

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

© State of Tasmania 2016
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
October 2016
ISSN 1837 – 9974

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 2016

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 2016.

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

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JW', followed by a period.

John Whittington
Secretary

1. Navigating this Report	3
2. Secretary’s Report	4
3. Role, Aim and Objectives	7
4. Output Groups and Outputs	8
5. Snapshot of Financial Performance	10
6. Output Group Performance Report	12
Output Group 1: Land Tasmania	13
Output Group 2: Primary Industries.....	18
Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage	33
Output Group 4: Water Resources	45
Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy	53
Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania.....	58
Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services	67
Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management.....	71
7. Supporting Information	77
Organisational structure.....	77
Governance and management.....	80
Key operational activities	89
Stakeholder relations	96
Human resource management	115
Financial management	126
8. Financial Information	134
9. Glossary	241
10. Index – Subject	243
11. Index – Statistical Tables	245
12. Index – Compliance	247

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.	7
Output Groups and Outputs	This section provides information about our Output Groups and Outputs.	8
Snapshot of financial performance	This is a summary of financial outcomes for the Department.	10
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.	12
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.	77
Financial information	The 2014-15 Financial Statements and the Report of the Auditor-General are in this section.	134
Glossary and indexes	Included here are a guides to acronyms and indexes to help in accessing specific information.	241

2. Secretary's Report

I am pleased to provide the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment's Annual Report for 2015-16.

As the lead Agency responsible for the sustainable management, use and protection of our natural resources and cultural heritage, our challenges and achievements are always diverse and of genuine interest to the community.

One of the largest challenges of the year was arguably also one of our biggest achievements, and that was our ability to respond to emergencies – ranging from floods to fire to disease and even drought – and still meet expectations on the delivery of core business. This is no easy task and reflects the dedication of staff and the strong partnerships we have with our key industry stakeholders.

The demand on Biosecurity Tasmania's expertise was high, managing outbreaks such as myrtle rust, blueberry rust and Pacific oyster mortality syndrome (POMS).

During the year, more than 1 100 properties were inspected with no evidence of myrtle rust found in the wild, and only a small number of private gardens in the north and north-west affected. With the detection of POMS in January, staff worked with industry to undertake a statewide testing regime. Areas were identified where the movement of oysters could continue and, combined with a funded assistance package, growers have been able to continue in their business while reducing the risk of further spread.

Natural and Cultural Heritage natural values scientists were extensively involved in determining the effects of the 2016 fires and floods on the Tasmanian landscape. Staff have been extensively involved in field-based evaluation of impacts and in developing practical and feasible recovery options. The work contributes to the appreciation of fire and flood impacts in wilderness areas and also in preparing for future fire and flood events.

Through major co-investment and collaborative programs, Tasmania is the first state in Australia to have a complete statewide coverage of digital soil mapping layers, demonstrating the reliability of this new technology to produce three dimensional mapping of soil profiles and key characteristics. This work has meant that Tasmania is also the first state to be able to map the suitability of a wide range of crops at the property scale. This work is already being actively adopted by the wine industry to prospect for expansion in sparkling wine production.

During the year, work began on a review of the outdated Aboriginal Relics Act. Amendments being considered include increasing penalties for damage, considering the potential for scaled offences, and formally recognising the Aboriginal Heritage Council as the council to advise the Minister.

Heritage Tasmania continued reviewing all of the entries on the Heritage Register to make sure the information is correct, and to ensure each meets the registration criteria in the Historic Cultural Heritage Act.

The Water and Marine Resources Division amended the Water Management Act and simplified a new dam works approvals process. It also developed a new policy for water management during extreme dry conditions, and this increased flexibility for farmers to access and transfer water. It also played a critical role helping farmers during the dry period by providing timely assistance to farming communities and by maintaining streamflow information to inform management decisions.

Other achievements included the successful and seamless remaking of the rules for the Scalefish Fishery Management Plan, and implementing a complex information technology quota-management system.

The Department welcomed the Office of Racing Integrity, which was a natural fit with its focus on maintaining the integrity of the thoroughbred, harness and greyhound racing in Tasmania. Over the year, the Department enhanced co-operation with other regulatory bodies by developing agreements with the RSPCA and Tasmania Police to complement the existing agreement with the Australian Crime Commission. It also continued to implement recommendations arising from the report into animal welfare in the greyhound racing industry.

EPA Tasmania made significant progress on a number of projects including addressing outstanding contaminated land issues; finalising several long-running court cases into pollution; completing a regulatory auditing information system to deliver a more efficient and effective framework for auditing industrial premises; and completing a review of environmental performance of the inland fish farms and salmonid hatcheries.

The Division coordinated the recovery and disposal of animal carcasses resulting from the June 2016 floods and continued to develop its strong relationship with local government to improve environmental regulation and response to pollution incidents and complaints.

Work has also begun to develop a Water Quality Environment Protection Policy, a new waste management strategy, a revised air management strategy, and an implementation plan to transfer environmental management of the salmonid industry to the Environment Protection Authority.

Land Tasmania has implemented a new release of LIST that includes a subscription services framework and enhancements to improve system performance. There are now 1 201 land-related datasets and 61 open datasets available via the LIST. LIST usage also continues to grow: this year LIST exceeded 1.7 million sessions and executed 457 million requests.

Tenders were awarded for fresh valuations (revaluations) for 10 municipalities comprising approximately 94 000 valuations for the municipalities of Derwent Valley, Dorset, Flinders, Glamorgan-Spring Bay, Glenorchy, King Island, Launceston, Sorell, Tasman and Waratah-Wynyard.

The Three Capes Track has cemented its position as a major new drawcard for Tasmania. By 30 June 2016, more than 8 200 bookings to walk the track had been received. From when it opened in December 2015 to 30 June 2016, 4 602 people walked the track. A total of 94 per cent of those rated the walk as 'one of the best things they had done in their life, or the past 12 months'.

Park visitation for the financial year showed Mount Field visitor numbers were up 28 per cent on 2014-15; Cradle Mountain was up 15%; Lake St Clair was up 11 per cent; and Mole Creek Caves were up 8 per cent.

During the fire season, a total of 177 fires affected reserved land, with 80 000 hectares of reserved land burnt. Of these fires, 18 were in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, with 20 100 hectares burnt. More than 200 Parks staff worked on the fires from 13 January to 30 March 2016, contributing an aggregate of 43 961 hours. Other members of the State Service also contributed significant amounts of work through the interoperability arrangements.

AgriGrowth Tasmania continued to deliver the Government's policy agenda Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture. This includes implementation of the Research, Development and Extension Collaboration Fund and the On Farm Productivity Improvement Program to resolve identified industry issues (poppy downy mildew is a specific example). In addition, it has delivered the Farm Safe Tasmania program to raise awareness of work health and safety across the agriculture sector, and equip industry with tools and resources to help reduce risk and injury in rural businesses.

AgriGrowth Tasmania also supported poppy industry reforms by drafting amendments to the Poisons Act, paving the way for industry development through introduction of the Industrial Hemp Bill, and reviewing the Primary Industries Activities Protection (PIAP) Act through the PIAP Amendment Bill.

Centrally, the Department has revised and bedded down its executive structure including a new Executive Committee, which is directly supported by the Department Leadership Group and the Workforce Planning Committee. As a leadership group, the Department has been focused on continued organisational improvement through projects such as the Gender Equality program and a review of corporate policies has begun with a view to making them simpler and more user friendly.

I look forward to continued involvement, support and delivery on these and a range of new projects in 2016-17, 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.

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 2015-16

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

4. Output Groups and Outputs

We deliver services under eight Output Groups.

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

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

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

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

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

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

Output Group 4: Water Resources

- Output 4.1 Water Resource Management

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

- Output 5.1 Racing Regulation and Policy

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

- Output 6.1 Biosecurity
- Output 6.2 Product Integrity

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

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

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

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

In 2015-16, the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment completed an Output structure review as follows:

- The former Output Group 5 Policy has been consolidated into the Department's corporate support activities.
- The former Output Group 9 Racing Regulation and Policy becomes Output Group 5, but otherwise remains unchanged.
- The Poppy Advisory and Control Board was transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and has become Output 2.3 Supervision of Poppy and Hemp Crops within Output Group 2 Primary Industries.

For reasons of timing and budget reporting, the financial 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 78-9).

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 \$231 million for 2015-16.

The Department is predominantly funded by appropriation revenue and revenue from Australian Government funding. For 2015-16 controlled activities, those funding sources totalled \$178 million, which represents approximately 77 per cent of total revenue.

The Department's government funding for 2015-16 is summarised in the following table:

Table 1: Government funding sources

	\$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	142 365
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	13 915
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	75
Australian Government grants	12 485
State Government grants ¹	9 214
Total	178 054

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Note:

1. State Government grants includes \$8.1 million in grant revenue for wildfire suppression (including the January 2016 wildfires).

A further significant revenue category includes the 'Sales of goods and services' \$23 million.

'Controlled expenses' totals \$224 million for 2015-16.

The largest expense item is 'Employee benefits', which represents approximately 46 per cent of total controlled expenses. Other significant expense categories include 'Grants and transfer payments' and 'Supplies and consumables', which represent approximately 18 per cent and 23 per cent respectively of total controlled expenses.

The Department's expenditure by Output Group for 2015-16 is summarised in the following table.

Table 2: Output expenditure

Output Group	\$'000
Land Tasmania	17 509
Primary Industries	19 029
Natural and Cultural Heritage	25 448
Water Resources	8 905
Policy	1 683
Biosecurity Tasmania	24 723
Environment Protection and Analytical Services	19 133
Parks and Wildlife Management	100 702
Racing Regulation and Policy ¹	3 537
Capital Investment Program and Special Capital Investment Funds	3 013
Total	223 682
Administered Payments ²	39 295

Source: DPIPWE financial records.

Notes:

1. From 1 July 2015, as a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 3) 2015* made under section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the Racing Regulation and Policy output within the Department of State Growth transferred to the Department and has become Output 9.1 Racing Regulation and Policy under Output Group 9 Racing Regulation and Policy.
2. The Administered Payments figure is for grant payments only, all of which are funded through appropriation and an Australian Government grant.

Budget outcome

The Department managed its 2015-16 Consolidated Fund allocation. This was made possible through the successful implementation of budget management strategies identified as part of the 2014-15 State Budget. Note 6.1 of the Financial Statements on page 178 outlines the movements between the original Consolidated Fund estimate and the actual outcome.

The 2015-16 Comprehensive Result of \$9.21 million is \$4.79 million lower than the original budget estimate, primarily due to a lower than anticipated movement in the assets revaluation reserve for the Department totalling \$3.30 million. This is further explained in Note 12.1 of the Financial Statements on page 213.

Departmental revenue and corresponding expenditure is significantly higher than the 2016 Budget. This is predominantly due to the January 2016 wildfires expenditure and the additional funding received as a result of this expenditure.

Explanations of material variances between the original budget estimate and actual outcomes for the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows are discussed in Note 4 of the Financial Statements on pages 170-176.

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 2015-16 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. 13
Output Group 2 – Primary Industries	p. 18
Output Group 3 – Natural and Cultural Heritage	p. 33
Output Group 4 – Water Resources	p. 45
Output Group 5 – Racing Regulation and Policy	p. 53
Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania	p. 58
Output Group 7 – Environment Protection and Analytical Services	p. 67
Output Group 8 – Parks and Wildlife Management	p. 71

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 objective in 2015-16: *Deliver access to secure land tenure, land and resource information.*

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

Valuation System of Tasmania redevelopment

Land Tasmania completed compiling the functional requirements for a new Valuation System of Tasmania during 2015-16. The development of a contemporary property information system will provide an authoritative property and valuation register and underpinning framework for all Tasmanian land. Development of the new valuation system will begin in early 2016-17.

Issue of fresh valuations for ten municipalities

The Valuer-General issued fresh valuations to over 94 000 property owners in the municipalities of Derwent Valley, Dorset, Flinders, Glamorgan-Spring Bay, Glenorchy, King Island, Launceston, Sorell, Tasman and Waratah-Wynyard.

National electronic conveyancing system

Land Tasmania continued to work with representatives from other jurisdictions to implement a national electronic conveyancing system, now known as Property Exchange Australia (PEXA). The Land Titles Office has also been closely involved in the development of a nationally consistent priority notice, and continues to be involved in developing a single mortgage form for use in both electronic and paper transactions.

A priority notice reserves priority for a transaction and notifies any party searching the title that a transaction is pending. The dealings specified in the notice (in the order in which they appear in the notice), are given priority for a period of 60 days during which time they are lodged and registered.

PEXA is expected to be implemented in Tasmania in October 2017.

New national datum

Land Tasmania became the lead jurisdiction for the implementation of Australia's new datum called GDA2020. In collaboration with the Intergovernmental Committee for Surveying and Mapping and the Cooperative Research Centre for Spatial Information, Tasmania is leading Australia's planning and implementation of the new datum.

GPS technology is evolving rapidly. By 2020 all Australians are likely to have access to affordable devices that can measure locations to an accuracy of 10 centimetres. Australia is addressing this by updating our tectonic plate-fixed national datum to where Australia will be in 2020. This in essence allows for the continental drift that has and will occur during the 26 years between 2020 and when the last time the datum was updated in 1994. GDA2020 will define latitude and longitude grids 1.8 metres north-east of the current datum.

The GDA2020 datum will ensure that Australians continue to have access to the most accurate location-based information achievable.

New TASMAM publications

TASMAM has continued to develop its 1:50 000 Topographic Series both in paper and digital formats. During the reporting period, TASMAM completed 50 of the 83 statewide digital maps. The remaining maps are on track to be completed in the first half of 2016-17.

A range of traditional TASMAM products (both paper and digital) have continued to be released in 2015-16 including the Wellington Park Recreational Map, Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair and Frenchmans Cap National Park, South Coast Walks and the Tasmanian Visitors Map.

Open data

In line with the Government's open data agenda, Land Tasmania continues to release spatial data at no cost under the least restrictive Creative Commons licence. Sixty-one Land Tasmania datasets are now available for industry and the general public to use and potentially value-add with minimal restrictions.

Land Information System Tasmania enhancements

During 2015-16, Land Tasmania released a suite of enhancements to the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST). This included optimisation of system performance to support the property industry and new functionality to LISTmap and the Common Operating Platform. These enhancements were extensively used in the agency's fire and flood response and recovery activities during 2015-16.

The LIST now also has a 'subscription products' framework. This framework will enable Land Tasmania to develop and release a range of products and services throughout 2016-17, which the general public can choose to subscribe to, in particular to support the sale and purchase of property in Tasmania.

Performance Information for 2015-16

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	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Complying surveys lodged ¹	%	na	na	91	90	92

Source: DPIPW E Land Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Valuation services

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

Table 4: Valuation notices

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Objections resulting in an amended valuation ¹	%	0.28	0.53 ²	0.16	<2.00	<2.00

Source: DPIPW E 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. This figure has been amended from last year's Annual Report. The objection period had not closed at the time of publishing – the change represents the final totals (as reported in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2).

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	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme registered within 10 working days of lodgement of the original plan ¹	%	86	80	84	80	80

Source: DPIPWVE Land Tasmania.

Note:

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

Accessibility of quality land information to support decision-making

Number of land-related datasets available

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

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

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

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

Table 6: Number of land-related datasets available

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Number of land-related datasets available via the LIST ¹	No of datasets	880	1 045	1 201	1 200	1 300
Number of land-related datasets available under open data provisions ²	No of datasets	na	50	61	60	70

Source: DPIPWVE Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure reflects the number of layers available via LISTmap and includes layers secured and accessible by specific clients such as emergency service organisations.
2. Open data refers to data that is easily discoverable and usable by anyone, under the least restrictive and easy to understand use conditions. Land Tasmania wherever possible will also release such data at no cost in many formats via the LIST infrastructure.

Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST

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

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

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

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST web service ¹	No of requests (million)	na	307	457	400	480
Level of government, industry and public use of LIST website ²	No of sessions (million)	na	1.46	1.75	1.56	1.85

Source: DPIPW Land Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure captures the volume of client transactions to the LIST web services.
2. This measure captures the volume of client web sessions (i.e. numbers of times they access the LIST website and its components) using standard web browsers.

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:

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

New industrial hemp legislation

On 3 March 2016, the new *Industrial Hemp Act 2015* came into force. The new Act was developed following extensive consultation with key industrial hemp industry stakeholders including the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA) and the Industrial Hemp Association of Tasmania (IHAT).

AGT, in consultation with IHAT and the TFGA, has compiled a new streamlined and simplified licensing process that reflects the legislative requirements of the Government's new *Industrial Hemp Act 2015* and its supporting regulations.

Good Neighbour Charter

The Good Neighbour Charter continued to be developed in 2015-16 by the Department in partnership with the TFGA, the Tasmania Fire Service, the Local Government Association of Tasmania and the Department of State Growth.

The Charter outlines the commitment of the Department, as the primary land management agency in Tasmania, to cooperate with its many adjacent landholders, particularly farmers. It encompasses the key issues of planning, fire management, invasive species, management of native and domestic animals, habitat and property access. The Good Neighbour Charter was launched by the Premier on 7 July 2016.

Water for Profit Program

This program helps farmers who use irrigation to increase the profitability and productivity of their businesses. Five regional peer-to-peer learning groups (involving 50 farms) share knowledge and learn about crop modelling. TIA is using new specialist soil equipment to characterise soils from the five demonstration sites that have been identified by the groups. The information will inform decisions about drainage design and irrigation management. Also being developed are statewide climate and enterprise suitability maps for Tasmanian agricultural areas, to be made available through LISTmap.

On-farm productivity improvement

The precision agriculture component of this program aims to increase the adoption of precision agriculture tools across the annual cropping industries to enable producers to measure yield variability on a sub paddock scale and to implement management strategies that reduce such variability. The public interface of the project is through producer demonstration sites and the annual Precision Agriculture Expo which was held at Deloraine on 21 April 2016.

The recently begun biofumigation project will quantify and define the potential for biofumigation under Tasmanian conditions.

Farm Safe Tasmania Program

As part of the Farm Safe Tasmania Program, a resource pack comprising a *Farming Safely in Tasmania* guide and a USB containing templates and practical tools was launched in May 2016. The resource pack provides the tools and information needed for rural businesses to develop and implement a safety management system.

Primary Industries Protection Act

In February 2016, Minister Rockliff released the final report of the review that DPIPWE undertook into the *Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995*, which is sometimes known as Tasmania's 'Right to Farm' Act. The review, which was a major election commitment of the Government, concluded that the Act was unnecessarily complex and that it was unclear whether the Act adequately protected farm forestry activities. The Primary Industry Activities Protection Amendment Bill 2016 was consequently drafted to address both of these important issues, and the Bill successfully passed the Legislative Assembly on 27 April 2016. The Bill will be considered by the Legislative Council in 2016-17.

Collaborative agricultural research, development and extension

Collaborative research and development projects have been developed with the wine and poppy industries. The three-year wine grape yield project, seeking to improve grape quality and productivity, was launched on 7 June 2016 at the Wine Tasmania Conference. Research into the systemic downy mildew disease of poppies has resulted in development of seed treatments and crop fungicide programs and a significant reduction in the disease incidence. Further research into poppy downy mildew has recently been announced by the University of Tasmania with TIA to receive \$360 000 in Australian Research Council Linkage funding.

Genetically modified organisms (GMO) – Annual Environmental Scan

As a consequence of the new Tasmanian Gene Technology Policy (2014-2019), AGT is to provide a report to the Minister in three key areas relating to developments in GMO technology and markets.

The first Annual Environmental Scan was released in December 2015. It notes that a review of the moratoria on the commercial release of GMO into Tasmania's environment is not required at this time.

Concessional loan schemes

AGT has been working with the Department of State Growth on the Tasmanian Government's pilot AgriGrowth Concessional Loan Scheme. Loans ranging from \$30 000 to \$1 million have been provided from a pool of up to \$10 million for projects that advance the Government's agri-growth agenda.

In addition to the Tasmanian Government's Loan Scheme, AGT has worked with the Department of State Growth to establish the Australian Government's Drought Concessional Loan Scheme, the Drought Recovery Concessional Loan Scheme, the Flood Recovery Concessional Loan Scheme and the Dairy Recovery Concessional Loan Scheme.

Grant programs

AGT continues to work with industry partners such as TFGA, Tasmanian Women in Agriculture, Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania, Rural Business Tasmania and Rural Alive and Well in administering various special project grant programs. These grant programs cover areas such as leadership development, business development and industry recovery programs.

Support to King Island beef industry

AGT continued to administer the Target 120 Program assisting King Island beef producers to improve their production systems. Seventy-two producers engaged with the program, receiving a business analysis report including strategies to improve the profitability of their beef production businesses and an opportunity to attend a collaborative learning benchmarking workshop.

A business plan for a multi-species abattoir is being developed by Meridian Agriculture through a grant provided to King Island Council and managed in collaboration with a steering committee comprising local residents and government representatives.

Managing seasonal conditions

AGT continues to work closely with industry partners, various divisions within DPIPW, and other government agencies to provide free information and resources to help farmers and rural landholders manage seasonal conditions. The resources cover seasonal challenges such as dry conditions, storms, bushfires and floods and can be found at www.dpipw.tas.gov.au/seasonal.

Food and Beverage Industry ScoreCard

Extensive data on Tasmanian food production through the *Tasmanian Food and Beverage Industry ScoreCard* is provided by AGT. This includes data on the value of agriculture and seafood production, the value added to packed and processed food along the chain, and the markets into which the products are sold.

Rural Alive and Well

AGT continued to support the management of Rural Alive and Well (RAW) as a member of its Board. A Parliamentary luncheon and promotion of RAW through multiple networks have enabled it to attract substantial benevolent funding and maintain its ability to support a consistent caseload of around 500 clients.

International Farm Management Association Congress

AGT, working with a small committee of farmers and agricultural consultants, has secured Tasmania as the venue for the 2019 International Farm Management Association congress. The congress is an important biennial international gathering focusing on farm management from local and international perspectives. This event is expected to attract at least 300 international and national delegates and provide the local agricultural community with a world class opportunity for professional development.

Pacific oyster mortality syndrome

With the detection of the Pacific oyster mortality syndrome (POMS) in Tasmania in late January 2016, the Marine Resources group and Biosecurity Tasmania have been working closely with industry to implement a range of biosecurity measures, fee and levy relief, and administer the \$2.135 million stock recovery and clean-up fund which provides support for growers and hatcheries. A POMS Recovery Steering Committee was established to provide the strategic direction for the medium to long-term recovery of the Tasmanian oyster industry from POMS.

Developmental fisheries

A policy document to support the Government's commitment to encourage developmental fisheries to allow a broader range of options for commercial fishers, particularly in the area of value adding to low value species, has been approved by the Minister for Primary Industries and is being used to advance developmental fishery proposals.

Twenty applications have been received and processed. Of these applications, eight have been approved in full with corresponding permit issued.

Rock lobster translocation

A cross-sectoral committee has been established to oversee the operation of the Rock Lobster Translocation program which comprises the Department, the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fisherman's Association and the Tasmanian Association of Recreational Fishing. An operational plan developed by the group was approved by the Minister on 23 September 2015.

Tenders were finalised in January 2016 to move 50 000 lobsters from slow-growing areas in the south-west to east coast locations. Phase 1 saw 43 000 rock lobsters successfully translocated to selected sites on the east coast. It is planned to translocate the shortfall of 7 000 in Phase 2 during 2016-17.

Scalefish Fishery Management Plan

A new management plan for the scalefish fishery, the *Fisheries (Scalefish Rules) 2015*, was developed and successfully implemented on 1 November 2015 following the expiry of the previous plan. The fishery covers both recreational and commercial fishing for a suite of species with multiple gear types. The development of the new plan included a comprehensive public consultation process.

Rock lobster east coast harvest strategy

The strategy to rebuild rock lobster stocks on the east coast continues to be advanced. The commercial catch cap for the area was not reached during the 2015-16 season, hence a closure was not required. New recreational catch controls were implemented in November 2015 to constrain the recreational catch to its apportioned share; however, surveys have since shown that the recreational catch was below the apportioned limit.

The catch from both sectors was affected by fishery closures due to the detection of paralytic shellfish toxin (PST), which results from toxic algal blooms.

Performance Information for 2015-16

Value of primary industries sector

Gross value of agricultural and fish production

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

Table 8: Gross value of agriculture and fish production

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Wild fisheries ¹	\$ million	154	175	198	194 ⁴	175
Aquaculture ²	\$ million	559.5	652.5	743.7	630 ⁴	712
Agriculture ³	\$ million	1 353.3	1437.7	na	1 400	1 435

Source: DPIPWE AGT and WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Targets for this measure are based on the total allowable commercial catches, set for the relevant licensing years, which do not coincide with financial years. Similarly, actuals relate to the licensing year ending in the relevant financial year. Since the 2015 Annual Report, the 2014-15 Actual has been adjusted up based on more recent data.
2. Since the 2015 Annual Report, the 2014-15 Actual has been adjusted up based on more recent data.
3. This figure includes food and non-food agricultural production. The 2015-16 actual figures are not yet available. The 2016-17 target assumes average seasonal conditions.
4. The figures for these 2015-16 Targets were incorrectly reported in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1.

Food production value added

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

Table 9: Food production value added

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Food production value added ¹	\$ million	3 494.8 ²	3 896.4	na	3 700	3 790

Source: DPIPWE / ABS records.

Notes:

1. This measure is reported in the *Tasmanian Food and Beverage Industry ScoreCard*, which is published by the Department. It is calculated from data sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), DPIPWE, primary producers, industry bodies and major food processors. There is a time lag in the availability of this measure.
2. The 2013-14 actual value has been revised upward to reflect updated data.

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 10: Exports of food, agriculture and fisheries

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Overseas exports ¹	\$ million	576.5	611.7 ²	na	650	655 ³
Interstate food trade ⁴	\$ million	2 165.7 ⁵	2 417.3	na	2 150 ⁶	2 230

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

Notes:

1. 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.
2. The 2014-15 value has been revised slightly down to reflect updated data.
3. The 2016-17 target assumes conformity with long-term production trends and no significant change in the value of the Australian dollar.
4. The net value of interstate trade is calculated by the Department and reported in the *Tasmanian Food and Beverage Industry ScoreCard* which is published by the Department. It is the residual value of food production value added after overseas exports and Tasmanian consumption is accounted for.
5. The 2013-14 value has been revised upward to reflect updated data.
6. The 2015-16 target was incorrectly reported as 2 220 in last year's Annual Report.

