting the supply into, within or out of Tasmania of *Lophomyrtus* and *Ugni molinae* was declared on 20 March 2015 and 2 April 2015 respectively. More than 70 infected premises, both residential settings and nurseries, have been treated predominantly in the State's Northwest. The disease was only found in three genera of Myrtaceae: *Lophomyrtus*, *Ugni molinae*, and *Agonis flexuosa*. No infection has been detected in wild or bushland populations of Myrtaceae in Tasmania to date. The objective of the response, with the current level of spread and impact, is to eradicate myrtle rust from the State.

The Primary Produce Safety Act 2011

The *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* came into effect on 13 February 2014. The Act implements standards contained in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code relevant to primary industry. These standards have undergone comprehensive regulatory impact assessment at the national level.

The Act applies the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to commodity sectors through 'food safety schemes' (made by regulation) and at the individual enterprise level through statutory accreditation and auditing of high risk primary production.

Food safety schemes for the seafood and horticultural (seed sprout) sectors commenced operation on 1 April 2014.

Schemes for the egg, meat and poultry and pet food sectors were introduced on 1 February 2015. A dairy scheme is proposed but has not yet been prepared.

Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2015

This Amendment Act took effect on 24 June 2015 and helps to strengthen and modernise the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*. New provisions increase penalties within the Act to send a strong message and increase deterrence against acts of animal cruelty. The Amendment Act also increases accountability of animal welfare officers.

The Amendment Act was based on the recommendation of the 2013 Animal Welfare Advisory Committee review into animal welfare.

Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program

The Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness Program is currently undergoing a redesign to bring it into line with the proposed program planning framework in place in Biosecurity Tasmania. The program will be aligned with national strategies and programs to achieve greater consistency. Its focus under the new program plan will be on developing capacity and capability in key response functions (eg incident control, logistics, planning etc) through targeted, practically focused training and exercises and using opportunities with other Tasmanian and interstate agencies to develop those functions.

Quarantine containment laboratory

Biosecurity Tasmania opened a fully registered and compliant Quarantine Approved Premise (QAP) for both microbiologicals and insects at Quarantine Containment level 2. This enables safe handling and storage of quarantine-sensitive materials. The laboratory is located at the New Town Laboratories.

TT-Line biosecurity

A biosecurity partnership was developed between Biosecurity Tasmania and the TT-Line that saw the introduction of a new 'offshore' biosecurity management process. Under the new arrangement, passengers receive information on Tasmanian biosecurity requirements when booking, during the loading process and whilst on board. Biosecurity Tasmania trained TT-Line staff on biosecurity inspection techniques at the Port of Melbourne, and quarantine risk items are now removed prior to boarding the TT-Line vessels. The new processes were successfully trialled from December 2014 to March 2015, and implementation of the process on a more permanent basis has since occurred. Biosecurity inspectors remain in place at Devonport to perform targeted and random inspections of passengers and vehicles.

The initiative is consistent with the approach outlined in the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy in recognising the shared responsibilities of industry, government and the community to manage and prevent biosecurity risks.

Performance Information for 2014-15

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. It is updated and published annually. There are currently 35 commodity or pest-specific import requirements.

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

Table 45: Appropriateness of import requirements

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 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	%	na	na	na	na	50

Source: DPIPWVE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure has been reworded slightly and refers to the percentage of import requirements that are current and relevant. The requirements are reviewed within three years.
2. This is a new measure to include animals and animal products, and data are not available for the 2014-15 period. The requirements are reviewed within three years.

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

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 46: Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Proportion of notifications requiring further regulatory action – weeds ¹	%	na	na	na	na	<10
Proportion of notifications followed up – pests and diseases ²	%	na	na	na	na	100
Compliance with response protocols ³	%	na	na	na	na	100

Source: DPIPWPE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This is a new measure and data are not available for the 2014-15 period. The measure is calculated on the number of regulatory follow-ups (eg requirement notices, infringement notices) required once a landowner has been formerly notified that they have a declared weed on their property and should begin action to control it. The lower the percentage of required follow-ups, the higher the proportion of compliance.
2. This is a new measure and data are not available for the 2014-15 period. The biosecurity system includes processes to follow up notifications of quarantine plant pests and diseases. This occurs as a result of public or industry reports and detections and diagnostic investigations in the Tasmanian biosecurity laboratories. The target is 100%.
3. This is a new measure and data are not available for the 2014-15 period. 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. The target is 100%.

Effectiveness of diagnostic services

This indicator assesses the effectiveness of the diagnostic services in producing test results that support the 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 the primary industries exports.

This measure provides independent verification of the quality of the Department's diagnostic services. Every 18 months, the Department's veterinary testing laboratory's 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 47: Effectiveness of diagnostic services

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Compliance with the relevant international standard as applied to veterinary and plant testing laboratories ¹	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: DPIPWPE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

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

The Animal Health Laboratory was last audited by NATA in October 2014 and was once again successful in maintaining accreditation. The next audit is scheduled for May 2016. The Virology section of the Plant Biosecurity Laboratories (TASAG ELISA) was last audited by NATA in May 2014

and was once again successful in maintaining accreditation. The next audit is scheduled for November 2015.

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

Barrier inspections conducted to appropriate standards

This indicator combines a range of information, that, when examined together, offers an insight into how well the State's quarantine barrier is operating. For example, a relatively high rate of quarantine interceptions and confiscations of quarantine materials combined with a low level of post-barrier detections are likely to suggest that the barrier service is operating effectively.

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

Table 48: Effective quarantine systems

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Effective systems for targeting and undertaking quarantine inspections ¹	%	na	na	na	na	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

- I. This is a new measure and data are not available for the 2014-15 period. It replaces the previous measure that reported on the amount of confiscated material over time.

Effective approved quarantine places

Approved Quarantine Premises are registered under the Plant Quarantine Act to receive imported plant material. Currently, there are just over 100 Approved Quarantine Premises 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 49: Effective quarantine premises

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Fully compliant approved quarantine premises ¹	%	na	na	na	na	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

- I. This is a new measure and data are not available for the 2014-15 period.

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 high risk and those aspects of primary industry food production that, if not controlled adequately, are likely to present a food safety risk to consumers.

Table 50: Food safety quality assurance plans and audits

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Food safety quality assurance plans/programs approved annually by DPIPWE for eligible producers/processors – cumulative	No	123	142	300	175	320
Audits of high risk food safety areas without significant findings ^{1,2}	%	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. 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. 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.

The requirement for the number of approved food safety programs increased from 2012-13 to 2013-14 following the start on 1 April 2014 of Primary Produce Safety Regulations for Seafood and Seed Sprouts. The figure trended upwards during 2014-15 as regulatory food safety management of the Tasmanian abalone industry is enhanced and a raft of new Food Safety Schemes were introduced via regulations made under the Act.

The *Primary Produce Safety (Meat and Poultry) Regulations 2014*, *Primary Produce Safety (Egg) Regulations 2014* and *Primary Produce Safety (Pet Food) Regulations 2014* were finalised in late December 2014 and began operation on 1 February 2015. The *Meat Hygiene Act 1985* and *Egg Industry Act 2002* were repealed on 1 February 2015.

This resulted in Biosecurity Tasmania taking over regulatory responsibility of ready-to-eat meat producers from local government and transitioning new and existing producers into the new accreditation framework. This explains the large increase in the number of approved food safety plans and programs in 2014-15.

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 include assessment of systems and standards that support good welfare as well as assessment of the animals with respect to actual welfare outcomes achieved.

During the year, inspections were carried out at 8 out of 19 grower chicken farms, 14 out of 18 layer chicken farms, and 4 out of 10 commercial piggeries with 50 or more sows. Of those considered high risk, no significant non-compliance issues were detected.

Table 51: Compliance with animal welfare standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Audits of high risk animal use undertaken without significant findings ¹	%	na	na	100	na	100

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This measure has been amended to make it consistent with other compliance measures. 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.

Greyhound welfare review

The Chief Veterinary Officer in conjunction with the Director of Racing conducted a review into animal welfare in the greyhound industry. The report and recommendations were tabled in Parliament in March 2015.

The review recommended some changes to the Rules of Racing and the Animal Welfare Act to both strengthen provisions to follow up complaints but also to drive a change to the culture within the industry. The changes recommended to the Animal Welfare Act were included in the Bill for the *Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2015* which took effect in June 2015.

Support for GMO moratorium

Biosecurity Tasmania manages all former genetically modified (GM) canola sites, in accordance with the *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004*. After the introduction of the moratorium, permits were issued for each of the 57 sites to be managed to achieve GM canola eradication on each site. The sites are subject to audit, typically when environmental conditions can be expected to favour germination of residual GM canola seed. Sites can be signed off and released from management when evidence from the audits indicates the seed bank is exhausted. This indicator assesses the progress in remediating the former trial sites.

Table 52: Remediation of former GM canola trial sites¹

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Former GM canola sites remediated – cumulative ¹	No	4	4	4	7	4
Former GM canola sites with substantial progress towards remediation – cumulative ²	No	6	6	6	10	6

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. An audit program was implemented to monitor compliance to the permits and assess the sites for release from management under permit. Remediated sites are those that have been released as monitoring evidence suggested that each could be considered clear of canola. Figures are cumulative, ie the total number of remediated sites as at the end of the financial year.
2. Substantial progress towards remediation means that those sites are at the final stage of monitoring where they have to demonstrate no germination occurring after two soil disturbances at least six months apart. 2014-15 targets were expected to be achievable but deemed impractical. The audit program is currently under review.

Compliance with chemical use legislation

This indicator assesses the level of compliance with chemical use legislation. It reports on the findings of an audit regime.

Table 53: Results of audits of compliance with chemical usage legislation

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Audits of agricultural and veterinary chemical usage without significant findings	%	100	100	na ¹	100	na ¹

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

1. A risk-based audit program is being developed to ensure controls on handling and use of agricultural chemicals are being complied with. Appropriate actions including testing of waterways for agricultural chemicals will be taken as a result of these audits. This is separate to the monitoring of potable water for contaminants by other agencies. Cross-agency data sharing will inform the risk-based audit program.

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Division is responsible for the delivery of services under this Output Group. The EPA Division's primary roles are to:

- support the EPA to assess and regulate developments and activities that impact on environmental quality;
- provide environmental management and pollution control policy advice to 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 upon business and the community.

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

One stop shop

An updated Bilateral Agreement between Tasmania and the Commonwealth was made under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) in October 2014. This Agreement accredits the EPA's environmental impact assessments for the purposes of informing the Commonwealth Minister's approval decisions relating to matters of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act. The EPA Division continued to develop procedures and supporting documentation to ensure the EPA's environmental impact assessment processes continue to be as efficient and effective as possible. Good progress was made during 2014-15 in implementing the one stop shop arrangements with the Australian Government.

Regulatory partnerships

The EPA Division continued its program of developing strong partnerships with core regulatory partners. In particular, joint training and information for local government has been a key focus. During 2014-15, several seminars and joint training courses were held covering issues as diverse as air quality, noise, investigations, environmental assessments, and writing legal notices. Brochures and other information resources were updated or developed, and are progressively being rolled out, and made available through the EPA Division's portal for local government information on the internet.

Support for the interagency planned burning working group was also strong; the expertise and advice from the Division's Air Section was critical in guiding decision-making based on quality science and robust monitoring of air quality in Tasmania. The air quality monitoring network, Base-Line Air Network of EPA Tasmania (BLANKET), was extended and continued to provide real-time air quality data through the Division's internet site.

Legislation and policy

The Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004 was reviewed, as required by the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, and advice was provided on the five-yearly review of the State Policy on Water Quality Management.

Regulations were also under review, with the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Miscellaneous Noise) Regulations 2014* being subject to significant analysis, in collaboration with local government environmental health officers. Reviews were also initiated for several other Regulations that are scheduled to expire in the next two years.

The Division also provided expertise and support for Government priorities to:

- review the practice, and potential impacts of unconventional gas exploration (also known as 'fracking');
- help streamline the process for dam works approvals; and
- support the review of the effectiveness of the *Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995*.

At the national level, the EPA Division continued strong engagement on a range of issues, and in particular on national waste policy, industry product stewardship arrangements, and air quality. The EPA Division maintained support for the Minister at national Meetings of Environment Ministers and the supporting committees such as the Senior Officials Group.

The EPA Division was also honoured to host the April 2015 national meeting of the Heads of EPAs, and also the Steering Committee for the Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators Network. This provided an opportunity to showcase Tasmania and the range of activities underway in the State to national regulators.

The Division coordinated a study to assess the costs and benefits of introducing a container deposit system in Tasmania, the results of which were released by the Minister for Environment in December 2014.

Performance Information for 2014-15

Air quality

The key air quality issue in Tasmania relates to particulate matter from sources which include domestic wood heaters, industrial emissions, planned burning, motor vehicle emissions and road dust.

Concerns about the public health impacts of such emissions continue to be an issue in communities across Tasmania. Launceston is well known to be susceptible to elevated smoke levels, especially in winter when cold, calm weather conditions are associated with temperature inversions in the Tamar Valley. However, increased monitoring data from the BLANKET network and Travel BLANKET surveys, coordinated by the EPA Division, highlight that many Tasmanian towns and localities experience poorer wintertime air quality than is typically present in Launceston. Hence, the

monitoring of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (particles less than 10 and 2.5 microns in diameter, respectively) continues to form the basis of the EPA's air monitoring program. The program is also designed to meet the monitoring requirements of the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (Air NEPM). This indicator measures performance against the Air NEPM PM₁₀ target.

Further details of BLANKET and the Air NEPM, plus information on other locations in Tasmania, are provided in the EPA Annual Report.

Table 54: Air quality - The number of days exceeding the PM₁₀ National Standard

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual ³	2014 Target	2015 Target
Air Quality ¹						
Hobart	No of days exceeds PM ¹⁰ Standards	na	1	0	<5	<5
Launceston	No of days exceeds PM ¹⁰ Standards	1	0 ²	0	<5	<5
Devonport	No of days exceeds PM ¹⁰ Standards	na	0	0	<5	<5

Notes:

1. This measure refers to performance against the Air NEPM PM₁₀ goal. This goal is that the national daily average PM₁₀ standard of 50 micrograms per cubic metre will be exceeded on no more than 5 days per year. Consistent with the reporting requirements for the NEPM, the data is calculated on a calendar year basis.
2. Due to limited data availability it was not possible to demonstrate, in accordance with the strict requirements of the Air NEPM, that Launceston met the PM₁₀ goal of less than five exceedances of the PM₁₀ standard in 2013.
3. Interim results quoted for 2014.

Assessment and regulation of activities

The EPA 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.

During the 2014-15 year, 15 assessments were completed, and 38 assessments were in progress at the close of the year. Many of these proposals relate to the mining, quarrying and mineral processing sector.

Of the 15 assessments completed during the year, one was assessed in accordance with the bilateral arrangements in place between Tasmania and the Australian Government in relation to assessments conducted for the purposes of the Australian Government Minister's approval under the EPBC Act. Full details of the assessments undertaken are provided in the EPA Annual Report.

The EPA Division regulates approximately 520 level 2 premises under the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act. These premises are risk-rated, and audits, inspections and reviews of Environment Protection Notices are derived from the risk-rating process.

Table 55: Assessment and regulation of activities

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Percentage of premises audited within scheduled timeframe ¹	%	n/a	n/a	38	n/a	80
Number of Environmental Protection Notices and Contaminated Sites Notices issued	No	100	62	66	60	60
Percentage of assessments undertaken within statutory timeframe ²	%	96	91	100	100	100

Source: DPIPWE EPA Division records.

Notes:

1. This measure was implemented during 2014-15. The systems for capturing and reporting the data remain in development and may need to be altered from 2015-16 onwards.
2. This measure indicates activity performance against section 27H of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*, which sets timeframes for the completion of the assessments.

Analytical Services Tasmania

The Analytical Services Tasmania (AST) laboratory is accredited by NATA 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 56: AST analyses

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Number of analyses performed	'000	276.3	299.4	341.0	290	320
AST jobs reported on time	%	55.9	62.4	45.6	70	70

Source: DPIPWE EPA Division records.

The number of analysis performed relates to activity that is driven by client demand, which is subject to large variations and cannot be predicted accurately. AST experienced an increase in analyses submitted due to rising demand for, in particular, water quality analysis. This increase is reflected in the impact upon jobs reported on time.

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 816 reserves, including 19 national parks, covering 2.9 million ha of land and water. The PWS is also responsible for the future potential production forest (FPPF) lands comprising 412 000 ha.

In total, the PWS manages approximately 46% of the land area of the State and includes a number of World Heritage sites: the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, Macquarie Island and the Darlington Probation Station, one of the 11 convict sites that make up the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Area.

The PWS aims to protect, promote and manage Tasmania's world-renowned parks and reserves system. These areas provide significant environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits and experiences. PWS provides for the sustainable use of the parks and reserves through maintenance, appropriate infrastructure, and a culture that promotes visitor safety and making provision for high-quality visitor experiences, including those to be realised through new tourism investment opportunities.

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

- Promote and facilitate sensible and sustainable development within Tasmania's natural assets.
- Sustainably manage Tasmania's national parks and reserve system.

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2014-15

Expression of Interest process

The PWS is assisting with the statewide EOI for tourism opportunities in Tasmania's parks and reserves. In launching the EOI process, the Tasmanian Government called for ideas for new tourism experiences that are complemented by sensitive and appropriate tourism infrastructure. These new opportunities will have significant environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits for the State.

A total of 37 EOIs have been received through this process, reflecting a significant and growing interest in Tasmania as a tourism destination. The EOI Assessment Panel completed its Stage 1 assessment in January 2015, and the Minister has now decided to invite all 25 participants recommended by the Panel to proceed to Stage 2 of the process.

Three Capes Track

The Three Capes Track will be Australia's premier multi-day coastal walk, which will showcase the outstanding coastal scenery of the Tasman Peninsula.

During the year, significant progress was made on construction of Stage 2 of the track, from Denmans Cove to the junction of the already completed Cape Hauy track (Stage 1). Construction contracts for the three public accommodation sites were awarded in March 2015 to two Tasmanian businesses and the respective builds began. Following an expression of interest process, it was announced in June 2015 that award-winning Pennicott Wilderness Journeys had been selected to

develop and operate a high quality commercial boat-based experience to transport walkers and their gear from Port Arthur to the track head at Denmans Cove.

It is anticipated the first walkers will embark on the four-day, three-night walk in December 2015.

The Statewide Fuel Reduction Program

To assist with making the Tasmanian community safer, the PWS is administering the strategic Statewide Fuel Reduction Program. This major Government initiative is being progressed by significant cooperation between the PWS, Tasmania Fire Service, Forestry Tasmania and the community. Under the program, fuel reduction burning occurs across all tenures reducing the risk of large wildfires occurring in Tasmania. The Statewide Fuel Reduction Program treated over 28 000 ha of bushland in 2014-15.

Parks 21

The PWS and the Tourism Industry Council of Tasmania entered into a landmark agreement to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainable tourism in our reserve estate. This agreement – Parks 21 – operates on the premise that the tourism industry and the PWS will nurture our parks and reserves, as they are a valuable asset in Tasmania's tourism future. To achieve this, the Tourism Industry Council and the PWS have prepared a joint strategic action plan to implement this important work.

Visitor infrastructure and access

Improved visitor access experience and environmental outcomes were achieved on the South Coast Track, the Dip River Regional Reserve, and the Georges Bay Walk/Cycle Track at St Helens. Significant enhancement of walking and mountain bike trails was achieved near Queenstown and Rosebery. A successful tenderer for the construction of two major vehicle access bridges at Meander Falls has been selected; construction will begin at the end of 2015.

As from November 2014, national park passes were able to be purchased online.

Performance Information for 2014-15

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*. This indicator also provides information about the number of reserves with management plans.

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

Table 57: Protected land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* covered by management plans

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Protected land covered by management plans ¹	%	67	60 ²	62 ³	65	64 ⁴
Reserves covered by management plans	No	59	59	59	82	82

Source: DPIPW PWS records.

Notes:

1. This measure refers to protected land managed under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* by the PWS. It does not include private sanctuaries or private nature reserves. It also does not include the Port Arthur or Coal Mines Historic Sites which have a management plan in place but are managed by another authority. Protected land includes both reserved inland and marine waters.
2. The actual for 2013-14 was reviewed and revised down from 62% to 60% due to the proclamation of extensions to reserves with existing management plans, but with the extensions not covered by the plans.
3. The actual for 2014-15 was impacted by the proclamation of several new reserve areas.
4. The 2015-16 target assumes approval of the new management plan for the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area in the period.

Strategic fire management

The strategic Fire Management Program includes a series of fuel reduction burns. This indicator measures the number of burns and the hectares covered.

Table 58: Fuel reduction burns

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target ¹	2015-16 Target
Fuel reduction burns	No	20	39	57 PWS 59 Other	36	45
Area covered by fuel reduction burns						
Reserved land	Hectares	6 650	13 400	20 947	10 000	18 000
Other land ¹	Hectares	na	na	7 472	17 000	24 000

Source: DPIPW PWS records.

Note:

1. The targets for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are for the new statewide tenure blind burning program. The funding builds up over four years, and there is a need to develop the relevant capabilities and resources. Hence, the target is modest in the first year, but with the aim of building to 60,000 ha by year four of the program.

The PWS endeavours to carry out as many burns as possible given the resources available each year. In 2014-15, the PWS achieved 57 fuel reduction burns covering 20 947 ha, which was far in excess of the target of 36 burns and 10 000 ha. This amount of treatment was possible because there was a quiet fire season, with ideal weather conditions, which enabled firefighting resources to focus on planning and implementing the fuel reduction program. Fuel reduction burns were undertaken in December, which is unusual, and the autumn burning season began in February, six weeks earlier than usual. This allowed a greater number of opportunities to conduct burns.

Level of volunteer support

Volunteers greatly assist the work of the PWS and are involved in a diversity of activities, including weed control, maintenance on historic heritage buildings, caretaking on remote islands and in campgrounds, wildlife monitoring, interpretation and operating a number of visitor centres. The

volunteers and their organisations contribute time valued in excess of \$5 million in support of the PWS.

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

This indicator assesses the level of volunteer support provided to the PWS.

Table 59: Volunteer support for PWS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
WILDCARE Inc registered members	No	5 688	6 039	5959	7 000	7000
Registered volunteer partner organisations ¹	No	90	100	119	100	130

Source: DPIPWE PWS and WILDCARE Inc records.

Note:

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

Visitor numbers

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

Table 60: Visitors to selected park and reserve sites

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target ⁴
Visitors: ¹						
Freycinet	'000	191	217	232	228	244
Cradle Mountain	'000	170	184	190 ²	186	200
Mt Field	'000	101	141	147	148	154
Lake St Clair	'000	71	69	85	72	89
Gordon River ³	'000	67	69	88 ²	72	92
Mole Creek Caves	'000	44	49	51	51	54
Narawntapu	'000	43	43	44	45	46

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 and Gordon River data for 2014-15 refers to the 12 months ending March 2015. Data to the end of June 2015 was not available at the time of publishing.
3. Data for the Gordon River is collected in the *Tasmanian Visitor Survey* (Tourism Tasmania) and therefore only includes visitors to Tasmania.
4. Targets for 2015-16 are the actuals for 2014-15 plus five per cent. A five per cent growth per annum is consistent with the Government's goal to increase the number of visitors to Tasmania.