Actual catch by fishery

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

Table 11: Actual catch by fishery

Performance Measure ^{1&2}	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Abalone	Tonnes	2 157.7	1 897.4	1 738.8	1 900	1 694
Giant crab	Tonnes	26.7	21.1	24.12	22	38
Rock lobster	Tonnes	1 120.8	1 039.8	1 137.8	1 100	1 051
Sea urchin ³	Tonnes	126.5	92.97	76.9	100	83
Mackerel & Redbait ⁴	Tonnes	4.8	6.9	1.2	5	3.5
Periwinkle	Tonnes	19.8	43.5	31.5	43	58.8
Banded morwong ⁵	No of fish/kg	26 209	23 376	32.83	na	32.2

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. Fishery catch data is provided here for information only. It is not included in DPIPWE's performance measures published in the 2015-16 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1.
2. The Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) has been used as the basis for establishing targets for this indicator. TACCs are set for the relevant licensing year, which generally do not follow a financial year. Only the jack mackerel licensing year follows a financial year. The targets are based on the TACCs for the last completed licensing year that falls during the financial year. The actual catch by fishery is also derived from data for the last completed licensing year that falls in the financial year.
3. The sea urchin target forecast is based on the area that can be fished, the developed area.
4. The mackerel TACC combines the three separate species TACCs.
5. From 1 March 2016 the Unit of Measure for the Banded morwong TACC was changed from 'No of fish' to 'kg of fish'. The Target set for 2015-16 in last year's Annual Report in No of fish is therefore no longer applicable. The data presented for 2015-16 Actual and the 2016-17 Target is in kg. All future reporting will be in kg.

In 2015-16, the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) remains a key issue for many fisheries. For example, catch limits for abalone and rock lobster on the east coast remain low due to the need to rebuild stocks. The beach price realised for abalone and rock lobster have been relatively strong through 2015-16, which somewhat ameliorates this issue.

New performance measures are being developed for the rock lobster fishery that will underpin the TAC setting process. The performance of east coast stocks will be particularly closely monitored.

The west coast abalone TAC for 2016-17 was reduced, and this issue will be closely monitored to inform the setting of catch limits in subsequent years.

Level of marine farming production

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

Table 12: Level of marine farm production

Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Salmonid	Tonnes	40 404	47 184	54 772	50 000	58 000
Mussels	Tonnes	749	922	575	1 000	870
Abalone	Tonnes	98	77	81	85	85
Pacific oysters	Dozens	3 236	3 219	2 623	3 300	2 623

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. The figures provided are estimates, as there are outstanding production returns particularly for the final quarter of 2015-16.

Efficiency of fishers' licensing processes

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

Table 13: Fishers' licensing transaction times

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Fishers' licensing transaction times ¹	% completed in three days	97	97	97	95	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. In the 2015 Annual Report, the 2013-14 and 2014-15 actual figures were incorrectly stated as 95%. The correct figure is 97%.

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 eighteenth 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 14: External funds received by TIA

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
External funds received by TIA ¹	\$ million	11.0	8.9	8.2	9.0	8.1

Source: TIA.

Notes:

1. This measure excludes the contribution by the University of Tasmania. It is only one measure of the success of the Joint Venture Agreement with TIA. The TIA Strategic Plan 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 15: External funds received by IMAS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
External funds received by IMAS-SMRCA (formerly TAFI) ¹	\$ million	9.1	7.0 ²	7.6 ³	8.3 ^{3,4}	7.0

Source: IMAS and former TAFI records.

Notes:

1. The funds received by the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement (IMAS-SMRCA) are calculated on a calendar year; for example 2015-16 refers to the total amount of funds received during the 2015 calendar year. These measures exclude the contribution by the University of Tasmania.
2. The 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. The 2014-15 Actual has been revised slightly up following a recalculation.
3. The value of external funds received by the SMRCA in 2015 is reported at \$7.6 million versus a target of \$8.3 million. Leverage of this level is considered to be extremely high by the SMRCA. The target of \$8.3 million was set when the SMRCA was reporting grants associated to Fisheries and Aquaculture research within IMAS rather than its current basis, which is more narrowly defined as research grants that receive a contribution of SMRCA resources (refer note 2). The SMRCA will be operating under a new strategic plan for 2017 to 2021 and the SMRCA's Advisory Committee will be developing new targets for that period.
4. This target was incorrectly reported as 7.2 in last year's Annual Report.

Accessibility of information to support farmers to run their businesses

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

Table 16: FarmPoint information

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Links to external websites provided via FarmPoint	No	760	760	760	760	760
Level of public use of FarmPoint	Pages '000	76	76	75	75	75

Source: DPIPW records and Google Analytics.

Supervision of poppy and hemp crops

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

This indicator measures the efficiency of supervising and protecting poppy crops by providing data on the costs associated with this function per hectare of poppy crops sown.

Table 17: Poppy Advisory Control Board costs

Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Cost of Poppy Advisory Control Board per hectare sown	\$	22	26	32 ²	23	35 ³

Source: DPIPWE and State Growth records.

Notes:

1. This is a new performance measure for DPIPWE following the transfer of PACB to the Department.
2. This figure is based on a cost of \$559 799 for the Board for 2015-16 less \$90 000 that was paid to DPIPWE in period 12 for funding that was required to be carried over for the IT system. Therefore this figure has been calculated based on an operational cost of \$469 799 and the total hectares sown being 14 817 ha.
3. PACB budget for 2016-17 is \$585 000. The total hectares approved by the Board for sowing in 2016-17 is 16 520ha.

The increased cost of the operation of the Board for 2015-16 is primarily attributable to a reduction in the number of hectares sown for the season in comparison to the previous year, as a result of increasing global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand. Increases in yield from changed farming and manufacturing processes have also meant a reduction in hectares sown.

On 3 March 2016, the new *Industrial Hemp Act 2015* came into force following extensive consultation with industry stakeholders. As part of this consultation, new supporting regulations were also developed. The new legislation transfers the responsibility for the licensing and regulatory processes from the Department of Health and Human Services to DPIPWE. In the 2015-16 growing season, there were 11 licensed growers of 105.5 hectares of industrial hemp.

Poppy Advisory and Control Board

Annual Report 2015-16

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

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

Because of the narcotic content of plants, strict controls are maintained over all aspects of growing through to processing. PACB field officers regularly patrol, inspect and monitor crops; and ensure that fencing and signage requirements are met.

The PACB comprises:

- a person appointed by the Minister to be the chair;
- the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Public Health Act 1997* or a person nominated by the Secretary;
- the Commissioner of Police or a person nominated by the Commissioner;
- the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania) Act 1994* or a person nominated by the Secretary; and
- a person nominated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth department responsible for granting licences to manufacture drugs under Part II of the *Narcotic Drugs Act 1967* (Commonwealth).

At 30 June 2016, PACB consisted of:

- Michael Stevens, chair;
- Peter Boyles, representing the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Public Health Act 1997*;
- Detective Inspector Jason Elmer, representing the Commissioner of Police; and

- Dr Lloyd Klumpp, representing the Secretary of the Department responsible for the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Tasmania) Act 1994*.

In January 2016, Cabinet made the decision to transfer responsibility for PACB from the Department of Justice to the Primary Industries and Water portfolio.

As a result, on 7 March 2016 responsibility for PACB transferred from the Attorney-General to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water.

The regulation of agricultural crops, including commercial poppy cultivation and grower compliance, now resides within AgriGrowth Tasmania of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Summary of PACB activities in 2015-16

Poppy crops

During the reporting period, PACB:

- approved the planting of 21 466 hectares of poppy crop; and
- issued 653 licences to growers of poppy crops.

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

Table 18: Poppy licenses issued

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

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

Table 19: Field Officer activity

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

The increased number of inspections in 2015-16 over the previous year was attributable to a full complement of field officers.

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

Table 20: Costs and hectares of poppies harvested

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Cost per licence issued	\$515	\$687	\$719
Hectares harvested	21 428	20 631	13 224
Total expenditure	\$470 359	\$538 450	\$469 799

The reduction in hectares grown is attributable to increasing global stocks and the need to balance supply and demand, as well as recent increases in yield from changed farming and manufacturing processes.

Hemp crops

This year:

- 11 licences were issued for industrial hemp crops, totalling 105.5 hectares; and
- 40 inspections of these crops were conducted during the year.

Emerging issues

Poppy regulation reforms

The Government is working to introduce amendments to the *Poisons Act 1971* to modernise poppy industry regulation.

The proposed reforms take into account the Ramsay Review into Tasmanian Poppy Industry Regulation of 2013, and importantly the contemporary operating environment.

The reforms will seek to reduce red tape, streamline grower licensing and ensure regulatory rigour is informed by industry expertise.

PACB will continue to play a critical role in maintaining local expertise and best practice.

Implementation of new poppy licensing system

In late 2014, PACB's existing processes for licensing were reviewed, targeting issues identified in the Ramsay Review.

Consequently, a new licensing system is being developed that will:

- streamline and automate work practices and business processes, allowing more time to focus on managing compliance and enforcement activities; and
- enable crops to be prioritised to ensure those at higher risk are supervised and inspected appropriately.

Industry developments

Each year, PACB's Chair attends the meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Commission supervises the application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

At this year's forum, a number of issues that may impact on Tasmania's poppy industry were discussed, including:

- continued high international demand for Australian-grown opiate raw material;
- softening of demand for thebaine primarily as the result of the US Government changing its policy on codeine-related products;
- continued flat demand for oripavine; and
- low commodity prices for morphine-rich varieties due to a highly competitive morphine market.

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

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

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

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

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

The Division contributes to the State's planning processes through policies and programs that support the sustainable development and conservation of Tasmania's Aboriginal, historic and natural values, and through its engagement in the planning reform process. It also undertakes regulatory activities to ensure the sustainable use of wildlife and other terrestrial and marine natural values.

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

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

Natural Heritage

Emergency management

During 2015-16, a number of the Division's staff with emergency management capability and relevant specialist expertise helped with the whole-of-government responses to the bushfire and flood natural disasters. The Division analysed the impacts on natural values of the major bushfires in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and provided specialist river flow management and stream restoration knowledge to help during the flood emergency response and to help the Tasmanian Floods Recovery Taskforce. The Division also led the myrtle rust biosecurity response in consultation with Biosecurity Tasmania.

Statewide 3D soil mapping

The Division is leading a major remapping program to document and report on Tasmania's soils to match them with potential new crops and enterprises. To date this has provided Australia's first statewide 3D soil characteristic mapping that can be used for a whole range of purposes such as fire planning, crop selection, and identifying soils vulnerable to degradation in the current and future climate. The work is already being used by the wine industry to prospect for expansion in sparkling wine production.

Nile River log jam

The Division contributed to the removal of a large log jam from the Nile River in Deddington. The Government announced the initiative to mitigate the impacts of the log jam on the Nile River and neighbouring farms as an election commitment in 2014. The removal of the log jam was completed in October 2015.

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program

The Tasmanian devil insurance population, held in Tasmanian facilities and zoos on the Australian mainland, continues to be maintained. The devil population on Maria Island is reaching capacity, and plans are currently underway to relocate some of these devils to Stony Head in the second half of 2016. The animals will be vaccinated against Tasmanian devil facial tumour disease as part of the Menzies Institute for Medical Research vaccination trial.

In 2015-16, devils were translocated to the Narawntapu National Park and the Forestier Peninsula.

The Tasmanian Devil Hotline was maintained 24/7. The information collected from the hotline was used to guide the deployment of virtual fences on the Murchison Highway and Forestier Peninsula.

Threatened species management

Considerable input has been provided by the Division to the Threatened Species Common Assessment Method. This was developed nationally to ensure a single operational list of threatened species for each jurisdiction. A Memorandum of Understanding was established between the states and the Australian Government in December 2015. Implementation has started, with the Division beginning a review of the threatened species lists this year to ensure they are based on the most robust and recent information available.

Browsing animal management

The Browsing Animal Management Program continues to help landholders across the State, including King Island, to promote best practice fencing and the use of skilled shooters. Arrangements for farmers to use 1080 poison were reviewed in December 2015 to support the Government's policy on the control of browsing animal damage on Tasmanian farms. Amendments to the *Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010* were made to implement greater scope for landholders to control browsing animals.

The first phase of the new Wildlife Information System to manage licences and permits was launched. The new system enables five-year Crop Protection Permits to ensure reduced administrative burden for farmers.

Historic Heritage

Updating the Tasmanian Heritage Register

In 2015-16, Heritage Tasmania supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council to review 1 751 entries on the Tasmanian Heritage Register to ensure the integrity of the Register. Considerable attention was given to ensure the entries on the Register meet at least one of the criteria prescribed in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

Facilitating the use and development of historic heritage

In 2015-16, 99 per cent of discretionary permit and exemption applications lodged with the Heritage Council were approved. Development approvals and exemptions issued helped to facilitate \$229 million in development, including the \$90 million Academy of Creative Industries and Performing Arts development in Hobart. The relatively low appeal rate of 1.2 per cent reflects the value of proactive management and collaboration with property owners.

Heritage Tasmania managed \$1.9 million in grants for the development of the \$5.3 million Woolmers Visitor Centre, an important piece of visitor infrastructure for Northern Tasmania, and helped to facilitate conservation works at Brickendon and Woolmers Estates at a cost of \$200 000.

Community education and development activity

Works Guidelines developed by Heritage Tasmania have increased the openness and transparency of the Heritage Council's expectations for works proposed on places listed in the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The Guidelines provide a consistent framework on which to base the assessment and decision-making process.

Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal Heritage Council

In November 2015, the Government expanded the interim Aboriginal Heritage Council and made it a permanent advisory group. The Aboriginal Heritage Council continues with its previous role and has taken on the additional role of developing and overseeing a major study of Aboriginal cultural values in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. The Tasmanian Government has also provided funding over the next four years for the Aboriginal Heritage Council to establish governance arrangements for joint management of reserves.

Aboriginal Heritage Register Development Project

The second phase of the Aboriginal Heritage Register Development Project has started. This project aims to be completed by the end of the 2016-17 financial year.

Informal Forestry Working Group – cultural heritage guide and training

Over the past two years, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania convened a Forestry Working Group to review Aboriginal cultural heritage protection in Tasmanian forests, and encourage training of Forest Practices Officers in Aboriginal heritage management.

The *Procedures for managing Aboriginal cultural heritage when preparing forest practices plans* was endorsed by the Forest Practices Authority Board in September 2015. Since it was endorsed, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania has provided Aboriginal heritage management training to over 100 forest industry staff.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

Heritage works

The focus for 2015-16 heritage works was to conserve the Eardley-Wilmot Wall (c 1840). Heritage Building Solutions were appointed as the successful tenderer, and conservation work started in November 2015 and was completed in March 2016. As part of the conservation work, a public workshop demonstrating best practice management techniques in heritage maintenance was held on 29 November 2015 and attracted 20 attendees.

Other heritage works completed in the period include work on the main gate (Anniversary Arch) and the Superintendent's Cottage.

Performance Information for 2015-16

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 Division's work to support the conservation activities of private landholders is an important input to this measure.

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

Table 21: Land protected by legislation or contract

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes ^{1&2}	%	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.5 ³	50.3 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 total land area of Tasmania used is 6.8 million hectares, based on the mean high-water mark. This includes Macquarie Island and other Tasmanian offshore islands. Only the terrestrial portion of reserves is reported on.
2. The use of the preliminary Tasmanian Reserve Estate layer may result in slight variances in the annual figures quoted as they are subject to revision based on the final reserve data.
3. The 2015-16 target was set using preliminary data that has since proven to be too high and as a consequence the target was not reached. The 2016-17 target has been set based on these considerations.

Area of Tasmanian private land reserved for a nature conservation purpose

The Private Land Conservation Program provides landowners with access to voluntary conservation agreements that protect the natural values on their land. This indicator measures how much private land has been committed for conservation and demonstrates the level of interest from private landowners in conservation of natural values on their land and in the wider landscape. An additional 60 000 ha of private land is managed under non-binding conservation agreements through the Department's Land for Wildlife and Gardens for Wildlife programs.

Table 22: Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements ¹	Hectares '000	102.7	97.1 ²	99.2 ³	105 ³	106

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 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.
3. The 2015-16 target was set with the expectation that a large covenant on the central plateau would be finalised before 30 June 2016. This did not occur. The land owner now expects to register the covenant in the 2016-17 financial year.

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	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Level of use of the NVA (page hits) ¹	'000	116	140 ²	150.7	154 ³	155

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. These are the number of page requests from the NVA website.
2. This figure was incorrectly reported in the 2015 Annual Report as 160 000.
3. This figure was incorrectly reported in the 2015 Annual Report as 180 000.

Threatened species listing statements

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

Listing statements provide the basic information required for decision-making about threatened species management and recovery. These statements contain information on a species, its habitat, conservation status, threats and management requirements. The Division now prepares listing statements at the time a species is listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. 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	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Percentage of threatened species covered by a listing statement ¹	%	44.3	47.5 ²	45.8 ³	48	48

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. This measure indicates the availability of information to support decisions about threatened species management and recovery. This measure includes approved listing statements and draft listing statements that await comment from the threatened species Scientific Advisory Committee and the threatened species Community Review Committee and final approval by the Secretary of the Department.
2. The 2014-15 actual figure was incorrectly reported as 46% in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1.
3. The percentage decline in the number of threatened species covered by a listing statement is due to threatened species with listing statements being delisted during 2015-16 and consequently the target figure has not been met.
4. The 2015-16 target figure was incorrectly reported as 47.7% in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1.

Changes in status of threatened species

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

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

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

Table 25: Changes in status of threatened species¹

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target ³	2016-17 Target ³
Threatened species showing a decline in status	No	0	0	14 ²	5	4
Threatened species showing an improved status	No	0	0	17 ²	3	5

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. Changing the status of threatened species requires the completion of the formal process detailed in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.
2. In 2015-16, a number of listing processes begun in 2013-14 and 2014-15 were completed. This, combined with a series of taxonomic changes described in the text below resulted in a considerably higher than expected number of changes in threatened species status during the period.
3. The targets for this measure reflect the number of species for which the formal process is expected to be completed in the period.

Threatened species showing a decline in status in 2015-16 consisted of 10 new flora species, of which two were added to align with listings under Commonwealth legislation, three were newly described taxa, and five were components of previously listed taxa that had been taxonomically reviewed and determined to be separate taxa. The remaining four that showed a decline in status were three flora taxa (one of which was a component of a listed taxon) and one fauna species, a spider.

Threatened species that demonstrated an improved status in 2015-16 were all flora species: one was due to new survey data; 11 were delisted; one was determined to be an introduction; two taxa merged into non-threatened taxa; and two were parent taxa where the split components were assessed separately.

Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil

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

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

Table 26: Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Extent of genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil insurance population ¹	%	99	99.25 ²	99 ³	>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. The assessment is undertaken on an annual basis following the breeding season. It examines the genetic characteristics of the insurance population compared with the founder insurance animals. Note that the unit of measure refers to the founder intake and not the wild population.
2. The 2014-15 actual genetic diversity figure is sourced from the Zoo and Aquarium Association's *Annual Report and Recommendations (2014)*.
3. The 2015-16 actual genetic diversity figure is sourced from the Zoo and Aquarium Association's *Annual Report and Recommendations (2015)*.

Management of the wild Tasmanian devil population

The objectives of the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program are to maintain the genetic diversity of the devil population, maintain the population in the wild and manage the ecological impacts of a reduced devil population over its natural range.

The following table provides information about the extent of the secure wild population on Maria Island and Forestier Peninsula.

Table 27: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Number of devils within secure meta (wild) population ¹	No	28-40 ²	90	98 ³	90	140

Source: DPIPWE NCH Division records.

Notes:

1. This performance measure provides information on the progress of establishing wild populations that are free from the devil facial tumour disease. The number of Tasmanian devils in the secure wild populations in the period 2013-14 to 2014-15 relates to the population established on Maria Island. A new population was established on the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas in 2015-16 and current targets and actuals include this.
2. Figures reported up until 2014-15 were based on statistical boundaries around an estimate. The figures reported from 2014-15 are the best estimate from within the statistical range and provide a better measure of performance.
3. These are 75 animals on Maria Island and 23 adult animals confirmed alive on Forestier Peninsula. Note 16 animals were removed from Maria Island for translocation during 2016.

Historic Heritage

The Tasmanian Heritage Register

The Heritage Register is an important community resource and inventory of places of historic cultural heritage significance in Tasmania. The purpose of the Heritage Register is to ensure that Tasmania keeps an inventory of places of state historic cultural heritage significance; accords those places status

and recognition; and has a basis for protecting their historic cultural heritage significance. This indicator illustrates the percentage of places on the Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion.

Table 28: Places entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register meeting at least one criterion

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register likely to meet at least one registration criterion ¹	%	70 ²	na ³	86.5	>85	90

Source: DPIPW Heritage Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This performance measure provides an indicator of the Heritage Register's integrity based on the extent to which its entries are likely to satisfy the registration criteria prescribed in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.
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. These entries were then subject to reassessment in 2014-15 and 2015-16.
3. There is no figure for 2014-15 as this measure was introduced on 1 July 2015. In the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1 the 2014-15 figure was incorrectly reported as 70%.

During 2015-16 the emphasis was on reviewing existing entries on the Heritage Register, as part of the Integrity Project, rather than making new provisional or permanent entries. As part of this review, 46 entries were amended, 12 were updated and replaced, and seven were removed, including six that were identified as having duplicate entries.

During 2014-15, 1 751 entries were reassessed and in 2015-16 the Heritage Council determined 179 of those entries met at least one criterion and should remain on the Heritage Register. There were 590 entries that were the subject of the formal *intention to remove* process and public consultation during 2015-16. The balance of these entries is now the subject of further research to help the Heritage Council determine their ability to meet at least one of the registration criteria.

Heritage places actively managed

This indicator tracks the level of active management of heritage places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register during 2015-16. Active management is defined as the formal engagement Heritage Tasmania has with each entry through a statutory determination of the Tasmanian Heritage Council under Part 4, Part 6 or a section 94 (minor) amendment under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. It does not include non-statutory effort, such as the provision of pre-purchase advice, or the time dedicated to the reassessment of entries on the Heritage Register.

Table 29: Heritage places actively managed

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Percentage of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register actively managed ¹	%	7.7	17 ²	22.7	20	15

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure reflects the percentage of places on the Heritage Register for which a statutory decision was made in the registration or works areas or where a grant is being managed by Heritage Tasmania.
2. In the 2015 Annual Report, this figure was incorrectly reported as 16% due to a rounding error.

In 2015-16, 251 discretionary permit applications were lodged and 246 were approved. An additional 391 certificates of exemption were lodged and 390 approved. In addition, 590 Heritage Register entries were subject to the *intention to remove* process, 46 entries were amended, 12 entries were replaced and seven entries were removed, including six entries that were found to have duplicate entries.

Development applications determined on time

This is a new measure that aims to track Heritage Tasmania's ability to determine a discretionary permit application within the 35 or 49-day timeframes.

Its introduction reflect amendments to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, which aim to better align the heritage and development approval processes under the planning system, and resulted in the reduction in the time the Heritage Council has to determine an application by seven days.

Table 30: Development applications determined on time

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Proportion of development applications determined within the statutory timeframe ¹	%	na	na	na	na	100

Source: DPIPWE Heritage Tasmania records.

Note:

1. This is a new performance measure. Reporting will begin in the 2016-17 year.

Aboriginal Heritage

Permits issued under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*

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

Tasmanian Aboriginal community and proponents to provide a solution that meets the needs of all parties.

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

Table 31: Permits under *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Permit recommendations provided to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife within 20 working days ¹	%	100	100	92 ²	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 ³	%	na	100	96 ⁴	100	100

Source: DPIPW 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. A small number of permits were not processed in the given timeframe by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.
3. This measure was implemented in March 2015. It is aimed at assessing the Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania response time for providing relevant Aboriginal heritage site information to the applicant or their consultant prior to any field investigations, or providing determinations regarding the need for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.
4. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania received two requests for extensive, large-scale Aboriginal heritage searches and desktop assessments within the 2015-16 reporting period. This resulted in the business unit not providing the search results within 10 working days. The extended timeframes were agreed to with proponents.

During 2015-16, work began on a review of the outdated Aboriginal Relics Act. Amendments to the Act being considered include increasing the penalties for damage to Aboriginal heritage, considering the potential for scaled offences, and formally recognising the Aboriginal Heritage Council as the council to advise the Minister.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

Visitor numbers

As one of Australia's premier cool climate gardens with a plant collection in excess of 4,000 species, the RTBG strives to provide a range of experiences that will enhance the community's awareness and appreciation of plants and the Gardens' cultural heritage. The RTBG is a significant tourism site with visitation in excess of 400 000 per annum.

Table 32: RTBG visitor numbers

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
RTBG total visitors	No '000	391	410	443	412	430

Source: DPIPWWE RTBG records.

Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre

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

Table 33: Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store ¹	No	1 578	1 693 ²	1 710	1 575 ³	1 625

Source: DPIPWWE RTBG records.

Notes:

1. A 'collection' is defined as a quantity of seeds collected for a particular species, from a particular location, in a particular year. The data records viable seed collections held in the seed store each year. Collections found to be nonviable or used up for conservation programs or research purposes are routinely removed from the collections list.
2. The figure from the 2015 Annual Report contained a typographical error. The correct figure is presented here.
3. This figure was incorrectly reported in the 2015 Annual Report.

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

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

National Framework for Compliance and Enforcement Initiative

The project funded under the National Framework for Compliance and Enforcement Initiative was completed during 2015-16. This four-year project has allowed the tools for, and approach to, compliance to be modernised, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of compliance staff across the State. Some of the key successes for this project include the development of targeted communication products, implementation of field-based tablet technology and development of an integrated Water Operations Database.

New dam works approval process

On 1 January 2016, legislative changes to the *Water Management Act 1999* took effect. The changes simplify the dam works approval process under Part 8 of the Act and replace the Assessment Committee for Dam Construction with the Minister for Primary Industries and Water as the decision-maker in relation to issuing dam permits.

The new dam works approvals process supports the Government's policy to Cultivate Prosperity in Agriculture. It will enable farmers to obtain a dam works permit as quickly as possible and without unnecessary expense while ensuring that an appropriate approval process is in place to provide suitable environmental protections and to address dam safety.

Ministerial Policy – Water Resource Management During Extreme Dry Conditions

Ministerial Policy 2015/11 *Water Resource Management During Extreme Dry Conditions* was released in November 2015. The Policy aims to better balance the demand for water for household use, livestock watering and crop irrigation during extremely dry conditions.

The Policy brought about improvements in two key areas: 1) the flexible implementation of water restrictions and 2) the increased flexibility for conveying water. This flexibility was integral to supporting irrigators during the 2016 summer irrigation season.

The policy was in place, as determined by the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, from 4 November 2015 to 24 July 2016.

Irrigation development – Tranche One, Two and Three

Tranche One of Tasmania's irrigation development program was completed in 2015-16. The final report of the Supporting More Efficient Irrigation in Tasmania program was submitted and the Australian Government committed to make the final program payment. This program resulted in ten new irrigation schemes being developed between 2010 and 2015.

The Tasmanian Irrigation Tranche Two program began with the signing of an agreement between the Australian and Tasmanian governments. This program is expected to deliver a further five irrigation schemes during the next three years.

A third tranche of irrigation development was initiated with a Tasmanian Government submission seeking Australian Government funding to support feasibility studies into a number of potential irrigation schemes. The Australian Government has agreed to provide \$1.78 million for this initiative.

Performance Information for 2015-16

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 34: Water available for irrigation

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Total volume of water licensed for irrigation ¹	Megalitres (ML) '000	709	720 ²	755	755	768

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. A further approximately 100 000 ML is available through other statutory water entitlements, which are not recorded on the DPIPWE register.
2. This figure has been adjusted down since last year's Annual Report following a recalculation.

Level of farm water development

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

Table 35: New dam works permits approved

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
New dam works permits approved per annum	No	40	43 ¹	32	40	na
Storage capacity approved per annum	ML	11 394	10 894 ²	11 371	14 000	na

Source: DPIPWWE Water Licence Register records.

Notes:

1. This figure was incorrectly reported in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1.
2. This figure has been adjusted slightly up since last year's Annual Report following a recalculation. The figure was also incorrectly reported in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Volume 1.

From 2016-17, the performance measures for the number of dam works permits approved per annum, and the storage capacity approved, will be divided into two measures to report separately on those permits approved either under Division 3 or Division 4. Targets for 2016-17 for the current measures are therefore not applicable.

Efficiency of dam permit processing

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

The average time for processing dam permit approvals in 2015-16 was well below the statutory 84 days or 12 weeks, with an average processing time of 63 days. This reflects a more streamlined and simplified dam works approval process through amendments to the *Water Management Act 1999* that came into effect on 1 January 2016. The time taken to approve dam permits under the new Division 4 process for low-risk dams is 6 days on average.

Table 36: Dam application processing time

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Average time for processing applications for dam works permit approvals ¹	Days	79	84 ²	63	84	na

Source: DPIPWWE WMR Division records.

Note:

1. The statutory timeframe for processing dam applications under the *Water Management Act 1999* is 84 days. Interpretation of this measure needs to take account of the introduction of an integrated process for dealing with environmental issues at proposed dam sites. Amendments to the Act that took effect on 1 January 2016 provide for a new process for low-risk dams under Division 4. The legislation provides 14 days for a decision on whether or not an application is required under Division 3. This measure will not be used from 2016-17 due to the legislative changes made to the Act making it necessary to develop a new measure; accordingly 'na' appears in the 2016-17 target.
2. This figure has been adjusted slightly up since last year's Annual Report following a recalculation.

Quality of water information

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

Table 37: Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards ¹	%	na	na	98.9 ²	95	95

Source: DPIPWE WMR Division records.

Notes:

1. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and as such no data is available before that year.
2. The 98.9% returned data includes sites that were destroyed in the June 2016 floods. There will be a carry-over of percentage loss into the 2016-17 year while sites are being rebuilt.

Assessment Committee for Dam Construction

Annual Report 2015-16

The Assessment Committee for Dam Construction (ACDC) commenced operations in March 2000, following the enactment of the *Water Management Act 1999*. Until December 2015, the Committee was an independent statutory body, established by the Minister to assess applications for dam works in Tasmania.

The functions of the ACDC were:

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

Committee membership during 2015-16 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 at that time, the Committee included members nominated by the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association, 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 1995*. Two people were nominated by the Minister for Primary Industries and Water, one of whom was appointed as chairperson.

The Committee received 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 included 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 received operational and management advice and support from the Department.

To 31 December 2015 there were 1 613 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 Assessment Committee to issue Notices and grant or refuse permit applications were 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.

In the 6 months to 31 December 2015, the Committee held 6 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.

The Committee's work in determining dam safety requirements for tailings dams at mine sites continued to increase 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).

In accordance with the Government's election commitment, the dam works approval process has been simplified and streamlined, which included abolishing the Assessment Committee for Dam Construction (ACDC) and making amendments to the *Water Management Act 1999*.

The amendments to the Act came into effect on 1 January 2016, introducing a streamlined process for dam works permits under Division 3 and a new process for low risk dams under Division 4. The Assessment Committee for Dam Construction ceased to function on 31 December 2015, and the data provided in the following tables for the 2015-16 period is up until that time.

Summary of ACDC activities in 2015-16

Table 38: ACDC dam permit applications approved

Region	2014-15	2015-16
Pieman	2	1
Inglis-Cam	3	0
Mersey-Forth	3	1
Meander	4	1
Pipers-Ringarooma	8	1
South Esk	7	2
Derwent-South-East	10	2
Huon-Gordon	6	2
Total	43	10

Table 39: ACDC dam permit applications assessed during the year

Type of Decision	No applications assessed	
	2014-15	2015-16
ACDC decisions:		
Approved	19	5
Refused	0	0
Delegated to the Water Management Branch (under section 144 of the <i>Water Management Act 1999</i>):		
Approved	24	5
Refused	0	0
Total	43	10

Table 40: ACDC classification of dam permits issued

Dam classification	No permits issued	
	2014-15	2015-16
On-stream (for all purposes)	29	6
Catchment and off-stream	14	4
Other	0	0
Total permits issued	43	10

Table 41: ACDC permits issued by capacity

Dam category based on capacity in megalitres	No approvals	
	2014-15	2015-16
< 10	8	2
> 10 and < 100	20	4
> 100 and < 1 000	12	3
> 1 000	3	1
Total	43	10

Table 42: ACDC approvals by purpose, number and capacity in 2015-16

Purpose	No approvals	Capacity megalitres
Irrigation	9	8491.5
Stock and domestic	0	0
Commercial	1	0.60
Other	0	0
Total	10	8492.1

Table 43: ACDC comparison of approvals by number and capacity for the last five years

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total no approvals	45	44	40	43	10
Capacity in megalitres	19 159	24 218	11 394	10 879	8492.1

Output Group 5: Racing Regulation and Policy

As at 1 July 2015, the Office of Racing Integrity (ORI), formerly known as Racing Services Tasmania, was transferred from the Department of State Growth to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE). The underlying rationale for the decision was to capitalise on the synergies that exist between ORI – the racing industry’s integrity body – and DPIPWE, which is the regulatory body for biosecurity and animal welfare matters.

ORI’s focus is the regulation and direction of horseracing and greyhound racing and the regulation of betting by and with bookmakers. ORI administers the *Racing Regulation Act 2004* in order to maintain the probity and integrity of the racing industry.

The main users of ORI are the Minister for Racing, racing clubs, racing industry bodies and participants, bookmakers and their agents, Tasracing Pty Ltd, and the Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board. Services are delivered by officers of the Department based in Launceston and Hobart, as well as at various racing locations throughout the State, and in close consultation with Tasracing Pty Ltd, racing clubs and industry representative bodies.

ORI delivers on the Department’s objective to: *Drive the integrity and viability of the racing industry.*

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

Animal welfare review – greyhound racing industry

Following the *Review of Arrangements for Animal Welfare in the Tasmanian Greyhound Racing Industry Report* which was tabled in Parliament in March 2015, the following initiatives have been progressed in 2015-16 as part of the process to implement recommendations in the report.

Enhanced resources for racing integrity

The Government committed \$230 000 per annum to establish additional integrity positions within the Office of Racing Integrity. The new positions of Racing Integrity Manager, responsible for management of the stewards’ branch, and an additional steward investigator, with responsibilities for non-race day regulation, were filled during the period. The increase in integrity service capabilities enables the allocation of appropriate resources to animal welfare from a policy, education and compliance perspective and ensures a robust system within the Tasmanian racing industry.

Memoranda of Understanding – Tasmania Police and RSPCA

The Director of Racing has established MoUs with Tasmania Police (effective December 2015) and RSPCA Tasmania (effective January 2016) to complement the already existing MoU with the Australian Crime Commission. The MOUs provide a framework for information and intelligence-

sharing between the parties to enable them to work more effectively together in the interests of animal welfare and racing integrity.

Grading review

The Director of Racing completed a review of the greyhound grading schedule and changes were implemented on 1 October 2015. The core component of the review was to identify ways of extending a greyhound's racing career and also providing a mechanism for greyhounds with limited ability to be able to compete more effectively. The review was undertaken in close consultation with the industry.

Bookmaker regulation – review

The Director of Racing, in consultation with the Tasmanian Bookmakers' Association and the Australian Bookmakers' Association, completed a review of on-course bookmaker activities. The aim of the review was to strengthen the on-course bookmakers' ability to better meet the future challenges and opportunities that will face all wagering operators in a constantly evolving wagering marketplace.

The review, which produced a number of recommendations, was provided to the Minister for Racing in December 2015.

Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board

On 1 July 2015, the racing industry's two appeal bodies, the Integrity Assurance Board and the Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board (TRAB), were amalgamated.

The revised structure followed a review where it was identified that a single board could undertake the duties and responsibilities for both boards without compromising the integrity of the process. The TRAB comprises six members, including the Chairperson and two Deputy Chairpersons (both of whom must be legal practitioners with five years standing), and is responsible for adjudicating appeals against certain decisions of the Director of Racing, Tasracing, race clubs and stewards.

Enhanced communication with industry

ORI is working with the greyhound industry to educate and encourage participants to undertake nominations online, which improves the efficiency and integrity of the process. The success of this drive is evidenced by an online nomination rate of more than 80%.

ORI adopted the social media platform *Twitter* in 2013 to enable the rapid distribution of stewards' reports, raceday information and track conditions relevant to each of the three racing codes. ORI has sent over 2,850 tweets since 2013. The Twitter account has 545 followers, a growth of 36 per cent on the previous year.

Performance Information for 2015-16

Drug detection

The Director of Racing (DOR) has a statutory responsibility to ensure racing is conducted with integrity. A primary tool used is a high-level drug and alcohol testing regime across all codes of racing. ORI stewards conduct testing at race meetings, trials and at non-raceday locations, taking both animal and human samples. These samples are managed according to strict chain of custody requirements. Each sample is cross-referenced and documented to high evidentiary standards and processed according to critical timeframes. The samples are sent to Racing Analytical Services Limited in Victoria where they are tested for prohibited substances according to nationally accredited standards.

Table 44: Drug detection

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Swabs taken by stewards	Number	3 695	3 807	2 950 ¹	3 750	3 500
Positive swabs to swabs taken	%	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.30

Source: ORI internal records.

Note: The Actual for 2015-16 has been affected by an increase in testing costs, which was offset in 2014-15 by a one-off additional allocation of \$30 000 to enable new testing to be conducted for cobalt and other inorganic substances.

Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals

The DOR has a statutory responsibility to ensure the rules of racing are properly enforced by stewards. Stewards are appointed under the *Racing Regulation Act 2004* and undertake activities with respect to the enforcement of rules both on racedays and non-racedays. Any determination by stewards to issue a suspension, disqualification or fine has a right of appeal by the participant to the TRAB. The number of fines, suspensions and disqualifications has remained relatively constant over the past number of years.

Table 45: Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines imposed by stewards on licensed persons	No	462	459	519 ¹	450	450
Suspensions, disqualifications and fines appealed to TRAB	No	18	22	29 ¹	14	22
Appeals to the TRAB where the conviction was quashed ²	%	33	18	17	16	18
Appeals to the TRAB where the penalty was varied ³	%	27	31	28	24	20

Source: ORI internal records.

Notes:

1. The measure is difficult to forecast and largely beyond the control of the DOR.
2. This unit of measure changed in 2015-16 from a number to a percentage to provide a more relevant measure.
3. This new performance measure for 2015-16 measures the percentage of appeals where the penalty has been varied due to an appeal.

Licensing and registration

The DOR has a statutory responsibility for approving registrations and granting licences under the Rules of Racing. This function is done by ORI staff.

A key performance measure is that a licence or registration application, when submitted correctly and not requiring a formal interview by the DOR, will be processed within 14 days. ORI staff have consistently met these timeframes and the service provided to the industry is of a high level.

Under the licensing criteria set by Tasracing Pty Ltd, certain applications or renewals require an interview with the DOR. Industry participants are advised well in advance and interviews are generally held on a weekly basis during the licensing season, and fortnightly at other times.

Table 46: Licensing and registration

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Persons licensed or registered ¹	No	1 677	1 696	1 675	1 700	1 700
Licence and registration applications (not referred to Licensing Panel) approved within 14 days ²	%	100	98	98	100	100
Licensing and registration decisions appealed to the TRAB ³	No	na	1	4	2	0
Appeals to the TRAB where licensing or registration decision overturned ⁴	No	na	1	2	1	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Notes:

1. This performance measure has been reworded in 2015-16 for clarity. The figures previously reported for this measure were found to be inaccurate due to a totalling error. The figures have now been corrected.
2. This performance measure has been reworded in 2015-16 to include registration applications.
3. This new performance measure for 2015-16 indicates the number of appeals against licensing decisions of the DOR that have been heard by the TRAB.
4. This new performance measure for 2015-16 indicates the number of appeals against the licensing decisions of the DOR that have been overturned by the TRAB.

Handicapping

The number of harness races handicapped and conducted each season is determined by Tasracing Pty Ltd. Nominations for a harness race meeting are lodged by industry participants with ORI, via the internet directly into the national harness database, or by facsimile to ORI to be entered into the database by ORI staff. At the close of nominations, eligibilities are checked, race preferences noted and ballot points allocated. The fields are then selected having regard to handicapping rules and policies, trainer requests, race club requirements, maximum field sizes, etc.

The Tasmanian harness industry differs from other jurisdictions in that there are usually only one to two race meetings per week. In view of this, every effort is made by ORI, in consultation with Tasracing Pty Ltd, to provide racing opportunities for as many horses as possible. Fields are compiled within strict timeframes to ensure they meet the publication deadlines set by the national form guides and local papers.

Table 47: Handicapping

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Races handicapped	Number	759	717	699	770	770
Races handicapped requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors ¹	%	0.26	1.1	0.14	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. This performance measure has been reworded for 2015-16. This amendment clarifies the measurement to detail redraws after the fields have been published. The unit of measure has also been changed from a number to a percentage.

Grading

The number of greyhound races conducted each season is determined by Tasracing Pty Ltd. ORI is then responsible for grading the races. Nominations for greyhound race meetings are lodged by industry participants with ORI via the internet, by phone or by facsimile and entered into the database by ORI staff. At the close of nominations, eligibilities are checked and communication undertaken with clubs in respect of which races will be conducted. Often nominations will need to be extended and races combined. The fields are then selected based on the grading schedule, which is a complex mechanism that determines the order of choice of those greyhounds nominated for the race meeting. The industry is notified through an SMS service.

Table 48: Grading

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Races graded	Number	1 615	1 600	1 637	1 650	1 650
Races graded requiring a redraw after publication of the fields, due to errors ¹	%	na	0.56	0.43	0	0

Source: ORI internal records.

Note:

1. This performance measure has been reworded for 2015-16. This amendment clarifies the measurement to detail redraws after the fields have been published. The unit of measure has also been changed from a number to a percentage.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

Review of the biosecurity legislation framework

The Biosecurity Legislation Framework Review project was concluded during the period. The outcome of the project was a recommendation to develop a single piece of framework biosecurity legislation. This recommendation was informed by feedback on a Position Paper proposing a single biosecurity Act and key policy positions, which were released for public comment in March 2016.

The Biosecurity Legislation Project has now started. This project will develop framework legislation which is intended to be introduced into Parliament by mid-2017 (resulting in the repeal of seven existing Acts).

Centre of Excellence for Aquatic Animal Health and Vaccines, Mt Pleasant Laboratories

The new biosecure fish facility and upgraded laboratories were officially opened on 13 August 2015 and have been fully accredited by state and federal agencies. Using these new facilities, research has continued on the pilchard orthomyxo-virus (POMV) in collaboration with CSIRO-AAHL (Geelong) as well as other aquatic diseases.

Together, the expansion of facilities and ongoing fish disease and vaccine development programs are aimed at delivering industry-focused outcomes that will contribute to the commercially sustainable growth of the salmonid aquaculture sector in Tasmania.

Additional detector dogs

Five new Detector Dog Teams were trained, validated and are now fully operational at the Hobart and Launceston airports. The teams are ensuring that 90-100% of the flights into Hobart, and 100% of flights into Launceston, are being met. Three more teams will be added in 2016-17 to mitigate high biosecurity risks in Tasmania.

Signage and communications at entry points into Tasmania

The Tasmanian Points of Entry Signage project began in July 2015. New multilingual signage and rebranded disposal bins have been installed at major airports and terminals. New billboards and signs have been installed at the TT-Line Devonport terminal, and electronic screens have been bought for displaying biosecurity messages at terminals and other locations throughout the State.

A 90-second multilingual captioned video has been produced and distributed as well as a web-based information package for travellers on what can and cannot be brought to Tasmania.

Post-border hygiene facilities

The Post-border Biosecurity Agriculture Hygiene Review project is well underway on two fronts. The State Government is working with the Northern Midlands Business Association and others on a livestock transport truck washdown facility at Powranna in the northern midlands. A Steering Committee of relevant stakeholders has been established to provide high-level governance during the design and construction phases.

Upgrade of the Tasmanian biosecurity laboratories

A 15-year roadmap for the development and maintenance of the laboratories has been completed. It is providing positive direction, ensuring the most effective use of resources targeting laboratory priorities. Biosecurity Tasmania is initiating an implementation plan for the first five years. The plant virology laboratory at New Town has been refurbished, while other laboratories have received new flooring.

The acquisition and implementation of a new Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) for all Biosecurity Tasmania laboratories is progressing as part of a review of all Information Systems

throughout Biosecurity Tasmania. It is expected the new LIMS will be acquired in the 2016-17 financial year.

Performance Information for 2015-16

Appropriateness of import requirements for plants and animals

Tasmania's relative pest and disease-free status supports the State's access to key markets for food exports. Biosecurity Tasmania regularly reviews the import requirements used to exclude exotic pests and diseases that may jeopardise Tasmania's biosecurity status. Import requirements are outlined in the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* and specify conditions and restrictions on imported plants and plant products. The Manual was published in December 2015; it is updated and published annually. There are currently 35 commodity or pest-specific import requirements.

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

Table 49: Appropriateness of import requirements

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 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	100	100 ³	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure refers to the percentage of import requirements that are current and relevant. The requirements are reviewed within three years.
2. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available before this. The requirements are reviewed within three years according to program specifications.
3. This figure was incorrectly reported as 50% in last year's Annual Report.

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

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

During 2015-16, 45 Special Authorities were issued to allow importation of live animals including bird and fish species. A further 21 authorities were issued to allow entry of non-viable fish products. These special authorities are required in situations where routine importation is not covered by a published General Authority.

Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases

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

Table 50: Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Proportion of notifications requiring further regulatory action – weeds ¹	%	na	na	6.4	<10	<10
Proportion of notifications followed up – pests and diseases ²	%	na	na	100	100	100
Compliance with response protocols ³	%	na	na	100	100	100

Source: DPIPW Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available before this. The measure is calculated on the number of regulatory follow-ups (eg requirement notices, infringement notices) required once a landowner has been formerly notified that they have a declared weed on their property and should begin action to control it. The lower the percentage of required follow-ups, the higher the proportion of compliance.
2. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available prior to this. The biosecurity system includes processes to follow up notifications of quarantine plant pests and diseases. This occurs as a result of public or industry reports and detections and diagnostic investigations in the Tasmanian biosecurity laboratories.
3. This measure was introduced in 2015-16 and data is not available prior to this. Plant and animal biosecurity response protocols apply at state and national levels and are used in the event of a detection of a quarantine plant / animal pest or disease.

Biosecurity Tasmania staff re-surveyed blueberry farms throughout the State to check for the presence of blueberry rust. No evidence of the disease was found at any of the properties. This result enabled each property to be certified blueberry rust free, allowing them access to markets in Victoria and Western Australia. It also enabled the Division to develop an evidence-based application to the National Plant Health Committee to have Tasmania's Area Freedom status for blueberry rust reinstated.

Work continued on developing capacity to respond to the infestation of the weed besom heath in the north of the State, as this is the only infestation in Australia. The process for declaring besom heath (*Erica scoparia*) has begun, along with 15 other weedy *Erica* species.

Since the first detection of myrtle rust in Burnie in February 2015, Biosecurity Tasmania has overseen two seasons of emergency response. While the disease was found to have spread to a number of new urban locations in the second season, the total number of detections has decreased since the first season, and it remains confined to a single host (*Lophomyrtus*), which is now both regulated and significantly mapped.

During 2015-16, Biosecurity Tasmania supported 24 terrestrial animal disease investigations in domesticated and wild species. This included 15 disease events involving significant input from the private veterinary sector. Notable presentations included neurological disease in cattle and sheep, reproductive loss in dairy cattle and acute respiratory disease in calves.

Pacific oyster mortality syndrome (POMS) was detected for the first time in Tasmania in January 2016. Risk-based movement controls were instituted to limit the spread of the disease and support the establishment of management strategies to minimise the ongoing impacts of POMS.

Effectiveness of diagnostic services

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

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

Table 5 I: Effectiveness of diagnostic services

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Compliance with the relevant international standard as applied to veterinary and plant testing laboratories ¹	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

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

The Animal Health Laboratory was last audited by NATA in May 2016 and was once again successful in maintaining accreditation. The next audit is scheduled for November 2017. The Virology section of the Plant Biosecurity Laboratories (TASAG ELISA) was last audited by NATA in November 2015 and was once again successful in maintaining accreditation. The next audit is scheduled for May 2017.

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

Barrier inspections conducted to appropriate standards

This indicator combines a range of information that, when examined together, offers an insight into how well the State's 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 measure aims to achieve greater consistency in procedures, with an emphasis on risk management. To measure this, some key inspection activities and systems with critical hazard points are audited each year to assess their overall effectiveness.

Table 52: Effective quarantine systems

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Effective systems for targeting and undertaking quarantine inspections ¹	%	na	na	100	100	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Effective approved quarantine premises

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 53: Effective quarantine premises

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Fully compliant approved quarantine premises ¹	%	na	na	100	100	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Note:

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

Compliance with food safety standards by primary producers and processors

Biosecurity Tasmania approves food safety quality assurance plans and programs and oversees an audit program to ensure compliance with those plans and programs. This indicator assesses primary producers' and processors' compliance with food safety standards. It focuses on areas of 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 54: Food safety quality assurance plans and audits

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Food safety quality assurance plans / programs approved annually by DPIPW E for eligible producers / processors – cumulative	No	142	177 ¹	197	210 ²	210 ²
Audits of high-risk food safety areas without significant findings ³	%	100	99 ⁴	99	100	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. Figures reported for 2014-15 Actual in the 2016-17 Budget Paper No 2 Vol 1 and the 2015 Annual Report were incorrect. Those figures reported number of accreditations rather than the number of food safety plans / programs approved.
2. As per Note 1, previously reported Targets for this measure may have been incorrect as they were counting the expected number of accreditations rather than the number of food safety plans / programs approved.
3. High risk areas relate to aspects of primary food production that, if not controlled adequately by the operator, are likely to present a food safety risk to consumers. A significant finding is a contravention on the part of a producer that presents an imminent and serious risk to the safety of primary produce intended for sale or that would cause significant unsuitability of primary produce intended for sale. During an audit minor non-compliances may be detected and corrective action taken. Such non-compliances do not represent a serious risk to food safety.
4. This figure reported in the 2015 Annual Report has been revised down from 100 to 99 following a recalculation.

Almost 300 Tasmanian businesses have become accredited under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* since it took effect in February 2014. These businesses include commercial seafood, egg, meat, poultry, seed sprouts and pet food producers. Around 220 food safety audits were conducted on behalf of Biosecurity Tasmania during 2015-16.

Biosecurity Tasmania collaborated with Meat and Livestock Australia to present the *Guidelines for the Safe Manufacture of Smallgoods - 2nd edition* to ready-to-eat meat producers in October 2015. Regional workshops included advice on listeria monitoring and were intended to increase producers' knowledge and individual food safety programs.

The Division's Primary Produce Safety Program, in consultation with Oysters Tasmania, reviewed and updated the *Food Safety Management System for Live Tasmanian Farmed Bivalve Molluscs* industry template document. The main focus of the review was to ensure that the recall procedures are consistent with the revised Food Standards Australia New Zealand Food Industry Recall Protocol.

Compliance with animal welfare standards

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

Table 55: Compliance with animal welfare standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Audits of high risk animal use undertaken without significant findings ¹	%	na	100	100	100	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.

During the year, inspections were carried out at 10 out of 19 grower chicken farms, 11 out of 14 layer chicken farms, and 5 out of 10 commercial piggeries with 50 or more sows. Of those considered high risk, no significant non-compliance issues were detected.

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 56: Remediation of former GM canola trial sites¹

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Former GM canola sites remediated – cumulative ¹	No	4	4	4	4	4
Former GM canola sites with substantial progress towards remediation – cumulative ²	No	6	6	6	6	6

Source: DPIPWE Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. An audit program was implemented to monitor compliance with the permits and assess the sites for release from management under permit. Remediated sites are those that have been released, as monitoring evidence suggested that each could be considered clear of canola. Figures are cumulative, ie the total number of remediated sites 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.

Since 2001 when the audit program started, there have been 4 sites remediated. Several sites have met the first part of sign-off criteria ie soil disturbance and adequate soil conditions followed by no canola showing in the next 6 months. However, the second stage of the criteria, which is a repeat of soil disturbance, soil conditions and no canola growing for following 6 months, has not been achieved. Some of these sites are not being cropped, hence there is no soil disturbance. 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 57: Results of audits of compliance with chemical use legislation

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Audits of agricultural and veterinary chemical use without significant findings ¹	%	100	100	na ²	100	100

Source: DPIPW E Biosecurity Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. A risk-based audit program is being developed to ensure controls on the handling and use of agricultural chemicals are being complied with. Cross-agency data sharing will inform the audit program.
2. Routine audits were postponed due to unprecedented biosecurity emergency responses. This combined with consideration of accumulated data over a number of years that indicated good compliance with applicable legislation and the responses to notifications outlined below.

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

Fourteen complaints were raised by the public in 2015-16 that were each investigated and managed with no further regulatory action required.

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

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

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

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

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

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

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

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

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

Flood recovery

EPA Tasmania was tasked with coordinating the recovery and disposal of animal carcasses resulting from the June 2016 floods. An Incident Management Team was established and EPA Tasmania staff in northern and southern Tasmania filled the roles of Case Managers carrying out field assessments and liaising with affected landholders and contractors.

During the clean-up, 38 cases were reported to the Team, involving the recovery and disposal of approximately 200 cattle and 100 sheep. An unknown number of carcasses were disposed of by landholders, usually by burial on their own property.

Regulatory partnerships

A priority in 2015-16 was working with local government in the delivery of the *Burn Brighter this Winter* community awareness program. In particular, advice and marketing materials were provided to councils about effective domestic wood heater operation so that local government officers could better respond to domestic wood smoke problems.

EPA Tasmania continued its work in developing a strong relationship with local government to improve environmental regulation under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*. This included the development of revised Noise Regulations and the review of the Distributed Atmospheric Emissions Regulations, and consultation over a number of environmental policies.

Legislation and policy

Work started on a substantial revision of the *Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987*. As the first significant review in many years, it will help ensure that emergency management, oil spill response, and environmental management requirements are kept contemporary and consistent with other jurisdictions.

A high priority for the Division was supporting the Government's land-use planning reforms. Of particular focus was providing advice on the Codes in the draft Tasmanian Planning Scheme on potentially contaminated land and attenuation distances. Another important aspect was advising on the directions and content of the draft Tasmanian Planning Policies on Hazards and Risks, and Transport and Infrastructure.

The Division provided significant support to the Working Group established by the Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage to address issues relating to the stockpiling of end-of-life tyres in Tasmania.

EPA Tasmania also provided a coordination point for a number of national environmental policy issues. Matters of note during 2015-16 included continued implementation of the National Waste Policy, finalisation of the Clean Air Agreement, and amendments to National Environmental Protection Measures. Advice was also provided to other jurisdictions on Tasmania's experience in introducing a ban on the use of light-weight plastic shopping bags.