Until 2012, visitor numbers had been declining or not showing much growth. Visitor numbers started to increase in mid-2012 onwards. Initially there were small but noticeable increases in visitors at several reference sites. Throughout 2013 and particularly 2014, visitor numbers increased markedly. In the 2015 summer season, and throughout the first half of 2015, visitor numbers continued to increase to several reference sites; however, the rate of increase in 2015 has not been as large as in 2014.

The increase in visitors to parks and reserves is consistent with the increase in tourist numbers to Tasmania. In the 12 months ending March 2015, there were 1.10 million interstate and international visitors arriving on regular air and sea services (up four per cent). This is a record number of visitors to the State on scheduled air and sea services.

Mt Field received a record number of visitors, 147 000, an increase of 5 per cent over the previous financial year. Mt Field's proximity to Hobart has enabled locals, domestic and international visitors easy access to one of Tasmania's original reserves. The incorporation of Mt Field National Park into the TWWHA has solidified Mt Field's role as the gateway to the Southwest, and as a focal point for visitors wishing to experience the TWWHA.

Visitor numbers to Lake St Clair increased by 22 per cent to 85 000 in the last year. Although this is still below the heyday of visitors (over 130 000 per annum in the late 1970s and mid 1980s), this is a welcome increase and seems to be consistent with a rebound in visitors to the West Coast region generally. Visitor numbers will likely improve with the opening of the Pumphouse Point tourism development.

Visitor numbers to Maria Island continue to hover at around 31 000 visitors per annum. Visitor numbers seem to be holding up due to the subsidised winter ferry service which operated in July and August supported by a marketing campaign and reduced accommodation fees over winter.

Crown Land Services

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

Table 61: Crown land sales

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2014-15 Target	2015-16 Target
Value of sales completed	\$ million	na	0.06	12.2	na	2.0

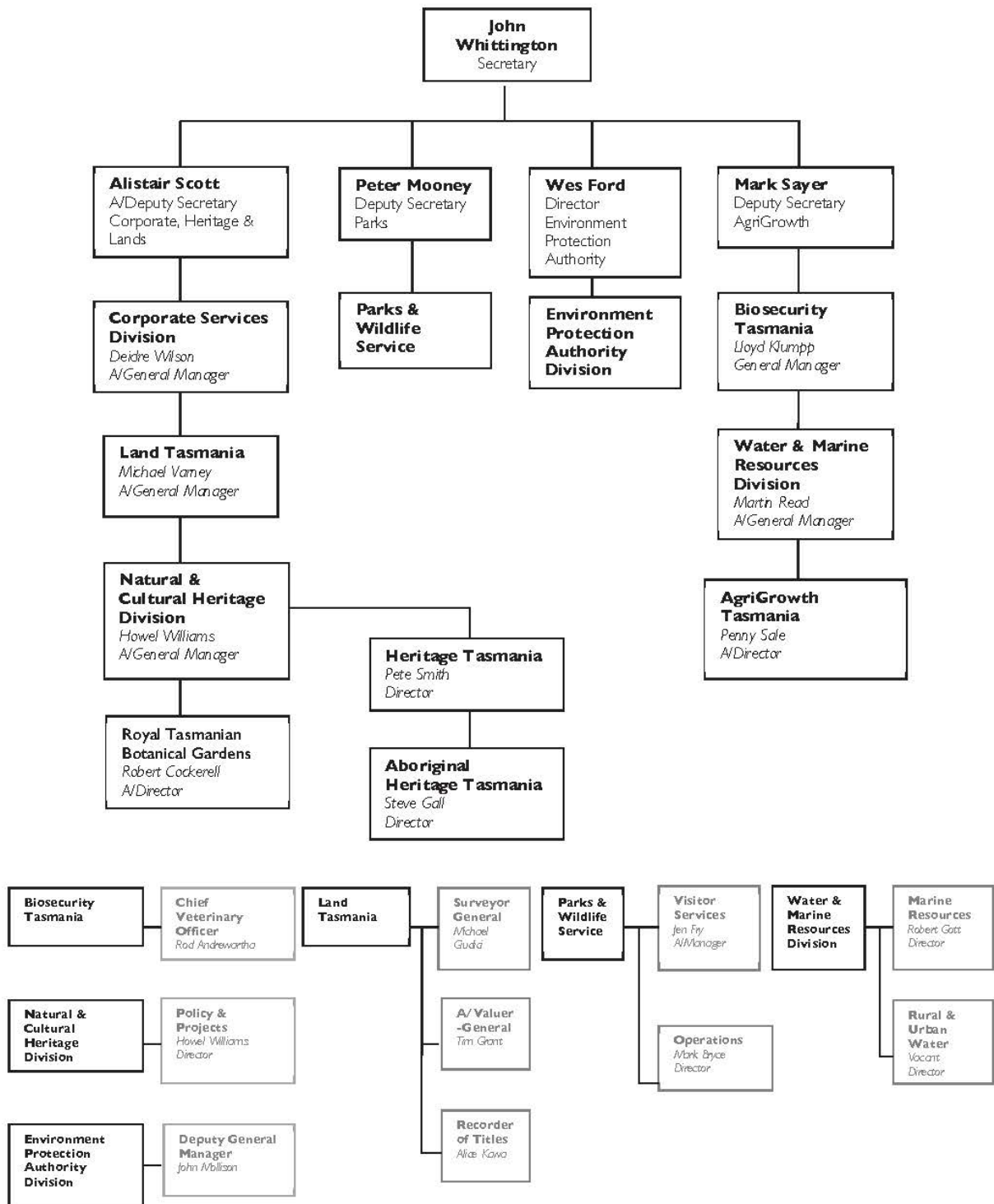
Source: DPIPWE PWS Division records.

The increase in sales in 2014-15 reflects one large transaction accounting for \$9 million, and a general increase in the dollar value of properties sold.

7. Supporting Information

Organisational Structure

as at 30 June 2015



Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs

As at 30 June 2015, 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
 - Output 1.3: Service Tasmania

AgriGrowth Tasmania

- Output Group 2: Primary Industries
 - Output 2.1: AgriGrowth Tasmania

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 3.4: 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

Policy Branch

- Output Group 5: Policy
 - Output 5.1: Policy Advice

Biosecurity Tasmania

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

Environment Protection Authority Division

- 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 Corporate Services 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 2015, the DPIPWE Executive team comprised:

- John Whittington, Secretary
- Wes Ford, Director Environment Protection Authority (Deputy Secretary position)
- Mark Sayer, Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth
- Peter Mooney, Deputy Secretary Parks
- Alistair Scott, Acting Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands
- Michael Varney, Acting General Manager Land Tasmania
- Howel Williams, Acting General Manager Natural and Cultural Heritage
- Martin Read, Acting General Manager Water and Marine Resources
- Lloyd Klumpp, General Manager Biosecurity Tasmania
- Pete Smith, Director Heritage Tasmania
- Steve Gall, Director Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
- Robert Cockerell, Acting Director Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
- Deidre Wilson, Acting General Manager Corporate Services

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

Legislation and legislative program

The Department administers 88 Acts, including three in part and their subordinate legislation. Of these Acts, 32 are in the Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage and 56 are in the Primary Industries and Water portfolio.

The Policy Branch coordinates the legislative program, as part of services delivered under Output Group 5: Policy. This includes the provision of advisory services, quality control and liaison associated with the development and review of legislation.

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

Legislation administered by DPIPWE¹

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

Abandoned Lands Act 1973

Aboriginal Relics Act 1975

Ben Lomond Skifield Management Authority (Repeal) Act 2007

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

Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994

Government House Land Act 1964

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

Ida Bay Railway Repeal Act 2001

Litter Act 2007

Mt Lyell Acid Drainage Reduction Act 2003

National Environment Protection Council (Tasmania) Act 1995

National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002

National Trust Act 2006

National Trust Preservation Fund (Winding-up) Act 1999

Natural Resource Management Act 2002

Nature Conservation Act 2002

Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013

Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987

¹ The administration of legislation is assigned to the Ministerial portfolios of Environment, Parks and Heritage, and Primary Industries and Water under the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2015*, in accordance with s4(1) of the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1990*. On 22 May 2015, the *Administrative Arrangements Order* was amended to specify that the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment is responsible to the Minister for Racing in relation to the administration of legislation relating to racing. The amendment takes effect from 1 July 2015.

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987

Ralphs Bay Conservation Area (Clarification) Act 2006

Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998

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

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002

Self's Point Land Act 1951

Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Wellington Park Act 1993

Whales Protection Act 1988

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

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

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 Act 2012

Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004

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

Partition Act 1869

Plant Quarantine Act 1997

Powers of Attorney Act 2000

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

Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995

Primary Produce Safety Act 2011

Public Trusts Act 1882

Registration of Deeds Act 1935

Seeds Act 1985

Strata Titles Act 1998

Survey Co-ordination Act 1944

Surveyors Act 2002

Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust Act 1990

Urban Drainage Act 2013

Valuation of Land Act 2001

Vermin Control Act 2000

Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987

Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008

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

Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Act 2013

Water Management Act 1999

Waterworks Clauses Act 1952

Weed Management Act 1999

New legislation

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

There was no new legislation during 2014-15.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

There was no new legislation during 2014-15.

Legislation amended

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

Historic Cultural Heritage Amendment (Validation) Act 2015

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Amendment (Validation) Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 26 March 2015. Amendments to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* were required to validate all decisions made by the Tasmanian Heritage Council in respect to works applications lodged prior to the proclamation of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Amendment Act 2013* on 1 March 2014, but not determined until after that date.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2015

The *Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 3 June 2015. Amendments to the *Animal Welfare Act 1993* were required to standardise penalties for animal cruelty, increase the accountability and professional standards of officers and update the operations of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.

Genetically Modified Organisms Control Amendment Act 2014

The *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Amendment Act 2014* was passed by Parliament on 2 September 2014. It amended the *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004* to extend the expiry date of the Act from November 2014 to November 2019. The amendment was necessary to give effect to the Government's decision to extend the GMO moratorium for a further five-year term.

Surveyors Amendment Act 2014

The *Surveyors Amendment Act 2014* was passed by Parliament on 19 November 2014. Amendments to the *Surveyors Act 2002* were required to improve its effectiveness in regard to the registration of surveyors, their practice and the investigation of complaints.

Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust Amendment Act 2014

The *Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust Amendment Act 2014* was passed by Parliament on 27 November 2014. Amendments to the *Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust Act 1990* were required to modernise the operations of the Trust and increase the accountability and transparency of its operations.

Legislation transferred

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred to another Agency during 2014-15.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred to another Agency during 2014-15.

Legislation repealed

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

No legislation was repealed during 2014-15.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

Egg Industry Act 2002

The *Egg Industry Act 2002* was repealed on 1 February 2015. The Act was replaced by the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*².

Meat Hygiene Act 1985

The *Meat Hygiene Act 1985* was repealed on 1 February 2015. The Act was replaced by the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*³.

Repeal of Regulations Postponement Act (No 2) 2013

The *Repeal of Regulations Postponement Act (No 2) 2013* expired on 11 December 2014.

² The *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* was passed by Parliament on 29 September 2011 and its provisions commenced on dates to be proclaimed. Schedule 3 (Legislation Repealed) of the Act commenced 1 February 2015.

³ *ibid.*

Statutory bodies, joint ventures and non-statutory bodies

The Department supports the work of a number of statutory bodies and non-statutory bodies and joint ventures. A list of these bodies is provided below.

Statutory bodies

Abalone Fishery Advisory Committee

Agricultural, Silvicultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Assessment Committee for Dam Construction

Board of Advice and Reference

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

Marine Farming Planning Review Panel

National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council

National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Board

Nomenclature Board

Northern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee

North West Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee

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 Marine Pollution Committee

Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust

Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority

Tasmanian Heritage Council

Tasmanian Land Surveyors Accreditation Board

Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Council
Veterinary Board of Tasmania
Wellington Park Management Trust

Joint Ventures

Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture

Non-statutory bodies

(Interim) Aboriginal Heritage Council
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels Status and Trends Working Group
Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee
DPIPWE Audit Committee
Australian Convict Sites Steering Committee
Australian Government Earth Observation from Space Working Group
Australian Shipwreck Delegates
Bass Strait Livestock Shipping Committee
Blooming Tasmania (Garden Tourism Industry Body)
Cressy Research and Development Station Management Committee
Derwent Estuary Program Steering Committee
DPIPWE Animal Ethics Committee
Feeding the Future
Friends of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
Game Management Liaison Committee
Grove Research Station Management Committee
Healthy Landscapes Working Group
Herbage Development Program Management Committee
Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand
Heritage Officials of Australia and New Zealand
Invasive Species Community Partnership
Macquarie Island Research Assessment Group
National Biodiversity Data Management Group

National Committee on Land Use and Management Information

National Committee on Soil and Terrain

National Heritage System Interdepartmental Committee

National Vegetation Information System Technical Group

Orange Bellied Parrot Management Group

Orange Bellied Parrot Recovery Team

Primary Industry Consultative Committee (Weather)

RD&E Advisory Committee of Agriculture Senior Officials Committee (National)

Red Hot Tips Program Steering Committee

Red Meat Forecast Committee

Red Meat Co-Investment Committee (National)

Rehabilitation of Abandoned Mining Lands Trust Fund Committee

Rural Alive and Well Board

Rural Business Tasmania Inc Board

Rural Stakeholders Forum

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program Steering Committee

Save the Tasmanian Devil Scientific Advisory Committee

Southern Australian Red Meat Advisory Council (National)

Sustainable Marine Research Advisory Committee

Target 120 Reference Group

Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers Steering Committee

Tasmanian Community Food Garden Steering Committee

Tasmanian Deer Advisory Committee

Tasmanian Geoconservation Database Reference Group

Tasmanian Government Spatial Committee

Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture Dairy Centre Advisory Committee

Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture Extensive Agriculture Advisory Committee

Tasmanian Plant Biosecurity Regulatory Working Group

Tasmanian Primary Industries Biosecurity Committee

Tasmanian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program Management Committee

Tasmanian Spatial Information Council

Tasmanian Women in Agriculture Executive Committee

Tasmanian World Heritage Convict Sites – Site Managers Group

Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture Vegetable Centre Advisory Committee

Terrestrial Ecosystems Research Network Digital Soil Mapping Working Group

Waste Advisory Committee

24 Carrot School Gardens (MONA) Steering Committee

Key operational activities

Corporate support activities

The role of the Corporate Services Division is to provide innovative corporate support and leadership to assist the operational divisions in achieving the Department's aims and objectives. The Corporate Services Division provides leadership in the areas of finance, facilities management, human resource management and information services.

In addition, the Corporate Communications Branch, which is attached to the Policy Division, provides corporate marketing and communication services.

Finance

The Finance Branch facilitates financial management within the Department. It is responsible for overall budget management and coordination, the development and implementation of financial policies and procedures, the provision of financial reports in accordance with statutory requirements, maintenance and development of the financial management information system (including support to users), and financial processing and management of creditors and debtors.

In 2014-15, there continued to be a priority focus on monitoring the Department's budget position and progress in achieving budget management strategies in accordance with the Government's objective to return the State's financial position to a sustainable position. The Branch was unusually involved in leading two full budget development processes in the one financial year. The 2014-15 State Budget was tabled on 28 August 2014 and the 2015-16 State Budget was tabled on 28 May 2015.

The Finance Branch has been leading the process of monitoring the fleet management strategies being implemented across the Department. This has included introducing reporting mechanisms such as quarterly reports to Senior Executive on the Department's progress on implementing fleet management strategies. To support this reporting and assist divisions of the Department to effectively manage their fleet, the Finance and Facilities branches in consultation with LeasePlan have been working together to produce a simplified Key Performance Indicator (KPI) report. It is envisaged that this KPI report will be available in 2015-16 and will be used by divisions as an effective fleet management tool.

In line with the Department's commitment to pay its accounts on time, the Finance Branch continues to focus on improving efficiencies and timeliness in regard to payment processes. The Department maintains the average percentage of late payments to the total number of payments under five per cent. For 2014-15, the average percentage was 2.83 per cent.

Several key events occurred during the year, which included the Branch ensuring there was a smooth transfer, in relation to financial matters, of services transferred to and from the Department. The transfers of services, which came into effect from 1 July 2015, were:

- Service Tasmania from the Department to the Department of Premier and Cabinet; and
- The Office of Racing Integrity (formerly known as Racing Services Tasmania) to the Department from the Department of State Growth.

These transfers were as a consequence of changes made by the Government to the way the community can access government services or information, and to deliver efficiencies in the provision of the regulation of the racing industry.

Facilities management

The Facilities, Fleet and Procurement Branch manages accommodation at major centres and operational facilities across the State. Key activities include lease management, statutory infrastructure requirements, major and minor works programs and fleet management. The Branch also manages the Department's major procurement function and insurance requirements through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund.

The Branch has recently completed a review of its major accommodation sites with a view to ensuring consolidation of staff into fewer facilities, thereby reducing its reliance on rented premises. Works to ensure the success of this strategy in Launceston have begun at the Mt Pleasant Laboratories. The analysis of Hobart-based accommodation continues, with further efficiencies expected to be implemented later in 2015.

Significant works have been undertaken at the New Town Research Laboratories to prepare the facility for the transfer of Biosecurity Tasmania staff from rented premises to the New Town Laboratories, which is owned by DPIPWE.

As part of its role in managing the Department's procurement process, the Branch assisted operational Divisions with the administration and review of 25 major tenders, which resulted in the awarding of 29 contracts. The Branch provided priority support with procurement advice for the Three Capes Track as this priority project developed.

Human resource management

The Human Resources Branch provided advisory and consultant support for Department-wide people management programs and practices, and also services for payroll, recruitment and selection, organisational and job design, and workers compensation for managers and employees within the Department.

A key focus area for the Branch was the management and support of staff impacted by budget management strategies and the introduction of central vacancy control. A case management team approach was implemented to work with Divisions within the Agency and assisted in placing identified staff in positions either within the Department or within other Departments.

The Branch was involved in the successful transfer of 169 *Service Tasmania* employees to the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and the transfer of 22 staff in the Office of Racing Integrity from the Department of State Growth.

Information services

The Information Services Branch provides information and communication technology, records management and library services across the Department. This includes the provision and support of reliable systems and infrastructure to support business operations. The Branch also designs, develops and implements computer systems that enable the Department to provide more efficient and effective services.

In 2014-15, the main focus was on machinery of government changes with the move of *Service Tasmania* to DPAC. While *Service Tasmania* now resides in DPAC, the Information Services Branch will still continue to support them for the majority of their ICT services.

Other major achievements throughout the year included the following:

- In November 2014, Parks' online business portal launched allowing the online sale and enhanced back office administration of national parks passes.

- A new departmental intranet site was completed that provides a platform for more modern experience and greater functionality and collaboration within the Agency.
- The Branch provided support for records management for the myrtle rust response.
- The Branch provided the majority of the technical implementation for relocation of the Tasmanian Integrated Contact Centre from TMD to DPAC, which included a new communication system and support that will deliver a central contact point for government.

Corporate communications

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

The Corporate Communications Branch has primary responsibility for this area.

It manages the Department's web presences; coordinates its involvement in major events like Agfest; produces the online publication *Tasmanian Regions*; provides communications advice and marketing support across all business areas; and oversees the Department's internal communications.

The Corporate Communications Branch oversees more than 2 000 web pages and more than 4 500 documents (PDFs, rich text documents, Word documents and Excel spreadsheets) on the Department's main corporate website. This website had 1 456 956 page views during the financial year. The most sought-after areas of information included: Tasmanian Devils, recreational sea fishing, land Titles information, quarantine information, game hunting requirements, biosecurity, water data and weeds. The draft TWWHA Management area was a high hit web page receiving 7 358 page views.

As part of enhancing internal communications, a new Intranet (POD) was launched for the Agency in April this year. From its launch date in early April to 30 June 2015 the site had 357 456 page views.

The Branch has also continued to provide communication planning and support to major projects for the Agency including the Three Capes Track, development of a new Draft Management Plan for the TWWHA, and the progression of the EOI process for sensible and appropriate tourism developments in Tasmania's national parks and reserves.

The Branch also coordinated the Agency's presence at Agfest, which provides a major opportunity for the Department's engagement with the rural community.

Internal audit

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

The requirement for an internal audit function derives from section 22(c) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. The purpose, authorities and responsibilities of the Department's audit function are documented in the Audit Charter, which is overseen by an Audit Committee. The Committee is a formally constituted committee of the Executive Group and comprises one Deputy Secretary, one General Manager and an independent member appointed by the Executive.

The internal audit function is a key element of the risk management approach, control systems and governance processes. The Audit Committee is in the process of appointing a new Internal Auditor to provide services for the three years commencing from 2015-16.

The Audit Committee provides independent and objective advice and recommendations to the Executive in relation to the Department's financial reporting, internal controls and audit function. It

meets at least five times a year and representatives of the Department's Internal Auditor and the Tasmanian Audit Office are invited to attend.

The Audit Committee reviews the Internal Auditor's work and the Executive's response to recommendations. The Committee also considers findings from audits conducted by the Tasmanian Audit Office and reviews the Department's draft Financial Statements. In 2014-15, the Committee considered the following internal audit reports from reviews undertaken in 2013-14:

- *Strategic Risk Profile (June 2014)*;
- *Follow-up on Natural and Environment Disaster Response: Biosecurity Emergency Preparedness and Response 2011 (July 2014)*;
- *Treasurer's Instruction compliance (July 2014)*;
- *Internet Usage Project (July 2014)*; and
- *Rotational cash audits – Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (September 2014)*.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

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

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

Recruitment, employment and retention

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

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

Physical access to public buildings, facilities and off-premises events

Significant works were completed at the Whitemark Offices on Flinders Island to provide access for the disabled.

Information and communication

The Department ensures compliance with W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, which are included in our web development criteria. Following these guidelines will make our web content accessible to a wider range of people with disabilities. The Department continues to work on its corporate website (launched last year on SharePoint) to upgrade its web accessibility conformance rating from the minimum A rating to AA; this has now been achieved in most areas of the site. A new intranet site was launched in April this year also on the SharePoint platform, which is also meeting the conformance rating A-AA. The Department has a number of older websites which are scheduled to be moved over into SharePoint within the next 12-18 months, which will ensure these

also meet accessibility guideline conformance levels. The Department is represented on a whole-of-Government web accessibility group.

The Training Consortium has provided excellent training courses in Web Accessibility, and nine general web staff have undertaken training in writing content for the web with a focus on accessibility requirements.

Consultative relationships and stakeholder engagement

The Department this year made substantial progress in embedding disability access into the design of the AGFEST 2015 display. The design format was submitted to the Premier's Disability Advisory Council for comment and confirmation on access standards, such as access widths between displays and table heights to ensure wheelchair access to all display materials. Significant work was undertaken by the AGFEST design team to ensure all information produced complied with Easy English guidelines and colour schemes were compliant with recommended Legibility Guidelines prescribed by Vision Australia.

Climate change

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

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

Table 62: Electricity and fuel use 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	% change
Electricity use by kWh ¹	7 691 782	7 741 403	7 676 174	-0.84
Electricity use, kWh per FTE ²	6 094	6 051	6 600	9.07
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel	704 677	656 075	567 417	-13.50
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel per FTE ²	558	513	488	-4.87

Source: DPIPWE records.

Notes:

1. Electricity data is extracted from electrical retailer quarterly billing information. Data has been annualised where quarters do not align with the fiscal year.
2. FTEs refers to paid staff as at 30 June 2014, excluding those on secondment, parental leave or leave without pay.

Greenhouse gas emissions report

Table 63: Tonnes CO₂e

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	% change
Electricity use by Tonnes CO ₂ e ¹	2 000	1 548	1 535	-0.84
Fleet vehicle travel by Tonnes CO ₂ e	1 899	1 768	1 529	-13.50
Total Tonnes CO ₂ e	3 899	3 316	3 064	-7.60
Tonnes CO ₂ e per FTE	3.09	2.59	2.63	1.64

Source: Planet Footprint

Notes:

1. Tonnes CO₂e data supplied through Planet Footprint, from data sourced by DPIPWE.

Activities and achievements

All DPIPWE sites participated in Earth Hour on 28 March 2015 where lights are turned off between 8.30 pm and 9.30 pm, except for emergency and security lighting.

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 2014-15 are outlined below.

Land Tasmania

TASMAP Future Directions

In April 2015, TASMAP published its Future Directions document which outlined proposed strategies for modernising its mapping products to meet projected client needs over the next decade. TASMAP consulted with the public, stakeholders and clients and sought feedback on the proposals outlined, with the consultation period running for six weeks. As a result, the Topographic Mapping – Consultation Summary and Final Recommendations paper was developed and achieved Ministerial sign-off on 10 July 2015.

Location Matters

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

Spatial Forums

Land Tasmania developed and hosted a number of DPIPWE Spatial Forums based around a showcase of the LIST and the data and mapping capabilities it presents. Particular focus was on finding and using Tasmanian spatial data and how it can assist Government and the community today and into the future. The interest and support for the Forums was encouraging with over 250 attendees from over 30 diverse areas spread right across Government.

Social media

Land Tasmania manages Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn pages to provide information on products and services related to land and spatial information. Land Tasmania also manages a TASMAP Facebook page specific to TASMAP products and services.

Spatial Discovery / GPS in schools

Spatial Discovery, incorporating the Technology in Schools – GPS Program, aims to equip Tasmania's future decision-makers with the knowledge and skills to use 'location information' to solve the challenges confronting modern society.

The Program is the result of collaboration between Land Tasmania and the Tasmanian Department of Education's Curriculum Services. The project was initiated in November 2014, when the first of three permanent GPS receivers destined for Tasmanian schools was installed at Taroona High School. Receivers at Lilydale High and Devonport High also became operational in March 2015.

These installations were funded by the Australian Government through the Education Investment Fund under the AuScope GPS in Schools Program. A total of \$83 500 was made available to construct the installations, with the aim of promoting geoscientific education by combining information from a range of real-time sensors across Australia.

To make the most of this unique opportunity, Land Tasmania worked in partnership with Curriculum Services to implement the Spatial Discovery program, aimed at enhancing spatial knowledge and skills development in both primary and secondary school environments.

Valuer-General

The Valuer-General met with more than half the councils in Tasmania, as well as the Local Government Association of Tasmania, to discuss valuation and rating issues.

The Valuer-General presented to the Australian Property Institute, participated in the annual meeting of Valuers-General and represented Tasmania at the Valuers-General Asset Conference.

The Valuer-General also presented a training forum for representatives from Bhutan in relation to acquisition and valuation matters.

AgriGrowth Tasmania Division

Wine Tasmania

The Department, along with the Department of State Growth and TIA, jointly funded an industry development officer position within Wine Tasmania.

Rural Financial Counselling Service Tasmania

The Department continued to provide funding to support the operations of this free and confidential counselling service, which helps to support and strengthen rural communities. The Rural Financial Counselling Service is represented on the Rural Stakeholders Forum, an informal network of rural community service providers convened by Rural Business Tasmania.

Industry associations

The Department continued to work in partnership with industry bodies including the TFGA, Fruit Growers Tasmania, DairyTas, Wine Tasmania, the Tasmanian Agricultural Productivity Group, Poppy Growers Tasmania, Rural Alive and Well, Tasmanian Organic-Dynamic Producers Inc, and the Industrial Hemp Association of Tasmania. AGT representatives also worked with specific sector groups such as the Simplot Potato Productivity Group, Simplot Pea and Bean Productivity Group, Poppy Industry Public Safety and Education Committee, and the Tasmanian Crop Pollinators Association.

The Australian Government Farm Finance Concessional Loan Scheme Farmer Liaison Program was an example of the Department and the TFGA working together to build the agricultural sector's understanding of how farming businesses could access the Australian Government's Farm Finance Concessional Loan Scheme.

Red Meat Forecast Committee

The Red Meat Forecast Committee brings together representatives from all parts of the Tasmanian red meat supply chain, including producers, processors, agents and transport companies. The Committee provides an important forum within which to discuss the opportunities and challenges facing the industry. The Department convenes the Committee four times each year and compiles data and analysis specific to the Tasmanian red meat industry to inform the Committee.

Women and Rural Communities Program

AGT provides dedicated support to women in rural communities through the Women and Rural Communities Program, which facilitates training opportunities for women, provides assistance with grant applications, and works closely with rural women's groups and other community groups to help them achieve their objectives.

This year saw the program expand to include grant management to assist Tasmanian Women in Agriculture and the Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania to build the capacity of rural women and youth through respective grant allocations of \$80 000 and \$40 000 provided over four years.

The Program continues to work closely with the Tasmanian Women in Agriculture executive committee to provide strategic direction and improve governance of the organisation. The Program also maintains a database of rural women, which is used to disseminate industry relevant information.

The Program has supported the highly regarded Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation Rural Women's Awards since its inception in 2000. Each year the Award provides a \$10 000 bursary to an outstanding rural woman to pursue her goals in primary industries. The 2015 Rural Women's Award, Tasmania, was awarded to Carol Bracken who will undertake a study tour of Oregon to explore the hazelnut industry. Upon return, Carol plans to present a series of workshops for women to enhance their project management and business development skills.

Water and Marine Resources Division

The Marine Resources group supports a range of consultative groups and committees to support planning and policy development.

A community extension and education program continues with an emphasis on the schools program where volunteers or marine resources officers present at schools. A significant program supports and promotes the responsible and ethical fishing message.

Sectoral fishery advisory committees continue to provide advice on management issues.

Consultation with relevant sectors and representational groups is ongoing and includes processes such as port meetings and public meetings. The DPIPWE website is also important in these processes.

Significant engagement has been undertaken to support a review of the scalefish fishery management plan.

Natural and Cultural Heritage Division

Natural Heritage

Threatened Species

In 2014-15 the Threatened Species Section of DPIPWE formed a partnership with the three NRM Regional organisations, the RTBG, the Friends of the RTBG and Threatened Plants Tasmania to coordinate volunteer activity to recover threatened plant species.

This community partnership approach contributed to the recovery of 28 nationally listed species through surveying, on-ground and *ex situ* actions, and the surveying and monitoring of 74 species listed at state and/or national level. The Threatened Species Section provided coordination and flora expertise, and more than 1 600 volunteer hours were contributed to the conservation of threatened plants across the State.

Orange-Bellied Parrot Recovery Program

From September 2014 to April 2015, twenty-nine WILDCARE Inc Friends of the Orange-Bellied Parrot (OBP) and DPIPWE volunteers undertook daily orange-bellied parrot observations and assisted with management actions at Melaleuca. This monitoring and support are critical to the success of the Tasmanian OBP Program, and the data collected by these dedicated volunteers significantly contributes to the population monitoring of this endangered species.

Natural Values Atlas

The Natural Values Atlas (NVA) Program conducted a series of training sessions for TAFE environmental students in Burnie on the use of the NVA and how to apply the information.

The NVA Program and the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program collaborated with the NRM Regions to organise two annual forums on the theme of Knowledge and Information – current and emerging tools in NRM. Approximately 80 attendees participated in these events.

Information management coordination

The Natural Values Conservation Branch is responsible for information management coordination with Tasmania's three NRM Regions. The Branch is a collective of the NRM Region information/knowledge managers and a range of DPIPWE data custodians. It is responsible for maintaining the DPIPWE/NRM Service Level Agreement for data and services and progressing collaborative spatial projects. Two meetings were held in the 2014-15 financial year. These meetings substantially progressed work on Tasmania's Land Use mapping and Landcover projects.

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program

The Save the Tasmanian Devil Program (STDP) updated the community by producing several hard copy periodicals, including the *Annual Program Report 2012-13* and the Program's newsletter *Speak of the Devil*, which was emailed to key stakeholders on several occasions.

The STDP website www.tassiedevil.com.au was maintained as the key source of authoritative information on the status of the devil and the Program's activities. The Program published news articles detailing progress with research, monitoring and management strategies. Articles were also published on behalf of the University of Tasmania's Save the Tasmanian Devil Appeal. The Program

worked with the University on joint promotions and public events to raise awareness and funds to support the Program.

The Program also developed and maintained a Facebook page as a communications tool, with the number of page 'likes' increasing to over 10 000.

A significant number of inquiries from local, national and international media were responded to, covering a range of general and special interest stories. The Program also coordinated and managed several significant media events.

The Devil Enquiries Line continues to be a major point of public contact with many hundreds of calls being taken on topics ranging from roadkill reports to general information enquiries.

Browsing Animal Management Program

The Browsing Animal Management Program demonstrates practical methods to help farmers quantify production losses resulting from the browsing impacts of wildlife and to then develop a wildlife management strategy for their property.

Program officers regularly meet with landholders across the State to assist them in the development of effective browsing mitigation. The program conducts field days, attends agricultural shows and makes visits to individual properties.

In addition, an officer is employed on King Island to assist farmers to manage browsing animals on the island.

Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal Heritage Awareness Information Sessions

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) has developed and delivered information sessions on Aboriginal heritage awareness to the Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of State Growth and, on request, to Aboriginal organisations. This included identification of Aboriginal heritage sites and objects, site visits and training in the use of GPS and map reading.

AHT in collaboration with Aboriginal Education Services has delivered on request a visual and interactive simulation activity, *Gumnuts to Buttons*, to assist participants gain an understanding and empathy for the history of the Aboriginal community.

Aboriginal Heritage Management training

AHT in partnership with the Australian National University developed and delivered a four-day introductory Aboriginal Heritage Management training program. The Aboriginal Heritage Management training was a pilot course delivered to Aboriginal community members.

AHT is in the process of developing further training programs to increase opportunities for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community in the area of Aboriginal heritage protection and management.

Tiagarra special interest group

The Tiagarra special interest group is an initiative to develop partnerships between State Government, the broader Aboriginal community and the Devonport City Council for the Tiagarra Aboriginal Cultural Centre and Museum.

This supports the election commitment to reset the relationship between the Government and the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

Local government engagement

AHT has begun a number of Aboriginal heritage information sessions for local councils to provide greater understanding of Aboriginal heritage and obligations under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.

Aboriginal community engagement activities

AHT staff attended Aboriginal community activities to further strengthen and cultivate relationships with the broader Aboriginal community. These activities help us to be more culturally aware and responsive to the needs of the Aboriginal community.

Cultural Heritage

Heritage Tasmania

Heritage Tasmania (HT) participated in the Local Government Association's annual conference and undertook outreach activities with people in local government who work with heritage. HT participated in awareness sessions in other fora for groups such as the Tasmanian Independent Builders Association. It also supported the Heritage Council to host a two-day regional visit, stakeholder function and meeting in the Huon Valley and Channel in May 2015, as part of the Tasmanian Heritage Festival.

Works Guidelines released in 2014 were subject to a public consultation process and a revised edition will be released in 2015-16.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

Refer to the RTBG Annual Report for information, available at www.rtbg.tas.gov.au.

Policy Branch

Policy Branch

In 2014 the Department led the Review of Hydraulic Fracturing (fracking) in Tasmania Project, an interdepartmental project designed to inform the Government's future policy and regulatory response to fracking in Tasmania. On 30 October 2014 the Department released the *Review of Hydraulic Fracturing in Tasmania Issues Paper and Invitation to Comment* for information and public comment. More than 150 submissions were received. The *Review of Hydraulic Fracturing in Tasmania Final Report 25 February 2015* was provided to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water and publicly released on the Department's website.

Major projects

In 2014-15 the TWWHA project team was established to develop a new contemporary draft TWWHA plan. The team conducted a number of regional meetings for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people around the State to provide opportunities for interested people to discuss the draft plan following its statutory release.

In addition, during the same period, the project team engaged in a targeted consultation process with a large number of key stakeholder groups who had been identified as having been involved in

developing past TWWHA plans, or who were recognised as being the peak organisations representing the numerous interest groups who regularly use the TWWHA.

The project team also developed a number of TWWHA flyers that were distributed to the stakeholders informing them of the process for developing the draft plan and how they could be involved. As required under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*, following the release of the draft plan, the project team provided copies to a number of organisations and individuals which resulted in over 500 copies of the plan being posted out to various organisations and individuals.

Biosecurity Tasmania

Weed, pest and disease incursions

Significant community engagement and stakeholder awareness programs were undertaken as part of the responses to detections of myrtle rust and blueberry rust in the State. Other incursion responses for the weeds meadow parsley and Bathurst burr also resulted in significant contact with landholders and businesses during the year.

The Department continued to work closely with landowners on serrated tussock infestations following the completion of the Statewide Serrated Tussock Control Project. This includes providing support to councils, which have taken on responsibility for monitoring ongoing serrated tussock control activities.

Social media and biosecurity alert service

On social media, Biosecurity Tasmania maintains a significant Facebook presence and regularly posts items of interest on issues of biosecurity.

During the year, Biosecurity Tasmania expanded the reach of its Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisory Alert service, issuing a total of 34 alerts on a range of biosecurity issues. The alert service now has well in excess of 1 000 subscribers.

Publications

Two important publications by Biosecurity Tasmania in 2014-15 were *Cats and Wildlife: How You Can Protect Both*, which promotes responsible ownership of cats, and *The Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines*. The latter is a reference resource for weed management planners and those who need advice on hygiene controls to prevent the accidental spread of weeds or diseases.

Agfest

Biosecurity Tasmania was a major component of DPIPWE's presence at Agfest 2015, presenting information on the key areas of plant health diagnostics, issues surrounding restricted material imports, and blueberry and myrtle rust awareness among other matters. Biosecurity Tasmania partnered NRM South on biosecurity practices for visitors to Tasmania's parks, reserves and wilderness areas.

Industry liaison

Key personnel in the livestock and transport sectors were engaged by Biosecurity Tasmania in a series of Exercise Odysseus workshops and discussions. Exercise Odysseus is aimed at enhancing

government and industry preparedness for, and implementation of, a national livestock standstill in response to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

Biosecurity Tasmania also partnered the industry-funded Livestock Biosecurity Network to promote the link between farm biosecurity and livestock productivity. The Network includes regional biosecurity interest groups, the Sheep and Cattle Health Taskforces and the Dairy Animal Health and Welfare Action Group. Feedback from these groups also assists in the planning of targeted surveillance and research programs.

Environment Protection and Analytical Services

EPA website

The EPA website (www.epa.tas.gov.au) remains a focus for the delivery of information to the community and stakeholders. For example, the website provides real-time air quality information drawn from the network of air quality monitoring sites around the State. The BLANKET (*Base Line Air Network of EPA Tasmania*) network monitors ambient particle levels, and includes fixed and car mounted (Travel BLANKET) monitoring stations.

Detailed reports on environmental impact assessments undertaken by the EPA is also available on the website, as well as a range of other summary information about the planning and assessment processes.

Burn Brighter this Winter

The Division's Burn Brighter this Winter project continued to engage with individuals and communities to address the problem of wood smoke. Surveys have highlighted that a number of communities are exposed to high levels of smoke, especially from wood heaters over winter. The Division worked with local government to develop tools for managing smoke emissions from wood heaters and, to this end, the Division has made available information sheets, brochures, videos and DVDs and has coordinated training and workshops with environmental health officers to outline how the various products can be used.

Local government partnerships

Engaging more broadly with local government is the objective of the Division's Local Government Partnership Project. As co-regulators for environmental matters, local government is a key partner for the EPA Division. The partnership has considered ways to improve the noise regulations; reviewed guidance material to ensure they are up to date and targeted; and provided expert advice and collaborated on developing engagement expertise, capacity and resources to deal with wider-community problems such as smoke from domestic wood heaters.

Education and training programs

The EPA Division's education program, while only a small program, has seen divisional staff presenting to classes and teachers' professional development sessions around the State on air quality matters, as well as on waste management issues such as resource recovery and litter.

Capturing the power of local communities during emergency events, such as oil spills, has continued to be a focus for the Division, building on its program of training and preparedness. The revision of TasPlan, the State's marine oil spill contingency plan, has continued to evolve during 2014-15 on how best to use volunteers in responding to an incident. In addition, ensuring that all involved with an oil spill are properly trained has meant that the Division has collaborated with a wide range of groups –

TasPorts, local government and local community groups – to hold exercises in various locations around Tasmania.

Derwent Estuary Program

Collaboration with local groups and councils is the foundation of the Derwent Estuary Program (DEP). Together with local industry and local government, the DEP has been facilitating a major program of awareness-raising and restoration works to improve the health of the Derwent Estuary. The community has been actively involved in litter campaigns during Clean Up Australia Day and contributed to the restoration of little penguin habitat. A partnership with the DEP and the Parks and Wildlife Discovery Rangers has showcased, in classroom and outdoor teaching sessions at five primary schools that border the Derwent, the diversity of habitats available on Hobart's doorstep by using DEP resources on wetlands, saltmarshes and rocky reefs.

Compliance activities

Compliance activities for the ban on lightweight plastic shopping bags have continued to focus on community and local business education and awareness. The Division received a small number of complaints during 2014-15 about bags that were potentially non-compliant with the requirements of the *Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013*. So far all these have been dealt with through targeted discussions and awareness-raising with both the local businesses and the wholesale suppliers of bags.

Further details are provided in the EPA Annual Report.

Parks and Wildlife Service

Discovery Ranger Program

The Discovery Ranger Summer Program has been provided to visitors to reserves and the community for over 30 years. The program is conducted in a number of reserves around Tasmania, with an emphasis being placed on reserves used by local Tasmanians. The program continues to build partnerships with other Agencies, Divisions and organisations to deliver key environment-related information and activities.

Green Guardians Program

The Green Guardians Program provides opportunities for eco-tourism clients to participate in volunteer activities as part of their commercial tour. The number of participating operators continues to grow each year.

GO (Get Outside) with Community Program

The Get Outside with Community Program is provided in partnership with Wildcare Inc. The program aims to connect Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Tasmanians with place and people, providing supported access to national parks and reserves, introductions to Wildcare volunteers and groups, and skills development in the area of interpretation and leadership. The program is conducted in the southern and northern regions.

Discovery Ranger Schools Program

The Discovery Ranger Schools Program focuses classroom sessions on schools participating in the Wildsc'ool Program – a partnership between the school, the PWS, and Wildcare Inc that engages children in classroom learning and practical volunteering for reserve management. The program saw students from Snug Primary School developing sign plans and installing directional signs at Coningham Nature Recreation Area alongside Parks and Wildlife Service staff and members of Wildcare Friends of Coningham. The Wildsc'ool program has participating schools in the Northwest and Southern Tasmania.

During the year we also conducted in-the-field sessions for schools in partnership with the Raptor and Wildlife Refuge Centre and Marine Study Centre at Kettering. This program provides an opportunity and site to explore nature conservation themes.

Eco-tourism operator interpretation training

Interpretation techniques training was provided to TAFE students undertaking eco-tourism studies, Accredited Licensed Operators at Lake St Clair, and members of the Aboriginal community.

Aboriginal pathways to success

In partnership with the University of Tasmania, a series of in-the-field weekends was provided in the Northeast for Aboriginal students considering attending University. The program explores study and employment opportunities related to Natural Resource Management and Tourism.

Volunteer program

The PWS has an extensive volunteer program, engaging a wide range of community groups in reserve management. Wildcare Inc continues to be our primary community partner with 120 branches operating in partnership with reserve managers and the Natural and Cultural Heritage Division.

The estimated value of time provided by the volunteers through the year is \$5 million. Activities include track maintenance at Mount Field National Park, large-scale weeding on Bass Strait Islands and the Wellington Ranges, visitor service at Cradle Valley and Tamar Island Wetlands Centre, bushwalker advice and assistance on the Overland Track, and island caretaking on Deal and Maatsuyker islands.

Publications

Below is a list of the publications for 2014-15.

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Avenues for appeal of decisions

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

Appeal process

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

In every instance the legislation provides direction in relation to the right of appeal and the process available for doing so. While appeal mechanisms are built into some legislation, most appeals are directed to one of the major appeal bodies such as the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division), the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal, or the Supreme Court for resolution. There are also generic rights of review on questions of law concerning certain administrative decisions under the *Judicial Review Act 2000*. Recourse to review mechanisms for administrative matters is also provided by the Ombudsman Tasmania, including in relation to 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 2014-15.

Table 64: Right to Information applications 2014-15

Right to Information Requests	No
Applications	
Carried over from 2013-14	8
Received in 2014-15	78
Transferred to another agency in full	2
Withdrawn by the applicant	4
Determined during the financial year	53
Outcomes of applications for information determined in the period	
Requested information was provided in full	19
Requested information was provided in part (part exempt)	19
Requested information was not provided (all exempt)	8
Information relevant to the application was not held by the Agency	4
Application was refused	3
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	3
s.20 – repeat or vexatious applications may be refused	0
s.25 – Executive Council information	0
s.26 – Cabinet information	1
s.27 – internal briefing information of a Minister	2
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	1
s.31 – legal professional privilege	5
s.32 – information relating to closed meetings of Councils	0
s.34 – information communicated by other jurisdictions	0

s.35 – internal deliberative information	13
s.36 – personal information of a person	2
s.37 – information relating to the business affairs of a third party	9
s.38 – information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	1
s.39 – information obtained in confidence	8
s.40 – information on procedures and criteria used in certain public authority negotiations	0
s.41 – information likely to affect State economy	0
s.42 – information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural values of the State	0
Time taken to make decisions	
Within the statutory time limit	17
Over the statutory time limit	36
Internal reviews	
Requested during 2014-15	6
Determined during the financial year (total)	6
Those where the decision was upheld in full	5
Those where the decision was upheld in part	1
Those where the decision was reversed	0
External reviews by the Ombudsman	
Requested during 2013-14	4
Determined (including those carried over from 2012-13)	0
Decision was upheld in full	0
Decision was upheld in part	0
Decision was reversed	0

Source: DPIPWE Policy Branch records.

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

Right to Information Coordinator

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

GPO Box 44

Hobart 7001

Telephone: (03) 6165 3160

Fax: (03) 6233 0865

Email: right2info@dpiuwe.tas.gov.au

Human resource management

Policies and procedures

The role of the Human Resources Branch (HR) is to provide advice, assistance and support in people management practices within DPIPWE, including the development and implementation of 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 HR services for payroll, recruitment, job design and workers compensation.

HR's service delivery 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.