Performance Information for 2015-16

Air quality

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

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, monitoring through EPA Tasmania's BLANkET network and Travel BLANkET surveys 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 Division'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 24-hour average National Standards for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ set in the Air NEPM.

Further details on the BLANKET program and on the Air NEPM, plus information on other locations in Tasmania, are provided in the EPA Annual Report. Also provided in the report is information on programs in place to reduce the impacts of smoke from wood heaters and planned burns on the Tasmanian community.

Table 58: Air quality – The number of days exceeding the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ National Standards

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2015 Target	2016 Target
Air Quality ¹						
Hobart						
exceeds PM _{2.5} standards	No of days	1	1	1	na	0
exceeds PM ₁₀ standards	No of days	0 ²	0	0	<5	0
Launceston						
exceeds PM _{2.5} standards	No of days	11	12	12	na	0
exceeds PM ₁₀ standards	No of days	0 ²	0	0	<5	0
Devonport						
exceeds PM _{2.5} standards	No of days	0	0	0	na	0
exceeds PM ₁₀ standards	No of days			0	<5	0

Source: EPA Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This performance measure has been modified. In December 2015, the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (Air NEPM) was varied. The Air NEPM now includes 24-hour average and annual average standards for both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (particulate matter less than 10 and 2.5 micrometres in diameter respectively). The varied Air NEPM sets the goal for the 24-hour standards as zero days exceeded. Previously the goal was less than 5 days and this only applied to PM₁₀. Targets in the table for 2016 have been adjusted accordingly. The varied Air NEPM also sets a goal to meet the annual average standards for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} of 25 and 8 micrograms per cubic metre respectively, which is intended to be included in future reporting. All ambient air quality measures are calculated on a calendar year basis in accordance with the Air NEPM requirements.
2. The 2013 actual figures previously reported for these measures have been updated following the introduction of an automated air quality measurement validation system, which has been applied retrospectively across all previous data.

Assessment and regulation of activities

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

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

Table 59: Assessment and regulation of activities

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Percentage of planned audits of premises undertaken within scheduled timeframe ¹	%	n/a	38	48	100	100
Number of Environmental Protection Notices and Contaminated Sites Notices issued	No	62	66	71	60	60
Percentage of assessments done within statutory timeframe ²	%	90	100	96	100	100

Source: DPIPW EPA Tasmania records.

Notes:

1. This is a new performance measure for 2016-17 replacing the old measure on Environmental Management Plans. The figure from 2014-15 reflects the fact that the compliance audit program approach to regulation was still developing during that period. Systems to ensure improved functionality for the preparation and tracking of annual audit plans are currently in development for use in the 2016-17 business planning process.
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.

During the 2015-16 year, 25 assessments were completed and 46 assessments were in progress at the close of the year. Many of these proposals relate to mining, quarrying and mineral processing.

Of the 25 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 *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Full details of the assessments undertaken are provided in the EPA Annual Report.

Analytical Services Tasmania

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

Table 60: AST analyses

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Number of analyses performed	'000	299.4	341.0	317	320	250
AST jobs reported on time	%	62.4	45.6	57	70	85

Source: DPIPW EPA Tasmania 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 received close to the predicted number of tests. For the first half of the year, AST's jobs reported on time was above 70% and declined thereafter.

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 hectares of land and water. The PWS is also responsible for the future potential production forest lands comprising 412 000 ha.

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

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 providing 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:

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

Key Commitments and Achievements for 2015-16

Three Capes Track Project

The Three Capes Track is Australia's premier coastal walk. The track and associated cabin facilities were completed during the period and it has been operating successfully since 23 December 2015. Bookings had opened on 18 September 2015. Up until 30 June 2016, 8 253 people had booked to walk the Three Capes Track and of these 4 602 had completed the walk.

Bookings have remained strong. Up until 5 September 2016, 11 368 people had booked to walk the Three Capes Track and 6 161 had completed the walk.

To build on the success of the Three Capes Track the Tasmanian Government has entered into an agreement with the Tasmanian Walking Company to provide fully guided tours of the Track, including the construction of two lodges.

Work on Stage Three of the project, which will develop the track west of Port Arthur and incorporating Cape Raoul and Shipstem Bluff, was substantially begun during the period.

South Coast Track upgrade

This project is now two years into the four-year \$2 million upgrade. Local track work contractors completed 29 work shifts, each shift averaging eight days on the track. Combining this with PWS staff, this equated to over 1 000 work days on the track during the period. As a result, priority erosion control works were done on 31.4 km of natural surface track, which were also cleared of windfalls and received brush-cutting of the track corridor. Approximately 9.0 km of existing walking track infrastructure was repaired and approximately 1 450m of new track infrastructure built.

Other significant achievements in the past year included a re-route over the Black Cliffs, significantly improving the visitor risk profile on this section of the track, the upgrading and replacement of vessels at Prion Beach / New River Lagoon and the extraction of some 3.5 tonnes of rubbish from the track.

Historic site conservation and works projects

During 2015, funding of \$240 000 was secured over two years from the National Heritage Register for conservation and interpretation works at the Darlington Historic Site at Maria Island. PWS co-contributed a further \$60 000. Works completed during the period included building conservation works at the Commissariat Store and the Oast House, wall stabilisation of the former Separate Apartments, various minor works including roofing and brickwork repairs, and installation of new signage and furniture at the Commissariat Store.

Highfield House Historic Site at Stanley has increased capacity with the refurbishment of the 'Threshing Barn' to cater for private functions. The barn has been conserved and adapted to house commercial grade catering facilities, and disability access has also been markedly improved.

Lighthouse conservation projects

The PWS has custody of the major lighthouses in the State. These were handed over by the Australian Government during the 1990s. During the period, the lighthouses on Maatsuyker and Bruny Islands were repainted and received works on the lantern house. At Bruny Island, the three cottages on site were also re-roofed. At the Low Head light, a volunteer group completed various tasks including new fencing and the recladding of the foghorn building.

Other visitor infrastructure and access

Replacement of access bridges across the Meander River and Mother Cummings Rivulet were completed in the period. The new concrete bridges provide the only two-wheel drive access to a range of popular walks, including the Meander Falls walking track, which is one of Tasmania's 60 Great Short Walks. The bridges were replaced at a cost of \$560 000.

A new viewing platform was constructed at Dip Falls in the north west, which provides an elevated position from which to view the falls and enhances the visitor experience. The platform was installed at a cost \$70 000.

Critical infrastructure on the Overland Track has been upgraded with the replacement of seven helipads. This project was enabled via assistance from the Search and Rescue Trust, managed by the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management.

Projects associated with the West Coast Trails package have been delivered during 2015-16. Stage One of the Mountain Bike Project, which saw improvements and enhancements to existing high-

profile trails, is now complete. The tender process for Stage Two, the Mt Heemskirk trail, was also begun during the period. The Horsetail Falls Walking Track was also substantially progressed, but finalisation was delayed due to the flood response.

Emergency response

PWS staff were involved in both bushfire and flood response during 2015-16. During the fire season, 80 000 hectares of reserved land was burnt by 177 separate wildfires. Just on 20 100 hectares of the area burnt was within the TWWHA (18 fires). More than 200 Parks staff worked on the fires from 13 January to 30 March 2016, contributing an aggregate of 43 961 hours.

Severe weather and rainfall in early June 2016 saw damage to parks and reserves across northern Tasmania, disrupting access to Marakoopa Cave, Mersey Forest Road access to the Walls of Jerusalem and Arm River, Ben Lomond National Park, Liffey Falls and Narawntapu National Park. Damage to regional parks infrastructure is currently estimated to be in excess of \$5.5 million.

Performance Information for 2015-16

Management plans

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

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

Table 61: Protected land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* covered by management plans¹

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Protected land covered by approved management plans ²	%	60	60 ³	60	64 ⁴	64 ⁵

Source: DPIPWE PWS records.

Notes:

1. The performance measure related to the number of reserves covered by management plans has been deleted as it was no longer meaningful.
2. 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.
3. In the 2015 Annual Report, this figure was reported as 62%. It has since been revised down to reflect that extensions to reserves with existing management plans are not covered by the plans. The figure of 62% had included these extensions.
4. The 2015-16 target had assumed approval of the new management plan for the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area during the period.
5. The 2016-17 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 62: Fuel reduction burns

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target ²
Fuel reduction burns	No	39	57 PWS 59 Other	34	45	na
Area covered by fuel reduction burns						
Reserved land	Hectares	13 400	20 947	7 355	18 000	na
Other land ¹	Hectares	na	7 472	na	24 000	na

Source: DPIPW PWS records.

Notes:

1. The targets for 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.
2. Responsibility for the Fuel Reduction Program was transferred to the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management on 1 July 2016, so targets are no longer set by DPIPW.

The 2015-16 fire season was the busiest on record for the PWS and quite probably the longest. It started in late September, due to the warmest and driest springtime conditions on record in some areas, and continued on through April. The conditions resulted in a number of spring Total Fire Ban days which curtailed the spring burning program due to the increased risk of fire escapes, property damage and adverse ecological outcomes.

The autumn program was also curtailed as unseasonal conditions continued. This was exacerbated by the need for post-fire recovery and rehabilitation work and also fatigue of fire-response staff. This then transitioned into the necessary response to the subsequent flooding events, which significantly affected reserves and associated infrastructure and, consequently, the ability to deliver the fuel reduction burn program.

Despite this, the agency still managed to do 34 fuel reduction burns, or 75% of the target number. However, the burns were, on average, smaller, leading to only 40% of the target area being burnt.

Level of volunteer support

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

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

In addition to many thousands of hours of volunteer work each year, WILDCARE Inc manages a public donation fund – the WILDCARE Gift Fund. WILDCARE Inc receives tax-deductible donations, large and small. It allocates funding to reserve management and nature conservation projects, and has developed ongoing relationships with large donors, including Saffire Freycinet and Dick Smith, both of which make substantial annual donations to the Fund.

Table 63: Volunteer support for PWS

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
WILDCARE Inc registered members	No	6 039	6 000 ²	7 146	7 000	7 100
Registered volunteer partner organisations ¹	No	100	100 ²	102	100 ²	100

Source: DPIPWE PWS and WILDCARE Inc records.

Notes:

1. The PWS maintains a Volunteer Partner Organisation register, listing organisations that work alongside the PWS on projects and programs. The majority of these partner organisations are branches of WILDCARE Inc, formed by WILDCARE Inc members to provide support to specific reserves or undertake activities such as whale stranding response. WILDCARE Inc maintains a member database, recording number of members, their interests and skills.
2. These figures were incorrectly reported in the 2015 Annual Report.

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 64: Visitors to selected park and reserve sites

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Visitors: ¹						
Cradle Mountain	'000	182	199	228	209	219
Freycinet	'000	217	232	272	239	255
Gordon River ²	'000	69	92	83	97	101
Lake St Clair	'000	69	85	94	89	93
Mole Creek Caves	'000	49	51	55	54	57
Mt Field	'000	141	147	189	155	162
Narawntapu	'000	43	44	46	46	48

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. Data for the Gordon River is collected in the *Tasmanian Visitor Survey* (Tourism Tasmania) and therefore only includes visitors to Tasmania.

Until 2012, visitor numbers had been declining or not showing much growth. Visitor numbers started to increase from 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 2014-2015 summer season, and throughout the first half of 2015, visitor numbers continued to increase to several reference sites. This continued into the 2015-16 summer season, particularly at Freycinet, Mt Field and Cradle Mountain, which all experienced substantial increases. The increase in visitors to parks and reserves is consistent with the increase in tourist numbers to Tasmania.

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 65: Crown land sales

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2015-16 Target	2016-17 Target
Value of sales completed	\$ million	0.06	12.2 ¹	0.53	0.50 ²	0.7
Number of lease and licence agreements issued ²	No	654	422	391	380	400

Source: DPIPWE PWS Division records.

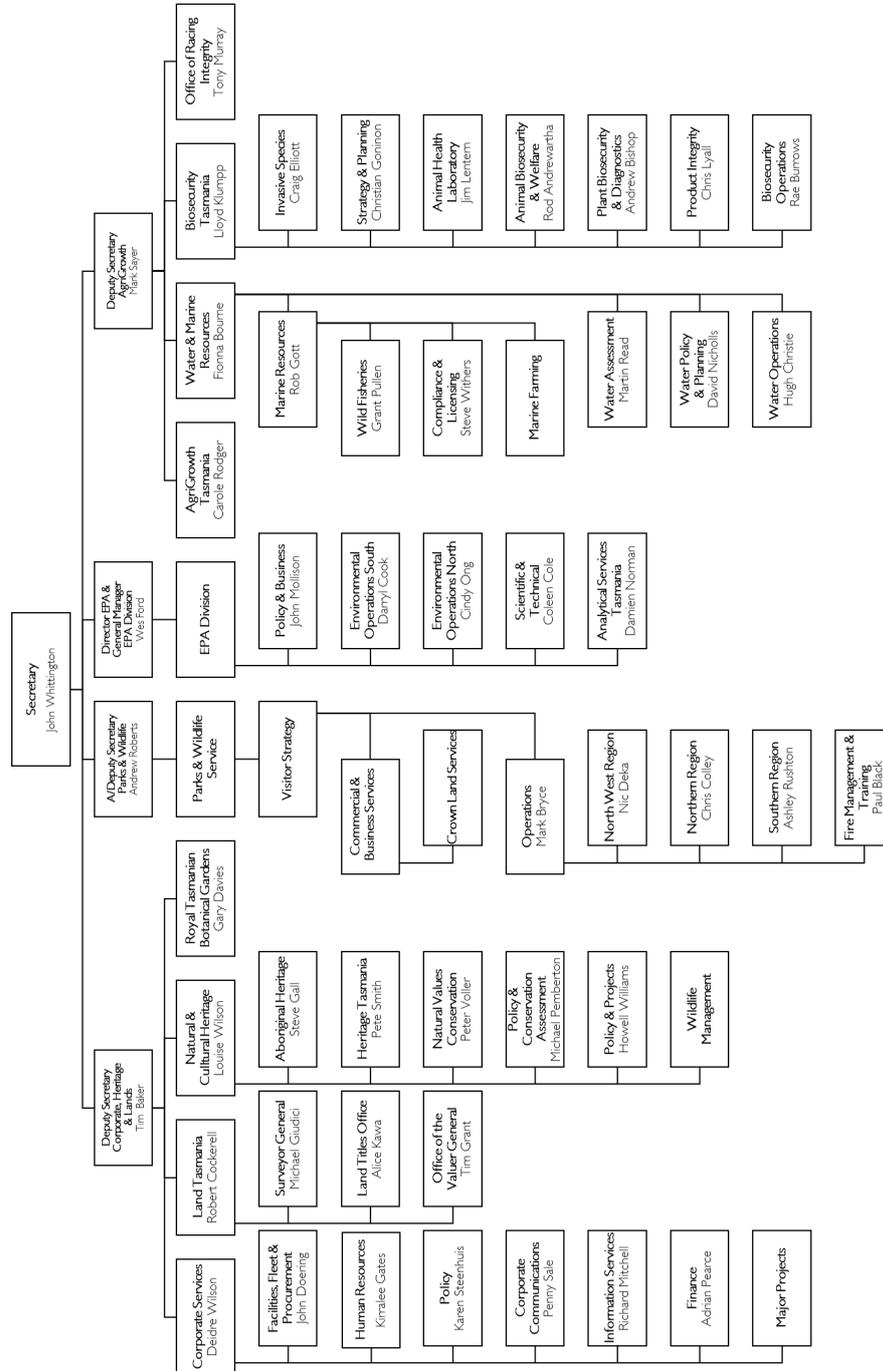
Notes:

1. 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.
2. This figure was incorrectly reported as \$2 million in the 2015 Annual Report.
3. This is a new performance measure for 2016-17, although figures are available for preceding years. It includes lease and licence agreements that are either new, conversion, renewal, variation, transfer or transfer and conversion. The larger figure in 2013-14 is related to the start of the conversion of Marine Structure Licences into 25-year agreements, which is now largely completed.

7. Supporting Information

Organisational structure

As at 30 June 2016



Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs

As at 30 June 2016, the Department had a number of operational divisions and groups aligned to our Output Groups and Outputs. These are outlined below.

Land Tasmania

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

AgriGrowth Tasmania

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

Natural and Cultural Heritage Division

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

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

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

Water and Marine Resources Division

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

Office of Racing Integrity

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

Biosecurity Tasmania

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

EPA 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. On 1 July 2016 the EPA Division became EPA Tasmania, and the Corporate Services Division became Strategic Services Division.

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 2016, the DPIPWE Executive team comprised:

- John Whittington, Secretary
- Wes Ford, Director Environment Protection Authority (Deputy Secretary)
- Mark Sayer, Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth
- Andrew Roberts, Acting Deputy Secretary Parks
- Tim Baker, Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands
- Deidre Wilson, General Manager Strategic 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 97 Acts, including four in part and their subordinate legislation. Of these Acts, 32 are in the Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage and 58 are in the Primary Industries and Water portfolio. Of the remaining Acts, six are in the Ministerial portfolio of Racing and one is in the Planning and Local Government portfolio.

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

Following 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

¹ In accordance with section 4(1) of the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1990*, the administration of each Act, or parts of an Act, is assigned to a Minister. The Department responsible to that Minister in relation to the administration of the Act, or parts of the Act, is specified in the *Administrative Arrangements Order (No 2) 2016*.

Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013

Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987

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 Water²

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

² On 8 March 2016, the *Administrative Arrangements Order 2016* was amended to transfer the administration of part of the *Poisons Act 1971* from the Attorney-General / Minister for Justice to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water.

Electronic Conveyancing (Adoption of National Law) Act 2013
Estates Tail Act 1853
Fertilizers Act 1993
Fisheries Rules (Validation) Act 1997
Fishing (Licence Ownership and Interest) Registration Act 2001
Florentine Valley Paper Industry Act 1935
Forestry Rights Registration Act 1990
Fruit and Nut Industry (Research, Development and Extension Trust Fund) Act 2012
Gene Technology (Tasmania) Act 2012
Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004
Industrial Hemp Act 2015
Inland Fisheries Act 1995
Inland Fisheries (Director of Inland Fisheries Validation) Act 2003
Inland Fisheries (Savings and Transitional) Act 1995
Irrigation Clauses Act 1973
Irrigation Company Act 2011
Lakes Sorell and Crescent Conservation Act 1901
Land Acquisition Act 1993
Land Titles Act 1980
Land Valuers Act 2001
Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995
Living Marine Resources Management (Validation of Documents) Act 2002
Marine Farming Planning Act 1995
Marine Resources (Savings and Transitional) Act 1995
Meander Dam Project Act 2003
Partition Act 1869
Plant Quarantine Act 1997
Poisons Act 1971

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

Powers of Attorney Act 2000

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

Primary Industry Activities Protection Act 1995

Primary Produce Safety Act 2011

Public Trusts Act 1882

Registration of Deeds Act 1935

Seeds Act 1985

Strata Titles Act 1998

Survey Co-ordination Act 1944

Surveyors Act 2002

Tasmanian Beef Industry (Research and Development) Trust Act 1990

Urban Drainage Act 2013

Valuation of Land Act 2001

Vermin Control Act 2000

Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987

Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008

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

Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Act 2013

Water Management Act 1999

Waterworks Clauses Act 1952

Weed Management Act 1999

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

Lyons Trusts Act 1993

Racing Regulation Act 2004

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

Racing Regulation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2004

Racing (Tasracing Pty Ltd) Act 2009

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

Ministerial portfolio of Planning and Local Government³

Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015

New legislation

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

There was no new legislation during 2015-16.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

Industrial Hemp Act 2015

The *Industrial Hemp Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 15 October 2015. The Act establishes a simple licensing scheme for the cultivation of industrial hemp in Tasmania. It removes regulatory impediments to support industry growth and recognises industrial hemp as an agricultural crop, without compromising the enforcement of illicit cannabis.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

There was no new legislation during 2015-16.

Ministerial portfolio of Planning and Local Government

Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015

The *Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 19 August 2015. It is the final step in a series of agreed measures to improve the management of flood risk in the Launceston area. The Act facilitates the Launceston Flood Authority and the Launceston City Council to exercise their functions and powers to manage the risk and clarify indemnity issues in the case of a flood event occurring.

³ The *Launceston Flood Risk Management Act 2015* is the only Act assigned to the Minister for Planning and Local Government for which the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment has administrative responsibility, pursuant to the *Administrative Arrangements Order (No 2) 2016*. The Act commenced 14 September 2015.

Legislation amended

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

Crown Lands Amendment Act 2015

The *Crown Lands Amendment Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 27 August 2015. Amendments to the *Crown Lands Act 1976* were required to consolidate and homogenise the powers to lease and license real property assets under the management and control of Portfolio Ministers. The amendments provide for the uniform treatment of all portfolio land assets and provide Portfolio Ministers the flexibility to manage land and building assets in the interests of their respective portfolios and for the benefit of the Tasmanian community.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

Living Marine Resources Management Amendment Act 2015

The *Living Marine Resources Management Amendment Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 19 November 2015. It amended the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* to remove uncertainty concerning vicarious liability, and reduce the fee payable by holders of abalone quota units under a so-called 'new' abalone deed of agreement.

Veterinary Surgeons Amendment Act 2015

The *Veterinary Surgeons Amendment Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 27 October 2015. Amendments to the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987* were required to enable the Veterinary Board of Tasmania to carry out its functions more efficiently, and to improve the procedural and practical administration of the Act. The Act reinstated the Board's ability to hear complaints against registered veterinarians by informal proceedings and introduced contemporary administrative efficiencies.

Water Management Amendment (Dam Works) Act 2015

The *Water Management Amendment (Dam Works) Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 22 September 2015. Amendments to the *Water Management Act 1999* were required to simplify and further streamline the dam works approval process. The Act abolished the Assessment Committee for Dam Construction to provide a quicker, cheaper and more efficient application pathway for proponents wishing to obtain dam works permits.

Water Management (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2015

The *Water Management (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2015* was passed by Parliament on 22 September 2015. It made consequential amendments to other Tasmanian legislation and put in place transitional and savings arrangements as a consequence of the *Water Management Amendment (Dam Works) Act 2015*.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

There were no significant amendments to legislation during 2015-16.

Legislation transferred

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred to another Agency during 2015-16.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred to another Agency during 2015-16.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

There were no instances where responsibility for legislation was transferred to another Agency during 2015-16.

Legislation repealed

Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Parks and Heritage

No legislation was repealed during 2015-16.

Ministerial portfolio of Primary Industries and Water

No legislation was repealed during 2015-16.

Ministerial portfolio of Racing

Repeal of Regulations Postponement Act 2014

The *Repeal of Regulations Postponement Act 2014* expired on 2 January 2016.

Statutory bodies, joint ventures and non-statutory bodies

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

Statutory bodies

Abalone Fishery Advisory Committee

Agricultural, Silvicultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Assessment Committee for Dam Construction

Board of Environment Protection Authority

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

Community Review Committee (Threatened Species)

Conservation Compensation Committee
Crustacean Fishery Advisory Committee
Macquarie Island Research Advisory Committee
Marine Farming Planning Review Panel
National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council
National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Board
Nomenclature Board
Northern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee
North West Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee
Poppy Advisory and Control Board
Recreational Fisheries Advisory Committee
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Board
Savage River Remediation Program Management Committee
Scalefish Fishery Advisory Committee
Scallop Fishery Advisory Committee
Scientific Advisory Committee (Threatened Species)
Southern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Regional Committee
State 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
Tasmanian Racing Appeal Board
Veterinary Board of Tasmania
Wellington Park Management Trust

Joint ventures

Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture

Key operational activities

Corporate support activities

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

The Strategic Services Division was created on 1 July 2016. During the 2015-16 reporting period the name of the Division was Corporate Services Division.

Finance

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

In 2015-16, 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.

A significant achievement was successfully developing and implementing a new online travel and allowances payment system to replace the previous long-serving, but outdated, system. The new system, named TARDIS, offers a modern interface, access from anywhere on most popular mobile electronic devices, ability to attach supporting documents or photos for travel claims, and a time-saving function for copying and editing a previous claim. As well as the significant improved ease of use, the system enables the Finance Branch to process claims daily that, in turn, means claimants receive their funds faster. During 2015-16, over 650 staff used the system with over 2 500 claims processed. Feedback for TARDIS has been very positive.

In line with the Department's commitment to pay its accounts on time, the Finance Branch continues to improve payment efficiency and timeliness. The Department maintains the average percentage of late payments to the total number of payments under five per cent. For 2015-16, the average percentage was 2.28 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 the Department. The transfers of services were:

- the Office of Racing Integrity transferred to the Department from the Department of State Growth on 1 July 2015; and
- the Poppy Advisory and Control Board transferred to the Department from the Department of Justice, which came into effect on 1 July 2016.

These transfers were a consequence of changes made by the Government to deliver efficiencies in the regulation of the racing industry and the poppy industry, respectively.

Facilities, fleet and procurement

The Facilities Management 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.

Major tasks completed for the Branch during the year include progressing lease negotiations for the Lands Building in Hobart and Prospect offices in Launceston. Statutory Maintenance Services for our major laboratories were re-tendered with substantial cost savings resulting from disaggregation.

Significant accommodation and laboratory works were undertaken at the New Town Research Laboratories. The site is now the major location for Biosecurity Tasmania to deliver services in the South of the State, which moved from leased premises to the laboratories. A range of safety-related and accommodation works were completed at the Mt Pleasant Laboratories, increasing staff numbers at the site.

As part of its role in managing the Department's procurement process, the Branch assisted operational divisions to administer and review 31 major tenders that resulted in the awarding of 42 contracts.

Policy

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

The Branch provided ongoing policy and procedural advice and support to divisions on legislative matters. In 2015-16, this included policy work on new penalty provisions in marine farming legislation and on amendments to Aboriginal heritage legislation, among many others. The Branch provided procedural advice to divisions on statutory appointments, authorisations and delegations. It also coordinated the Agency's input into the Government's major program of land-use planning reforms.

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

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

Corporate communications

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

This includes:

- helping to produce online and print publications, media events, marketing, advertising, internal communications management and media announcements and issues;
- providing quality assurance and compliance services and developing communications strategies and plans for DPIPWE communications projects and products;
- implementing Tasmanian Government communications policies and initiatives including approvals processes and style guide reviews;
- resourcing emergency response activities and communications;
- supplying communications officers for media liaison duties and special events to complement departmental and whole-of-government teams;
- overseeing the Department's intranet and internet administration and publishing, including managing 99 internal web publishers;
- managing and developing the DPIPWE agency website, intranet site Pod, and multiple digital media products via policy, support and training; and
- supporting other departmental websites and social media, and producing the online publication *Tasmanian Regions*.

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

Websites

The Corporate Communications Branch oversees 2 056 web pages and 5 914 web documents (PDFs, rich text documents, Word documents and Excel spreadsheets) on the DPIPWE website. The Branch administers the DPIPWE intranet, which currently contains 1 392 pages and 2 646 documents, including the weekly Secretary's Update (60 items) and regular internal news (555 items).

The DPIPWE website received 1 983 386 page hits between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016, an average of 165 282 per month. In 2015-16, the DPIPWE website was visited by 544 475 unique users from every country in the world except Chad, the Central African Republic, Western Sahara, Turkmenistan and North Korea.

Social media

Social media is a formal communication channel used by DPIPWE to engage with the wider community. As at 30 June 2016, DPIPWE social media accounts included: 13 Facebook pages; 6 Twitter accounts; 6 YouTube channels; 3 Instagram accounts; 2 blogs; a LinkedIn account and a Flickr account.

The Department reaches a large and diverse audience through social media. As at 30 June 2016, DPIPWE pages on Facebook have been 'Liked' 65 000 times.

Information services

The Information Services Branch provides information and communication technology, records management, library services and ICT project management across the Department. This includes providing and supporting 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.

During 2015-16, major achievements included:

- assisting with requirements, procurement and configuration of the Three Capes Track online booking service and online presence;
- making the changes required to facilitate the move of the Office of Racing Integrity and the Poppy Advisory Control Board into the Agency;
- creating the IM projects office to better assist business units to deliver business outcomes from IM systems development;
- providing information management support for emergency management during the fires and floods; and
- starting a number of major projects to provide better systems for Biosecurity Tasmania, Lands Tasmania and the Environmental Protection Agency.

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 a Deputy Secretary, General Manager and an independent member appointed by the Executive.

The internal audit function is a key element of the risk management approach, control systems and governance processes. During the year, the Audit Committee appointed a new Internal Auditor, KPMG, to provide internal audit services for the three years beginning 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.

The Audit Committee considered the following internal audit reports during 2015-16:

- *Treasurer's Instruction Compliance, December 2015*
- *Data Mining, March 2016*
- *PWS Business Enterprise – Lake St Clair and Huonville, March 2016*
- *Motor vehicle home garaging and private use – Progress Report, May 2016*

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

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

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

Recruitment, employment and retention

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

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

Information and communication

The Department continues to ensure compliance with W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, which are included in our web development criteria. Following these guidelines will make our web content accessible to a wider range of people with disabilities.

The Department has completed the development of the corporate website (launched in January 2014 on SharePoint), upgrading its web accessibility conformance rating from the minimum A rating to AA. A new intranet site was launched in April 2015, also on the SharePoint platform, which is also meeting the conformance rating A-AA. The Department has a number of older websites that are in the process of moving over into SharePoint, ensuring compliance with accessibility guideline conformance levels. The Department is represented on a whole-of-government web accessibility group.

The Corporate Communications Branch identified the top 40 priority documents on the DPIPWE website for people who need an accessible version. This was done via a combination of Google Analytics hit rates and identifying documents that are likely to have a diverse audience. These documents were republished to meet accessibility guidelines, and the Branch implemented an ongoing monitoring and publishing process.

Consultative relationships and stakeholder engagement

In 2016, the Department again delivered a disability-accessible display for AGFEST. Members of the Premier's Disability Advisory Council advised on the design format, such as access widths between displays and table heights to ensure wheelchair access to all display materials. Divisions worked on the design of their displays, enabling AGFEST visitors to access information in multiple audio, visual and tactical formats.

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

Table 66: Electricity and fuel use 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change
Electricity use by kWh ¹	7 741 403	7 676 174	7 333 882	-4.4%
Electricity use, kWh per FTE ³	6 051	6 600	6 769	2.5%
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel ²	656 075	567 417	697 101	22.8%
Fleet vehicle travel – litres of fuel per FTE ³	513	488	643	31.9%

Source: DPIPWE records.

Notes:

1. Electricity data is extracted from payment records of the Department.
2. Fuel data is extracted from fuel wholesaler billing information and the Government Fleet Manager.
3. FTEs refers to paid staff as at 30 June 2016, excluding those on secondment, parental leave or leave without pay.

Greenhouse gas emissions report

Table 67: Tonnes CO₂e¹

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change
Electricity use by Tonnes CO ₂ e	1 548	1 535	977	-36.3%
Fleet vehicle travel by Tonnes CO ₂ e	1 768	1 529	1 826	19.4%
Total Tonnes CO ₂ e	3 316	3 064	2 803	-8.5%
Tonnes CO ₂ e per FTE	2.59	2.63	2.59	-1.6%

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

Notes

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

Activities and achievements

The Department has engaged engineers to investigate the feasibility of converting existing hot water delivery at the New Town Research Laboratories to solar.

A program of conversion to LED for external lighting has been completed at major laboratories.

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 2015-16 are outlined below.

Land Tasmania

Community protection planning

Land Tasmania has continued its support of the Community Protection Planning Project for bushfires. There are now 252 communities across Tasmania with plans and supporting maps prepared by Land Tasmania.

Spatial information and agriculture

In 2015-16, Land Tasmania continued to build awareness of spatial information in the agricultural sector, which included attending the Tasmanian Agricultural Productivity Group's Precision Agriculture Expo at Deloraine in April 2016. Land Tasmania's booth provided producers and processors demonstrations on how to use the LIST, in particular LISTmap, in everyday farming operations.

Land Tasmania was also involved in similar engagement activities as part of the DPIPWE exhibition at AGFEST. Land Tasmania presented how spatial information and base mapping can help the agricultural sector improve their operations, in particular demonstrating the capabilities of LISTmap, most commonly drawing and emailing farmers maps of new irrigation sites and areas.

Spatial discovery / GPS in schools

Land Tasmania continued to raise the awareness of spatial technologies in the education sector via its award winning Spatial Discovery Program. Several workshops and demonstrations were held across the State with individual schools and regional educational groups. Spatial discovery provides teachers with tools and ideas to integrate spatial technology techniques in the classroom delivery of a range of curriculum content. It is also suitable for anyone wanting to learn more about the importance of 'location information' for effective decision-making in modern society.

Open data

Since the launch of the Land Tasmania open data website in May 2015, there have been 15 000 downloads of spatial datasets at no cost. During this year, Land Tasmania increased the number of open datasets from 50 to 61.

Location Matters

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

AgriGrowth Tasmania

Women and Rural Communities Program

This year, AGT through the Women and Rural Communities Program, continued to facilitate grant management to Tasmanian Women in Agriculture and the Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania. These were to build the capacity of rural women and youth through respective grant allocations of \$80 000 and \$40 000 provided over four years.

Through the Program, AGT has participated in various school and industry-based agricultural career activities and has provided input to the Agriskills Reference Panel and into the Tasmanian Primary Industries Workforce Development Scan 2015-16.

The Program has supported the highly regarded Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation Rural Women's Award 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.

Contribution to the Making Cent\$ of Carbon and Emissions

AGT supported the development of the second edition of this publication in 2016. The publication aims to help farmers make key decisions on carbon and emissions management. As well as an update on the information available, the second edition included case studies of Tasmanian farmers getting involved in renewable energy, mixed-farming cost savings and managing healthy soils.

Managing seasonal conditions

AGT has worked in partnership with other divisions of DPIPW, the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture and other industry stakeholders to produce fact sheets, tools, tips and information for farmers to help them manage seasonal conditions. The information can be found via www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/seasonal.

Industry challenges

AGT has been involved in the response to the June 2016 flood recovery. We have completed impact assessments, responded to calls through the Farm Assistance Hotline, and provided the Natural

Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangement Transport Subsidy and Primary Producer Clean Up Grant Programs. AGT has also participated in a number of forums facilitated by Rural Business Tasmania relating to the dairy milk price downturn and flood recovery.

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

Rural Financial Counselling Service

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. The Department also provided a Grant to Rural Business Tasmania to facilitate the Pathways to Profit Program. The training program covers a number of units as part of the Farm Business Management Skill Sets.

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 in 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.

Water and Marine Resources Division

Fishery management plan review

An important consultative process through the last half of 2015 was the review of the Scalefish Fishery Management Plan. Detailed management proposals were shared and considered through mechanisms such as email form, email information service, Facebook, mail and public meetings.

Representation by fisheries groups and sectors

Key representational groups for sectors, including the recreational sector, are formally recognised under the provisions of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*, which are closely consulted on management issues relating to each sector.

Additionally, formal advisory committees are set up for key fisheries/sectors which are an integral part of the policy development and implementation process.

The Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome (POMS) Recovery Steering Committee was established to drive a strategic and integrated whole-of-government approach towards how the Tasmanian Pacific oyster industry will recover from the 2016 POMS disease outbreak. The Steering Committee includes representation from DPIPWE, State Growth, IMAS and industry. Industry representation covers both growers and hatcheries, as well as industry associations (Oysters Tasmania and the Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council).

Community education – recreational fishers

A community extension and education program promotes the responsible and ethical fishing message. The revised website, email subscription service and phone app are increasingly effective tools of communicating with the large number of individuals in the recreational sector.

Agfest 2016

At Agfest 2016, we undertook direct engagement with licence holders by providing access to water allocation and mapping information online, and communicating information on the new dam approval process. A range of water-related fact sheets and communication products were developed and launched at Agfest to help with this and to provide ongoing resources to the public.

Stakeholder consultation – water policy

The start of the new dam approvals process saw the Water Resources group liaise with the relevant key stakeholders on critical aspects of the new approvals process. This included detailed consultation with the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association.

With the introduction of the *Water Management (Safety of Dams) Regulations 2015*, information was provided to dam safety engineers and consultants to support the implementation of the regulations.

Natural and Cultural Heritage Division

Save the Tasmanian Devil Program

During 2015-16, the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program implemented a number of major projects requiring comprehensive communication strategies, including the Narawntapu National Park devil translocation, the Peninsula Devil Conservation project, and the Roadkill project.

During the reporting period, 36 news articles were published on the Save the Tasmanian Devil website detailing progress with research, monitoring and management strategies along with featured articles published on behalf of the Program Appeal.

The Program coordinated and managed several significant media events, including news coverage of the translocation of devils to Narawntapu National Park and the Forestier Peninsula.

An international partnership between the Program, the Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia, and Toledo Zoo in the USA monitoring the devil in the wild was publicly announced in December 2015 and received national and international media coverage.

The placement of devils at overseas institutions as part of the Ambassador Program also sparked widespread media interest. The Program participated in the filming of several national and international documentaries.

Orange-Bellied Parrot Recovery Program

From September 2015 to April 2016, 32 WILDCARE Inc, Friends of the Orange-Bellied Parrot and DPIPWVE volunteers undertook daily orange-bellied parrot observations and helped out at Melaleuca.

Threatened species management

In 2015-16, the Threatened Species Section of DPIPWVE continued its partnership with the three natural resource management regional organisations, Friends of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and Threatened Plants Tasmania to coordinate volunteer activities to recover threatened plant species. This community partnership has contributed to the recovery of 70 state and /or nationally listed species through on-ground and *ex situ* actions, as well as surveying and monitoring. The Threatened Species Section provided coordination and flora expertise, and 2 060 volunteer hours were contributed to the conservation of threatened plants across the State.

Private land conservation

The Private Land Conservation Program (PLCP) is actively involved in collaboration and participation in community events, including staff presentations to the NRM South Small Farm Planning workshop, Conservation Landholders Tasmania Bruny Island Birds field day, the Kingborough Love Living Locally Festival, the World Wetlands Day Steering Committee and the Huon Valley Garden Club. The PLCP also collaborated with the Bruny Island Community Association (BICA) Community-Based Wildlife and Feral Cat Monitoring pilot program.

Wildlife management

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

Heritage Tasmania

Heritage Tasmania helped the Tasmanian Heritage Council initiate the Living Register Project to increase public access and engagement with the Heritage Register and the stories about the entries on the Register.

Heritage Tasmania remains responsible for managing the \$300 000 annual grant to the National Trust to help coordinate the Tasmanian Heritage Festival, and deliver the Community Heritage Program. It also hosted its annual HELP Forum for local planning authorities in Campbell Town; supported the Tasmanian Heritage Council undertake a regional visit to Launceston in 2015; sponsored the Heritage Award for the annual Australian Institute of Architecture Awards (2016); and hosted its annual trade display at the Local Government Association of Tasmania Annual Conference.

A war heritage publication was released to mark the centenary of ANZAC, and Heritage Tasmania developed a new user-friendly website.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

In late 2015, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, in collaboration with the Aboriginal community, provided several cultural heritage awareness training workshops for the Forest Practices Authority. The workshops provided training to field officers to meet their cultural heritage management obligations under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*. Representatives from the Aboriginal community also provided the 'Gumnuts to Buttons' workshop, which is an Aboriginal perspective on Tasmania's history.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's Aboriginal staff participated in opportunities to strengthen partnerships with the Aboriginal community, including an Indigenous Men's Program to reduce Indigenous disadvantage through enhancing Indigenous men's leadership, representation, wellbeing and support.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania has also developed a local government engagement program to provide Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness training to Tasmania's local councils. The training workshops are tailored to the specific needs of individual councils, and a number of training workshops were successfully delivered in the reporting period.

Office of Racing Integrity

ORI staff regularly meet with race clubs, industry associations and participants to discuss matters pertaining to the integrity of the racing industry.

Biosecurity Tasmania

Online presence and advisory service

Biosecurity Tasmania produced a range of additional community engagement resources for online distribution, primarily through the DPIPWWE website and a new YouTube channel. On social media, Biosecurity Tasmania maintains a significant Facebook presence and regularly posts items of interest on issues of biosecurity.

In 2015-16, DPIPWWE expanded the reach of its Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisory Alert service, issuing a total of 28 biosecurity alerts. The alert service had 1 419 subscribers as at 1 August 2016.

Agricultural community

Biosecurity Tasmania was a major component of DPIPWWE's presence at AGFEST 2016, presenting information on the key areas of plant health diagnostics, issues surrounding restricted material imports, property identification and livestock identification, among other matters. The Division also partnered with the Livestock Biosecurity Network on a range of engagement activities, including the promotion of improved on-farm biosecurity practices.

Signage

In 2015-16, Biosecurity Tasmania completed a major upgrade of signage and messaging at major ports and airports around the State.

EPA Tasmania

Website

An important means of communication to the broad range of EPA Tasmania's stakeholders and the community is the website (www.epa.tas.gov.au). The real-time air quality information is a regularly used part of the site, providing data from the network of monitoring stations around the State.

During 2015-16, the website was modified to improve accessibility to environmental assessment information. Consultation with stakeholders on project proposals is an important component of the process, so information is regularly updated and made available on the website.

A specific entry point for local government officers was developed in 2015-16, as a shortcut to information particularly useful to them. This is building on previous work that collates quick links that have previously been compiled for business and industry, the community, teachers and students. All these areas will continue to be monitored and improved.

Local government partnerships

During 2015-16, a wide range of seminars and workshops were held in conjunction with local government, and resources were made available through the EPA website to assist with environmental regulation across the two spheres of government.

Burn Brighter this Winter

Partnering with local government to help the community improve air quality in their area continued in 2015-16. Recent engagement activities through the Burn Brighter this Winter project have assisted Northern Midlands and Glenorchy councils deliver information to their communities on the effects of wood heater emissions, and ways to reduce smoke from those heaters. The EPA has made publications available to all councils in the State and on its website.

Education and training

EPA Tasmania continues to provide a small program of community and education awareness on a variety of litter, waste, resource recovery and air quality issues. Staff of the Division have presented at community events, to professional development sessions for teachers, and to individual school classes. Resources for teachers to help them in their classrooms are progressively being made available on the EPA website (www.epa.tas.gov.au).

The Division recognises the importance of community engagement in emergency management preparedness, response and recovery, and has continued to develop plans and structures to improve that engagement.

Derwent Estuary Program

The Derwent Estuary Program aims to restore and promote the values of the Derwent Estuary through a regional partnership between state and local governments, commercial and industrial enterprises and community-based groups.

Community events such as Clean-up Australia Day are important, as are smaller, more targeted actions, such as surveys to monitor for introduced species.

Important accomplishments for the Derwent Estuary Program in 2015-16 were:

- releasing the *State of the Derwent Estuary 2015* report, which summarised five years of monitoring data and other information, providing a thorough exploration and summary of the health of the Derwent from 2010-2015; and
- establishing a River Derwent catchment monitoring trial with TasWater, Hydro Tasmania and NRM South, with a focus on nutrients in the river and tributaries. The results will be a starting point for assessing the complexity of the river system to inform management.

Parks and Wildlife Service

Get Outside with Community

Get Outside (GO) with Community is a social inclusion and skill-development program, offered by the PWS and WILDCARE Inc that creates connections between the natural environment, recent migrants and active volunteers. PWS staff and WILDCARE Inc volunteers accompany migrant groups into reserves to experience Tasmania's natural environment. Participants also undertake leadership and group presentation skills training, and are encouraged to lead groups from their community into reserves. For two participants, these skills resulted in employment as the first Mandarin-speaking Discovery Rangers, providing visitor experiences over the 2015-16 summer at Mt Field and Freycinet national parks.

Green guardians

Through the Green Guardian program, the PWS works closely with a number of nature-based tourist operators to include volunteering for the environment as part of their tourism product. Guests undertake wildlife surveys, beach clean-ups, and environmental monitoring. Tour guides are trained in the techniques required to lead guests doing those activities.

Anniversary celebrations

A feature of the events conducted during the 100 year Anniversary of National Parks program has been the partnerships developed with local community organisations and commercial operators, including musicians, the Aboriginal community, and scientists to provide special celebration events. The Fagus Festival held at Mt Field attracted around 8 000 visitors over the Anzac Day weekend.

Pathways to Success

Through a partnership with the University of Tasmania called Pathways to Success, the PWS provides vocational experiences for Aboriginal students continuing tertiary studies or considering careers in

environmental management. These experiences are provided in the field at the Bay of Fires and wukalina / Mt William National Park.

Policy Branch

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

Publications

Below is a list of the publications for 2015-16.

- Alderman, R. and Hobday, A. (2016). [Developing a climate adaptation strategy for vulnerable seabirds based on prioritization of intervention options](#) *Deep Sea Research II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*: doi:10.1016/j.dsr2.2016.07.003.
- Bell, P. and Richards, K. (2016). [Threatened butterflies get a day in the sun](#) *Forest Practices News* 13 (1): 5. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart.
- Callander, S., Gales, R. and Troy, S. (2015). Help save the orange-bellied parrot Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Callander, S., Gales, R. and Troy, S. (2015). Help save the orange-bellied parrot postcard Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Carter, O., Faulkner, F., Gilfedder, L. and Voller, P. (2016). [Impact of sea level rise on coastal natural values in Tasmania](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Cheng, Y., Fox, S., Pemberton, D., Hogg, C., Papenfuss, A.T. and Belov, K. (2015). [The Tasmanian devil microbiome-implications for conservation and management](#) *Microbiome* 3: 76.
- Corbett, C. (2015). Keeping Tasmania's wilderness beaches weed-free *World Heritage Connect: an e-newsletter sharing knowledge and experiences about Australia's World Heritage* 5th ed. December 2015: 7. Dept. of Environment and Heritage Protection, Queensland.
- Cui, X., Wang, Y., Hua, B., Miller, W., Zhao, Y., Cui, H. and Xiangang, K. (2016). [Sex determination by SRY PCR and sequencing of Tasmanian devil facial tumour cell lines reveals non-allograft transmission](#) *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* 474 (1): 29-34.
- Driessen, M.M. and Rose, R.K. (2015). [Isoodon obesulus \(Peramelemorphia: Peramelidae\)](#) *Mammalian Species* 47 (929): 112-123.
- Ebner B.C., Morgan D.L., Kerezszy A., Hardie S., Beatty S.J., Seymour J.E., Donaldson J.A., Linke S., Peverell S., Roberts D., Espinoza T., Marshall N., Kroon F.J., Burrows D.W. and McAllister R.R.J. (2016). [Enhancing conservation of Australian freshwater ecosystems: identification of freshwater flagship fishes and relevant target audiences](#) *Fish and Fisheries*: doi:10.1111/faf.12161.

- EPA Tasmania (2015). [UPSSI technical guideline – underground petroleum storage systems: decommissioning assessment report requirements](#) v. 3 Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- EPA Tasmania (2015). [UPSS2 technical guideline – underground petroleum storage systems: decommissioning assessment – sampling and risk assessment requirements](#) v. 2 Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- EPA Tasmania (2016). [Technical report: data review for Russell River and Lonnvale flow-through fish farm](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Forum of Rural Stakeholders of Tasmania (2015). [Helping our farmers: Tasmanian rural & regional service providers](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Launceston.
- Hardie S.A. and Bobbi C.J. (2016). [Compounding effects of agricultural land use and water use in free-flowing rivers: confounding issues for water management](#) *Proceedings of the 11th International Symposium on Ecohydraulics, Melbourne, Australia.* (Eds J.A. Webb, J.F. Costelloe, R. Casas-Mulet, J.P. Lyon and M.J. Stewardson) The University of Melbourne, Melbourne.
- Hardie S.A. and Chilcott M.A. (2016). [Water levels in a highland lake control the quantity and quality of spawning habitat for a littoral-spawning galaxiid fish](#) *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*: doi: 10.1002/aqc.2630.
- Hogg, C.J., Grueber, C.E., Pemberton, D., Fox, S., Lee, A.V., Ivy, J.A. and Belov, K. (2015). [“Devil tools & tech”: a synergy of conservation research and management practice](#) *Conservation Research and Management Practice*: doi: 10.1111/conl.12221.
- Hogg, C.J., Ivy, J.A., Srb, C., Hockley, J., Lees, C., Hibbard, C. and Jones, M. (2015). [Influence of genetic provenance and birth origin on productivity of the Tasmanian devil insurance population](#) *Conservation Genetics* 16 (6): 1465-73.
- Jones, G. (2015). [What's working, what's not: the monitoring and reporting system for Tasmania's national parks and reserves](#) *In: Science and stewardship to protect and sustain wilderness values: Tenth World Wilderness Congress symposium, 4-10 October 2013 (Comps. Watson, Alan, Carver, Stephen, Krenová, Zdenka, McBride, Brooke) Salamanca, Spain. Proceedings RMRS-P-74. : 77-90.* US Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, CO.
- Just, J., Jordan, T.B., Paull, B., Bissember, A.C. and Smith, J.A. (2015). [Practical isolation of polygodial from Tasmania lanceolata: a viable scaffold for synthesis](#) *Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry* 13 (46): 11200-11207.
- Kidd, D.B., Webb, M.A., Malone, B. P., Minasny, B. and McBratney, A. B. (2015). [Digital soil assessment of agricultural suitability, versatility and capital](#) *Geoderma Regional* 6: 7-21.
- Lazenby, B.T, Mooney, N.J. and Dickman, C.R. (2015). [Detecting species interactions using remote cameras: effects on small mammals of predators, conspecifics, and climate](#) *Ecosphere* 6 (12): 1-18.
- McInnes, J., Phillips, R., Raymond, B., Jarman, S., Lea M.A. and Alderman, R. (2016). [A review of methods used to analyse albatross diets – assessing priorities across their range](#) *ICES Journal of Marine Science*: doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsw105.
- Mitchell, I. (2015). [Cheeky black currawong](#) *Backyard Buddies B-mail* July
- Mitchell, I. (2015). [Good insects in the garden](#) *Yellow Throat* (82): 9-10.

- Nash, M. (2015). Shipbuilding in India: evidence from the Sydney Cove shipwreck *In: Shipwrecks Around the World: Revelations of the Past (Ed. Sila Tripathi):* 131-155. Delta Book World, New Delhi.
- Nash, M. (2016). *Convict places: a guide to Tasmanian sites* Navarine Publishing, Hobart.
- Peck, S., Corkrey, R., Hamede, R., Jones, M. and Canfield, P. (2015). [Hematologic and serum biochemical reference intervals for wild Tasmanian devils \(*Sarcophilus harrisii*\)](#) *Veterinary Clinical Pathology* 44 (4): 519-29.
- Phalen, D.N., Frimberger, A.E., Peck, S., Pyecroft, S., Harmsen, C., Lola, S. and Moore, A.S. (2015). [Doxorubicin and carboplatin trials in Tasmanian devils \(*Sarcophilus harrisii*\) with Tasmanian devil facial tumour disease](#) *Veterinary Journal* 206 (3): 312-16.
- Pye, R.J., Pemberton, D., Tovar, C., Tubio, J.M.C., Dun, K.A., Fox, S., Darby, J., Hayes, D., Knowles, G.W., Kreiss, A., Siddle, H.V.T., Swift, K., Lyons, A.B., Murchison, E.P. and Woods, G.M. (2016). [A second transmissible cancer in Tasmanian devils](#) *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 113 (2): 374-79.
- Rice, F. (2015). *Three Capes Track – encounters on the edge* Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Rice, F. (2016). [The Overland Track – one walk, many journeys](#) 3rd ed., 1st revision Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Rice, F. (2016). *Three Capes Track – encounters on the edge* 2nd ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Rice, F. and Haywood, E. (2016). [The Overland Track – guidebook for young at heart adventurers](#) 2nd ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Dam works assessment decision framework](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Dam works code to clear vegetation 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Division 3 permit dam works code 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Division 4 permit dam works code 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Managing water in extremely dry conditions](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Ministerial policy 2015/01 Water resource management during extreme dry conditions, November 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Regulatory impact statement Industrial Hemp Bill 2015 \[Draft\]](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [The Running Postman: Newsletter of the Private Land Conservation Program, Issue 20 \(Dec. 2015\)](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015). [Understanding river flow plots](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Draft Tasmanian cat management plan](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Farm dam construction – Factsheet 1 building a farm dam](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Farm dam construction – Factsheet 2 contractor responsibilities](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Farm dam construction – Factsheet 3 dam safety Requirements](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Farm dam construction – Factsheet 4 lower risk farm dams](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Good neighbour charter](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Plant biosecurity manual Tasmania: conditions and restrictions prepared by Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment for the import and export of plants, plant products and other prescribed matter for the purpose of the Plant Quarantine Act 1997 Tasmania](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Report from the Director of National Parks and Wildlife to the Tasmanian Planning Commission: public representations received on the Draft Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area management plan 2014](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [The Running Postman: Newsletter of the Private Land Conservation Program. Issue 21 \(Jun. 2016\)](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Save the Tasmanian devil program annual program report 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and Hamish Saunders Memorial Trust, New Zealand (2016). [Sloping Island natural and cultural values survey 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2016). [Tasmanian food and beverage industry scorecard snapshot 2013-14](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Land Tasmania (2015). [Location Matters, edition 11 \(Nov. 2015\)](#) Edition 11 November 2015 Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Land Tasmania (2016). [Location Matters, edition 12 \(May 2016\)](#) Edition 12 May 2016 Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Marine Conservation Program (2015). [Tasmanian cetaceans: identification guide](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Wild Fisheries Management Branch (2016). [Recreational sea fishing guide](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Wildlife Management Branch (2016). [Game Tracks. Issue 21](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (2015). [Evaluation report: fire management in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. November 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (2015). [Evaluation report: Needwonnee Aboriginal walk, Melaleuca. November 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (2015). [Evaluation Report: Wildcare SPRATS volunteer weed eradication project for Tasmania's southwest wilderness coastline. December 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (2015). [Freycinet National Park draft management plan 2015 \(altering the Freycinet National Park, Wye River State Reserve Management Plan 2000\)](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (2015). [Narawntapu National Park, Hawley Nature Reserve draft management plan 2015](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (2016). [Evaluation report: back-country walking track management in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. April 2016](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Heritage Council (2016). [Works guidelines for historic heritage places](#) Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMALP (2015). [Adamsons 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMALP (2015). [Cradle Mountain day walk map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

- TASMAP (2015). [Denison Range 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Green Ponds 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Hartz Mountains day walk map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Jerusalem 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Lake Pieman 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Meadowbank 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Moulting Lagoon 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2015). [Wellington 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2015 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Avoca 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Ben Lomond 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Black Bluff 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Breton 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Channel 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Cradle Mountain Lake St Clair](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Dazzler 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Digital Tiberias 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Dogs Head Tier 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Dohertys 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Eldon 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

- TASMAP (2016). [Emu River 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Fossey Mountains 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Frederick Henry 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Frenchmans 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Frenchmans Cap walk map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Freycinet National Park](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Hummocky 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [King William 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Lake Leake 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Macquarie Harbour 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Meander Valley 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Montagu River 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Murchison 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Norfolk Range 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Paloona 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Peninsula walks](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Penstock 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Pieman Head 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Princess Range 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.