Recruitment policies and procedures

The Department has a range of online procedural guidelines, forms and templates that support any recruitment activity, and to ensure the Department meets the statutory compliance requirements and the business needs of the Divisions.

All vacancies within the Department are managed in line with the requirements of "Managing Positions in the State Service" tools and guidelines which were introduced by the State Service Management Office in September 2014.

The Department participated in a Tasmanian Audit Office audit of recruitment practices within the State Service in August 2014. Based on the recommendations made in the Report of the Auditor-General, the Department's recruitment policies and procedures were reviewed and updated.

Performance management, learning and development

From January 2015 the performance management, learning and development staff resources were redirected to injury management and Managing Positions in the State Service. Notwithstanding the reallocation of resources, the following significant achievements occurred:

- Leadership and Performance Management sections and tools on the Department's intranet were reviewed and updated.
- The Leadership Development Program was delivered. Sixteen workshops were conducted in the period. Online Emotional Intelligence Assessments were conducted, which were supported by one-on-one coaching sessions. There were 42 individual coaching sessions held during the period.
- The Leadership Development Program was reviewed with a report for the Executive with recommendations for a revised program from 2015 in alignment with the strategic requirements of the Department.
- Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) Training was developed and delivered for the Information and Land Services Division (now Land Tasmania).

Table 65: Training and development 2014-15

Course	No Staff
WHS employee training	61
WHS manager training	21
Bullying and harassment prevention	13
Leadership program	179
Managing people and performance	5
Procuring goods and services	15
Investigation skills	7

Source: DPIPWE Corporate Services Division (CSD) records.

Workplace diversity

The Department maintains a Workplace Diversity Plan which is published on its intranet. Workplace diversity awareness forms part of the workplace induction.

Table 66: Employment of people by category 2014-15

	No	% of workforce
People with a disability	14	0.98
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	27	1.88
Diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds	7	0.49
Young people < 25	20	1.39
Young people < 30	85	5.92
Male	769	53.59
Female	666	46.41

Source: DPIPWE CSD records.

Notes:

1. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casual as at 30 June 2014 and includes employees on unpaid leave and secondment, and can be referred to as a 'head count' measure.
2. This table includes data related to the statutory body: the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA).

Employee investigation and grievance matters

Three industrial disputes were lodged in the Tasmanian Industrial Commission in the 2014-15 financial year. The disputes were about vacancies, consultation and workload. The HR Branch amended the Department's organisational change process to ensure employee consultation and workload management were recorded.

There were three employee misconduct investigations completed in 2014-15. One employee was dismissed. One employee resigned before a sanction was determined. The remaining employee was reassigned duties on reduced pay.

Two investigations about employee inability to perform duties started in 2015.

There were two formal grievances lodged and resolved in 2015.

Work health and safety

Continuing with the strategic approach to WHS management which was adopted in 2013-14, positive progress in WHS, workers compensation claims and injury management activities has been seen in 2014-15.

The focus has been on continuing to develop and implement a health and safety management system that addresses the whole-of-government approach outlined in Employment Direction No 27 - Work Health and Safety. Twenty-four of the 30 WHS activities identified in the DPIPWE 2014-15 WHS Plan were completed. Outstanding items were carried forward for attention in 2015-16.

Review of workers compensation claims and injury management processes achieved a significant improvement in return to work outcomes for injured workers. The Department is also actively supporting employees with non-work related illnesses or injuries. This includes providing rehabilitation and return-to-work assistance, modified or alternative duties and graduated return to work plans.

Key achievements in 2014-15

- Key WHS policies and procedures were developed and implemented.
- The Department's Injury Management Program was reviewed to address new WorkSafe Tasmania Guidelines for State Service Injury Management Programs. The revised Program was approved by WorkSafe in March 2015.
- The DPIPWE Asbestos Management Plan was developed and implemented, and asbestos registers were prepared within Divisions.
- Seventy per cent of new DPIPWE employees engaged in 2014-15 completed the eLearning WHS awareness program as part of their initial induction.
- The number of workplace incidents reported improved by 18 per cent.
- Workplace incidents reported that resulted in a claim for workers compensation declined by 12 per cent.
- Claims for workers compensation also reduced by 27 per cent.
- A 47 per cent reduction in the number of active workers compensation claims was achieved.

A WHS Plan has been developed for 2015-16 which maintains the high level of focus on continuous improvement in WHS, workers compensation claims and injury management.

Table 67: Workers compensation, new claims by nature of injury 2013-14 and 2014-15

Nature of injury	2013-14	2014-15
Intracranial injuries	0	1
Fractures	1	1
Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage	7	5
Burns	2	2
Injury to nerves and spinal cord	1	4
Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury	10	11
Other injuries	11	0
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disease	29	27
Mental impacts	16	9
Digestive system diseases	1	2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	0	0
Nervous system and sense organ diseases	1	0
Respiratory system diseases	1	1
Circulatory system disease	0	0
Infection and parasitic disease	1	1
Neoplasms (cancer)	1	0
Other diseases	0	0
No Injury	0	0
Total	82	64

Source: Tasmanian Fund Administration Agent (Jardine Lloyd Thompson)

Note:

- I. 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. This is a change from the categories used in previous annual reports.

Staffing statistical profile

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

Table 68: Employment as at 30 June 2014 and 2015

Output Group		Paid FTEs	
		2014	2015
Output Group 1	Information and Land Services	254.00	238.45
Output Group 2	Primary Industries	58.25	51.05
Output Group 3	Resource Management and Conservation	134.98 ³	102.29
Output Group 4	Water Resources	56.70	44.32
Output Group 5	Policy	14.25	11.90
Output Group 6	Biosecurity Tasmania	146.80 ³	161.64
Output Group 7	Environment Protection and Analytical Services	121.32	110.71
Output Group 8	Parks and Wildlife Management	314.54	284.27
Output Group 9	Heritage	60.76	48.68
Corporate support activities		117.73	109.80
Departmental subtotal		1279.33	1163.11
Other bodies administered by DPIPWE			
Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)		20.39	19.63
Other bodies subtotal		20.39	19.63
Other			
Parental leave, leave without pay, external secondments		59.16	47.18
Total		1358.88	1229.92

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. DPIPWE staff seconded to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS), and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA) are included in the category 'Other'.
3. On 1 May 2014, and in accordance with the Government's election commitment, Biosecurity Tasmania was created and for management purposes the Invasive Species Branch (32.3 FTEs) was transferred from Output Group 3 – Resource Management and Conservation – to Output Group 6 – Biosecurity and Product Integrity. For financial reporting purposes, the formal change in output structure, including the renaming of Output 6 to Biosecurity Tasmania together with the staff movements, took effect from 1 July 2014.
4. Output Group 9 includes 25.51 FTE relating to the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

Table 69: Head count as at 30 June 2013 and 2014

Type of employee	No 2014	No 2015
Head count excluding casuals	1 562	1 415
Head count casuals only	8	20
Total	1 570	1 435

Source: DPIPWWE HR records.

Notes:

1. This table includes data related to Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA).
2. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casual as at 30 June 2014 and can be referred to as a 'head count' measure.

Table 70: Salary profile as at 30 June 2015 (head count)

Salary range \$	Male	Female	Total
< 30 000	0	0	0
30 000 – 39 999	2	2	4
40 000 – 49 999	47	43	90
50 000 – 59 999	116	130	246
60 000 – 69 999	118	232	350
70 000 – 79 999	172	108	280
80 000 – 89 999	26	23	49
90 000 – 99 999	155	94	249
100 000 – 109 999	82	28	110
110 000 – 119 999	34	4	38
= or > 120 000	17	2	19
Total	769	666	1 435

Source: DPIPWWE HR records.

Table 71: Age profile as at 30 June 2015 (head count)

Age profile	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19	0	0	0
20 – 24	10	10	20
25 – 29	33	32	65
30 – 34	69	63	132
35 – 39	69	91	160
40 – 44	85	125	210
45 – 49	129	100	229
50 – 54	136	102	238
55 – 59	142	96	238
60 – 64	73	42	115
65 +	23	5	28
Total	769	666	1435

Source: DPIPWWE HR records.

Table 72: Employment categories by gender as at 30 June 2015 (head count)

Employment category	Male	Female	Total
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive	13	2	15
Permanent full-time	607	301	908
Permanent part-time	92	316	408
Fixed term full-time	22	17	39
Fixed term part-time	17	28	45
Fixed term casual	18	2	20
Total	769	666	1435

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

This table includes data related to the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA).

Table 73: Total employee commencements and separations by category 2014-15

Category of commencements and separations	No
Permanent commencements	13
Fixed term commencements	31
Casual commencements	20
Permanent cessations	291
Fixed term cessations	114
Casual cessations	10

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. Reconciliation of employee head count and commencement/cessation data is subject to system and timing issues.
2. This table includes data related to the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA).
3. 155 permanent and 11 fixed-term employees ceased with DPIPWE on 30 June 2015 as a result of the machinery of government transfer of Service Tasmania Operations employees to Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Leave liability

Table 74: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2015

	\$ million
Annual leave	7 771
Long service leave	20 451
Total	28 222

Source: DPIPWE records.

Note:

1. Leave liability is calculated in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards. Refer Note 2.14(b) Significant Accounting Policies in the Financial Statements for further information.

Table 75: Leave entitlements 2015

	No
Number of employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2015	28
Number of employees on parental leave as at 30 June 2015	10
Sick leave taken per employee (days)	8.69
Average recreation leave per employee, including pro-rata (days)	16.62
Average days long service leave per employee (available days) ¹	29.19

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 76: Superannuation funds as at 30 June 2015

Superannuation fund

AGEST	Labour Union Co-Op Retire Fund
ALR Superannuation Fund	Lebski Family Super Fund
AMP	Leighton Superannuation Fund
AMP CustomSuper	LG Super
AMP FLEX L/TIME	Lifetrack Superannuation Fund
AMP Flexible Super	Lynch Family Super Fund
AMP Life LTD	Macquarie Super Accumulator
AMP Life Ltd - Superleader	Maritime Super
AMP Super Savings Trust	Mellco Superannuation
Annie Philips Super Fund	Mercer Super Trust
ANZ Smart Choice Super	MLC
ANZ Super Advantage	Netwealth Investments Limited
Asgard	OnePath Integra Super
Aust Ethical Super	Powerwrap Master Plan Super
AustralianSuper	Prime Super
AustSafe Super	Print Super
Bendigo SmartStart Super	QSuper
Bretos Project Management	Quadrant Super
BT Lifetime Super	REST Super
BT Super for Life	Retirement Benefits Fund
Campbell Superannuation Fund	Sandy Bay Investments
CBA Essential Super	SMF
Cbus	Spectrum Plan
Chesford Superannuation Fund	Summit
Cliff Top Super Fund	Sunsuper
Colonial First State	Super Directions
Colonial FirstChoice Personal	Superwrap
Colonial FirstWrap Plus	Tasplan Super
Commonwealth Bank Officers	TaylorGoninonFamily Super Fund
D Davey Ptd Ltd Super Fund	Telstra Super
D&L Gatenby Super Fund	The Adams Family Super Fund
First State Super	Twin Gums Super Fund
FSP Super	Unisuper
Grantham Super Fund	Universal Super MLC
Hackett Super Fund	VicSuper
HESTA Super Fund	Virgin Super
Host-Plus Hospitality	Vision Super
ING Direct Super Fund	WA Local Government Super Plan
Jaramar P/L ATF Reid Family	Wells Family Super Fund
K & K Tas Super Fund	Woodside Super Fund

Public interest disclosures

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

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

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

The staff can access the Department's Public Disclosure Procedures on the intranet site or by contacting our Human Resources.

One potential disclosure was made to the Department during the year, and was transferred to the Office of the Ombudsman for consideration and action as it related to the activities of the Department. As such, it was inappropriate for the Department to investigate the matters raised due to a perception of bias.

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 which, in accordance with the Government's policy on fees and charges, requires that fees and charges should be set at a level that ensures that the full cost of providing a good or service can be accounted for explicitly and recovered at an appropriate level.

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

Asset management

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

The Department has various policies to support the strategic and operational management of these assets. This includes 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, there were no valuations of asset classes undertaken in 2014-15. All asset classes are valued on a cycle of every five years. Indices, supplied by qualified valuers, were applied to the fair value of land, buildings, land under buildings and infrastructure asset classes not valued during 2014-15. The resulting changes in asset values were recognised as other economic flows in net results, in which there was a revaluation increment in infrastructure solely of \$3.638 million.

Intangible abalone quota units were revalued in 2014-15 to a fair value by an independent commercial broker. The resulting change in asset values were recognised as other economic flows in net results, in which there was a revaluation increment of \$2.2 million.

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 page 131).

Risk management

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

A key element of the Department's Risk Management Framework is the Internal Audit Program (refer pages 80-81 for information about the Program).

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

Loss and damage and write-offs

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

The following tables summarise any losses and damage to public property or money and debt write-offs occurring in 2014-15.

Table 77: Loss and damage to public property or money 2014-15

Category	Number of new claims ¹	Total paid by insurers \$
Property	6	513 058
Fraud	Nil	0
Personal accident	Nil	0
Public liability	Nil	0
Motor vehicle	42	51 492
Total	48	564 550

Source: Marsh Pty Ltd and Jardine Lloyd Thompson (appointed as Fund Administration Agent for the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund from 1 July 2015)

Note:

1. Information counted from the claim date.

Table 78: Write-offs 2014-15

Category	Number of debts	Amount \$
Debtors < \$500	83	5 960
Debtors > \$500	5	5 394
Total	88	11 354

Source: DPIPWE CSD records.

Major capital projects

A series of major capital projects were progressed in 2014-15.

Completed projects and programs

Capital Investment Program - Cockle Creek Bridge

In 2013-14, the Government committed \$600 000 to the Department to construct a replacement bridge at Cockle Creek. In 2014-15, the replacement bridge was completed and opened for use in October 2014. The total cost of the Project was \$600 000.

Water Infrastructure Fund

In 2008, the Tasmanian Government established an \$80 million Water Infrastructure Fund to enable major investment in the State's water infrastructure. This Government investment includes the development of a number of significant irrigation schemes across Tasmania. In conjunction with the Tasmanian Government funding, the Australian Government earmarked \$140 million to progress water development projects in Tasmania.

From 1 July 2014, the management of payments associated with the Water Infrastructure Fund transferred to the Department of Treasury and Finance. However, during 2014-15, there was a milestone payment of \$8.63 million that was received by the Department and provided to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd for the Midlands Water Scheme. The transfer of responsibility for the Water Infrastructure Fund to the Department of Treasury and Finance is now complete and the Department will no longer make payments under the Water Infrastructure Fund.

Ongoing projects and programs

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

Table 79: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2015

	Estimated total cost \$'000	Expenses 2014-15 \$'000	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Estimated completion financial year
Crown Land Services: Structural Asset Upgrade Program ¹	na	580	na	ongoing
Georges Bay Walkway	500	250	250	2015-16
Meander Falls Access Bridge	500	26	474	2015-16
South Coast Track	2 000	501	1 499	2017-18
Three Capes Track	25 300	5 208	10 525	2015-16
Three Capes Track - Additional	4 000		4 000	2017-18
West Coast Trails Projects	1 695	570	1 125	2015-16

Source: DPIPWFE Finance records.

Note:

1. The Crown Land Services Program is ongoing. As such, it is not appropriate to include an amount for the estimated total cost or the cost to complete.

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

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

Capital Investment Program – Georges Bay Walkway

In 2014-15, the Government committed \$500 000 to the Department to mitigate landslip impacts in the Parnella Heights area through emergency capital construction works. Parnella Heights sits within the proclaimed Parnella Landslide Area and extends for approximately 2.5 kilometres along the southern shore of Georges Bay, near St Helens. The stabilisation works and project will include the design and some implementation of the foreshore walkway through the area.

During 2014-15, the Department provided \$250 000 to the Break O'Day Council in accordance with the signed grant agreement. The Council is administering the project through a steering committee with Government representatives. It is anticipated that the project will be completed in 2015-16.

Capital Investment Program – Meander Falls Access Bridge

The Government has invested \$500 000 to re-establish two-wheel drive access to the Meander Falls Track by replacing two vehicle bridges that were washed away in 2011. In 2014-15, \$26 000 was expended by the Department on the Project. The majority of design and construction works will be completed in 2015-16.

Capital Investment Program – South Coast Track

The Government has committed \$2 million towards upgrading the South Coast Track (from Melaleuca to Cockle Creek) to improve access to this spectacular natural asset. The funding is being used to upgrade existing infrastructure, complete minor re-routing where the established tracks have become difficult to access, and provide safe access to beach areas. Work to date has included significant planning and design works, and the commencement of construction on new track sections including the Deadmans Bay to Turua Beach section of the Track.

In 2014-15, \$501 000 was expended by the Department on the Project. It is expected that the upgrade will be complete by 2017-18.

Capital Investment Program – Three Capes Track

The Three Capes Track Project is a \$25.3 million initiative. It includes funding of \$12.8 million by the Tasmanian Government, supported by \$12.5 million from the Australian Government. When complete, this will be a world class coastal walking experience taking in the dramatic cliff-top vistas of the Tasman National Park. The walk will increase Tasmania's profile as an iconic walking destination and support the growth of tourism on the Tasman Peninsula.

In 2014-15, \$5.21 million was expended by the Department on the Project. The first two stages of the Track are expected to open to the public in November 2015, providing an easy four-day, three-night experience with hut-based accommodation, starting with a short boat journey from Port Arthur and finishing at Fortescue Bay via Cape Pillar and Cape Hauy.

Capital Investment Program – Three Capes Track – Additional

The Government has committed additional funding of \$4.0 million towards the construction of stage three of the Three Capes Track. Completion of stage three will provide access to the third cape, Cape Raoul, and will complete the world class walking experience in the Tasman National Park. There was no expenditure in 2014-15 due to the ongoing negotiations with the Australian Government for additional funding to assist in completing this stage of the project. Additional funding is required to complete stage three and construction will commence when negotiations with the Australian Government are finalised.

Capital Investment Program – West Coast Trails Project

The Government committed \$1.7 million to three projects over 2014-15 and 2015-16, being the Horsetail Falls Walking Trail, the Mountain Bike Project and the Granite Creek Bridge Replacement. Planning and designing for the Horsetail Falls walking trail and dramatic viewing platform project are complete, with works planned to begin in 2015-16. The Mountain Bike Project has seen work largely completed on the Montezuma Falls Trail, Heemskirk Trail and the North East Dundas Trail. Construction works for stage two of the Mountain Bike Project, on the Heemskirk loop extension, will involve more technical mountain bike track construction and are planned to begin in 2015-16. The replacement of the Granite Creek Bridge is now complete.

Tenders and consultancies

The Department procures goods, services and building and construction in accordance with Government policy and guidelines. The Department aims to maximise the opportunity for local business participation.

During 2014-15, the Department awarded 29 contracts totalling \$12.4 million. Of this total, 23 contracts were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

Tables 89-92 provide details in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 1111 and 1203 for all contracts awarded (including consultancies) and procurements called during 2014-15 with values in excess of \$50 000.

Table 80: Summary of participation by local business (for contracts, tenders and/or quotation processes of \$50 000 or over, ex GST)

Tender process	2014-15
Number of tenders awarded ¹	29
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	23
Total value of contracts awarded \$'000	12 358
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses \$'000	9 771
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	25
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	84
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	64

Source: DPIPWE procurement records and Treasury Tenders website.

Note:

1. Number of tenders awarded includes some panel arrangement contracts and some tenders awarded to multiple parties. This resulted in 29 separate contracts being awarded during the 2014-15 financial period.

Table 81: Major contracts issued 2014-15 (\$50 000 and over)

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract	Total value of contract \$
Anstie Constructions Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Upgrade of the Animal Health Laboratory's Cell Line and Fermenter Laboratories	13/04/2015 - 29/05/2015	105 595
Lenah Game Meats	Mowbray TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of Tasmanian Brush-tail Possum and Tasmanian Wallaby Carcasses	4/02/2015 – 3/02/2017	0 ¹
Michael Cooke Game Management	St Marys TAS			0 ¹
Tas Fencing Group Pty Ltd	Rocherlea TAS	Construction of animal pens: Cressy Captive Management Facilities	4/02/2015 – 5/06/2015	136 300
ID Clothing Pty Ltd	Moonah TAS	Provision of a Corporate Wardrobe to Service Tasmania staff	24/06/2015 – 23/06/2018	210 000
Gradco Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Works to clear log jam - Nile River, Deddington Tasmania	1/04/2015 – 30/06/2015	54 760
TasNetworks Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Upgrade of Electrical Supply Connection to Cressy Research Station	21/08/2014 – 19/12/2014	60 205
Aegis Asbestos Pty Ltd	Moonah TAS	Minor works to encapsulate window putty at New Town Research Laboratories	20/10/2014 – 12/12/2014	128 266
Sartorius Stedim Biotech	Dandenong VIC	Supply of microbial bioreactor vessels and controllers for the Animal Health Laboratories	One off	88 500
Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	Mulgrave VIC	Supply and install a Tandem Mass Spectrometer to suit Ultra High performance Liquid Chromatograph.	13/04/2015 – 12/02/2018	447 950
Johnstone McGee and Gandy	Hobart TAS	Management of agency statutory maintenance contract for the Mt Pleasant and New Town Research Laboratories and Whitemark Public Offices	1/07/2015 – 30/06/2021	58 000
Practice Management Services Pty Ltd	Sandy Bay TAS	IT services - Software development services for the fisheries licence and management system re-development	1/06/2015 – 31/05/2016	172 800
Entura	Cambridge TAS	Monitoring services to river flow and water quality Savage River and tributaries - Savage River Rehabilitation Project	22/05/2015 – 2/06/2017	163 495
Douggy's Office Equipment	Moonah TAS	Supply and install Point Of Sale system for Parks and Wildlife Service	25/08/2014 – 30/08/2019	185 238
Pitney Bowes Software Pty Ltd	Southbank VIC	Supply and install an asset Information management system for Parks and Wildlife Service	16/02/2015 – 29/01/2021	611 517

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract	Total value of contract \$
CJR Excavations	Ringarooma TAS	Mt Victoria road works	1/06/2015 – 30/06/2015	163 000
TasSpan Civil Contracting	Latrobe TAS	Design and construct replacement bridges - Arthur Pieman Conservation Area	20/08/2014 – 30/06/2015	239 059
Marriner Contractors Pty Ltd	Cape Otway VIC	Three Capes Track - Track construction - Portions 1 8 and 9	23/12/2014 – 30/11/2015	1 381 866
Geoffrey Lea	Lindisfame TAS			840 885
Colleen McKean	Nubeena TAS	Supply of gravel for the Three Capes Track	One off	109 002
Vos Construction and Joinery Pty Ltd	Kingston TAS	Prefabrication and/or site assembly of public accommodation huts - Three Capes Track	13/03/2015 – 1/10/2016	4 469 387
AJR Construct Pty Ltd	Don TAS			2 030 151
Corporate Communications (Tas) Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of marketing and advertising services	29/01/2015 – 28/01/2017	0 ¹
Futago	Hobart TAS			0 ¹
WBF West Coast Contracting Pty Ltd	Queenstown TAS	Track construction services - West Coast mountain bike trails	22/01/2015 – 30/06/2015	500 000 ²
TasSpan Civil Contracting	Latrobe TAS	Replacement bridge Granite Creek Arthur Pieman Conservation Area	2/03/2015 – 10/04/2015	65 748
Hansen Yuncken	Hobart TAS	Building removal and site remediation at No 8 and No 10 Hone Road Rosetta	25/03/2015 – 30/06/2015	79 155

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

Notes:

1. Contracts established as a panel arrangement with no fixed orders
2. Contract value is an estimate. The contract is a Standing Offer Agreement and works are undertaken as and when required.