- TASMAP (2016). [Prosser 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Rapid River 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Rebecca 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Snowy Range 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [South Bruny 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [South Coast 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Swanston 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Tasman Peninsula 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Tully 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Victoria Valley 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Visitors map of Tasmania](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Western Arthur 1:50000 topographic map](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- TASMAP (2016). [Whyte River 1:50000 topographic map provisional edition](#) 2016 ed. Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Thalman, S., Peck, S., Wise, P., Potts, J.M., Clarke J. and Richley, J. (2016). [Translocation of a top-order carnivore: tracking the initial survival, spatial movement, home-range establishment and habitat use of Tasmanian devils on Maria Island](#) *Australian Mammalogy* 38 (1): 68-79.
- Troy, S. and Gales, R. (2016). Tasmanian orange-bellied parrot program report on the Tasmanian wild population 2015-16 Dept. of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart.
- Ujvari, B., Hamede, R., Peck, S., Pemberton, D., Jones, M., Belov, K. and Madsen, T. (2016). [Immunoglobulin dynamics and cancer prevalence in Tasmanian devils \(*Sarcophilus harrisii*\)](#) *Scientific Reports* 6: 25093.
- Wise, P., Lee, D., Peck, S., Clarke, J., Thalman, S., Hockley, J., Schaap, D. and Pemberton, D. (2016). [The conservation introduction of Tasmanian devils to Maria Island National Park: a response to devil facial tumour disease \(DFTD\)](#) *In: Global Introduction Perspectives: 2016* (Ed. Pritpal S. Soorae), 5th ed. IUCN/SSC Re-introduction Specialist Group (RSG), Abu Dhabi.

Wood, J. and Rudman, T. (2016). [News from the Australian seedbank partnership: hanging out with King Billy: seed collecting in Tasmania's highlands](#) *Australasian Plant Conservation, Bulletin of the Australian Network for Plant Conservation Inc* 24 (4): 29-30.

Wynwood, S.J., Burns, M.A., Graham, G.C., Weier, S.L., McKay, D.B., Peck, S. and Craig, S.B. (2016). [Leptospirosis in Tasmanian devils \(*Sarcophilus harrisi*\) in Tasmania, 2008-2012](#) *Journal of Wildlife Diseases* 52 (3): 636-641.

Avenues for appeal of decisions

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

Appeal process

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

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

Right to Information

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

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

The following table provides information about the processing of requests under the Right to Information Act in 2015-16.

Table 68: Right to Information applications 2015-16

Right to Information Requests	No
Applications	
Carried over from 2014-15	27
Received in 2015-16	77
Transferred to another agency in full	4
Withdrawn by the applicant	6
Determined during the financial year	70
Outcomes of applications for information determined in the period	
Requested information was provided in full	22
Requested information was provided in part (part exempt)	21
Requested information was not provided (all exempt)	6
Information relevant to the application was not held by the Agency	0
Application was refused	23
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	8
s.10, s.19 – application may be refused if resources unreasonably diverted	12
s.20 – repeat or vexatious applications may be refused	1
s.25 – Executive Council information	0
s.26 – Cabinet information	2
s.27 – internal briefing information of a Minister	6
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	1
s.35 – internal deliberative information	18
s.36 – personal information of a person	4
s.37 – information relating to the business affairs of a third party	7
s.38 – information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	1
s.39 – information obtained in confidence	7
s.40 – information on procedures and criteria used in certain public authority negotiations	0
s.41 – information likely to affect State economy	0
s.42 – information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural values of the State	2
Time taken to make decisions	
Within the statutory time limit	26

Over the statutory time limit	40
Internal reviews	
Requested during 2015-16	8
Determined during the financial year (total)	8
Those where the decision was upheld in full	4
Those where the decision was upheld in part	4
Those where the decision was reversed	0
External reviews by the Ombudsman	
Requested during 2015-16	6
Determined (including those carried over from 2014-15)	6
Decision was upheld in full	0
Decision was upheld in part	0
Decision was reversed	6

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@dipwe.tas.gov.au

Human resource management

People management activities

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

The delivery of these services ensures that the Department's people management practices are ethical and fair, and developed within a framework that provides flexibility that will support the business needs of the Department, the workplace and the personal needs of employees.

In 2015-16 these services were delivered by the Human Resources Branch within the Corporate Services Division. On 1 July 2016 the People and Culture Division was created to manage the human resources activities of the Department.

Key achievements during 2015-16 included:

- delivering 'Right Size, Right Skills, Right Service' staffing and meeting budget targets, including facilitating workforce renewal through ten payments under the Workforce Renewal Incentive Program and twelve targeted and negotiated voluntary redundancies;
- developing a draft Gender Equality Action Plan, including engaging approximately 200 employees through nine workshops, one-on-one sessions, email and an online survey. The DPIPWE Executive endorsed the draft Action Plan in February 2016, and all DPIPWE employees were subsequently asked to comment. The plan is likely to be finalised and implementation begun in 2016-17;
- implementing a whole-of-government e-recruitment system in DPIPWE, helping to drive productivity by using technology and whole-of-government systems;
- continuing to encourage engagement and maximise staff performance through a continued focus on effective performance management. The Department recorded an improved result in recording 96 per cent of employees having at least one performance management review during the year and completed an interim review of its performance management framework;
- establishing a Workforce Planning Committee to consider workforce planning and development issues at the whole-of-agency level;
- transitioning the Office of Racing Integrity (ORI) and the Poppy Advisory and Control Board into the Department from other agencies; and
- creating a new office of Director (People and Culture) from 1 July 2016. The Director will be a member of the Department's Executive Committee and will lead and develop organisational development initiatives of strategic importance to the Department.

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 redrafted by the State Service Management Office in April 2016.

The Department participated in the Tasmanian Government e-recruitment Project (TGeRP), to implement a whole-of-government electronic recruitment management system (PageUp), which went live in March 2016. The new system enables improvement and efficiencies in recruitment processes for both job seekers and TSS employees, reduction of manual processes, and an improved experience for job applicants to deliver on community expectations.

Performance management, learning and development

During 2015-16, the Department reviewed and updated its performance management framework and developed Interim Performance Management Procedures, which will be adopted from 2016-17 onwards. These interim procedures will help the Department to maximise staff performance efficiently and effectively. The Department also participated in and helped to inform the whole-of-government review of Employment Direction No 26 Managing Performance in the State Service which began during 2015-16.

Department staff achieved a high level of compliance with the requirements of the performance management framework, with 96 per cent of employees recorded as having completed a performance management plan in 2015-16.

Work also began during 2015-16 to establish DPIPWE's Cadet Program, developed in collaboration with the University of Tasmania School of Business and Economics. The first intake of cadets will start in 2016-17.

The Department provided financial support for 24 employees to undertake tertiary study, including two employees being funded to complete the Public Sector Management Program. During 2015-16, a further five employees were approved to receive funding towards postgraduate studies in 2016-17.

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

Table 69: Key training and development 2015-16

Course	No Staff
WHS employee training	135
WHS manager training	21
Writing / plain language	27
Procurement and contracting	18
Family violence impacts at work	13

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.

The Department's overall gender balance worsened at the beginning of 2015-16 with the transfer of Service Tasmania employees, a largely female workforce, to the Department of Premier and Cabinet from 1 July 2015. The Department's Executive endorsed a draft Gender Equality Action Plan, which summarised feedback from employees, analysed, compared demographic information about DPIPWE, and presented key findings and recommendations for action. One of the key drivers of the plan is to increase the percentage of females in senior management roles. The plan is likely to be finalised and implementation begun in 2016-17.

Table 70: Employment of people by category 2015-16

	No	% of workforce
People with a disability	11	0.8%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	22	1.6%
Diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds	10	0.8%
Young people < 25	16	1.2%
Young people < 30	65	4.9%
Male	770	57.6%
Female	568	42.5%

Source: DPIPWE CSD records.

Notes:

1. Employment numbers are based on the number of people employed either full-time, part-time or casually as at 30 June 2016 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 IFS and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.

Employee investigation and grievance matters

The Secretary determined four alleged breaches of the State Service Code of Conduct during 2015-16, resulting in two dismissals. Two investigations that began during 2015-16 continued after 30 June 2016.

One employee was reassigned duties following a determination of inability to efficiently and effectively perform duties.

During 2015-16, six employees lodged formal grievances using DPIPWE's internal grievance resolution procedures. Of these, one was satisfactorily resolved by agreement, one was upheld and four remained unresolved at 30 June 2016.

Industrial dispute and action occurred relating to overtime. Further industrial disputes related to consultation on workplace change.

Work health and safety

Continuing with the strategic approach to WHS management that was adopted in 2013-14, progress in WHS, workers compensation claims and injury management activities has been seen in 2015-16.

- The Department has reduced their open claims from 70 to 38 during the year.
- A number of long-standing workers compensation claims were resolved and closed.
- Ongoing commitment to early intervention, and a holistic approach to rehabilitation and return to work practices, have contributed to this open claim reduction.
- The Department transitioned to a new Fund Administration Agent, Jardine Lloyd Thompson Pty Ltd, on 1 July 2015.

In 2015-16, the WHS 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. Ten of the 17 WHS priorities identified in the DPIPWE 2015-16 WHS Plan were completed. Seven items remain active and are carried forward for attention in 2016-17.

Key achievements in 2015-16:

- Ongoing review of the DPIPWE Work Health and Safety Management System (WHSMS) saw 41 historical work health and safety policies, procedures and supporting documents either reviewed, updated and merged into the current work health and safety management system database, or archived.
- We updated the DPIPWE Work Health and Safety intranet pages to align with the WHSMS.
- As part of the intranet update, 59 work health and safety policies, procedures and supporting documents were also updated in the WHS intranet library.
- The divisions completed 21 activity risk assessments on high-risk activities in 2015-16.
- The Central Steering WHS Management Committee convened four meetings during the year, attended by the Executive and members of the Departmental Leadership Group.
- The WHS Management Committee, with representatives from all divisions, met five times.
- WHS awareness training for managers and supervisors began. We aim to reach 150 managers and supervisors across the Department.
- At year-end, 96 per cent of staff required to complete online WHS induction training or equivalent had done so.
- We assessed the ORI's WHS management system and helped align it with DPIPWE's.

Table 71: Workers compensation, new claims by nature of injury in 2014-15 and 2015-16

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

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

Notes:

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

Staffing statistical profile

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

Table 72: Employment as at 30 June 2015 and 2016

Output Group		Paid FTEs ¹	
		2015	2016
Output Group 1	Land Tasmania	238.45 ⁴	115.40
Output Group 2	Primary Industries	51.05	47.93
Output Group 3	Natural and Cultural Heritage	150.97 ^{5,6}	147.31 ⁶
Output Group 4	Water Resources	44.32	41.42
Output Group 5	Racing Regulation and Policy	n/a ⁷	24.77
Output Group 6	Biosecurity Tasmania	161.64	165.44
Output Group 7	Environment Protection and Analytical Services	110.71	118.96
Output Group 8	Parks and Wildlife Management	284.27	297.51
Corporate support activities		121.70 ⁸	124.65
Departmental subtotal		1 163.11	1 083.42
Other bodies administered by DPIPWE			
Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)		19.63	20.23
Other bodies subtotal		19.63	20.23
Other³			
Parental leave, leave without pay, external secondments		47.18	49.68
Total²		1 229.92	1 153.33

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

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

Table 73: Head count as at 30 June 2015 and 2016

Type of employee	No 2015	No 2016
Head count excluding casuals	1415	1293
Head count casuals only	20	45
Total	1 435	1 338

Source: DPIPWWE HR records.

Notes:

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

Table 74: Salary profile as at 30 June 2016 (head count)

Salary range \$	Male	Female	Total
< 30 000		1	1
30 000 – 39 999		1	1
40 000 – 49 999	30	60	90
50 000 – 59 999	114	117	231
60 000 – 69 999	129	111	240
70 000 – 79 999	109	91	200
80 000 – 89 999	84	41	125
90 000 – 99 999	167	104	271
100 000 – 109 999	82	31	113
110 000 – 119 999	34	5	39
>= 120 000	21	6	27
Total	770	568	1 338

Source: DPIPWWE HR records.

Note:

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

Table 75: Age profile as at 30 June 2016 (head count)

Age profile	Male	Female	Total
15 – 19		1	1
20 – 24	5	10	15
25 – 29	19	30	49
30 – 34	59	59	118
35 – 39	78	73	151
40 – 44	79	94	173
45 – 49	131	88	219
50 – 54	137	88	225
55 – 59	149	79	228
60 – 64	87	40	127
65 +	26	6	32
Total	770	568	1 338

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

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

Table 76: Employment categories by gender as at 30 June 2016 (head count)

Employment category	Male	Female	Total
Head of Agency/Prescribed Officer/Senior Executive	15	5	20
Permanent full-time	584	268	852
Permanent part-time	92	218	310
Fixed term full-time	38	21	59
Fixed term part-time	17	35	52
Fixed term casual	24	21	45
Total	770	568	1 338

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Note:

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

Table 77: Total employee commencements and separations by category 2015-16

Category of commencements and separations	No
Permanent commencements	53
Fixed term commencements	115
Casual commencements	24
Permanent cessations	71
Fixed term cessations	92
Casual cessations	9

Source: DPIPWE HR records.

Notes:

1. Reconciliation of employee head count and commencement/cessation data is subject to system and timing issues.
2. This table includes data related to the IFS, which is a statutory body, and secondments (employee movement outside the State Service), including staff seconded to IMAS and TIA.
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 78: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2016

	\$ million
Annual leave	7 664
Long service leave	19 443
Total	27 107

Source: DPIPWE records.

Note:

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

Table 79: Leave entitlements 2016

	No
Number of employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2015	30
Number of employees on parental leave as at 30 June 2015	8
Sick leave taken per employee (days)	7.74
Average recreation leave per employee, including pro-rata (days)	18.01
Average days long service leave per employee (available days) ¹	32.65

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 80: Superannuation funds as at 30 June 2016

Superannuation fund

AGEST	Labour Union Co-Op Retirement Fund
ALR Superannuation Fund	Leighton Superannuation Fund
AMP	LGIA Super
AMP CustomSuper	LifeTrack Superannuation Fund
AMP Flexible Lifetime	Lynch Family Superannuation Fund
AMP Flexible Super	Macquarie Super Accumulator
AMP Life Ltd	Maritime Super
AMP Life Ltd - SignatureSuper	Mellco Superannuation
AMP Life Ltd - SuperLeader	Mercer Super Trust
AMP Super Savings Trust	MLC Superannuation
Annie Philips Super Fund	MTAA Superannuation Fund
ANZ Smart Choice Super	Netwealth Investments Ltd
ANZ Super Advantage	North Personal Superannuation
Asgard	OneAnswer Frontier Personal Super
Australian Ethical Super	OnePath Integra Super
AustralianSuper	Personal Choice Private eWrap
Bendigo SmartStart Super	Powerwrap Master Plan Super
Bretos Project Management	Prime Super
BT Lifetime Super	Print Super
BT Super for Life	QSuper
Buxton Family Superannuation Fund	Quadrant Super
Campbell Superannuation Fund	REST Super
CARE Super	Sandy Bay Investments
CBA Essential Super	Sedwynd Superannuation Fund
Cbus Super	Slipstream Super Fund
CFS FirstChoice Super	SMF Super
Chesford Superannuation Fund	Spectrum Plan
Colonial First State	Summit

Colonial First State RESC	Sunsuper
Colonial FirstChoice Personal	Super Directions RESC
Colonial FirstWrap Plus	Super Directions RTBG
Commonwealth Bank Officers	SuperWrap
D Davey Ptd Ltd Super Fund	SuperWrap RESC
D&L Gatenby Super Fund	Tasplan Super
Davey Rosemann Superfund	Taylor Goninon Family Superannuation Fund
First State Super	Telstra Super
FSP Super	The Adams Family Super Fund
Future Super	Twin Gums Super Fund
Grantham Super Fund	UniSuper
HESTA Super Fund	Universal Super MLC
Host-Plus Hospitality	VicSuper
HUB24 Super Fund	Virgin Super
ING Direct Super Fund	Vision Super
IOOF Super	Wells Family Super Fund
Jaramar P/L ATF Reid Family	Woodside Super Fund
K & K Tas 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 2015-16. 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 2015-16. 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 \$3.821 million.

Intangible abalone quota units were revalued in 2015-16 to a fair value. The Department asked three independent brokers for a valuation of the units and has taken the average to determine the unit price as at 30 June 2016. The resulting changes in asset values are taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve. There was no change in 2015-16.

The Financial Statements are recorded on an accrual basis, with accounting policies in relation to the recognition, valuation, judgements and assumptions and depreciation outlined in the Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements. Refer to Notes 7.2, 9.4, 9.5 and 9.6 on pages 187 and 194 to 205.

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 92-3 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 2015-16.

Table 81: Loss and damage to public property or money 2015-16

Category	Number of new claims ¹	Total paid by insurers \$
Property	45	159 106
Fraud	0	0
Personal accident	0	0
Public liability	0	0
Motor vehicle	44	114 787
Total	89	273 894

Source: 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 82: Write-offs 2015-16

Category	Number of debts	Amount \$
Debtors < \$500	61	2 560
Debtors > \$500	19	23 261
Total	80	25 821

Source: DPIPWE CSD records.

Major capital projects

Completed projects and programs

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. The Three Capes Track has received overwhelmingly positive reviews and, as predicted, is being recognised as one of the world's great coastal walks taking in the dramatic cliff-top vistas of the Tasman National Park. The walk has increased Tasmania's profile as an iconic walking destination and supports the growth of tourism on the Tasman Peninsula.

The first two stages of the Track were completed and opened to the public in December 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 – 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. The project was completed in 2015-16.

Ongoing projects and programs

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

Table 83: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2016

	Estimated total cost \$'000	Expenses 2015-16 \$'000	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Estimated completion financial year
Crown Land Services: Structural Asset Upgrade Program ¹	na	575	na	ongoing
Georges Bay Walkway	500	250	...	2016-17
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	2 000	775	1 225	2016-17
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	8 000	2 337	5 660	2016-17
South Coast Track	2 000	1 000	500	2017-18
Three Capes Track - Additional	4 000	80	3 920	2018-19
West Coast Trails Projects	1 695	405	720	2016-17

Source: DPIPW Finance records.

Notes:

- 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 2015-16, the Department provided the final \$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. Works are continuing and it is anticipated the project will be completed in 2016-17.

Capital Investment Program – Increasing Biosecurity Capability

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

In 2015-16, the Department spent \$775 000 on the project. It is expected that it will be completed in 2016-17.

Capital Investment Program – parks high priority maintenance and infrastructure

The Government committed \$8 million over two years from 2015-16 aimed at high priority maintenance and infrastructure renewal in parks and reserves. The Department has consulted local councils and other stakeholders to identify priority asset projects that can improve visitation and community benefit. During 2015-16, improvements were made to popular walks within the Cradle Mountain National Park, the Mt Field Visitor Centre was upgraded, and repairs were made to historic houses at Cape Bruny. Upgrades to the Marakoopa Caves Visitor Centre are currently underway. The 2016-17 works program will include: an upgrade of campground and facilities at Fortescue Bay; upgrades to the amenities at Pirates Bay; replacement of the Mt Mawson day shelter; car park expansion and new amenities at the Gardens near St Helens; amenities and infrastructure improvements at Cape Bruny; construction of new amenities at the northern end of Wineglass Bay; and construction of a new track linking the Freycinet Visitor Centre to the Wineglass Bay car park.

In 2015-16, \$2.34 million was spent by the Department on the project. It is expected that it will be completed in 2016-17.

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 to avoid traversing beach areas frequently subject to waves, and provide safe access to beach areas. Work to date has included significant clearing and repairs to existing track and the construction of new tracks. Infrastructure replacements to date include new water crossing dinghies at New River Lagoon and rerouting over the Black Cliffs. Major campsite infrastructure improvements are also underway with completion due in June 2017.

In 2015-16, \$1 million was spent by the Department on the upgrade. It is expected that it will be complete by 2017-18.

Capital Investment Program – Three Capes Track – Stage 3

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 minor expenditure of \$80 000 in 2015-16 due to the focus of resources on completing stages 1 and 2 of the project.

Capital Investment Program – West Coast Trails Project

The Government committed a total of \$1.7 million to three projects that started in 2014-15, being the Horsetail Falls Walking Trail, the Mountain Bike Project and the Granite Creek Bridge Replacement. Significant progress has been made, with the Granite Creek Bridge replaced and the other projects well progressed. The projects have used West Coast labour forces wherever possible. Construction works for Stage Two of the Mountain Bike Project, on the Heemskirk loop extension, are due to begin in 2016-17.

In 2015-16, \$405 000 was expended by the Department on the project. Extreme weather and flooding events during 2016 have resulted in delays for this project which is now scheduled for completion in 2016-17.

Tenders and consultancies

In accordance with government policy and guidelines, the Department procures goods and services, and construction works and services in relation to buildings, roads and bridges. In all of these procurements the Department aims to maximise the opportunity for local business participation.

During 2015-16, the Department awarded 41 contracts totalling \$7.4 million. Of these, 30 contracts were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

Tables 74-76 provide details in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 1111 and 1203 for all contracts awarded (including consultancies) and procurements called during 2015-16 with values in excess of \$50 000.

Table 84: Summary of participation by local business (for contracts/tenders and/or quotation processes of \$50 000 or over, ex GST)

Tender process	2015-16
Number of tenders awarded ¹	41
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	30
Total value of contracts awarded \$'000	7 423
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses \$'000	5 483
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	29
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	125
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	108

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 awarded contracts during the 2015-16 financial period.

Table 85: Major contracts issued 2015-16 (\$50 000 and over, excluding consultants)

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Russell-Smith Group Pty Ltd	Newstead, TAS	Low voltage electrical upgrade – Cressy Research Station	26/11/2015 26/12/2015	85 717
Vos Constructions	Western Junction, Tas	Office and laboratory alterations, Mt Pleasant Laboratories, Launceston	18/11/2015 24/12/2015	214 796
LG Valuation Services	Launceston, TAS	Statutory valuation services Derwent Valley Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	141 000
Valuelt Pty Ltd	Melbourne, VIC	Statutory valuation services Waratah-Wynyard Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	180 000
LG Valuation Services	Launceston, TAS	Statutory valuation services Dorset Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	147 000
LG Valuation Services	Launceston, TAS	Statutory valuation services Flinders Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	68 000
LG Valuation Services	Launceston, TAS	Statutory valuation services Glamorgan Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	153 000
Valuelt Pty Ltd	Melbourne, VIC	Statutory valuation services Glenorchy Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	370 000
Valuelt Pty Ltd	Melbourne, VIC	Statutory valuation services King Island Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	79 000
LG Valuation Services	Launceston, TAS	Statutory valuation services Launceston Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	592 000
Valuelt Pty Ltd	Melbourne, VIC	Statutory valuation services Sorell Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	166 000
Valuelt Pty Ltd	Melbourne, VIC	Statutory valuation services Tasman Municipal Area	1/02/2016 1/12/2018	98 000
ESRI	Brisbane, QLD	Enterprise agreement for GIS software licence	8/04/2016 7/04/2019	748 800
Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	Mulgrave, VIC	Supply and installation of a gas chromatograph – tandem mass spectrometer	One-off	229 492
Practice Management Services Pty Ltd	Sandy Bay, TAS	Software development services – fisheries systems redevelopment	1/06/2016 30/11/2017	238 140
Southland Industries Pty Ltd	Moonah, TAS	Installation of an effluent water disinfection treatment system for the biosecure fish facility	27/06/2016 18/07/2016	86 670
Ultimate Positioning Group	Clayton, VIC	Supply of global navigation satellite system	One-off	69 655
Details First	Hobart, TAS	Cleaning services – Freycinet National Park Visitor Centre and facilities	1/09/2015 31/08/2018	223 856

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Design and construction of replacement bridges for Meander Falls Road	27/08/2015 24/12/2015	511 328
Vos Constructions and Joinery Pty Ltd	Devonport, TAS	Upgrade works to Mole Creek Visitor Centre and toilet facilities	1/03/2016 13/05/2016	275 680
ASD Diving	Seven Mile Beach, TAS	Replacement of Grants Lagoon footbridge, St Helens	13/04/2016 30/06/2016	75 130
Stormoway Maintenance Pty Ltd	North Hobart, TAS	Repairs to car park and road at Wineglass Bay and Cape Tourville, Freycinet National Park	2/05/2016 1/06/2016	230 300
Professional Plumbing	Glenorchy, TAS	Upgrade works to Wineglass Bay car park toilet, Freycinet National Park	16/05/2016 16/06/2016	64 147
TasSpan Pty Ltd	Latrobe, TAS	Construction and installation of walking platforms to upgrade the Horsetail Falls Track at Queenstown	2/11/2015 31/05/2016	513 049
Mobile Onsite Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone, TAS	Construction and installation of new viewing platform for Dip Falls, Dip River Forest Reserve	14/04/2016 30/06/2016	69 280
AJR Construct	Don, TAS	Construction and installation of replacement pedestrian bridge, Enchanted Walk, Cradle Mountain	30/11/2015 30/12/2015	63 425
Global Contract Services Pty Ltd	Sorell, TAS	Design and supply of fly-out waste containers for the Three Capes Track, Tasman National Park	One-off	221 850
Bresnehan Builder	Kingston, TAS	Minor works to extend Mt Field National Park Visitor Centre	3/09/2015 18/12/2016	90 155
Forest Planters Enterprises Pty Ltd	Maydena, TAS	Cleaning services for the Mt Field NP Visitor Centre and facilities	3/09/2015 4/09/2016	63 707
MS Contracting	Montrose, TAS	Caretaker services for commercial campground facilities at Fortescue Bay, Tasman National Park	29/09/2015 28/09/2018	287 332
Helicopter Resources Pty Ltd, Tasman Helicopters Pty Ltd Rotor-Lift Ltd Osborne Aviation Services Pty Ltd	TAS	Panel arrangement for the supply of helicopter services to transport goods and personnel to upgrade the South Coast Track, Southwest National Park	21/12/2015 30/06/2016	400 000 ¹
Mobile Onsite Engineering Pty Ltd	Ulverstone, TAS	Reinstatement works for the Hastings Caves Platypus Walk, Hasting Caves State Reserve	19/09/2015 27/11/2016	93 119
Grating Tasmania	Derwent Park, TAS	Supply of fibreglass reinforced plastic panels and associated hardware	One-off	58 968

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract (From To)	Total value of contract \$
Timber Wholesale Pty Ltd	Glenorchy, TAS	Supply of treated pine for track construction	26/11/2015 15/01/2016	61 265
Webster Trucks	Derwent Park, TAS	Supply of multi-purpose tip truck for Parks and Wildlife Service operations	One-off	62 866
Advanced Electrical Pty Ltd	North Hobart, TAS	Upgrade works to switchboard at Salamanca Arts Centre	17/03/2016 30/05/2016	76 800

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

Note:

- I. Contracts established as a panel arrangement with no fixed orders, but an estimate of \$400 000 is noted in order to value the awarded contract.

Table 86: Consultants engaged 2015-16 (\$50 000 and over)

Name of consultant	Location of consultant	Description of consultancy	Period of contract	Total value of contract \$
KPMG	Hobart, TAS	Provision of internal audit service	21/10/2015 20/10/2021	237 510
Jacobs Group Pty Ltd	Hobart, TAS	Engineering consultancy service – bridge replacements, Wielangta Road	2/05/2016 30/06/2016	77 278

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

Table 87: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process

Name of supplier	Description of the contract	Reasons for approval	Total value of contract \$
ESRI	Extension of licensing agreement for GIS software	Additional services from original supplier	748 800

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

8. Financial Information

Contents	Page
Certification of Financial Statements	135
Independent Audit Report	136
Financial Statements	138
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016	138
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016	140
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016	141
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016	143
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016	145

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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 2016 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'John Whittington', written in a cursive style.

John Whittington

Secretary

12 August 2016



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 2016

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 2016 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 2016 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

...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

audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

Tasmanian Audit Office



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

Hobart
17 August 2016

...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

Strive | Lead | Excel | To Make a Difference

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6.1	127 921	142 365	123 133
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	6.1	18 906	13 915	5 016
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	6.2	...	75	71
Grants	6.3	11 466	26 833	25 547
Sales of goods and services	6.4	16 382	23 090	18 965
Fees and fines	6.5	8 807	7 279	7 828
Fair value of assets recognised	6.6	2 314	7 466	52 506
Interest	6.7	591	301	606
Contributions to running <i>Service Tasmania</i>	12.2(a)	...	...	11 710
Rents received	6.8	4 494	4 641	5 391
Other revenue	6.9	636	5 218	4 824
Total revenue and other income from transactions		191 517	231 183	255 597
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	7.1	98 536	103 953	113 384
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	14 396	16 757	15 074
Transfers to Administered Funds	7.3	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments	7.4	19 292	39 800	19 225
Supplies and consumables	7.5	43 781	51 165	47 079
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	1 414	171
Other expenses	7.7	3 120	5 593	4 271
Total expenses from transactions		184 125	223 682	204 204
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		7 392	7 501	51 393
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	...	115	1 017
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	8.2	...	(49)	(41)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	8.3	...	(1 642)	(68)
Total other economic flows included in net result		...	(1 576)	908
Net result from continuing operations		7 392	5 925	52 301

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 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	12.1	6 581	3 280	5 838
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income		6 581	3 280	5 838
Comprehensive result		13 973	9 205	58 139

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

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

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	13.1	86 323	118 896	108 686
Receivables	9.1	4 743	4 518	3 943
Other financial assets	9.2	1 545	1 273	1 275
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.3	843	808	748
Property, plant and equipment	9.4	920 521	1 059 710	1 057 509
Infrastructure	9.5	198 248	202 248	204 428
Intangibles	9.6	10 048	11 794	11 907
Other non-financial assets	9.7	10 529	9 616	10 210
Total assets		1 232 800	1 408 863	1 398 706
Liabilities				
Payables	10.1	2 809	5 146	3 876
Employee benefits	10.2	28 176	27 504	31 830
Provisions	10.3	9 243	8 621	9 570
Other liabilities	10.4	3 947	10 877	6 955
Total liabilities		44 175	52 148	52 231
Net assets		1 188 625	1 356 715	1 346 475
Equity				
Contributed capital			917 532	916 497
Reserves	12.1		262 438	259 158
Accumulated funds			176 745	170 820
Total equity		1 188 625	1 356 715	1 346 475

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

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

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

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent		127 921	144 094	121 404
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services		556	556	556
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Fund		...	75	71
Grants		7 861	24 599	13 051
Sales of goods and services		16 382	24 217	18 997
Fees and fines		8 807	7 256	7 895
GST receipts		9 070	8 376	8 786
Interest received		591	312	604
Other cash receipts		5 061	9 667	22 178
Total cash inflows		176 249	219 152	193 542
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		101 054	106 557	113 281
GST payments		9 070	8 199	8 555
Transfers to Administered Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments		19 292	38 992	19 138
Other cash payments		47 046	55 327	51 533
Total cash outflows		181 462	214 075	197 507
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	13.2	(5 213)	5 077	(3 965)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		314	547	2 839
Asset sales transfers from Treasury		2 000	6 021	24 655
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Water Infrastructure Fund		...	...	8 627
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – capital works & services		18 350	13 734	3 950
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Grants		2 475	2 319	3 557
Loan payments received		...	2	2
Total cash inflows		23 139	22 623	43 630

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Cash outflows			
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	21 171	16 484	11 069
Transfers to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	...	...	8 627
Cash outflow on Administrative Restructures	707	1 006	...
Total cash outflows	21 878	17 490	19 696
Net Cash from/(used by) investing activities	1 261	5 133	23 934
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(3 952)	10 210	19 969
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period	90 275	108 686	88 717
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	86 323	118 896	108 686

13.1

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

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

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015		916 497	259 158	170 820	1 346 475
Net result		...	...	5 925	5 925
Other comprehensive income	12.1	...	3 280	...	3 280
Total comprehensive income		916 497	262 438	176 745	1 355 680
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Administrative restructure – net assets received	12.2	(606)	...	...	(606)
Administrative restructure – net assets provided	12.2	1 641	...	...	1 641
Total		1 035	...	...	1 035
Balance as at 30 June 2016		917 532	262 438	176 745	1 356 715

	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	12.1	...	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	12.2	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.

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 2016

Notes	Page No
Note 1 Administered Financial Statements	148
1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure	148
1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities	149
1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows	150
1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity	151
Note 2 Departmental output schedules	152
2.1 Output Group information	152
2.2 Reconciliation of total Output Groups comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income	168
2.3 Reconciliation of total Output Groups net assets to Statement of Financial Position	169
Note 3 Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements	169
Note 4 Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes	170
4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income	170
4.2 Statement of Financial Position	173
4.3 Statement of Cash Flows	175
Note 5 Underlying net operating balance	177
Note 6 Income from transactions	178
6.1 Revenue from Government	178
6.2 Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	180
6.3 Grants	180
6.4 Sales of goods and services	181
6.5 Fees and fines	181
6.6 Fair value of assets recognised	182
6.7 Interest	183
6.8 Rents received	183
6.9 Other revenue	183
Note 7 Expenses from transactions	184
7.1 Employee benefits	184
7.2 Depreciation and amortisation	187
7.3 Transfers to Administered Funds	188
7.4 Grants and transfer payments	188
7.5 Supplies and consumables	189
7.6 Fair value of assets provided	189
7.7 Other expenses	190

Note 8	Other economic flows included in net result	190
8.1	Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	190
8.2	Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	190
8.3	Change in estimate of non-financial assets	191
Note 9	Assets	192
9.1	Receivables	192
9.2	Other financial assets	193
9.3	Inventories	193
9.4	Property, plant and equipment	194
9.5	Infrastructure	201
9.6	Intangibles	205
9.7	Other non-financial assets	206
Note 10	Liabilities	207
10.1	Payables	207
10.2	Employee benefits	207
10.3	Provisions	208
10.4	Other liabilities	209
Note 11	Commitments and contingencies	210
11.1	Schedule of commitments	210
11.2	Contingent assets and liabilities	212
Note 12	Reserves	213
12.1	Asset revaluation reserve	213
12.2	Transactions by the Government as owner	214
Note 13	Cash flow reconciliation	216
13.1	Cash and deposits	216
13.2	Reconciliation of net result to net cash from operating activities	217
13.3	Acquittal of Special Capital Investment and Capital Investment Funds	218
Note 14	Financial instruments	220
14.1	Risk exposures	220
14.2	Categories of financial assets and liabilities	223
14.3	Reclassification of financial assets	223
14.4	De-recognition of financial assets	223
14.5	Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities	224
14.6	Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities	224
Note 15	Notes to Administered Statements	225
15.1	Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes	225
15.2	Administered revenue from Government	226
15.3	Administered grants	226
15.4	Administered fees and fines	227
15.5	Administered transfers from the Controlled Funds	227

15.6	Administered grants and transfer payments	227
15.7	Administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	228
15.8	Administered receivables	229
15.9	Administered payables	229
15.10	Administered other liabilities	229
15.11	Administered cash and deposits	230
15.12	Reconciliation of Administered net result to net cash from administered operating activities	230
15.13	Administered financial instruments	231
15.14	Categories of Administered financial assets and liabilities	233
15.15	Reclassification of Administered financial assets	233
15.16	De-recognition of Administered financial assets	233
15.17	Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities	233
Note 16 Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or agency arrangement		234
Note 17 Events occurring after balance date		235
Note 18 Other significant accounting policies and judgements		236
18.1	Objectives and funding	236
18.2	Basis of accounting	237
18.3	Functional and presentation currency	237
18.4	Reporting entity	237
18.5	Changes in accounting policies	237
18.6	Unrecognised financial instruments	239
18.7	Foreign currency	239
18.8	Comparative figures	239
18.9	Rounding	239
18.10	Departmental taxation	239
18.11	Joint arrangements	240

Note 1: Administered Financial Statements

The Department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of the Government as a whole. While the Department is accountable for the transactions involving such administered resources, it does not have the discretion to deploy resources for the benefit or the achievement of its objectives. Accordingly, transactions and balances relating to administered items are not recognised as Department income, expenses, assets or liabilities in the body of the Financial Statements.

I.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	15.2	39 351	39 295	9 553
Grants	15.3	...	...	1 500
Fees and fines	15.4	36 518	39 265	38 489
Transfers from the Controlled Funds	15.5	5 000	5 000	5 000
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		80 869	83 560	54 542
Administered expenses from transactions				
Grants and transfer payments	15.6	39 351	39 295	11 053
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		41 518	44 245	43 418
Total administered expenses from transactions		80 869	83 540	54 471
Administered other economic flows in administered net result		...	20	71
Administered other economic flows in administered net result				
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	15.7	...	(20)	(71)
Total administered other economic flows included in net result		...	(20)	(71)
Administered net result		...	...	...
Administered comprehensive result		...	...	...

This Schedule of Administered Income and Expenditure should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15 of the accompanying notes.

I.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Administered assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	15.11	133	78	67
Receivables	15.8	3 449	3 430	3 615
Total administered assets		3 582	3 508	3 682
Administered liabilities				
Payables	15.9	3 336	3 246	3 455
Other liabilities	15.10	246	262	227
Total administered liabilities		3 582	3 508	3 682
Administered net assets		...	...	...
Administered equity				
Accumulated funds		...	...	...
Total administered equity		...	...	...

This Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15 of the accompanying notes.

I.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Administered cash flows from operating activities				
Administered cash inflows				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent		39 351	39 295	9 553
Grants		...	...	1 500
Fees and Fines		36 518	39 465	38 234
Transfers from the Controlled Funds		5 000	5 000	5 000
Total administered cash inflows		80 869	83 760	54 287
Administered cash outflows				
Grants and transfer payments		39 351	39 295	11 053
Transfers to Consolidated Fund		41 518	44 454	43 300
Total administered cash outflows		80 869	83 749	54 353
Administered net cash from operating activities	15.12	...	11	(66)
Net increase (decrease) in Administered cash held			11	(66)
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		133	67	133
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	15.11	133	78	67

This Schedule of Administered Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15 of the accompanying notes.

I.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015
Total comprehensive result
Balance as at 30 June 2016
Balance as at 1 July 2014
Total comprehensive result
Balance as at 30 June 2015

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

Note 2: Department output schedules

2.1 Output Group information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

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

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	14 098	13 968	15 445
Grants	...	116	...
Sales of goods and services	2 475	3 473	3 440
Fees and fines	109	296	163
Contributions to running Service Tasmania	...	...	11 710
Rents received	...	...	4
Other revenue	...	607	558
Total revenue and other income from transactions	16 682	18 460	31 320
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	12 074	12 814	23 203
Depreciation and amortisation	545	922	973
Grants and transfer payments	109	30	27
Supplies and consumables	3 640	3 647	6 923
Other expenses	133	96	504
Total expenses from transactions	16 501	17 509	31 630
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	181	951	(310)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	...
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	3	2
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(10)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	3	(8)
Comprehensive result	181	954	(318)

Output Group 1: Land Tasmania

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
I.1 Land Titles, Survey and Mapping Services	11 358	12 140	12 792
I.2 Valuation Services	5 143	5 369	5 619
I.3 Service Tasmania	...	...	13 219
Total	16 501	17 509	31 630
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		8 045	8 387
Total liabilities incurred		3 843	6 571
Net Assets deployed for Land Tasmania		4 202	1 816

From 1 July 2015, as a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the *Service Tasmania* output 1.3 transferred to the existing *Service Tasmania* output within the Department of Premier and Cabinet. Output Group 1 has also been renamed Land Tasmania.

Output Group 2: Primary Industries

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	11 545	11 185	11 806
Grants	728	3 051	2 435
Sales of goods and services	17	46	18
Fees and fines	4 485	3 209	3 303
Interest	...	2	2
Rents received	50	56	84
Other revenue	119	1 496	1 800
Total revenue and other income from transactions	16 944	19 045	19 448
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits ¹	8 215	5 649	6 052
Depreciation and amortisation	312	534	430
Grants and transfer payments ¹	4 659	9 141	8 631
Supplies and consumables	2 936	2 297	2 042
Other expenses	1 253	1 408	1 354
Total expenses from transactions	17 375	19 029	18 509
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(431)	16	939
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)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	...	(2)
Net result from continuing operations	(431)	16	937
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	...	5	2 206
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	5	2 206
Comprehensive result	(431)	21	3 143

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

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
2.1 AgriGrowth Tasmania	6 733	7 305	8 018
2.2 Marine Resources	10 642	11 724	10 491
Total	17 375	19 029	18 509
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		27 951	27 215
Total liabilities incurred		2 598	2 222
Net Assets deployed for Primary Industries		25 353	24 993

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	18 951	19 053	20 857
Grants	2 483	2 376	2 932
Sales of goods and services	...	149	91
Fees and fines	252	252	82
Interest	113	105	168
Rents received	...	...	3
Other revenue	...	183	197
Total revenue and other income from transactions	21 799	22 118	24 330
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	13 358	13 343	15 506
Depreciation and amortisation	321	351	319
Grants and transfer payments	5 057	5 472	5 127
Supplies and consumables	4 577	4 180	4 587
Other expenses	30	2 102	609
Total expenses from transactions	23 343	25 448	26 148
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1 544)	(3 330)	(1 818)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	(2)	8
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(1)	...
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(2)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(3)	6
Net result from continuing operations	(1 544)	(3 333)	(1 812)
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	...	12	16
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	12	16
Comprehensive result	(1 544)	(3 321)	(1 796)

Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
3.1 Resource Management and Conservation ¹	15 175	18 024	18 488
3.2 Historic Heritage Services	3 384	3 016	3 375
3.3 Aboriginal Heritage	2 100	1 713	1 549
3.4 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 684	2 694	2 736
Total	23 343	25 447	26 148
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		11 623	14 204
Total liabilities incurred		7 663	6 824
Net Assets deployed for Natural and Cultural Heritage		3 960	7 380

¹From 1 July 2015 the former Output Group 3 Resource Management and Conservation has been renamed Natural and Cultural Heritage and the following changes have been made:

- The former Output 3.2 Conservation of Tasmania's Flora and Fauna has been consolidated into Output 3.1 which has been renamed Resource Management and Conservation from Land Management Services;
- The former Output 9.1 Historic Heritage Services has been transferred to Output Group 3 and becomes Output 3.2 Historic Heritage Services;
- The former Output 9.2 Aboriginal Heritage has been transferred to Output Group 3 and becomes Output 3.3 Aboriginal Heritage; and
- The former Output 9.3 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens has been transferred to Output Group 3 and becomes Output 3.4 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	7 036	6 734	6 773
Grants	319	682	449
Sales of goods and services	80	24	22
Fees and fines	263	559	553
Fair value of assets recognised	...	15	...
Rents received	...	...	1
Other revenue	69	618	378
Total revenue and other income from transactions	7 767	8 632	8 176
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	5 083	4 811	5 699
Depreciation and amortisation	360	525	291
Grants and transfer payments	1 269	1 341	1 168
Supplies and consumables	1 610	1 653	1 565
Other expenses	43	575	310
Total expenses from transactions	8 365	8 905	9 033
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(598)	(273)	(857)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	1	(1)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(1)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	1	(2)
Net result from continuing operations	(598)	(272)	(859)
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	...	12	15
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	12	15
Comprehensive result	(598)	(260)	(844)

Output Group 4: Water Resources

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
4.1 Water Resource Management ¹	8 365	8 905	9 033
Total	8 365	8 905	9 033
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		4 138	3 525
Total liabilities incurred		1 887	1 586
Net Assets deployed for Water Resources		2 251	1 939

¹From 1 July 2015 the former Output 4.2 Water Resource Assessment has been consolidated into Output 4.1 Water Resource Management.

Output Group 5: Policy

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	2 074	1 717	1 823
Grants	...	14	3
Sales of goods and services	...	6	...
Fees and fines	...	7	2
Other revenue	...	8	5
Total revenue and other income from transactions	2 074	1 752	1 833
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	1 635	1 337	1 379
Depreciation and amortisation	21	21	18
Grants and transfer payments	11	2	1
Supplies and consumables	364	307	313
Other expenses	15	16	17
Total expenses from transactions	2 046	1 683	1 728
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	28	69	105
Comprehensive result	28	69	105
Expenses by Output			
5.1 Policy Advice	2 046	1 683	1 728
Total	2 046	1 683	1 728
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		214	215
Total liabilities incurred		236	322
Net Assets deployed for Policy		(22)	(107)

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	18 007	20 333	19 018
Grants	1 756	4 403	3 294
Sales of goods and services	...	90	33
Fees and fines	1 490	959	1 628
Rents received	...	...	14
Other revenue	58	286	185
Total revenue and other income from transactions	21 311	26 071	24 172
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	15 577	17 316	18 076
Depreciation and amortisation	437	725	694
Grants and transfer payments	1 059	887	1 750
Supplies and consumables	3 959	5 674	5 005
Other expenses	130	121	121
Total expenses from transactions	21 162	24 723	25 646
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	149	1 348	(1 474)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(28)	(3)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(49)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(28)	(52)
Net result from continuing operations	149	1 320	(1 526)
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	1
Total Other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	1	1
Comprehensive result	149	1 321	(1 525)
Expenses by Output			
6.1 Biosecurity	18 991	21 873	22 482
6.2 Product Integrity	2 171	2 850	3 164
Total	21 162	24 723	25 646

Output Group 6: Biosecurity Tasmania

	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed	9 738	8 552
Total liabilities incurred	4 859	5 299
Net Assets deployed for Biosecurity Tasmania	4 879	3 253

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	14 759	14 596	13 517
Grants	450	532	356
Sales of goods and services	2 900	3 977	3 519
Fees and fines	99	236	158
Interest	478	194	279
Rents received	...	...	2
Other revenue	...	586	93
Total revenue and other income from transactions	18 686	20 121	17 924
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	13 299	13 506	12 618
Depreciation and amortisation	708	638	630
Grants and transfer payments	146	95	119
Supplies and consumables	4 366	4 747	3 813
Other expenses	81	147	151
Total expenses from transactions	18 600	19 133	17 331
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	86	988	593
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	7	(8)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	...	(1)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	7	(9)
Net result from continuing operations	86	995	584
Comprehensive result	86	995	584
Expenses by Output			
7.1 Environmental Management and Pollution Control	13 915	14 109	13 021
7.2 Analytical Services	4 685	5 024	4 310
Total	18 600	19 133	17 331

Output Group 7: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed	31 718	31 281
Total liabilities incurred	14 537	15 012
Net Assets deployed for Environment Protection and Analytical Services	17 181	16 269

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	38 722	51 576	33 894
Grants	3 255	13 995	4 689
Sales of goods and services	10 908	15 250	11 842
Fees and fines	1 769	1 608	1 939
Fair value of assets recognised	2 314	7 451	52 506
Interest	...	...	157
Rents received	4 444	4 585	5 283
Other revenue	196	1 402	1 608
Total revenue and other income from transactions	61 608	95 867	111 918
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	27 411	32 563	30 798
Depreciation and amortisation	11 684	13 030	11 719
Transfer to Administered Funds	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grants and transfer payments	6 729	22 500	2 402
Supplies and consumables	19 849	25 090	22 465
Fair value of assets provided	...	1 414	171
Other expenses	1 399	1 105	1 203
Total expenses from transactions	72 072	100 702	73 758
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(10 464)	(4 835)	38 160
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	117	1 009
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	...	(31)	(30)
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	...	(1 254)	(4)
Total other economic flows included in net result	...	(1 168)	975
Net result from continuing operations	(10 464)	(6 003)	39 135
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	...	3 250	3 600
Total other economic flows – other comprehensive income	...	3 250	3 600
Comprehensive result	(10 464)	(2 753)	42 735

Output Group 8: Parks and Wildlife Management

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Expenses by Output			
8.1 Parks and Wildlife Management	60 784	87 453	60 184
8.2 Crown Land Services	11 288	13 249	13 574
Total	72 072	100 702	73 758
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		1 295 915	1 270 929
Total liabilities incurred		11 797	9 253
Net Assets deployed for Parks and Wildlife Management		1 284 118	1 261 676

Output Group 9: Racing Regulation and Policy

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	2 729	3 203	...
Sales of goods and services	2	75	...
Fees and fines	340	153	...
Other revenue	194	32	...
Total revenue and other income from transactions	3 265	3 463	...
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	1 884	2 347	...
Depreciation and amortisation	8	11	...
Grants and transfer payments	253	82	...
Supplies and consumables	1 044	1 078	...
Other expenses	36	19	...
Total expenses from transactions	3 225	3 537	...
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	40	(74)	...
Comprehensive result	40	(74)	...
Expenses by Output			
9.1 Racing Regulation and Policy	3 225	3 537	...
Total	3 225	3 537	...
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed		(16)	...
Total liabilities incurred		531	...
Net Assets deployed for Racing Regulation and Policy		(547)	...

From 1 July 2015, as a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 3) 2015* made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the Racing Regulation and Policy output within the Department of State Growth transferred to the Department and has become Output 9.1 Racing Regulation and Policy under Output Group 9 Racing Regulation and Policy.

The former Output Group 9 Heritage and its Outputs have been transferred to Output Group 3 Natural and Cultural Heritage.

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

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(12 553)	(3 048)	42 084
Capital Investment Program & Special Capital Investment Funds			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Appropriation revenue - capital works & services	18 906	13 915	5 016
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	...	75	71
Grants	2 475	1 664	2 762
Total revenue and other income from transactions	21 381	15 654	7 849
Expenses from transactions			
Three Capes Track	...	875	...
Three Capes Track - Additional	...	28	...
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	...	986	...
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	...	320	...
South Coast Track	...	26	...
Coastal walk at Arthur River	...	13	37
West Coast Trails Projects	880	4	...
Arthur Pieman Tracks	...	75	...
Georges Bay Walkway	...	500	...
Other Capital Investment Program expenditure items	556	574	384
Total expenses from transactions	1 436	3 401	421
Water Infrastructure Fund			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Grants	...	...	8 627
Total revenue and other income from transactions	...	...	8 627
Other economic flows			
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	6 581	...	...
Total other economic flows	6 581	...	...
Comprehensive result	13 973	9 205	58 139

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

	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	1 341 375	1 317 219
Reconciliation to net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	19 537	34 398
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	4 197	5 142
Net assets	1 356 715	1 346 475

Note 3: Expenditure under Australian Government funding arrangements

	2016		2015	
	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000	Australian Government Funds \$'000	State Government Funds \$'000
National Partnership Payments				
Australian Jobs Fund	1 688	8 032	2 660	3 568
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	1 483	3 500	481	3 500
Caring for our Country	1 126	309	1 718	337
Water for the Future	566	...	9 081	...
Port Arthur Historic ¹	...	...	1 500	...
Other	32	...	32	...
	4 895	11 841	15 472	7 405
Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditures				
Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area	3 389	5 203	3 388	4 317
Caring for our Country	1 828	2 108	1 412	2 271
Quarantine Services	1 271	...	1 455	...
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Outbreak	793	230	...	...
Other	984	17	1 294	146
	8 265	7 558	7 549	6 734
Total	13 160	19 399	23 021	14 139

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.

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

4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$250 000.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	1	127 921	142 365	14 444	11
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	2	18 906	13 915	(4 991)	(26)
Grants	3	11 466	26 833	15 367	134
Sales of goods and services	4	16 382	23 090	6 708	41
Fees and fines	5	8 807	7 279	(1 528)	(17)
Fair value of assets recognised	6	2 314	7 466	5 152	223
Interest	7	591	301	(290)	(49)
Other revenue	8	636	5 218	4 582	720
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	9	98 536	103 953	5 417	5
Depreciation and amortisation	10	14 396	16 757	2 361	16
Grants and transfer payments	11	19 292	39 800	20 508	106
Supplies and consumables	12	43 781	51 165	7 384	17
Fair value of assets provided	13	...	1 414	1 414	100
Other expenses	14	3 120	5 593	2 473	79
Other economic flows					
Change in estimate of non-financial assets	15	...	1 642	1 642	100
Change in physical asset revaluation reserve	16	6 581	3 280	(3 301)	(50)

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- 1 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanation.
- 2 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanation.
- 3 The increase in grants revenue primarily relates to the receipt of \$8.06 million from the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (DPFEM) in relation to a transfer of funding for the January 2016 wildfire costs. Additional funding was also received from the Australian Government for Managing the World Heritage Values of the Tasmanian Wilderness (\$3.94 million) and the Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Response (\$1.47 million). The Fisheries Research and Development Corporation also provided an additional \$1.98 million.
- 4 The increase in sales of goods and services revenue mainly relates to higher Parks and Wildlife Service revenue of \$3.37 million from the opening of the Three Capes Track in December 2015 and increased visitors to Tasmania's National Parks. Other increases in sales of goods and services include higher than

budgeted revenue from sales of environment analytical services, valuation services, and Land Tasmania data and map sales.

5 The decrease in fees and fines in 2015-16 is mainly due to the reclassification of fisheries licence fees received on behalf of third party organisations. As the Department receives the fees and disburses them to third parties, the revenue has been reclassified to other revenue.

6 The fair value of assets recognised reflects assets that have not previously been recognised by the Department. The increase in fair value of assets recognised is primarily due to:

- Property sales through the Crown Land Administration fund (CLAF) of \$6.02 million. This included the sale of the Glenorchy Police Station, the former South Hobart Adult Education Centre and the former Launceston Adult Education Centre; and
- Property transferred through the Crown Land Assessment and Classification project (CLAC) of \$1.07 million.