Table 82: Consultants engaged 2014-15 (\$50 000 and over)

Name of consultant	Location of consultant	Description of consultancy	Period of contract	Total value of contract \$
Hydrobiology Pty Ltd	Auchenflower QLD	Consultancy service to review and assess contaminant toxicity in the Savage River downstream of Savage River Mine Site	18/05/2015– 18/12/2015	170 031
Cawthron Institute	Nelson NZ	Review of Macquarie Harbour fish health and environmental monitoring	20/04/2015- 29/05/2015	66 604

Source: DPIPWWE procurement records and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders website

Table 83: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process

Name of supplier	Description of the contract	Reasons for approval	Total value of contract \$
TasNetworks Pty Ltd	Upgrade of Electrical Supply Connection to Cressy Research Station	Absence of competition for technical reasons	60 205
Cawthron Institute	Review of Macquarie Harbour fish health and environmental monitoring	Urgent requirement for services by an independent authority in marine and environmental science	66 604
WBF West Coast Contracting Pty Ltd	Track construction services - West Coast mountain bike trails	For reasons of extreme urgency brought about by events unforeseen by the agency	500 000 ^I

Source: DPIPW E procurement records and Department of Treasury and Finance tenders

Note:

I. Contract value is an estimate

8. Financial Information

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

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 2015 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

13 August 2015

Independent Audit Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To Members of the Tasmanian Parliament

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by the Secretary of the Department.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the Department's financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2015 and its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The Responsibility of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

The Secretary of the Department is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Section 27 (1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based upon my audit. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

...1 of 2

To provide independent assurance to the Parliament and Community on the performance and accountability of the Tasmanian Public sector.
Professionalism | Respect | Camaraderie | Continuous Improvement | Customer Focus

Strive | Lead | Excel | To Make a Difference

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, I considered internal control relevant to the Secretary's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Secretary, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements. The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of State Entities but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Tasmanian Audit Office are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.

Tasmanian Audit Office



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

Hobart
26 August 2015

...2 of 2

To provide independent assurance to the Parliament and Community on the performance and accountability of the Tasmanian Public sector.
Professionalism | Respect | Camaraderie | Continuous Improvement | Customer Focus

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 8.1	121 111	123 133	125 519
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	2.10(a), 8.1	9 046	5 016	1 246
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	8.2	...	71	882
Grants	2.10(b), 8.3	15 382	25 547	57 069
Sales of goods and services	2.10(c), 8.4	14 894	18 965	18 088
Fees and fines	2.10(d), 8.5	8 284	7 828	7 283
Fair value of assets recognised	2.10(e), 8.6	2 314	52 506	27 682
Interest	2.10(f), 8.7	487	606	464
Contributions to running Service Tasmania	2.10(g)	12 104	11 710	11 367
Rents received	2.10(h)	4 110	5 391	7 124
Other revenue	2.10(i), 8.8	1 413	4 824	7 782
Total revenue and other income from transactions		189 145	255 597	264 506
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 9.1	106 712	113 384	112 203
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 9.2	14 402	15 074	14 167
Transfers to Administered Funds	2.11(c), 9.3	5 000	5 000	6 500
Grants and transfer payments	2.11(d), 9.4	15 956	19 225	20 816
Supplies and consumables	2.11(e), 9.5	47 887	47 079	51 214
Fair value of assets provided	2.11(f), 9.6	...	171	1 512
Other expenses	2.11(g), 9.7	4 663	4 271	6 730
Total expenses from transactions		194 620	204 204	213 142
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		(5 475)	51 393	51 364
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	2.12(a), 10.1	...	1 017	346
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	2.12(b), 10.2	...	(41)	3
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	2.12(c), 10.3	...	(68)	(739)
Total other economic flows included in net result		...	908	(390)
Net result from continuing operations		(5 475)	52 301	50 974

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 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	2.12(d), 14.1	6 621	5 838	(26 991)
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income		6 621	5 838	(26 991)
Comprehensive result		1 146	58 139	23 983

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 5 of the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 15.1	67 615	108 686	88 717
Receivables	2.13(b), 11.1	3 085	3 943	4 836
Other financial assets	2.13(c), 11.2	1 576	1 275	1 275
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	2.13(d), 11.3	776	748	773
Property, plant and equipment	2.13(f), 11.4	812 763	1 057 509	921 860
Infrastructure	2.13(f), 11.5	164 150	204 428	182 183
Intangibles	2.13(g), 11.6	2 886	11 907	9 893
Other non-financial assets	2.13(h), 11.7	11 173	10 210	10 559
Total assets		1 064 024	1 398 706	1 220 096
Liabilities				
Payables	2.14(a), 12.1	2 588	3 876	2 562
Employee benefits	2.14(b), 12.2	30 289	31 830	32 123
Provisions	2.14(c), 12.3	9 016	9 570	9 720
Other liabilities	2.14(d), 12.4	3 793	6 955	9 829
Total liabilities		45 686	52 231	54 234
Net assets		1 018 338	1 346 475	1 165 862
Equity				
Contributed capital			916 497	785 396
Reserves	14.1		259 158	253 320
Accumulated funds			170 820	127 146
Total equity		1 018 338	1 346 475	1 165 862

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 5 of the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent		119 066	121 404	123 499
Appropriate revenue - capital works & services		556	556	556
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Fund		...	71	82
Grants		11 582	13 051	20 939
Sales of goods and services		14 894	18 997	17 944
Fees and fines		8 284	7 895	7 512
GST receipts		9 070	8 786	7 510
Interest received		479	604	477
Other cash receipts		17 558	22 178	25 217
Total cash inflows		181 489	193 542	203 736
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		106 351	113 281	110 043
GST payments		9 070	8 555	7 901
Transfers to Administered Funds		5 000	5 000	6 500
Grants and transfer payments		15 956	19 138	20 879
Other cash payments		52 695	51 533	57 399
Total cash outflows		189 072	197 507	202 722
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	15.2	(7 583)	(3 965)	1 014
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		314	2 839	648
Asset sales transfers from Treasury		2 000	24 655	2 694
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - Water Infrastructure Fund		...	8 627	35 668
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - capital works & services		7 980	3 950	1 200
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - Special Capital Investment Fund		...	...	800
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - Grants		3 800	3 557	3 400
Loan payments received		...	2	4
Total cash inflows		14 094	43 630	44 414

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets		16 053	11 069	9 523
Transfers to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd		...	8 627	35 668
Total cash outflows		16 053	19 696	45 191
Net Cash from/(used by) investing activities		(1 959)	23 934	(777)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(9 542)	19 969	237
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		77 157	88 717	88 480
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	15.1	67 615	108 686	88 717

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 5 of the accompanying notes.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Water Infrastructure Fund \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2014		785 396	253 320	...	127 146	1 165 862
Net result		...	...	8 627 ¹	43 674	52 301
Other comprehensive income	14.1	...	5 838	...	...	5 838
Total comprehensive income		785 396	259 158	8 627	170 820	1 224 001
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Equity contributions - Forestry Tasmania transition	14.2	131 101	...	...	...	131 101
Transfers to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd		...	...	(8 627)	...	(8 627)
Total		131 101	...	(8 627)	...	122 474
Balance as at 30 June 2015		916 497	259 158	...	170 820	1 346 475
Water Infrastructure Fund						
Total comprehensive result						
Grants			8 627			
Total			8 627			

The Department of Treasury and Finance assumed responsibility for the management of the Water Infrastructure Fund from 1 July 2014.

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Water Infrastructure Fund \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2013		636 493	280 311	2 532	109 308	1 028 644
Net result		...	...	33 136 ¹	17 838	50 974
Other comprehensive income	14.1	...	(26 991)	...	...	(26 991)
Total comprehensive income		636 493	253 320	35 668	127 146	1 052 627
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Equity contributions - Forestry Tasmania transition	14.2	148 905	...	...	...	148 905
Equity contributions - Integrated Tasmanian Government Contract Centre		(2)	...	...	...	(2)
Transfers to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd		...	...	(35 668)	...	(35 668)
Total		148 903	...	(35 668)	...	113 235
Balance as at 30 June 2014		785 396	253 320	...	127 146	1 165 862

Water Infrastructure Fund

Total comprehensive result

Grants	35 668
Grants and transfer payments	(2 532)
Total	33 136

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 2015

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Note I: Administered Financial Statements

I.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	2.10(a), 17.2	9 553	9 553	12 406
Grants	2.10(b), 17.3	...	1 500	...
Fees and fines	2.10(d), 17.4	35 497	38 489	37 319
Transfers from the Controlled Funds	17.5	5 000	5 000	6 500
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		50 050	54 542	56 225
Administered expenses from transactions				
Grants and transfer payments	2.11(d), 17.6	9 553	11 053	12 406
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		40 497	43 418	43 921
Total administered expenses from transactions		50 050	54 471	56 327
Administered other economic flows in administered net result		...	71	(102)
Administered other economic flows in administered net result				
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	2.12(b), 17.7	...	(71)	102
Total administered other economic flows included in net result		...	(71)	102
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 17 of the accompanying notes.

I.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Administered assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 17.11	130	67	133
Receivables	2.13(b), 17.8	3 545	3 615	3 331
Total administered assets		3 675	3 682	3 464
Administered liabilities				
Payables	2.14(a), 17.9	3 362	3 455	3 336
Other liabilities	2.14(d), 17.10	313	227	128
Total administered liabilities		3 675	3 682	3 464
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 17 of the accompanying notes.

I.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Administered cash flows from operating activities				
Administered cash inflows				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent		9 553	9 553	12 406
Grants		...	1 500	...
Fees and Fines		35 497	38 234	37 446
Transfers from the Controlled Funds		5 000	5 000	6 500
Total administered cash inflows		50 050	54 287	56 352
Administered cash outflows				
Grants and transfer payments		9 553	11 053	12 406
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		40 497	43 300	43 943
Total administered cash outflows		50 050	54 353	56 349
Administered net cash from operating activities	17.12	...	(66)	3
Net increase (decrease) in Administered cash held		...	(66)	3
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		130	133	130
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	17.11	130	67	133

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 17 of the accompanying notes.

I.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2014
Total comprehensive result
Balance as at 30 June 2015
Balance as at 1 July 2013
Total comprehensive result
Balance as at 30 June 2014

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

Note 2: Significant accounting policies

2.1 Objectives and funding

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (the Department) is responsible for the sustainable management and protection of Tasmania's natural and cultural assets for the benefit of Tasmanian communities and the economy.

The Department's activities guide and support the use and management of Tasmania's land and water resources and protect its natural and cultural environment. The Department is also responsible for delivering the services that support primary industry development and the protection of the State's relative disease and pest-free status.

The Department's role is to support Tasmania's continued economic, environmental and social wellbeing through its contribution to the achievement of the following major outcomes:

- a clean, healthy and diverse environment;
- profitable and sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries industries;
- safe and sustainable water supplies for communities, industries and the environment;
- a protected and conserved Aboriginal and historical heritage;
- a world renowned national park and reserve system;
- iconic botanical heritage and cultural sites;
- quality information that supports water and land use decisions; and
- self-reliant rural and regional communities.

During 2014-15 individual outputs of the Department were provided under the following nine Output Groups. Further details on each are contained in the Annual Report.

- Output Group 1: Information and Land Services;
- Output Group 2: Primary Industries;
- Output Group 3: Resource Management and Conservation;
- Output Group 4: Water Resources;
- Output Group 5: Policy;
- Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania;
- Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services;
- Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management; and
- Output Group 9: Heritage.

In 2014-15, the Department completed an output structure review and implemented the following output changes as part of the 2015-16 Budget which, in turn, will be used for reporting in the 2015-16 Financial Statements:

- Output Group 1: Information and Land Services renamed Land Tasmania.
- Output Group 3: Resource Management and Conservation renamed Natural and Cultural Heritage.

- The Outputs within Output Group 9: Heritage transferred to Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage.

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 8.4 and 8.5. The Financial Statements encompass all funds that the Department controls to carry out its functions.

2.2 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 signed by the Secretary on 13 August 2015.

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 for those outlined in Note 2.5 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.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Department's functional currency.

2.4 Reporting entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Department.

2.5 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 1055 *Budgetary Reporting* – The objective of this Standard is to specify budgetary disclosure requirements for the whole of government, General Government Sector (GGS) and not-for-profit entities within the GGS of each government. Disclosures made in accordance with this Standard provide users with information relevant to assessing performance of an entity, including accountability for resources entrusted to it. There is no financial impact.
- 2013-9 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments* [Operative dates: Part A Conceptual Framework – 20 December 2013; Part B

Materiality – 1 January 2014; Part C Financial Instruments – 1 January 2015] – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to the Standards and Interpretations listed in the Appendix:

- (i) as a consequence of the issue of Accounting Framework AASB CF 2013-1 *Amendments to the Australian Conceptual Framework*, and editorial corrections, as set out in Part A of this Standard;
- (ii) by deleting references to AASB 1031 *Materiality* in other Australian Accounting Standards, and to make editorial corrections, as set out in Part B of this Standard; and
- (iii) as a consequence of the issuance of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments – Hedge Accounting* and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39 by the IASB in November 2013, as set out in Part C of this Standard.

There is no financial impact.

(b) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied

The following applicable Standards have been issued by the AASB and are yet to be applied:

- AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – The objective of this Standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, an uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- 2010-7, 2014-7 and 2014-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* arising from AASB 9 – The objective of these Standards is to make amendments to various standards as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* in December 2010. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- 2014-4 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation* [AASB 116 & AASB 138] – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to:
 - (i) AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*; and
 - (ii) AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*;as a consequence of the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38) by the International Accounting Standards Board in May 2014. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- 2014-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014) – Application of AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 9 (2009 & 2010)]* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to:
 - (i) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (December 2009); and
 - (ii) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* (December 2010);as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* in December 2014. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- 2015-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 & AASB 1049]* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to various standards (as noted) as a consequence of the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1) by the International Accounting Standards Board in December 2014, and to make an editorial correction. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- 2015-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality* – The objective of this Standard is to affect the withdrawal of AASB 1031 *Materiality* and to delete references to AASB 1031 in the AAS, as set out in paragraph 13 of this Standard.

- 2015-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities* – The objective of this Standard is to extend the scope of AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* to include not-for-profit public sector entities. There is no financial impact.
- 2015-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 13]* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* to relieve not-for-profit public sector entities from certain disclosures applying to assets within the scope of AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future net cash inflows. There is no financial impact.

2.6 Administered transactions and balances

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.

Administered assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues are disclosed in Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

2.7 Activities undertaken in a trustee or agency relationship

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. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 18.

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.

2.8 Joint arrangements

The Department participates in partnership and collaboration agreements with the Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies and the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture. The Department's contribution is included as an annual grant paid through Output Group 2 – Primary Industries.

2.9 Transactions by the Government as owner

Forestry Tasmania transition

In 2014, new forestry legislation resulted in a significant increase in the area of Crown land to be managed by the Department via the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Under the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*, which took effect on the 22 October 2014, 359 802 hectares of former future reserve land (under the now repealed *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013*) were converted to future potential production forest (FPPF) land managed under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. This land is now managed by Crown Land Services within the Parks and Wildlife Service.

As a result of the new legislation, the land assets have been transferred to the Department from Forestry Tasmania via the Department of Treasury and Finance. The assets received are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted against equity. Prior to recognition, the Department of Treasury and Finance revalued the Forestry Tasmania assets to fair value. The assets have been initially recognised at these amounts. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 14.2.

Buildings and infrastructure assets (walking tracks, roads and other infrastructure) on the land transferred have not been captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15. These assets are expected to be captured, valued and recognised in subsequent financial years.

2.10 Income from transactions

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

(a) 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 in Notes 8.1 and 17.2, control arises in the period of appropriation.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) Fees and fines

Revenue from fees and fines is recognised at the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for doubtful debts.

(e) Fair value of assets recognised

Services received free of charge by the Department are recognised as income when a fair value can be reliably determined and at the time the services would have been purchased if they had not been passed across to the Department. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Assets received at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when it is probable that future economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Department and the amount can be reliably measured. However, where the asset received is from another government agency as a consequence of 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 received includes property transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale through the Crown Lands Administration Fund.

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

In 2014-15, the fair value of Crown land recognised relates to 18 647 hectares of land, already under Department management, converted to future potential production forest land as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*.

Fair value of infrastructure recognised is related to new assets registered on the Parks and Wildlife Service Information Management System not previously valued and recorded in the Department's Financial Statements.

In 2014-15, the fair value of infrastructure recognised relates to 185.2 km of the road network transferred to the Department in 2013-14 as a result of the *Forestry Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15.

Fair value of intangibles recognised in 2013-14 is related to new abalone quota unit assets transferred to the Crown not previously valued and recorded in the Department's Financial Statements.

(f) Interest

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

(g) Contributions to running Service Tasmania

Amounts received from the Department of Premier and Cabinet to assist with the cost of operating Service Tasmania are recognised as they accrue.

As a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the Department of Premier and Cabinet will assume responsibility for Service Tasmania on the 1 July 2015.

(h) Rent 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.

(i) 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.

2.11 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.

(a) 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.

(b) Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

Major depreciation periods are:

- Plant and equipment 3 - 25 years
- Buildings 20 - 100 years
- Infrastructure – other 15 - 80 years
- Infrastructure – tracks 30 - 50 years
- Leasehold improvements 10 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:

- Software 2 - 5 years
- Operating lease make-good asset 3 - 30 years

(c) Transfers to Administered Funds

Transfers to Administered Funds include:

- 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.

(d) 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.

(e) Supplies and consumables

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

(f) 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.

(g) Other expenses

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

2.12 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.

(a) Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Any gain or loss on the disposal of non-financial assets is recognised at the date of disposal and is the difference between the proceeds and the carrying value of the asset at the time.

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

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether any financial assets are impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss, in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Change in estimate of non-financial assets

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 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.

(d) Other economic flows – other comprehensive income

Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve

Net revaluation decreases are recognised in 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income' to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset. Otherwise, the net revaluation decreases are recognised immediately as other economic flows in the net result. The net revaluation decrease recognised in 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income' reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve.

Net revaluation increases are recognised in 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income', and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve. However, the net revaluation increase is recognised in the net result to the extent that it reverses a net revaluation decrease in respect of the same class of asset previously recognised as an expense (other economic flows) in the net result.

Revaluation increases and decreases relating to individual assets in a class of assets are offset against one another in that class but are not offset in respect of assets in different classes. The asset revaluation reserve is not transferred to accumulated funds on de-recognition of the relevant asset.

2.13 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.

(a) Cash and deposits

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.

(b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at amortised cost less any impairment losses. Due to the short settlement period, receivables are not discounted back to their present value. The Department offers 30-day terms of trade.

(c) Other financial assets

Shares are recorded at cost and assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Loan advances are brought to account in the balance owing as at 30 June 2015. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of loans.

(d) 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.

(e) 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 are remeasured in accordance with the Department's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(f) Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure

(i) Valuation basis

Land, buildings, infrastructure 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 includes 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 (when material).

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of the asset. 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 and liabilities 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 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 accordance with AASB 116 *Property Plant and Equipment*, in years between valuations, indices supplied by qualified valuers and assessed for appropriateness by the Department are applied to determine fair value.

From 2013-14 asset revaluations performed on a depreciated replacement cost basis are disclosed on a gross basis. Asset revaluations based on a market basis have been disclosed on a net basis.

In line with the concept of materiality contained in AASB 1031 *Materiality*, the Department has established a set valuation threshold approach which provides that only assets of a value greater than a certain level require valuation. While only a portion of the total asset class is valued, the entire class is deemed to be valued at fair value.

The thresholds have been established based on the number and value of existing assets and their stratification within the total asset class portfolio.

The current class thresholds applied by the Department are as follows with thresholds assessed as part of the valuation cycle.

<i>Asset class</i>	<i>Valuation threshold</i>	<i>Planned percentage coverage</i>
Land	\$200 000	80-90%
Buildings	\$200 000	80-90%
Infrastructure – walking tracks, roads and fire trails	...	100%
Infrastructure – other	\$50 000	60-70%
Heritage	...	100%

Land and buildings

Land, buildings and land under buildings were last revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2014 by the Valuer-General. Land, buildings and land under buildings were indexed to fair value as at 30 June 2015 based on indices provided by the Valuer-General (2014-15: 0.0 per cent). There were no changes required to the Asset Revaluation Reserve.

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

Infrastructure

Infrastructure was last revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2012. All walking tracks, 4X4 access roads, roads and fire trail infrastructure assets were valued internally by the Parks and Wildlife Service. All other infrastructure assets above the valuation threshold of \$50 000 were valued by an independent valuer, Mr Martin Burns (CPV, MBA, B. App. Sc) of Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd. Infrastructure was indexed to fair value

as at 30 June 2015 based on indices provided by Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd (2014-15: 2.19 per cent). The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve.

All built assets (roads, walking tracks, buildings and other infrastructure assets) on land transferred to the Department in 2013-14, as a result of the Forestry Tasmania transition, were transferred at fair value.

Sections of the road network transferred to the Department in 2013-14 as a result of the Forestry Tasmania transition, not initially captured in the year of transfer, were valued at fair value in 2014-15 by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

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

All heritage assets were last revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2014 by an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office. The resulting change in asset values were recognised as other economic flows in the net result.

(vi) Judgements and assumptions in relation to revaluations

The key assumption underpinning all assessments of value was that:

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.

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 assets 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 determined 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 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 as significant unobservable inputs, specialised land is classified as a Level 3 asset.

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 fair value measurements.

Infrastructure – walking tracks, roads and fire trails

All assets within this category are considered specialised in nature and valued using a depreciated replacement cost method. Assets were valued using the Parks and Wildlife Service Information Management System (IMS). The IMS 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.

At the time of valuation there were approximately 7 per cent of assets that did not have a condition assessment for which a default condition category of 'poor recoverable' was applied.

As the reconstruction rate per linear metre, condition assessments are considered as 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. In determining the 'current cost' of a specialised asset, Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd makes reference to the cost of replacing the asset's service potential and in doing so adopted the Modern Equivalent Replacement Cost of the asset, which inherently reflects the use to which the asset is put and allows for adjustments to the cost base of the asset to account for over-engineering or surplus capacity as well as replacement with equivalent assets based on current technology. Assets were inspected for the purposes of determining value, and Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd 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 in 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.

Heritage

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 under the market approach.

(g) 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.

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.

Abalone quota units previously transferred to the Department as a result of the *Living Marine Resource Management Act 1995* are valued on an annual basis. The units were revalued at fair value by an independent commercial broker, Robert Rex, as at 30 June 2015. The resulting changes in asset values

were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve. Abalone quote units are classified as Level I fair value measurements.

(h) Other non-financial assets

An asset has been recognised in these accounts for a debt agreement between the Government and Grange Resources. 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 (ie 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 12.3.

Other assets comprise of 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.

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.

(a) 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.

(b) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities eligible to be taken 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 2015, 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 measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Sick leave entitlements are not vested in employees and are not considered to give rise to a liability, and therefore no provision has been made.

(c) Provisions

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 11.7 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.

(d) 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.

(e) Superannuation

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

2.15 Leases

The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The Department is prohibited by Treasurer's Instruction 502 *Leases* from holding finance leases.

2.16 Unrecognised financial instruments

The Department had no unrecognised financial instruments.

2.17 Judgements and assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, the Department is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by the Department that have significant effects on the Financial Statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements. These judgements include:

- Asset revaluations refer Notes 2.13(f)(vi), 11 and 14;
- Provisions refer Notes 2.14(c) and 12.3; and
- Contingencies refer Note 13.2.

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.

2.18 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.

2.19 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 2.5(a).

Where amounts have been reclassified within the Financial Statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

Any restructure of Outputs within the Department (internal restructures) that do not affect the results shown on the face of the Financial Statements are reflected in the comparatives in the Output Schedule at Note 3.

2.20 Budget information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2014-15 Budget Papers. Budget information has not been subject to audit. There have been minor changes to budget line categories; however, there have been no net changes to the total budget.

2.21 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

2.22 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 which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as an operating cash flow.

2.23 Accounting adjustments

In the current financial year:

- Fair Value of assets recognised – *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*

As a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014* former future reserve land (under the now repealed *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013*) was converted into future potential production forest land managed under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. A component of this land, 18 647 hectares, was already under Department management but had not previously been recorded in the Department's Financial Statements. The land with a total value of \$7.61 million was valued by the Valuer-General.

- Fair Value of assets recognised – 2013-14 Forestry Tasmania transition

In 2013-14, only 167.4 km of the road network transferred from Forestry Tasmania in 2013-14 as a result of the *Forestry Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) could be adequately captured, valued and recognised in 2013-14. A further 185.2 km of the road network was captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15. The road network with a total value of \$19.51 million was valued internally by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

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 (Note 8.6) throughout the Financial Statements and consequently comparatives have not been amended.

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

Note 3: Department output schedules

3.1 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 I: Information and Land Services

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	15 422	15 445	15 901
Grants	...	...	13
Sales of goods and services	2 559	3 440	3 620
Fees and fines	113	163	191
Interest	...	...	2
Contributions to running Service Tasmania	12 104	11 710	11 367
Rents received	...	4	4
Other revenue	...	558	700
Total revenue and other income from transactions	30 198	31 320	31 798
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	22 887	23 203	22 344
Depreciation and amortisation	656	939	657
Grants and transfer payments	51	27	56
Supplies and consumables	6 614	6 923	7 062
Other expenses	756	504	713
Total expenses from transactions	30 964	31 596	30 832
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(766)	(276)	966
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	(6)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	2	(15)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(10)	(14)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(8)	35
Net result from continuing operations	(766)	(284)	931

Output Group I: Information and Land Services

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 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	...	...	65
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	...	65
Comprehensive result	(766)	(284)	996
Expenses by Output			
I.1 Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services	11 748	12 778	13 065
I.2 Valuation Services	5 527	5 613	4 928
I.3 Service Tasmania	13 689	13 205	12 839
Total	30 964	31 596	30 832
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		8 387	8 867
Total liabilities incurred		6 571	6 477
Net Assets deployed for Information and Land Services		1 816	2 390

As a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the Department of Premier and Cabinet will assume responsibility for Service Tasmania on 1 July 2015.

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	11 960	11 806	11 370
Grants	986	2 435	1 444
Sales of goods and services	...	18	27
Fees and fines	4 573	3 303	4 840
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	6 400
Interest	5	2	3
Rents received	50	84	33
Other revenue	120	1 800	434
Total revenue and other income from transactions	17 694	19 448	24 551
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits ¹	8 035	6 052	5 827
Depreciation and amortisation	312	226	313
Grants and transfer payments ¹	4 343	8 631	8 398
Supplies and consumables	2 837	2 042	2 230
Other expenses	2 816	1 354	1 206
Total expenses from transactions	18 343	18 305	17 974
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(649)	1 143	6 577
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(1)	...
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(1)	(4)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(2)	(4)
Net result from continuing operations	(649)	1 141	6 573
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	...	2 206	(1 560)
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	2 206	(1 560)
Comprehensive result	(649)	3 347	5 013

¹The 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

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania	7 524	7 916	5 876
2.2 Marine Resources	10 819	10 389	12 098
Total	18 343	18 305	17 974
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		27 215	25 650
Total liabilities incurred		2 222	2 651
Net Assets deployed for Primary Industries		24 993	22 999

Output Group 3: Resource Management and Conservation

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	11 799	13 456	18 077
Grants	2 017	2 932	3 394
Sales of goods and services	...	91	94
Fees and fines	579	37	10
Interest	120	165	177
Rents received	...	3	3
Other revenue	...	146	222
Total revenue and other income from transactions	14 515	16 830	21 977
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	9 875	12 347	14 369
Depreciation and amortisation	290	206	265
Grants and transfer payments	1 104	1 536	1 622
Supplies and consumables	6 692	3 790	5 052
Other expenses	...	586	2 373
Total expenses from transactions	17 961	18 465	23 681
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(3 446)	(1 635)	(1 704)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	8	...
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(2)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	6	...
Net result from continuing operations	(3 446)	(1 629)	(1 704)
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	...	16	(9)
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	16	(9)
Comprehensive result	(3 446)	(1 613)	(1 713)
Expenses by Output			
3.1 Land Management Services	960	1 444	1 666
3.2 Conservation of Tasmania's Flora and Fauna	17 001	17 021	22 015
Total	17 961	18 465	23 681

Output Group 3: Resource Management and Conservation

	2015	2014
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed	13 551	15 597
Total liabilities incurred	6 027	7 201
Net Assets deployed for Resource Management and Conservation	7 524	8 396

Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	7 016	6 773	7 862
Grants	850	449	704
Sales of goods and services	...	22	10
Fees and fines	263	553	386
Rents received	...	1	1
Other revenue	149	378	750
Total revenue and other income from transactions	8 278	8 176	9 713
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	5 790	5 699	6 085
Depreciation and amortisation	360	274	359
Grants and transfer payments	778	1 168	1 176
Supplies and consumables	2 138	1 565	1 934
Other expenses	129	310	724
Total expenses from transactions	9 195	9 016	10 278
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(917)	(840)	(565)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(1)	(3)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(1)	...
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(2)	(3)
Net result from continuing operations	(917)	(842)	(568)
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	...	15	(292)
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	15	(292)
Comprehensive result	(917)	(827)	(860)
Expenses by Output			
4.1 Water Resource Management	6 674	6 183	7 427
4.2 Water Resource Assessment	2 521	2 833	2 851
Total	9 195	9 016	10 278

Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed	3 525	4 457
Total liabilities incurred	1 586	1 856
Net Assets deployed for Water Resources	1 939	2 601

Output Group 5: Policy

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	2 263	1 823	2 181
Grants	...	3	...
Fees and fines	...	2	...
Other revenue	...	5	7
Total revenue and other income from transactions	2 263	1 833	2 188
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	1 754	1 379	1 799
Depreciation and amortisation	21	14	21
Grants and transfer payments	13	1	2
Supplies and consumables	510	313	389
Other expenses	5	17	20
Total expenses from transactions	2 303	1 724	2 231
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(40)	109	(43)
Comprehensive result	(40)	109	(43)
Expenses by Output			
5.1 Policy Advice	2 303	1 724	2 231
Total	2 303	1 724	2 231
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		215	116
Total liabilities incurred		322	521
Net Assets deployed for Policy		(107)	(405)

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	17 525	19 018	18 312
Grants	2 252	3 294	2 704
Sales of goods and services	...	33	47
Fees and fines	1 108	1 628	1 023
Rents received	...	14	44
Other revenue	62	185	294
Total revenue and other income from transactions	20 947	24 172	22 424
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	13 686	18 076	14 896
Depreciation and amortisation	437	1 131	436
Grants and transfer payments	1 513	1 750	2 585
Supplies and consumables	5 157	5 005	4 867
Other expenses	81	121	158
Total expenses from transactions	20 874	26 083	22 942
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	73	(1 911)	(518)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(3)	5
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(49)	(8)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(52)	(3)
Net result from continuing operations	73	(1 963)	(521)
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	...	1	(230)
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	1	(230)
Comprehensive result	73	(1 962)	(751)
Expenses by Output			
6.1 Biosecurity	18 816	22 867	20 943
6.2 Product Integrity	2 058	3 216	1 999
Total	20 874	26 083	22 942

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed	8 552	8 308
Total liabilities incurred	5 299	5 771
Net Assets deployed for Biosecurity Tasmania	3 253	2 537

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	13 891	13 517	13 898
Grants	400	356	536
Sales of goods and services	2 685	3 519	3 086
Fees and fines	60	158	125
Interest	352	279	277
Rents received	...	2	2
Other revenue	...	93	95
Total revenue and other income from transactions	17 388	17 924	18 019
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	12 679	12 618	12 510
Depreciation and amortisation	708	593	710
Grants and transfer payments	294	119	279
Supplies and consumables	4 367	3 813	4 042
Other expenses	336	151	186
Total expenses from transactions	18 384	17 294	17 727
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(996)	630	292
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(8)	(3)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(1)	(49)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(9)	(52)
Net result from continuing operations	(996)	621	240
Comprehensive result	(996)	621	240
Expenses by Output			
7.1 Environmental Management and Pollution Control	14 029	12 984	13 553
7.2 Analytical Services	4 355	4 310	4 174
Total	18 384	17 294	17 727
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		31 281	31 933
Total liabilities incurred		15 012	15 428
Net Assets deployed for Environment Protection and Analytical Services		16 269	16 505

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	33 615	33 894	30 505
Grants	5 077	4 689	9 206
Sales of goods and services	9 650	11 842	11 204
Fees and fines	1 550	1 939	1 581
Fair value of assets recognised	2 314	52 506	21 282
Interest	...	157	2
Rents received	4 060	5 283	7 037
Other revenue	1 082	1 608	4 332
Total revenue and other income from transactions	57 348	111 918	85 149
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	29 114	30 798	30 644
Depreciation and amortisation	11 537	11 631	11 324
Grants and transfer payments	4 223	2 402	958
Transfer to Administered Funds	5 000	5 000	6 500
Supplies and consumables	17 743	22 465	23 857
Fair value of assets provided	...	171	1 512
Other expenses	527	1 203	1 313
Total expenses from transactions	68 144	73 670	76 108
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(10 796)	38 248	9 041
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	1 009	352
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(30)	16
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(4)	(652)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	975	(284)
Net result from continuing operations	(10 796)	39 223	8 757
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	...	3 600	(24 974)
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	3 600	(24 974)
Comprehensive result	(10 796)	42 823	(16 217)

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management	56 572	60 096	61 670
8.2 Crown Land Services	11 572	13 574	14 438
Total	68 144	73 670	76 108
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		1 270 929	1 095 606
Total liabilities incurred		9 253	9 009
Net Assets deployed for Parks and Wildlife Management		1 261 676	1 086 597

Output Group 9: Heritage

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	7 620	7 401	7 413
Fees and fines	38	45	49
Interest	10	3	3
Other revenue	...	51	26
Total revenue and other income from transactions	7 668	7 500	7 491
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	2 892	3 159	3 461
Depreciation and amortisation	81	60	82
Grants and transfer payments	3 637	3 591	3 208
Supplies and consumables	1 273	797	1 098
Other expenses	13	23	33
Total expenses from transactions	7 896	7 630	7 882
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(228)	(130)	(391)
Comprehensive result	(228)	(130)	(391)
Expenses by Output			
9.1 Historic Heritage Services	3 234	3 365	3 278
9.2 Aboriginal Heritage	1 936	1 539	1 900
9.3 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 726	2 726	2 704
Total	7 896	7 630	7 882
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		653	808
Total liabilities incurred		797	775
Net Assets deployed for Heritage		(144)	33

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

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(17 765)	42 084	(13 726)
Capital Investment Program & Special Capital Investment Funds			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	9 046	5 016	1 246
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	...	71	882
Grants	3 800	2 762	3 400
Total revenue and other income from transactions	12 846	7 849	5 528
Expenses from transactions			
Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	...	37	206
Other Capital Investment Program expenditure items	556	384	749
Total expenses from transactions	556	421	955
Water Infrastructure Fund			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Grants	...	8 627	35 668
Total revenue and other income from transactions	...	8 627	35 668
Expenses from transactions			
Water Infrastructure Fund expenditure	...	...	2 532
Total expenses from transactions	...	...	2 532
Other economic flows			
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	6 621	...	...
Total other economic flows	6 621	...	...
Comprehensive result	1 146	58 139	23 983

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

	2015	2014
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	I 317 219	I 141 653
Reconciliation to net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	34 398	28 754
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	5 142	4 545
Net assets	I 346 475	I 165 862

Note 4: Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements

	2015		2014	
	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000
National Partnership Payments				
Water for the Future	9 081	...	35 668	2 532
Australian Jobs Fund	2 660	3 568	3 456	600
Caring for our Country	1 718	337	759	1 372
Port Arthur Historic ¹	1 500	...	...	...
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	481	...	...	...
Other	32	...	...	...
Tasmanian Inter-Government Agreement	...	...	4 128	...
	15 472	3 905	44 011	4 504
Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditures				
Caring for our Country	4 800	4 317	4 437	6 577
Quarantine Services	1 455	...	1 907	...
Maria Island Jetty Upgrade	...	...	1 381	39
Other	1 294	146	2 038	184
	7 549	4 463	9 763	6 800
Total	23 021	8 368	53 774	11 304

¹In the 2014-15 Federal Budget, funding of \$1.5 million was announced to support the Port Arthur Penitentiary Restoration Project. Previous Australian Government funding had been provided directly to Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA). However, based on advice from the Hon Greg Hunt, Minister for Environment and in accordance with the Federal Financial Relations Framework, the funding was provided to the State Government, which was immediately forwarded to PAHSMA by the Department. The transaction is disclosed in the Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure.

Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements is disclosed on an accruals basis, inclusive of net capital investment, and includes any expenditure of State funds for that purpose. Disclosures include total expenditure, not only the Australian Government component.

Note 5: Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$250 000.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	1	9 046	5 016	(4 030)	(45)
Grants	2	15 382	25 547	10 165	66
Sales of goods and services	3	14 894	18 965	4 017	27
Fair value of assets recognised	4	2 314	52 506	50 192	2 169
Rents received	5	4 110	5 391	1 281	31
Other revenue	6	1 413	4 824	3 411	241
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	7	106 712	113 384	6 672	6
Grants and transfer payments	8	15 956	19 225	3 269	20
Other economic flows					
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	9	...	1 017	1 017	100
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	10	6 621	5 838	(783)	(12)

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- 1 The decrease in Appropriation revenue - capital works & services primarily relates to the timing of funding for the Three Capes Track project. Delays in the construction of several track sections and public huts have affected the timing of \$4.1 million of funding for the project. This funding will be received in 2015-16 and does not reflect an overall change to the total funding for this project.
- 2 The increase in grants revenue primarily relates to unbudgeted Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) revenue. From 1 July 2014, the WIF has been managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance and accordingly the Department removed revenue budgets for 2014-15. However, a milestone payment budgeted in 2013-14 of \$8.63 million was received by the Department and paid to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd at the beginning of 2014-15. The variance also includes higher than budgeted industry contributions collected by the Department and subsequently provided to the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation and unbudgeted contributions for the Biosecure Fish Facility.
- 3 The increase in sales of goods and services revenue primarily relates to higher than budgeted Parks and Wildlife Service revenue of \$2.2 million, which is due to increased sales of parks passes and increased shop sales as a result of increased visitors to Tasmania's National Parks. Other increases in sales of goods and services include higher than budgeted revenue from sales in environment analytical services, and valuation services.
- 4 The fair value of assets recognised reflects assets that have not previously been recognised by the Department. The increase in fair value of assets recognised is primarily due to:
 - Property sales through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF) of approximately

\$25.36 million in 2014-15. This included the sale of Jane Franklin Hall (\$9.25 million), sale of the Parliament Square site as part of the Parliament Square Project (\$8.33 million) and the former Hayes Prison Farm (\$2.16 million).

- 18 647 hectares of land, already under the Department's management, converted to future potential production forest land as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*.
 - 185.2 km of the road network transferred to the Department in 2013-14 as a result of the *Forestry Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15.
- 5 The increase in rent received primarily relates to higher than budgeted revenue received from Crown land leased properties. This was primarily due to the increase in land values, which resulted in higher rent revenue.
- 6 Items within other revenue may vary each year resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in other revenue in 2014-15 is primarily due to:
- Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.4 million for the reimbursement of expenses such as the reimbursement of insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries.
 - The reclassification of approximately \$1.0 million in levies received by the Department on behalf of the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council (TSIC). The TSIC levies were previously budgeted and classified as fees and fines. However, as the Department receives the levies and disburses them to the TSIC, the revenue has been reclassified to other revenue from 2014-15.
 - Unbudgeted revenue that was collected from third parties and subsequently disbursed by the Department. This revenue was budgeted under fees and fines but was reclassified to other revenue in 2014-15.
- 7 The increase in employee benefits mainly relates to unbudgeted separation payments of \$3.14 million. The variance also includes higher than budgeted expenditure in Quarantine Services, the Invasive Species Branch, increased costs due to the impact on the Parks and Wildlife Service services as a result of the increased visitor numbers, wildfire suppression expenditure and an increase in employee-related expenditure for the management of reserves under the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.
- This is slightly offset by the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA). In 2014-15, approximately \$2.56 million of the TIA payment was budgeted as employee benefits, but paid as a grant.
- 8 The increase in grants and transfer payments mainly relates to the Department's contribution to the TIA. In 2014-15, the TIA grant of \$2.83 million was budgeted as employee benefits and supplies and consumables, but paid as a grant.
- 9 The net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets primarily relates to the sale of one parcel of land. The land, revalued at \$1.0 million in 2013-14 was subsequently sold for \$1.67 million in 2014-15. The variance in value is primarily a result of the community service obligation adjustment rate applied to the parcel of land when valued by the Valuer-General in 2013-14.
- 10 The decrease in changes in physical asset revaluation reserve is due to lower than expected revaluations of infrastructure assets and no indexation being applied to land and buildings of approximately \$3.0 million. This is partially offset by the unbudgeted revaluation increase of \$2.2 million in abalone quota units, which increased as a result of movements in the abalone beach price.

Note 5: Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

5.2 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 \$250 000.

Budget estimates for the Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2013-14. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2014-15. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 actual balances.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Assets						
Cash and deposits	1	67 615	108 686	88 717	41 071	19 969
Receivables	2	3 085	3 943	4 836	858	(893)
Other financial assets	3	1 576	1 275	1 275	(301)	...
Property, plant and equipment	4	812 763	1 057 509	921 860	244 746	135 649
Infrastructure	5	164 150	204 428	182 183	40 278	22 245
Intangibles	6	2 886	11 907	9 893	9 021	2 014
Liabilities						
Payables	7	2 588	3 876	2 562	1 288	1 314
Other liabilities	8	3 793	6 955	9 829	3 162	(2 874)

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- 1 The increase in cash and deposits from 2013-14 actual and budget is mainly due to significant unbudgeted property sales through the Crown Land Administration Fund (CLAF). Property sales of approximately \$25.36 million in 2014-15 included the sale of Jane Franklin Hall (\$9.25 million), sale of the Parliament Square site as part of the Parliament Square Project (\$8.33 million) and the former Hayes Prison Farm (\$2.16 million). Although there were significant property sales in 2014-15, the CLAF transfer to the Consolidated Fund, which is determined by the Department of Treasury and Finance, remained at the 2014-15 budgeted amount of \$5.0 million.

The remaining budget variance is due to the difference between the estimated and actual opening balances for 2014-15. The actual opening balance was \$16.59 million higher than the estimated opening balance.

- 2 The decrease in receivables actual to actual is due to a higher than normal balance in 2013-14. This is primarily due to a large invoice for cost reimbursement raised to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture for \$870 000.

The over budget position in receivables is due to the difference between the estimated and actual opening balance for 2014-15. The actual opening balance was \$1.92 million higher than the estimated opening balance. This is offset by improvements in debt management practices across the Department, putting downward pressure on debtors.

- 3 The under budget position in other financial assets is due to the difference between the estimated and actual opening balance for 2014-15. The actual opening balance was \$285 000 lower than the estimated opening balance due to the sale of shares. The shares, received in a bequest, were received late in 2012-13 and subsequently sold in 2013-14.

- 4 The increase in property, plant and equipment actual to actual primarily relates to the Forestry Tasmania additions of \$131.1 million of land now managed by the Department associated with the Forestry Tasmania transition. Refer to Note 2.9 for further information. Furthermore, \$7.61 million of land assets, previously not recorded as Department assets, were identified as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*. Refer to Note 2.23 and 8.6 for additional information.

The 2014-15 budget does not reflect the variance explained above. Furthermore, the budget does not reflect the 2013-14 transfer of \$121.68 million of land and buildings now under Department management associated with the Forestry Tasmania transition.

- 5 The increase in infrastructure actual to actual primarily relates to the Forestry Tasmania additions of \$19.51 million through the Forestry Tasmania transition. Refer to Note 2.23 and 11.5 for additional information.

The 2014-15 budget does not reflect the variance explained above. Furthermore, the budget does not reflect the 2013-14 transfer of \$27.86 million of infrastructure assets on land now under Department management associated with the Forestry Tasmania transition.

- 6 The increase in intangibles actual to actual reflects an increase of \$2.2 million due to the revaluation of abalone quota units in 2014-15, which increased significantly as a result of movements in the abalone beach price.

The over budget position in intangibles is primarily due to the abalone quota units being recognised for the first time by the Department in 2013-14, which did not form part of the 2014-15 budget.

- 7 The increase in payables is primarily due to the timing of large contractor invoices related to the Three Capes Track, which were subsequently received in July 2015.

- 8 The decrease in other liabilities actual to actual is a result of the appropriation carried forward in 2014-15 being \$2.24 million less than the previous year and a reduction in revenue received in advance for the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program (\$2.9 million in 2013-14 decreased to \$2.3 million in 2014-15).

The over budget position in other liabilities is due to Australian Government funding for the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program received in advance in 2013-14 but not included in the 2014-15 budget.

Note 5: Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

5.3 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 \$250 000.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash inflows					
Grants	1	11 582	13 051	1 469	13
Sales of goods and services	2	14 894	18 997	4 103	28
Other cash receipts	3	17 558	22 178	4 620	26
Cash outflows					
Employee benefits	4	106 351	113 281	6 930	6.5
Grants and transfer payments	5	15 956	19 138	3 182	20
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash inflows					
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets	6	314	2 839	2 525	804
Asset sales transfers from Treasury	7	2 000	24 655	22 655	113
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - Water Infrastructure Fund	8	...	8 627	8 627	100
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - capital works & services	9	7 980	3 950	4 030	(5)
Cash outflows					
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	9	16 053	11 069	(4 984)	(31)
Transfers to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	8	...	8 627	8 627	100

Notes to Statement of Cash Flow variances

- 1 The increase in grant inflows primarily relates to the timing of reimbursement of quarantine costs from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, unbudgeted contributions for the Biosecure Fish Facility and higher than budgeted industry contributions collected by the Department and subsequently provided to the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation.
- 2 The increase in sales of goods and services inflows primarily relates to higher than budgeted Parks and Wildlife Service revenue of \$2.2 million, which is due to increased sales of parks passes and increased shop sales as a result of increased visitors to Tasmania's National Parks. Other increases in sales of goods and services include higher than budgeted revenue from sales in environment analytical services and valuation services.
- 3 The increase in other cash receipts inflows is mainly due to:
 - Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.2 million for the reimbursement of expenses such as the reimbursement of insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries.
 - The increase in rent received of \$1.2 million due to higher than budgeted revenue received from Crown land leased properties. This was primarily due to the increase in

land values, which resulted in higher rent revenue.

- The reclassification of approximately \$1.0 million in levies received by the Department on behalf of the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council (TSIC). The TSIC levies were previously budgeted and classified as fees and fines. However, as the Department receives the levies and disburses them to the TSIC, the revenue has been reclassified to other cash receipts from 2014-15.
 - Unbudgeted revenue that was collected from third parties and subsequently disbursed by the Department. This revenue was budgeted under fees and fines but was reclassified to other revenue in 2014-15.
- 4 The increase in employee benefits mainly relates to unbudgeted separation payments of \$2.76 million. The variance also includes higher than budgeted expenditure in Quarantine Services, the Invasive Species Branch, increased costs due to the impact on the Parks and Wildlife Service services as a result of the increased visitor numbers, wildfire suppression expenditure and an increase in employee related expenditure for the management of reserves under the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.
- This is slightly offset by the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA). In 2014-15, approximately \$2.56 million of the TIA payment was budgeted as employee benefits, but paid as a grant.
- 5 The increase in grants and transfer outflows mainly relates to the Department's contribution to the TIA. In 2014-15, the TIA grant of \$2.83 million was budgeted as employee benefits and supplies and consumables, but paid as a grant.
- 6 The increase in proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets is predominantly due to higher than expected sales of Crown land properties managed by the Department.
- 7 The increase in asset sale transfers from Treasury is predominantly due to the higher level of major sales compared to the original Crown Land Administration Fund estimate provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance.
- 8 From 1 July 2014, the Water Infrastructure Fund has been managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance and accordingly the Department removed revenue and expenditure budgets for 2014-15. However, a milestone payment budgeted in 2013-14 of \$8.63 million was received by the Department and paid to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd at the beginning of 2014-15.
- 9 The movements in capital works & services inflows and payments of acquisition of non-financial assets outflows primarily relates to the timing of funding and associated payments relating to the Three Capes Track project. Delays in the construction of several track sections and public huts have affected the timing of funding and the associated payments for the project. This does not reflect an overall change to the total funding for this project.

Note 6: Events occurring after balance date

Under section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the following occurred after the reporting date, effective from 1 July 2015:

- *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* - The part of the Department known as *Service Tasmania* has amalgamated with the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
- *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 3) 2015* - The part of the Department of State Growth known as *Racing Services Tasmania*, now known as the *Office of Racing Integrity*, has amalgamated with the Department.

The financial effect of this event has not been recognised.

The following is an estimate of the financial effect of the events:

	2015
	\$'000
Service Tasmania	
Assets relinquished	
Cash and deposits	760
Receivables	22
Property, plant and equipment	95
Total assets	877
Liabilities relinquished	
Accrued expenditure	22
Employee benefits	2 454
Provisions	17
Other liabilities	26
Total liabilities	2 519
Net assets (liabilities) relinquished on restructure	(1 642)
Office of Racing Integrity	
Assets assumed	
Cash and deposits	(244)
Receivables	11
Other financial assets	11
Property, plant and equipment	103
Total assets	(119)
Liabilities assumed	
Payables	18
Employee benefits	535
Monies held in trust	28
Total liabilities	581
Net assets (liabilities) assumed on restructure	(700)

Note 7: 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	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		(5 475)	51 393	51 364
Remove impact of non-operational capital funding and fair value of assets recognised				
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	2.10(a), 8.1	(8 490)	(4 460)	(690)
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	2.10(a), 8.2	...	...	(800)
Grants - Water Infrastructure Funds	2.10(b), 8.3	...	(8 627)	(35 668)
Grants	2.10(b), 8.3	(3 800)	(3 557)	(3 400)
Fair value of assets recognised	2.10(e), 8.6	(2 314)	(52 506)	(27 682)
Total		(14 604)	(69 150)	(68 240)
Remove impact of fair value of assets provided				
Fair value of assets provided	2.11(e), 9.6	...	171	1 512
Total		...	171	1 512
Underlying net operating balance		(20 079)	(17 586)	(15 364)

Note 8: Income from transactions

8.1 Revenue from Government

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.

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	119 066	121 716	124 711
Total	119 066	121 716	124 711
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	556	556	556
Total	556	556	556
Non-operational capital funding			
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	7 980	3 950	1 200
Total	7 980	3 950	1 200
Revenue from Government - other			
Add Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year	2 555	2 555	4 065
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> - recurrent	...	(316)	(2 045)
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> - capital works & services	...	...	(510)
Less unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	...	(312)	(1 212)
Total	2 555	1 927	298
Total Revenue from Government	130 157	128 149	126 765
<i>Comprising:</i>			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	121 111	123 133	125 519
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	9 046	5 016	1 246
Total	130 157	128 149	126 765

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

Section 8A(4) of the *Public Account Act 1986* specifies that any funds that are not expended as provided under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* are to be paid back to the Consolidated Fund.

The decrease in actual appropriation (\$2.01 million) compared to the original budget is reflected by:

		2015
		\$'000
1	Additional funding by requests for additional funds:	
	Wildfire Suppression costs	1 338
	Additional funding for the Pay Pause adjustment	668
	Additional funding for the West Coast Trails Projects	570
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> compensation payment	436
	Blueberry and myrtle rust biosecurity response	210
	Heritage unfunded legal costs arising from an appeal	113
		3 335
2	2014-15 budget cash flow adjustments for funding transferred into 2015-16:	
	Three Capes Track	(4 100)
	Three Capes Track - Additional	(500)
	Rock Lobster Policy - Implementation	(115)
		(4 715)
3	Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
	Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Policy - Implementation	(266)
	Supporting a World Class Tasmanian Fisheries and Seafood Sector - Implementation	(50)
		(316)
4	Unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
	Intensive Animal Farming Industry Development grants	(312)
		(312)
	Total decrease in Appropriation	(2 008)

8.2 Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds

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

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations		
Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	71	82
Total	71	82
Non-operational capital funding		
Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	...	800
Total	...	800
Total Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	71	882

Details of total Special Capital Investment Funds revenues and expenses are included in Note 3: Departmental Output Schedules. Details of total cash flows for each project are at Note 15.3.

8.3 Grants

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations		
Grants from the Australian Government		
Australian Government grants	9 642	12 456
Total	9 642	12 456
Other grants		
State Government grants	759	2 216
Donations and sponsorship	45	86
Other grants and industry contributions	2 917	3 243
Total	3 721	5 545
Non-operational capital funding		
Water Infrastructure Funds	8 627	35 668
Australian Government grants	3 557	3 400
Total	12 184	39 068
Total revenue from grants	25 547	57 069

8.4 Sales of goods and services

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Park entry / user charges	10 097	9 610
Park enterprise sales	1 611	1 381
Environment analytical services	3 517	3 083
Valuation charges	1 704	1 651
Other sales of goods and services	2 036	2 363
Total	18 965	18 088

8.5 Fees and fines

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Licences and leases	6 355	5 794
Applications and transfers	798	728
Certification, inspection and testing	408	501
General fees and permits	212	197
Environment notices and fees	55	63
Total	7 828	7 283

8.6 Fair value of assets recognised

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Fair value of property recognised (CLAF and CLAC)	25 363	3 487
Fair value of infrastructure recognised	19 505	93
Fair value of Crown land recognised	7 615	17 382
Fair value of buildings recognised	23	320
Fair value of intangibles recognised	...	6 400
Total	52 506	27 682

Fair value of property recognised includes land and buildings transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale through the Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) and properties transferred through the Crown Land Assessment and Classification project (CLAC).

Fair value of infrastructure recognised relates to 185.2 km of the road network transferred to the Department in 2013-14 as a result of the *Forestry Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15.

Fair value of Crown land recognised relates to 18 647 hectares of land, already under Department management, converted to future potential production forest land as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*.

Fair value of intangibles recognised 2013-14 relates to the abalone quota units transferred to the Department. The units were valued and recognised in 2013-14.

8.7 Interest

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund	447	457
Other interest revenue ¹	159	7
Total	606	464

¹The increase in other interest revenue is a result of a delay, by the purchaser, in the settlement of a Crown Land Administration Fund property sale.

8.8 Other revenue

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Reimbursement of expenses	2 815	5 251
Other	2 009	2 531
Total	4 824	7 782

Note 9: Expenses from transactions

9.1 Employee benefits

(a) Employee expenses

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Wages and salaries	79 345	78 940
Annual leave	7 327	8 071
Long service leave	3 242	3 615
Sick leave	3 047	2 899
Overtime and allowances	4 854	5 681
Superannuation - defined benefit scheme	4 293	4 324
Superannuation - defined contribution scheme	7 814	7 648
Separation payments	3 136	688
Fringe benefit tax	326	337
Total	113 384	112 203

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution is 12.75 per cent (2014: 12.5 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds for the majority of staff at the rate of 9.5 per cent (2014: 9.25 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a 'gap' payment equivalent to 3.5 per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

(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 2014-15 for key personnel is set by the *State Service Act 2000*. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long-term employee expenses include long service leave, superannuation obligations and payments made on departure.

Acting arrangements

When members of key management personnel are unable to fulfil their duties, consideration is given to appointing other members of senior staff to their position during their period of absence. Individuals are considered members of key management personnel when acting arrangements are for more than a period of four weeks.

The following were key management personnel of the Department at any time during the financial year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

Key management personnel

J Whittington	Secretary, from 2 September 2014 Acting Secretary (3 April to 1 September 2014)
W Ford	Director Environment Protection Authority / General Manager, Environment Protection Authority, from 6 May 2015
P Mooney	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service

M Moseley	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands, until 29 May 2015
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth, from 16 March 2015
A Schaap	Director Environment Protection Authority / General Manager, Environment Protection Authority, until 9 April 2015

Acting key management personnel

W Ford	Acting Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth (21 July 2014 to 13 March 2015)
J Mollison	Acting General Manager, Environment Protection Authority (29 September to 26 October 2014; 3 December 2014 to 29 April 2015)
A Scott	Acting Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands (from 1 June 2015)

Remuneration of key management personnel

2015	Short-term benefits			Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary ¹	Other ²	Performance ³	Super-annuation ⁴	Other ⁵	Departure ⁶	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
J Whittington	289	27	...	28	45	...	389
W Ford	133	24	...	17	3	...	177
P Mooney	185	29	2	24	9	...	249
M Moseley	190	26	...	24	...	30	270
M Sayer	53	3	...	7	6	...	69
A Schaap	151	19	17	21	...	1	209
J Mollison	68	8	...	9	...	...	85
A Scott	14	1	...	2	...	...	17
Total	1 083	137	19	132	63	31	1 465

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 associated fringe benefit tax paid.

³Annual performance payments were paid under Employment Direction No 17 - Senior Executive Service and Equivalent Specialist Officers – Administrative Arrangements and Conditions of Service. Performance payments were abolished from 1 July 2014 and incorporated into annual salaries. 2014-15 payments relate to the 2013-14 financial year.

⁴Based on the superannuation guarantee charge.

⁵ Movements in annual leave, long service leave entitlements. Negative amounts represent more leave being taken in a given year than accrued.

⁶All forms of employee benefit paid as a consequence of departure from the State Service.

9.2 Depreciation and amortisation

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Infrastructure	7 429	6 898
Buildings	5 321	5 270
Plant and equipment	1 206	1 220
Total	13 956	13 388
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intangibles	738	426
Leasehold improvements	332	306
Operating lease make-good provision	48	47
Total	1 118	779
Total depreciation and amortisation	15 074	14 167

9.3 Transfers to Administered Funds

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Transfer from Crown Land Administration Fund	5 000	6 500
Total	5 000	6 500

9.4 Grants and transfer payments

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Marine farming and wild fisheries (including industry contributions)	3 631	4 629
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture	2 828	2 904
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 726	2 704
Fuel reduction program	2 311	...
Agriculture industry	1 917	371
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	915	3 516
Heritage	863	500
Assistance package for King Island beef producers	828	511
National Resource Management	740	740
Animal welfare	527	2 561
Caring for our Country	250	163
Launceston City Council	237	177
Environmental	108	257
Tasmania Fire Service	...	790
Other grants and transfer payments	1 344	993
Total	19 225	20 816

9.5 Supplies and consumables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Property services	11 720	11 684
Professional and other contract services	7 548	7 690
Travel and transport	6 501	9 164
Infrastructure and building maintenance	4 308	4 288
Administrative costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	3 743	3 295
Information technology	3 114	4 156
Communications	2 456	2 208
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	1 848	2 087
Employee costs (including training, recruitment, OHS)	1 660	2 189
Consultants	487	612
Advertising and promotions	438	653
Audit fees – financial audit	119	119
Audit fees – internal audit	...	69
Other supplies and consumables	3 137	3 000
Total	47 079	51 214

9.6 Fair value of assets provided

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Assets transferred to other entities		
National parks, reserves and Crown land	171	1 512
Total	171	1 512

9.7 Other expenses

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Disbursement of third party revenue collected	1 828	2 270
Workers' compensation	1 119	1 406
Financial expenses	828	831
Covenant costs and agreement fees	496	2 223
Total	4 271	6 730

Note 10: Other economic flows included in net result

10.1 Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
National parks, reserves and Crown land disposals	998	336
Plant and equipment disposals	19	10
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	1 017	346

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

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of:		
Loans and receivables	(41)	3
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(41)	3

10.3 Change in estimate of non-financial assets

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
National parks, reserves and Crown land write downs	...	(244)
Buildings write downs	(47)	(251)
Infrastructure write downs	(10)	(103)
Plant and equipment write downs	(7)	(64)
Leasehold improvements write downs	(4)	(41)
Heritage write downs	...	(36)
Total change in estimate of non-financial assets	(68)	(739)
Total other economic flows included in net result	908	(390)

Note 11: Assets

11.1 Receivables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Receivables	2 622	3 841
Less: Provision for impairment	(174)	(140)
Accrued revenue	850	262
GST receivable	645	873
Total	3 943	4 836
Settled within 12 months	3 943	4 836
Total	3 943	4 836
Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables		
Carrying amount 1 July	140	189
Amounts written off during the year	(7)	(46)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	41	(3)
Carrying amount at 30 June	174	140

11.2 Other financial assets

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Shares in Saltas ¹	625	625
Loan advances	637	637
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	13	13
Total	1 275	1 275
Settled within 12 months	13	13
Settled in more than 12 months	1 262	1 262
Total	1 275	1 275

¹Salmon Enterprises of Tasmania Pty Ltd (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.

11.3 Inventories

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Inventory held for resale	748	773
Total	748	773
Settled within 12 months	748	773
Total	748	773

I 1.4 Property, plant and equipment

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
National parks, reserves and Crown land		
At fair value	975 872	838 280
Total	975 872	838 280
Buildings		
At fair value	178 763	176 774
Less: accumulated depreciation	(108 439)	(103 158)
	70 324	73 616
Work in progress (at cost)	2 437	709
Total	72 761	74 325
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	4 983	4 989
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3 677)	(3 369)
	1 306	1 620
Work in progress (at cost)	...	...
Total	1 306	1 620
Plant and equipment		
At cost	18 647	17 718
Less: accumulated depreciation	(13 212)	(12 374)
	5 435	5 344
Work in progress (at cost)	...	156
Total	5 435	5 500
Heritage		
At fair value	2 135	2 135
Total	2 135	2 135
Total property, plant and equipment	1 057 509	921 860

Heritage assets held by the Department include collections at the following historic sites: Entally House, Highfield House, The Richmond Gaol, The Steppes Sculptures, The Kangaroo Bluff Battery, Woodvine, Maria Island and Low Head Pilot Station. These assets are not depreciated as they do not have limited useful lives due to appropriate care and conservation methods.

(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 deducing accumulated depreciation.

2015	Crown Land Level 2 <small>(non-specialised)</small>	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land Level 3 <small>(specialised)</small>	Buildings Level 2 <small>(non-specialised)</small>	Buildings Level 3 <small>(specialised)</small>	CLAF¹	Leasehold improvements	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 <small>(non-specialised)</small>	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value as at 1 July 2014	40 750	797 530	7 498	66 827	...	1 620	5 500	2 135	921 860
Additions	3 939	...	22	1 150	...	5 111
Additions Forestry Tasmania transition ²	...	131 101	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 101
Fair value of assets recognised ³	...	7 615	...	23	25 363	...	...	...	33 001
Disposals	...	(1 088)	...	(23)	(25 363)	...	(2)	...	(26 476)
Fair value of assets provided	...	(36)	...	(135)	...	...	...	...	(171)
Changes in estimates	(47)	...	(4)	(7)	...	(58)
Revaluation increments (decrements)
Depreciation/amortisation	(808)	(4 513)	...	(332)	(1 206)	...	(6 859)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2015	40 750	935 122	6 690	66 071	...	1 306	5 435	2 135	1 057 509

¹The Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) discloses the fair value of property, including land and buildings, transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale, in addition to other minor properties discovered on their sale by Crown Land Services. Refer to Note 8.6 for further information.

²The additions from the Forestry Tasmania transition includes 359 802 hectares of land now managed by the Department via the Parks and Wildlife Service as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*. Refer Note 2.9 for further information.

³The fair value of assets recognised of \$7.61 million is represented fair value of Crown land recognised for the first time as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*. Refer to Note 8.6 for further information.

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

2014	Crown Land Level 2 <i>(non-specialised)</i>	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land Level 3 <i>(specialised)</i>	Buildings Level 2 <i>(non-specialised)</i>	Buildings Level 3 <i>(specialised)</i>	CLAF¹	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 <i>(non-specialised)</i>	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value as at 1 July 2013	35 462	693 013	6 977	71 467	...	1 419	5 330	2 171	815 839
Additions	...	...	...	925	...	434	1 539	...	2 898
Additions Forestry Tasmania transition ²	...	120 238	...	1 446	...	...	...	...	121 684
Additions Integrated Tasmanian Government Contact Centre	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	114
Fair value of assets recognised ³	5 100	13 032	...	320	2 737	...	...	...	21 189
Disposals	...	(175)	...	(91)	(2 737)	...	(85)	...	(3 088)
Fair value of assets provided	...	(1 512)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1 512)
Changes in estimates	...	(244)	...	(251)	...	(41)	(64)	(36)	(636)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	188	(26 822)	1 182	(2 380)	...	...	...	...	(27 832)
Depreciation/amortisation	...	...	(661)	(4 609)	...	(306)	(1 220)	...	(6 796)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2014	40 750	797 530	7 498	66 827	...	1 620	5 500	2 135	921 860

¹The Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) discloses the fair value of property, including land and buildings, transferred by the Department of Treasury and Finance upon their sale in addition to other minor properties discovered on their sale by Crown Land Services. Refer to Note 8.6 for further information.

²The additions from the Forestry Tasmania transition includes 317 280 hectares of land and buildings now managed by the Department via the Parks and Wildlife Service as a result of the *Forest Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed).

³The fair value of assets recognised of \$5.1 million and \$13.0 million are represented by the fair value of Crown Land recognised for the first time of \$17.38 million and the fair value of land recognised (CLAC) of \$750 000. Refer to Note 8.6 for further information.

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of fair value measurement to changes in significant unobservable inputs
Land (specialised)	Market	Restricted use discount	20 - 80% (25%)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	0.0%	
Buildings (specialised)	Depreciated replacement cost	Remaining useful life (years)	7 - 62 years (19 years)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	0.0%	

(d) Assets where current use is not the highest and best use

In determining fair value it is a requirement to have regard to the highest and best use which is the most economic use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible, and is determined from the perspective of market participants. Government policy is a legislative barrier for the purposes of highest and best use. As a result, the highest and best use of all property, plant and equipment is their existing use.

11.5 Infrastructure

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
At fair value	216 310	191 582
Less: accumulated depreciation	(24 777)	(17 358)
	191 533	174 224
Work in progress (at cost)	12 895	7 959
Total	204 428	182 183
(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)		
	Level 3 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July 2014	182 183	154 694
Additions	6 541	5 786
Additions Forestry Tasmania transition	...	27 863
Disposals	...	(93)
Fair value of assets recognised	19 505	93
Change in estimates write downs	(10)	(103)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	3 638	841
Depreciation	(7 429)	(6 898)
Carrying value at 30 June 2015	204 428	182 183

The fair value of assets recognised represent road infrastructure assets transferred to the Department in 2013-14, as a result of the *Forest Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed), that were initially captured, but valued and recognised in 2014-15.

In 2013-14, only 167.4 km of the road network (estimate 1 551 km) transferred from Forestry Tasmania in 2013-14 as a result of the *Forestry Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) could be adequately captured, valued and recognised in 2013-14. The remaining road network would be captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15.

In 2014-15, the task to capture, value and recognise the remaining road network was undertaken internally by the Parks and Wildlife Service. Due to the significant size of the network (estimate 2 196 km) and the resources required to undertake individual asset inspections and condition assessments, a sampling valuation approach was adopted. The sampling results indicated that there were underlying issues with the reliability of existing information, including management responsibilities and uncertainty surrounding the existence of sections of the road network. The Department therefore was unable to use sampling techniques to value with certainty the entire road network in 2014-15. As a result only 185.2 km of the road network was captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15. The remaining road network will be captured, valued and recognised when the Department has available resources to undertake the task.

(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	\$30 - \$300 (\$92)	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 - 47.5 years (30 years)	
		Indexation factor	2.19%	
Infrastructure – road network	Depreciated replacement cost	Gross cost per linear metre	\$74 - \$715 (\$165)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	8.5 - 47.5 years (30 years)	
		Indexation factor	2.19%	
Infrastructure – fire trails	Depreciated replacement cost	Gross cost per linear metre	\$112 - \$173 (\$122)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	8.5 - 47.5 years (23 years)	
		Indexation factor	2.19%	
Infrastructure - Other	Depreciated replacement cost	Remaining useful life (condition assessment)	2 - 86 years (33 years)	A significant increase or decrease in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value.
		Indexation factor	2.19%	

¹Rates used in last revaluation as at 30 June 2012. All infrastructure is indexed to fair value in between years based on indices provided by Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd.

(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.

11.6 Intangibles

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
At cost	5 531	5 304
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3 535)	(2 797)
	1 996	2 507
Intangibles with an infinite useful life		
At fair value	8 600	6 400
	8 600	6 400
Work in progress (at cost)	1 311	986
Total	11 907	9 893

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

	Level 1		Level 1	
	2015	2015	2014	2014
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July 2014	6 400	3 493	...	2 896
Additions	...	552	...	1 023
Fair value of assets recognised ¹	...	...	6 400	...
Revaluation increments (decrements)	2 200	...	...	...
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(738)	...	(426)
Carrying value at 30 June 2015	8 600	3 307	6 400	3 493

¹The fair value of intangibles recognised relates to the abalone quota units transferred to the Department. The units have been valued and recognised in 2013-14. 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.

11.7 Other non-financial assets

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Grange Resources debt agreement	8 589	9 148
Prepayments	1 500	1 247
Operating lease make-good	121	164
Total	10 210	10 559
Settled within 12 months	2 098	2 374
Settled within more than 12 months	8 112	8 185
Total	10 210	10 559

Note 12: Liabilities

12.1 Payables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Creditors	1 657	1 604
Accrued expenses	2 219	958
Total	3 876	2 562
Settled within 12 months	3 876	2 562
Total	3 876	2 562

Settlement of payables is usually made within 30 days

12.2 Employee benefits

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Accrued salaries	3 608	3 411
Annual leave	7 771	8 688
Long service leave	20 451	20 024
Total	31 830	32 123
Settled within 12 months	12 595	13 170
Settled within more than 12 months	19 235	18 953
Total	31 830	32 123

12.3 Provisions

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Grange Resources debt agreement	8 589	9 148
Operating lease make-good	458	445
Voluntary separations	379	...
State Service Accumulated Leave Scheme (SSALS)	144	127
Total	9 570	9 720
Settled within 12 months	943	1 208
Settled within more than 12 months	8 627	8 512
Total	9 570	9 720

(b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	Grange debt agreement		Operating lease make-good		SSALS		Voluntary separations		Total provision	
	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	9 148	9 121	445	438	127	157	...	...	9 720	9 716
Increases	142	268	13	7	158	31	379	...	692	306
Charges	(701)	(241)	...	...	(141)	(61)	...	...	(842)	(302)
Balance at 30 June	8 589	9 148	458	445	144	127	379	...	9 570	9 720

12.4 Other liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Appropriation carried forward from current year under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	316	2 555
Other revenue received in advance	3 014	3 609
Environmental bonds	3 035	2 984
Employee benefit on costs	344	402
Other liabilities	246	279
Total	6 955	9 829
Settled within 12 months	3 685	6 578
Settled in more than 12 months	3 270	3 251
Total	6 955	9 829

Note 13: Commitment and contingencies

13.1 Schedule of commitments

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<i>By type</i>		
Capital commitments		
Infrastructure	7 497	4 654
Equipment	...	57
Total capital commitments	7 497	4 711
Lease commitments		
Operating leases ¹	37 395	46 226
Total lease commitments	37 395	46 226
<i>By maturity</i>		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	7 162	4 711
From one to five years	335	...
Total capital commitments	7 497	4 711
Lease commitments		
One year or less	9 781	10 400
From one to five years	20 284	26 962
Over five years	7 330	8 864
Total lease commitments	37 395	46 226
Total	44 892	50 937

¹The 2014-15 figures do not include any Service Tasmania operating commitments except for the relevant area of the Lands Building lease commitment which will be reimbursed by Service Tasmania over the term of the commitment.

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.

The capital commitment balance primarily relates to Three Capes Track contracts.

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 11.7 and 12.3 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.

13.2 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 liabilities

There are a number of compensation claims from land owners under the affected owner's provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Claims arise from either the rejection or amendment of a forest practices plan in order to protect threatened species or threatened native vegetation. Based on applications that have had independent valuations undertaken as part of the assessment process, the liability to the Department at the end of 2014-15 is estimated to be \$3.6 million (2014: \$2.25 million), representing 7 claims in total (2014: 2). The Conservation Compensation Committee considers the independent valuations in conjunction with a submission from the applicant before making a recommendation on compensation to the Minister in accordance with legislative requirements.

(b) Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

There is a further compensation claim that has been accepted in addition to those mentioned above from land owners under the affected owner's provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* that is currently being assessed. There are also further possible future compensation claims. Compensation claims will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The Department is responsible for the management of Crown land. A number of these sites may be contaminated and require restoration.

There has been an examination of the legal proceedings in which the Department is involved. At the end of 2014-15 there were 6 (2014: 41) legal proceedings in progress for which the Department was exposed to an estimated maximum liability of \$1.76 million (2014: \$2.38 million). Where applicable, claims will be met by the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. The estimates do not include matters that are the subject of claims dealt with under the Fund for workers' compensation.

(c) Quantifiable contingent assets

Crown Lands Assessment and Classification Project (CLAC)

The CLAC includes the process of reclassifying 350 parcels (approximately 70 000 hectares) from general Crown land to conservation areas. The Parks and Wildlife Service is the major landholder who has approximately 2.8 million hectares of land in total. The land to be reclassified is therefore approximately only 2.5 per cent of the total land held.

There is a balance of 131 parcels (approximately 15 841 hectares) to be progressively proclaimed. No parcels were proclaimed in 2014-15.

Note 14: Reserves

14.1 Asset revaluation reserve

2015	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Plant \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at beginning of financial year	130 677	26 978	92 846	2 819	...	253 320
Revaluation increments / decrements	...	...	3 638	...	2 200	5 838
Reversal of impairment losses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transfer to accumulated surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of financial year	130 677	26 978	96 484	2 819	2 200	259 158

2014	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Plant \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at beginning of financial year	157 311	28 176	92 005	2 819	...	280 311
Revaluation increments / decrements	(26 634)	(1 198)	841	...	...	(26 991)
Reversal of impairment losses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transfer to accumulated surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of financial year	130 677	26 978	92 846	2 819	...	253 320

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in Notes 2.12(d) and 2.13(f)(v).

14.2 Transactions by the Government as owner

Forestry Tasmania transition

2014-15

In 2014 new forestry legislation resulted in a significant increase in the area of Crown land managed by the Department via the Parks and Wildlife Service. Refer to Note 2.9 for further information.

Under the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*, which commenced on the 22 October 2014, 359 802 hectares of former future reserve land (under the now repealed *Tasmanian Forest Agreement Act 2013*) were converted to future potential production forest (FPPF) land managed under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. This land is now managed by Crown Land Services within the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Buildings and infrastructure assets (walking tracks, roads and other infrastructure) now under Department management as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014* have not been captured, valued and recognised in 2014-15. These assets are expected to be captured, valued and recognised in subsequent financial years.

2013-14

In 2013 new forestry legislation resulted in a significant increase in the area of reserve lands to be managed by the Department via the Parks and Wildlife Service. Under the *Forest Management Act 2013*, which commenced on 11 December 2013, 221 555 hectares of former Forest Reserves (under the now repealed *Forestry Act 1920*) were declared as either regional reserves or conservation areas under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. These reserves are now managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Under the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed), which commenced in June 2013, 514 969 hectares has been classified as Future Reserve Land to be progressively reserved in a series of tranches over the next 8 years. The first component (tranche 1a) of 95 725 hectares has been proclaimed as reserves (gazetted on 18 December 2013) and is now managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Only built assets that could be reliably captured and measured were recognised on transfer.

The net book values of assets and liabilities transferred to the Department from Forestry Tasmania, via the Department of Treasury and Finance, for no consideration and recognised as at the date of transfer were as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Net assets assumed on transition		
Future potential production forest land	131 101	...
Reserved land (forest reserves non-commercial zones) and future reserve land (state forest)	...	120 238
Built assets on transferred reserve land and future reserve land	...	29 309
Total assets recognised	131 101	149 547
Employee benefits	...	622
Employee benefit on-costs	...	20
Total liabilities recognised	...	642
Net assets (liabilities) assumed on transition	131 101	148 905

Note 15: Cash flow reconciliation

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.

15.1 Cash and deposits

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
Regional Forest Agreement (T115) ¹	2 401	2 989
DPIPWE operating account (T512) ²	48 186	52 092
Crown Land Administration Fund (T635) ³	52 691	28 700
Valuation services (T643) ⁴	1 909	1 526
Environmental Incident (T743)	229	230
Parks Development and Maintenance (T750) ⁵	1 312	1 293
Apple and Pear Industry Research and Development (T753)	88	109
Recreational Fishing Licences Trust Fund (T804)	921	694
Service Tasmania account (T814)	676	625
Total	108 413	88 258
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.	273	459
Total cash and deposits	108 686	88 717

Explanation for significant cash and deposit balances for 2014-15

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 Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) was created under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*, section 48B. Payments and receipts into the fund are prescribed within the Act. Any payments not specifically prescribed require approval from the Treasurer. There is an annual transfer from the CLAF into Consolidated Fund revenue, the amount of which is determined by the Treasurer.

The increase in 2014-15 is due to significant property sales of approximately \$25.36 million. This included the sale of Jane Franklin Hall (\$9.25 million), sale of the Parliament Square site as part of the Parliament Square Project (\$8.33 million) and the former Hayes Prison Farm (\$2.16 million). Although there were significant property sales in 2014-15, the CLAF transfer to the Consolidated Fund, which is determined by the Treasurer, remained at the 2014-15 budgeted amount of \$5.0 million.

⁴The Valuation services fund records receipts and payments of activities undertaken by the Office of the Valuer-General. The increase in 2014-15 is due to additional valuations for other government agencies.

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.

15.2 Reconciliation of net result to net cash from operating activities

	Notes	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating activities)		51 393	51 364
Non-operational capital funding	7	(16 644)	(40 558)
Fair value of assets recognised	8.6	(52 506)	(27 682)
Depreciation and amortisation	9.2	15 074	14 167
Fair value of assets provided	9.6	171	1 512
Decrease (increase) in receivables		857	(1 921)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		...	285
Decrease (increase) in inventories		25	(65)
Decrease (increase) in non-financial assets		(245)	6
Increase (decrease) in payables		177	249
Increase (decrease) in provisions		349	4
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		(2 323)	1 463
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits		(293)	2 190
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		(3 965)	1 014

15.3 Acquittal of Special Capital Investment and Capital Investment Funds

The Department received works and services appropriation funding, revenues from the Special Capital Investment Fund and the Water Infrastructure Fund to fund specific projects. Cash outflows relating to these projects are listed below by category. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
(a) Project expenditure			
Special Capital Investment Funds (SCIF)			
<i>Water Infrastructure Fund</i>			
Water Infrastructure Initiatives	...	8 627	38 200
Total Water Infrastructure Fund	...	8 627	38 200
<i>Infrastructure Tasmania Fund</i>			
<i>Completed projects:</i>			
Spatial Information Foundations Project	800
<i>On-going projects:</i>			
Coastal walk at Arthur River	...	71	82
Total Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	...	71	882
Total SCIF	...	71	882

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Programs (CIP)			
Three Capes Track ¹	10 480	5 208	4 056
Crown Land Services - Structural Asset Upgrades	556	580	556
Cockle Creek Bridge	510	508	90
South Coast Track	500	501	...
Three Capes Track - Additional ²	500	...	...
Georges Bay Walkway	250	250	...
Meander Falls Access Bridge	50	26	...
West Coast Trails Projects ³	...	570	...
Total CIP	12 846	7 643	4 702
Total acquittal of SCIF and CIP	12 846	16 341	43 784

Explanation for significant variations between budget figures and actual figures for 2014-15:

¹The under budget expenditure on the Three Capes Track is due to delays in signing contracts and the availability of contractors to complete track works and construct accommodation huts for stages one and two of the track. This does not reflect an overall change to the total budget for the project.

²The under budget expenditure on the Three Capes Track – Additional is due to ongoing negotiations with the Australian Government for additional funding to complete stage three of the Three Capes Track. Construction of stage three of the Three Capes Track will provide access to the third cape, Cape Raoul and will commence when negotiations with the Australian Government are finalised.

³There was no budget for the West Coast Trails Projects as additional funding was provided to the Department during 2014-15 to fund three projects, being the Horsetail Falls Walking Trail, the Mountain Bike Project and the Granite Creek Bridge Replacement. The Government has committed a total of \$1.7 million over 2014-15 and 2015-16 towards these projects.

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
(b) Classification of cash flows		
The project expenditure above is reflected within the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
Cash outflows		
Equity contributions to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	8 627	35 668
Other cash payments	651	3 170
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	7 063	4 946
Total cash outflows	16 341	43 784

Note 16: Financial instruments

16.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- 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	<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>	<p>The Department offers 30-day terms of trade.</p>
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	<p>Credit risk arising from the Shack-owner Assistance Scheme loans is mitigated through the Department holding registered mortgages over real property as security for the full amount of the debts owed.</p> <p>Loans that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.</p>	<p>The financial instruments are standard principal and interest loans at a variable interest rate. Collateral is held in the form of registered mortgages over real property.</p>
Cash and deposits	<p>The Department's cash is managed on a Whole of Government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. In addition to this the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.</p>	<p>Cash means notes, coins and deposits held at call.</p>

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security:

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Mortgages over real property	38	38
Total	38	38

The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2015 but not impaired

	Not past due	Past due	Past due	Past due	Total
	\$'000	30 days	90 days	180 days	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1 351	437	300	534	2 622

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2014 but not impaired

	Not past due	Past due	Past due	Past due	Total
	\$'000	30 days	90 days	180 days	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1 794	1 491	241	315	3 841

(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 to this 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	One major component is the appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> . The other major component is an Environmental Bond. It relates to specific work to be completed.	Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years. The interest is repayable per terms of the agreement.

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.

2015 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	3 876	...	...	...	...	...	3 876	3 876
Other financial liabilities	246	...	...	...	...	3 035	3 281	3 281
Total	4 122	...	...	...	...	3 035	7 157	7 157

2014 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	2 562	...	...	...	...	...	2 562	2 562
Other financial liabilities	279	...	...	...	...	2 984	3 263	3 263
Total	2 841	...	...	...	...	2 984	5 825	5 825

(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:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	26 099	26 949
Shack owner assistance scheme hardship loans	38	38
Total	26 137	26 987

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's profit or loss and equity:

Sensitivity analysis of Department's exposure to possible changes in interest rates

	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	100 basis point increase	100 basis point decrease	100 basis point increase	100 basis point decrease
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2105				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	260	(260)	260	(260)
Net sensitivity	260	(260)	260	(260)
30 June 2014				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	269	(269)	269	(269)
Net sensitivity	269	(269)	269	(269)

The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis in the 2013-14 year.

16.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	108 686	88 717
Loans and receivables	2 635	3 854
Available-for-sale financial assets	625	625
Total	111 946	93 196
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	7 157	5 825
Total	7 157	5 825

16.3 Reclassification of financial assets

The Department has made no reclassification of financial assets during the 2014-15 year.

16.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Department did not derecognise any financial assets during the 2014-15 year.

16.5 Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
30 June 2105				
Financial assets				
Loans	13	13
Shares	625	625
Total financial assets	638	638
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	3 035	3 035
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	3 035	3 035
30 June 2104				
Financial assets				
Loans	13	13
Shares	625	625
Total financial assets	638	638
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	2 984	2 984
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	2 984	2 984

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.

16.6 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values of trade creditors and other liabilities are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 17: Notes to Administered Statements

17.1 Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

(a) Schedule of administered income and expenses

Schedule of administered income and expenses variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$250 000.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Income					
Grants	I	...	1 500	1 500	100
Expenses					
Grants and transfer payments	I	9 553	11 053	1 500	16

Notes to schedule of administered income and expenses

- I The increase in grants income and grants and transfer payments expenses is due to unbudgeted Australian Government funding of \$1.5 million provided in 2014-15 to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) to support the Port Arthur Penitentiary Restoration Project. There was no budget for this funding as previous Australian Government funding had been provided directly to PAHSMA. However, based on advice from the Hon Greg Hunt, Minister for Environment and in accordance with the Federal Financial Relations Framework, the funding was provided to the State Government, which was immediately forwarded to PAHSMA by the Department.
-

(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 flow variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$250 000.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Cash inflows					
Grants	I	...	1 500	1 500	100
Cash outflows					
Grants and transfer payments	I	9 553	11 053	1 500	16

Notes to schedule of administered cash flows

- I Refer to explanation noted in 17.1(a) Schedule of administered income and expenses.

17.2 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.

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	9 553	9 553	12 406
Total revenue from Government	9 553	9 553	12 406

17.3 Administered grants

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Australian Government grants		
Australian Government grants	1 500	...
Total revenue from grants	1 500	...

17.4 Administered fees and fines

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Land Titles Office dealings	8 726	8 201
Lands Titles Office copies	5 439	5 384
Lands Titles Office other	1 820	1 665
Abalone licences	6 339	5 908
Environment permits	3 958	4 152
Other marine licences	3 926	4 047
Water royalties	4 110	3 975
Quarantine fees	2 728	2 635
Other fees	1 443	1 352
Total	38 489	37 319

17.5 Administered transfers from Controlled Funds

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund transfer	5 000	6 500
Total	5 000	6 500

17.6 Administered grants and transfer payments

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Grant to the Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies ¹	2 605	2 605
Grant to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture ²	1 958	1 958
Grant to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority ³	4 785	6 174
Inland Fisheries Service – Government contribution ⁴	1 125	1 089
Wellington Park contribution ⁵	110	110
Contribution to Commonwealth, State and industry organisations ⁶	470	470
Total	11 053	12 406

¹In 2010, the Department entered into the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement with the University of Tasmania's Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) to assist aquaculture and fisheries research. The Government provides its contribution to the joint venture by way of an annual grant. Activities of IMAS contribute to Output Group 2 – Primary Industries.

²The 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.

³This 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. In 2014-15, additional Australian Government funding of \$1.5 million was received to support the Penitentiary Restoration Project.

⁴This 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.

⁵This allocation represents the Government's contribution to the cost of administering Wellington Park through a grant to the Wellington Park Management Trust.

⁶This 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 – Resource Management and Conservation, and Output 6 Group – Biosecurity Tasmania.

17.7 Administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of statutory receivables	(71)	102
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(71)	102

17.8 Administered receivables

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1 680	1 547
Less: Provision for impairment	(226)	(160)
Accrued revenue	2 161	1 944
Total	3 615	3 331
Settled within 12 months	3 615	3 331
Total	3 615	3 331
Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables		
Carrying amount 1 July	160	284
Amounts written off during the year	(5)	(22)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	71	(102)
Carrying amount at 30 June	226	160

17.9 Administered payables

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses (accrued transfers to the consolidated fund)	3 455	3 336
Total	3 455	3 336
Due within 12 months	3 455	3 336
Total	3 455	3 336

17.10 Administered other liabilities

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Licence fees received in advance	227	128
Total	227	128
Due within 12 months	222	124
Due in more than 12 months	5	4
Total	227	128

17.11 Administered cash and deposits

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash held	67	133
Total	67	133

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.

17.12 Reconciliation of Administered net result to net cash from administered operating activities

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	71	(102)
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(355)	198
Increase (decrease) in payables	118	(26)
Increase (decrease) in revenue received in advance	100	(67)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	(66)	3

17.13 Administered financial instruments

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks facing the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. No changes have been made to credit risk policy and methods from the previous year.

The Department does not hold any collateral or other security over administered financial assets.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
Receivables	<p>Credit risk in relation to debtors is managed through internal policies and procedures governing both the manner and timeframes of the recovery of overdue debts.</p> <p>Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.</p>	The Department offers 30 day terms of trade.

The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2015 but not impaired

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	957	122	346	255	1 680

Analysis of financial assets as at 30 June 2014 but not impaired

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	848	173	166	360	1 547

(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	<p>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 to this the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.</p>	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.

2015 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	3 455	...	...	...	...	...	3 455	3 455
Total	3 455	...	...	...	...	...	3 455	3 455

2014 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	3 336	...	...	...	...	...	3 336	3 336
Total	3 336	...	...	...	...	...	3 336	3 336

(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.

17.14 Categories of Administered financial assets and liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Administered financial assets		
Receivables	1 680	1 547
Total	1 680	1 547
Administered financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	...	...
Total	...	...

17.15 Reclassification of Administered financial assets

The Department has made no reclassification of administered financial assets during the 2014-15 year.

17.16 De-recognition of Administered financial assets

The Department did not derecognise any administered financial assets during the 2014-15 year.

17.17 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 are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 18: Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or agency arrangement

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Revenue collected through <i>Service Tasmania</i> branches	(177 213)	(181 606)
Revenue forwarded to other entities	177 213	181 606
Total	...	...
<i>Service Tasmania</i> Bank Account	428	263
Total	428	263

Service Tasmania provides the public with a shopfront to pay invoices from a number of different agencies and councils. Funds collected through *Service Tasmania* are forwarded to each agency or council. These are outside of the Department's control and outside of the budget process.

As a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the Department of Premier and Cabinet will assume responsibility for *Service Tasmania* on the 1 July 2015.

Council Certificate revenue collected	(3 870)	(3 616)
Council Certificate revenue forwarded to Councils	3 870	3 616
Total	...	...

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.

9. Glossary

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACDC	Assessment Committee for Dam Construction
AGT	AgriGrowth Tasmania Division
AHR	Aboriginal Heritage Register
AHT	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
AST	Analytical Services Tasmania
ATO	Australian Tax Office
BLANKET	Base-Line Air Network EPA Tasmania
CIP	Capital Investment Programs
CLAC Project	Crown Land Assessment and Classification Project
CLAF	Crown Lands Administration Fund
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DEP	Derwent Estuary Program
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries Parks, Water and Environment
EOI	Expression of interest
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPA Division	Environment Protection Authority Division
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
FILMS	Fisheries Integrated Licensing and Management System
FMAA	<i>Financial Management and Audit Act 1990</i>
FPPF	Future potential production forest
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HR	Human Resources
HT	Heritage Tasmania
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFS	Inland Fisheries Service
IMAS	Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
IMS	Information Management System
LIST	Land Information System Tasmania

LTO	Land Titles Office
ML	Megalitres
na	Not Available
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NCH Division	National and Cultural Heritage Division
NECS	National Electronic Conveyancing System
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
No	Number
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NVA	Natural Values Atlas
OBP	Orange-Bellied Parrot
Output	An identified good or service produced by, or on behalf of, DPIPWE and provided to clients outside of 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
PD	Policy Division
PCAB	Policy and Conservation Advice Branch
PDF	Portable Document Format
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
SCIF	Special Capital Investment Funds
SMRCA	Sustainable Marine Research Collaborative Agreement
SSALS	State Service Accumulated Leave Scheme
SSR	<i>State Service Regulations 2011</i>
STDP	Save the Tasmanian Devil Program
TACC	Total Allowable Commercial Catch
TAFI	Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute
TFGA	Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association
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
TSIC	Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council
TWWHA	Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area
WHS	Work, Health and Safety
WIST	Water Information System Tasmania
WMR Division	Water and Marine Resources Division

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How to contact us:

All enquiries (within Tasmania)

1 300 368 550

Head Office address

1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart

Postal address:

GPO Box 44,

Hobart

Tasmania 7001

World wide web access:

www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au

Service Tasmania:

1 300 135 513

Contacts within the Department:

Staff contact details can be found on the
Government Directory Service www.directory.tas.gov.au –
refer to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Email addresses for employees all follow the same format:

Preferredfirstname.Surname@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
e.g. the email address for Edward Smith is Ed.Smith@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
if he prefers to be known as 'Ed'.

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 44 Hobart TAS 7001
1300 368 550 (within Tasmania)
www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au