7 The decrease in interest revenue is due to reduced interest rates in 2015-16.

8 Items within other revenue may vary each year, resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in other revenue in 2015-16 is mainly due to:

- The reclassification of approximately \$1.85 million in fees received by the Department on behalf of third party organisations (refer to Note 5 above). As the Department receives the fees and disburses them to third parties, the revenue has been reclassified to other revenue from 2015-16;
- Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.2 million for the reimbursement of expenses such as the reimbursement of insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries; and
- Unbudgeted royalties from Public Sector Mapping Agencies (PSMA) Australia Limited data sales.

9 The increase in employee benefits mainly relates to wildfire suppression costs of \$2.59 million. The variance also includes increased costs due to the impact of increased visitor numbers on the Parks and Wildlife Service and unbudgeted expenditure for Managing the World Heritage Values of the Tasmanian Wilderness as this Australian Government agreement was not signed when the Budget was tabled in May 2015.

This is partially offset by the Department's contribution to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA). In 2015-16, approximately \$2.38 million of the TIA grant was budgeted as employee benefits, but paid as a grant.

10 The increase in depreciation is primarily due to the additional infrastructure acquired from the Forestry Tasmania transition with the depreciation component not fully reflected in the 2015-16 budget.

11 The increase in grants and transfer payments mainly relates to a payment reimbursing the DPFEM for wildfire suppression costs (including the January 2016 wildfires). In June 2016, the Department received additional funding for wildfire suppression costs. A significant amount of \$18.5 million was transferred to DPFEM to reflect their portion of work effort related to land tenure under the Parks and Wildlife Service that were affected by wildfires.

The variance also includes the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture grant of \$2.92 million which was budgeted as Employee benefits and Supplies and consumables but paid as a grant.

12 The increase in supplies and consumables is mainly due to \$1.71 million of wildfire suppression costs (including the January 2016 wildfires). The variance also includes higher than budgeted Parks and Wildlife Service expenditure due to the opening of the Three Capes Track in December 2015 and increased visitors to Tasmania's national parks.

- 13 The Department does not include estimates for the fair value of assets recognised. The contributions provided relate to properties transferred through the Crown Land Assessment and Classification Project to Local Government.
- 14 Items within other expenses may vary each year, resulting in significant budget variances. The increase in Other expenses in 2015-16 is mainly due to payments of \$1.93 million in relation to claims under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.
- 15 The Department does not include an estimate for the change in estimate of non-financial assets. The change in estimate primarily relates to pre-existing Three Capes Track assets written off due to either replacement or closure, as a result of the new Three Capes Track infrastructure. Furthermore, minor building and infrastructure assets were written off during the year as a result of damage or duplication.
- 16 The decrease in changes in physical asset revaluation reserve is due to the lower than expected revaluations of infrastructure assets and no indexation being applied to land and buildings of approximately \$3.8 million. This increase is partially offset by a decrease to the buildings revaluation reserve of \$541 000, as a result of a reassessment of a previous 2013-14 revaluation.

4.2 Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$250 000.

Budget estimates for the 2015-16 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2014-15. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2015-16. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 actual balances.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Assets						
Cash and deposits	1	86 323	118 896	108 686	32 573	10 210
Receivables	2	4 743	4 518	3 943	(225)	575
Other financial assets	3	1 545	1 273	1 275	(272)	(2)
Property, plant and equipment	4	920 521	1 059 710	1 057 509	139 189	2 201
Intangibles	5	10 048	11 794	11 907	1 746	(113)
Liabilities						
Payables	6	2 809	5 146	3 876	2 337	1 270
Employee benefits	7	28 176	27 504	31 830	(672)	(4 326)
Other liabilities	8	3 947	10 877	6 955	6 930	3 922

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- 1 Refer to Note 13.1 for variance explanation.
- 2 The increase in receivables actual to actual is due to a higher than normal balance in 2015-16. This is primarily due to five large invoices, of approximately \$894 000 in total, in relation to one-off transactions. This increase is offset by reductions in accrued revenue and the GST receivable.
- 3 The over 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 \$262 000 lower than the estimated opening balance.
- 4 The increase in property, plant and equipment primarily relates to the 2014-15 Forestry Tasmania additions of \$131.1 million of land now managed by the Department associated with the Forestry Tasmania transition not reflected in the 2015-16 budget. Refer to 12.2(b) for further information. Furthermore, in 2014-15 \$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 6.6 for additional information.
- 5 The 2015-16 budget does not reflect the 2014-15 increase in abalone quota units of \$2.2 million. The balance increased significantly in 2014-15 as a result of a higher abalone beach price.
- 6 The under-budget position in payables is primarily due to the timing of a one off compensation claim of \$1.81 million made under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

The movement in actual to actual is a result of the above variance, partly offset by the 2014-15 large accrued expenditure contractor invoices related to the construction of the Three Capes Track.

- 7 The decrease in employee benefits actual to actual is attributable to:
- Two State Service Restructuring Orders effective 1 July 2015, *Service Tasmania* amalgamated with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and Racing Services Tasmania, now known as the Office of Racing Integrity, amalgamated with the Department. The net effect of the amalgamations was a decrease in employee benefits of approximately \$2.0 million; and
 - The accrued salaries balance, which represented 9 days in 2014-15 and only 1 day in 2015-16. The movement in days accrued resulted in a reduction in employee benefits of approximately \$2.9 million.

- 8 The increase in other liabilities actual to actual is a result of the appropriation carried forward in 2015-16 being \$2.10 million higher than the previous year, and an increase in revenue received in advance as a result of the 2016-17 Three Cape Track bookings made in 2015-16 of approximately \$1.5 million.

The 2015-16 budget does not reflect the above variance. Furthermore, the budget does not reflect the Australian Government funding for the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program received in advance in 2013-14 (\$2.9 million in 2013-14, which has decreased to \$2.2 million in 2015-16).

4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of the original budget estimate and \$250 000.

	Notes	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash inflows					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	1	127 921	144 094	16 173	13
Grants	2	7 861	24 599	16 738	213
Sales of goods and services	3	16 382	24 217	7 835	48
Fees and fines	4	8 807	7 256	(1 551)	(18)
Interest revenue	5	591	312	(279)	(47)
Other cash receipts	6	5 061	9 667	4 606	91
Cash outflows					
Employee benefits	7	101 054	106 557	5 503	5
Grants and transfer payments	8	19 292	38 992	19 700	102
Other cash payments	9	47 046	55 327	8 281	18
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash inflows					
Asset sales transfers from Treasury	10	2 000	6 021	4 021	201
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - capital works & services	11	18 350	13 734	(4 616)	(25)
Cash outflows					
Payments for acquisition on non-financial assets	11	21 171	16 484	(4 687)	(22)
Cash outflow on Administrative Restructures	12	707	1 006	299	42

Notes to Statement of Cash Flow variances

- 1 Refer to Note 6.1 for variance explanation.
- 2 The increase in grant inflows primarily relates to the receipt of \$8.06 million from DPFEM in relation to a transfer of funding for the January 2016 wildfire costs. Additional funding was also received from the Australian Government for Managing the World Heritage Values of the Tasmanian Wilderness (\$3.94 million) and the Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Response (\$1.47 million). The Fisheries Research and Development Corporation also provided an additional \$1.98 million.
- 3 The increase in sales of goods and services inflow mainly relates to higher Parks and Wildlife Service revenue of \$3.37 million from the opening of the Three Capes Track in December 2015 and increased visitors to Tasmania's National Parks. Other increases in sales of goods and services include higher than budgeted revenue from sales of environment analytical services, valuation services, and Land Tasmania data and map sales.
- 4 The decrease in fees and fines inflow is mainly due to the reclassification of fisheries licence fees received on behalf of third-party organisations. As the Department receives the fees and disburses them to third parties, the revenue has been reclassified to other revenue.

- 5 The decrease in interest inflow is due to reduced interest rates in 2015-16.
- 6 The increase in other cash receipts inflows is mainly due to:
- The reclassification of approximately \$1.85 million in fees received by the Department on behalf of third-party organisations (refer to Note 4 above). As the Department receives the fees and disburses them to third parties, the revenue has been reclassified to other revenue from 2015-16;
 - Unbudgeted revenue received of \$1.2 million for the reimbursement of expenses such as the reimbursement of insurance claims and workers compensation recoveries; and
 - Unbudgeted royalties from PSMA Australia Limited data sales.
- 7 The increase in employee benefits outflows mainly relates to wildfire suppression costs of \$2.59 million. The variance also includes increased costs due to the impact of increased visitor numbers on the Parks and Wildlife Service and unbudgeted expenditure for Managing the World Heritage Values of the Tasmanian Wilderness as this Australian Government agreement was not signed when the Budget was tabled in May 2015.
- This is partially offset by the Department's contribution to the TIA. In 2015-16, approximately \$2.38 million of the TIA grant was budgeted as employee benefits, but paid as a grant.
- 8 The increase in grants and transfer outflows mainly relates to a payment reimbursing the DPFEM for wildfire suppression costs (including the January 2016 wildfires). In June 2016, the Department received additional funding for wildfire suppression costs. A significant amount of \$18.5 million was transferred to DPFEM to reflect their portion of work effort related to land tenure under the Parks and Wildlife Service affected by wildfires.
- The variance also includes the TIA grant of \$2.92 million, which was budgeted as Employee benefits and Supplies and consumables, but paid as a grant.
- 9 The increase in other cash payment outflows primarily relates to \$1.71 million of wildfire suppression costs (including the January 2016 wildfires). The variance also includes higher than budgeted Parks and Wildlife Service expenditure due to the opening of the Three Capes Track in December 2015 and increased visitors to Tasmania's national parks.
- 10 The increase in asset sale transfers from Treasury is predominantly due to the higher level of major sales compared with the original Crown Land Administration Fund estimate provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance.
- 11 Refer to Note 13.3 for variance explanation.
- 12 The increase in cash outflows on administrative restructures is due to the transfer of Racing Services Tasmania, now known as the Office of Racing Integrity, from the Department of State Growth to the Department. The administrative restructure occurred after the Budget was tabled. The cash outflow of \$246 000, reflecting cash and deposit balance, was therefore not included in the original budget. Refer to Note 12.2 for detailed information on restructures.

Note 5: Underlying net operating balance

The net operating result has been adjusted to remove the effects of the following items:

- 1 Non-operational capital funding is the income from transactions relating to funding for capital projects. This funding is classified as income from transactions and included in the net operating balance. However, the corresponding expenditure is not included in the calculation of the net operating balance.
- 2 The fair value of assets recognised are assets received at no cost on acquisition or for nominal consideration and are recognised as income and included in the net operating balance.
- 3 The fair value of assets provided are services, goods or assets provided free of charge by the Department to another entity and are recognised as an expense and included in the net operating balance.

Accordingly, the net operating balance will portray a position that is better than the true underlying financial result.

For this reason, the net operating result is adjusted to remove the effects of funding for capital projects and the fair value of assets recognised and provided.

	Notes	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		7 392	7 501	51 393
Remove impact of non-operational capital funding and fair value of assets recognised				
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	6.1	(18 350)	(13 359)	(4 460)
Grants – Water Infrastructure Funds	6.3	...	...	(8 627)
Grants	6.3	(2 475)	(2 319)	(3 557)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.6	(2 314)	(7 466)	(52 506)
Total		(23 139)	(23 144)	(69 150)
Remove impact of fair value of assets provided				
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	...	1 414	171
Total		...	1 414	171
Underlying net operating balance		(15 747)	(14 229)	(17 586)

Note 6: Income from transactions

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

6.1 Revenue from Government

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

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

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

Section 8A(4) of the *Public Account Act 1986* specifies that any funds that are not expended as provided under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* are to be paid back to the Consolidated Fund.

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

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	127 921	144 094	121 716
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	556	556	556
Total	128 477	144 650	122 272
Non-operational capital funding			
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	18 350	13 734	3 950
Total	18 350	13 734	3 950
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	...	316	2 555
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> – recurrent	...	(2 045)	(316)
Less Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> – capital works & services	...	(375)	...
Less unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	...	...	(312)
Total	...	(2 104)	1 927

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Total Revenue from Government	146 827	156 280	128 149
<i>Comprising:</i>			
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	127 921	142 365	123 133
Appropriation revenue – capital works & services	18 906	13 915	5 016
Total	146 827	156 280	128 149

The increase in actual appropriation (\$9.453 million) compared to the original budget is reflected by:

	2016 \$'000
1 Additional funding by requests for additional funds:	
Wildfire Suppression Costs	14 715
Additional funding for Tasmanian Pacific Oyster Relief Package	628
Intensive Animal Farming Initiative	310
Additional funding for the Office of Racing Integrity	290
Biosecurity Tasmania emergency incident responses	176
Racing Regulation and Policy	54
	16 173
2 2015-16 budget cash flow adjustments for funding transferred into 2016-17:	
Three Capes Track – Stage 3	(2 420)
Parks and Wildlife High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure	(1 721)
West Coast Trails	(325)
	(4 466)
3 Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year:	
Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Policy – Implementation	266
Supporting a World Class Tasmanian Fisheries and Seafood Sector – Implementation	50
	316
4 Appropriation carried forward into 2016-17 under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
High Priority Parks Infrastructure	(1 500)
Cultivating Prosperity in Agriculture Policy – Implementation	(545)
Biosecurity Diagnostic Capability	(225)
West Coast Trails	(150)
	(2 420)
5 Unspent funds returned to the Consolidated Fund under Section 8A(4) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> :	
Arthur Pieman	(150)
	(150)
Total increase in Appropriation	9 453

6.2 Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Continuing operations		
Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	75	71
Total	75	71
Non-operational capital funding		
Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	...	...
Total	...	...
Total Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	75	71

Details of total Special Capital Investment Funds revenues and expenses are included in Note 2. Departmental Output Schedules. Details of total cash flows for each project are at Note 13.3.

6.3 Grants

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

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Continuing operations		
Grants from the Australian Government		
Australian Government grants	10 821	9 642
Total	10 821	9 642
Other grants		
State Government grants ¹	9 214	759
Other grants and industry contributions	4 302	2 917
Donations and sponsorship	177	45
Total	13 693	3 721

¹Includes \$8.1 million in grant revenue for wildfire suppression (including the January 2016 wildfires).

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Non-operational capital funding		
Water Infrastructure Funds	...	8 627
Australian Government grants	1 664	2 762
Other grants from industry contributions	655	795
Total	2 319	12 184
Total revenue from grants	26 833	25 547

6.4 Sales of goods and services

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Park entry / user charges	13 212	10 097
Park enterprise sales	1 790	1 611
Environment analytical services	3 911	3 517
Valuation charges	1 798	1 704
Other sales of goods and services	2 379	2 036
Total	23 090	18 965

6.5 Fees and fines

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

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Licences and leases	6 111	6 355
Applications and transfers	367	798
Certification, inspection and testing	578	408
General fees and permits	160	212
Environment notices and fees	63	55
Total	7 279	7 828

6.6 Fair value of assets recognised

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

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

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

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

In the 2014-15 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 as a result of the *Forest Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) could be adequately captured, valued and recognised. 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 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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Fair value of property recognised (CLAF and CLAC)	7 451	25 363
Fair value of infrastructure recognised	...	19 505
Fair value of Crown land recognised	...	7 615
Fair value of buildings recognised	...	23
Fair value of plant and equipment	15	...
Total	7 466	52 506

6.7 Interest

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Interest on cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund	299	447
Other interest revenue ¹	2	159
Total	301	606

¹The high balance in the 2014-15 other interest revenue was a result of a delay by the purchaser in the settlement of a Crown Land Administration Fund property sale.

6.8 Rents received

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund	4 513	5 186
Other	128	205
Total	4 641	5 391

6.9 Other revenue

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Reimbursement of expenses	2 554	2 815
Other	2 664	2 009
Total	5 218	4 824

Note 7: Expenses from transactions

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

7.1 Employee benefits

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

(a) Employee expenses

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Wages and salaries	73 019	79 345
Annual leave	7 285	7 327
Long service leave	2 208	3 242
Sick leave	2 508	3 047
Overtime and allowances	6 594	4 854
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	7 544	7 814
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	3 690	4 293
Separation payments	794	3 136
Fringe benefit tax	311	326
Total	103 953	113 384

Superannuation – defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds for the majority of staff at the rate of 9.5 per cent (2015: 9.5 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.

Superannuation – defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Department does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of departmental employees. This liability is recognised and held by the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution is 12.85 per cent (2015: 12.75 per cent) of salary.

(b) Remuneration of key management personnel

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

Remuneration during 2015-16 for key personnel is set by the *State Service Act 2000*. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long-term employee expenses include long service leave, superannuation obligations and payments made on departure.

Acting arrangements

When members of key management personnel are unable to fulfil their duties, consideration is given to appointing other members of senior staff to their position during their period of absence. Individuals are considered members of key management personnel when acting arrangements are for more than a period of four weeks.

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

Key management personnel

J Whittington	Secretary
T Baker	Deputy Secretary Corporate, Heritage and Lands, from 20 July 2015
W Ford	Director Environment Protection Authority / General Manager, Environment Protection Authority, from 6 May 2015
P Mooney	Deputy Secretary Parks and Wildlife Service
M Sayer	Deputy Secretary AgriGrowth
D Wilson	General Manager Corporate Services

Acting key management personnel

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

Remuneration of key management personnel

2016	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total
	Salary ¹	Other ²	Superannuation ⁴	Other ⁵	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
J Whittington	305	29	29	36	399
T Baker	180	21	17	19	237
W Ford	178	24	23	21	246
P Mooney	195	26	25	33	279
M Sayer	191	28	24	22	265
D Wilson	148	23	19	22	212
A Scott	27	2	3	...	32
Total	1 224	153	140	153	1 670

The following were key management personnel of the Department during 2014-15:

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	Perfor- mance ³	Super- annuation ⁴	Other ⁵	Depart- ure 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.

³Performance payments, paid under Employment Direction No 17 - Senior Executive Service and Equivalent Specialist Officers – Administrative Arrangements and Conditions of Service, 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.

⁵Movements 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.

7.2 Depreciation and amortisation

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

Key estimate and judgement

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

Major depreciation periods are:

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

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

Major amortisation rates are:

- Intangibles 2 - 5 years
- Leasehold improvements 10 years
- Operating lease make-good asset 3 - 30 years

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Infrastructure	8 669	7 429
Buildings	5 386	5 321
Plant and equipment	1 246	1 206
Total	15 301	13 956
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Intangibles	1 083	738
Leasehold improvements	323	332
Operating lease make-good provision	50	48
Total	1 456	1 118
Total depreciation and amortisation	16 757	15 074

7.3 Transfers to Administered Funds

Transfers to Administered Funds reflects the amount determined by the Treasurer to be transferred from the Crown Land Administration Fund to the Consolidated Fund. This amount may not be greater than the balance of the Crown Land Administration Fund at that date.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Transfer from Crown Land Administration Fund	5 000	5 000
Total	5 000	5 000

7.4 Grants and transfer payments

Grants and transfer payments are recognised to the extent that:

- The services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed; or
- The grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied.

A liability is recorded when the Department has a binding contractual obligation to pay the grant. Where grant monies are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Wildfire suppression ¹	18 506	...
Marine farming and wild fisheries (including industry contributions)	4 491	3 631
Fuel reduction program	3 927	2 311
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture	2 916	2 828
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2 684	2 726
Agriculture industry	1 559	1 917
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	1 250	915
Heritage	877	863
National Resource Management	740	740
Resource Management and Conservation	447	253
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	400	400
Caring for our Country	350	250
Animal welfare	310	527
Launceston City Council	182	237
Assistance package for King Island beef producers	35	828
Other grants and transfer payments	1 126	799
Total	39 800	19 225

¹Contribution paid to the Tasmanian Fire Service for wildfire suppression (including the January 2016 wildfires).

7.5 Supplies and consumables

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

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Property services	11 064	11 720
Professional and other contract services	8 023	7 548
Travel and transport	7 558	6 501
Infrastructure and building maintenance	6 348	4 308
Administrative costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	3 424	3 743
Information technology	4 113	3 114
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	2 233	1 848
Communications	2 113	2 456
Employee costs (including training, recruitment, OHS)	1 493	1 660
Advertising and promotions	655	438
Consultants	603	487
Audit fees – financial audit	119	119
Audit fees – internal audit	76	...
Other supplies and consumables	3 343	3 137
Total	51 165	47 079

7.6 Fair value of assets provided

Services, goods or assets provided free of charge by the Department to another entity are recognised as an expense when fair value can be reliably determined.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets transferred to other entities		
National parks, reserves and Crown land	1 171	171
Buildings	243	...
Total	1 414	171

7.7 Other expenses

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Disbursement of third-party revenue collected	2 104	1 828
Workers' compensation	960	1 119
Financial expenses	513	828
Covenant costs and agreement fees	2 016	496
Total	5 593	4 271

Note 8: Other economic flows included in net result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

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

Gains or losses from the sale of non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed to the buyer.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
National parks, reserves and Crown land disposals	117	998
Plant and equipment disposals	(2)	19
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	115	1 017

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

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

Key judgement

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

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

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Impairment of:		
Receivables	(49)	(41)
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(49)	(41)

8.3 Change in estimate of non-financial assets

Key judgement

All non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. The Department's assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore value in use is based on depreciated replacement cost where the asset would be replaced if the Department was deprived of it.

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

In respect of other non-financial assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of:		
Buildings	(376)	(47)
Infrastructure	(1 266)	(10)
Plant and equipment	...	(7)
Leasehold improvements	...	(4)
Total change in estimate of non-financial assets	(1 642)	(68)

Note 9: Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will eventuate and the asset possesses a cost or other value that can be reliably measured.

9.1 Receivables

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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Receivables	3 635	2 622
Less: Provision for impairment	(214)	(174)
Accrued revenue	612	850
GST receivable	485	645
Total	4 518	3 943
Settled within 12 months	4 518	3 943
Total	4 518	3 943
<i>Key estimate and judgement</i>		
Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables		
Carrying amount 1 July	174	140
Amounts written off during the year	(9)	(7)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	49	41
Carrying amount at 30 June	214	174

9.2 Other financial assets

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

Loan advances are brought to account in the balance owing as at 30 June 2016. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of loans.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Shares in Saltas ¹	625	625
Loan advances	637	637
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	11	13
Total	1 273	1 275
Settled within 12 months	11	13
Settled in more than 12 months	1 262	1 262
Total	1 273	1 275

¹Salmon Enterprises of Tasmania Pty Limited (Saltas) is a private company that is involved in the production of salmon smolt. The Minister for Primary Industries and Water holds 625 000 fully paid A class preference shares. The shares carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

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

9.3 Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost and, where applicable, adjusted for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired for no cost or nominal consideration are valued at current replacement cost.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Inventory held for resale	808	748
Total	808	748
Consumed within 12 months	808	748
Total	808	748

9.4 Property, plant and equipment

Key estimates and judgements

(i) Valuation basis

Land, buildings and heritage assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All assets within a class of asset are measured on the same basis.

In respect of the above-mentioned asset classes, the cost of items acquired during the financial year has been judged to materially represent fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Plant and equipment that is not long-lived is measured at cost. The carrying amounts for such plant and equipment at cost should not materially differ from their fair value.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets 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 (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of an asset, which is the most economic use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible, and is determined from the perspective of market participants. Unless there is an explicit Government policy to the contrary, the highest and best use of an asset is the current purpose for which the asset is being used or building being occupied.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Department and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is expensed. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised as an expense as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is \$10 000. Assets valued at less than \$10 000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

(iv) Fair value measurement

All assets of the Department for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- Level 1 – represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Department has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, the Department determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

There were no transfers of assets between fair value hierarchy levels during the current period.

(v) *Revaluations*

All asset classes are revalued using an independent professional valuer or internal experts on a five-year cycle as per the Department's asset revaluation policy. In years between valuations, indices supplied by qualified valuers and assessed for appropriateness by the Department are applied to determine fair value.

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

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

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

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

<i>Asset class</i>	<i>Valuation threshold</i>	<i>Planned percentage coverage</i>
Land	\$200 000	80-90%
Buildings	\$200 000	80-90%
Heritage	...	100%

Land and buildings

Land, buildings and land under buildings were last revalued to fair value as at 30 June 2014 by the Valuer-General. Land, buildings and land under buildings were indexed to fair value as at 30 June 2016 based on indices provided by the Valuer-General (2015-16: 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.

Key revaluation assumptions are:

- *Non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings*

Non-specialised land is valued using the market approach. The market value approach uses recent prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets allowing for size, topography, location and other relevant factors specific to the asset being valued. An appropriate rate per square metre has been applied to the subject asset.

Non-specialised buildings are valued using the income approach where the 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 based on a static capitalisation of an asset's income at an appropriate capitalisation rate or a discounted cash flow, where future income streams are discounted to a net present value at an appropriate discount rate.

To the extent that non-specialised land and non-specialised buildings do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy under the market and income approach.

- *Specialised land and specialised buildings*

The market approach is used for specialised land, including National Parks and Reserves and Conservation Areas, although it is adjusted for the community service obligation (CSO) to reflect the specialised nature of the land being valued.

The CSO adjustment is a reflection of the valuer's assessment of the impact of restrictions associated with an asset to the extent that is also equally applicable to market participants. This approach is in light of the highest and best use consideration required for fair value measurement, and takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible. As adjustments of CSOs are considered significant unobservable inputs, specialised land is classified as a Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy.

For the majority of specialised buildings, the depreciated replacement cost method is used, adjusting for associated depreciation. The depreciated replacement cost method is based on the principle of substitution. The approach assesses value by using the economic principle that a purchaser will pay no more for an asset than the cost to obtain an asset of equivalent utility by construction. For iconic buildings where design of the building is of greater importance than the functionality of the accommodation, a depreciated reproduction cost approach was employed. As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, specialised buildings are classified as Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy.

Plant and equipment

Equipment is assessed annually by departmental staff with expertise in its use to review possible impairment and to identify any amendments required to its remaining useful life.

Heritage

Heritage assets held by the Department include collections at the following historic sites: Entally House, Highfield House, The 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.

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.

The market value approach was considered the most appropriate approach to value all assets in this category. While there was an active and liquid market for valuing a majority of assets, there was also some market evidence for valuing the rarer assets.

To the extent that heritage assets do not contain significant, unobservable adjustments, these assets are classified as Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy under the market approach.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
National parks, reserves and Crown land		
At fair value	975 710	975 872
Total	975 710	975 872
Buildings		
At fair value	187 746	178 763
Less: accumulated depreciation	(112 790)	(108 439)
	74 956	70 324
Work in progress (at cost)	84	2 437
Total	75 040	72 761
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	4 953	4 983
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3 963)	(3 677)
Total	990	1 306
Plant and equipment		
At cost	19 200	18 647
Less: accumulated depreciation	(13 365)	(13 212)
Total	5 835	5 435
Heritage		
At fair value	2 135	2 135
Total	2 135	2 135
Total property, plant and equipment	1 059 710	1 057 509

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

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation.

2016	Crown Land Level 2 (non-specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings Level 2 (non- specialised)	Buildings Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF ¹	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non- specialised)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value as at 1 July 2015	40 750	935 122	6 690	66 071	...	1 306	5 435	2 135	1 057 509
Additions	8 749	...	...	1 642	...	10 391
Office of Racing Integrity (transfer in)	102	...	...	102
Fair value of assets recognised	...	1 073	...	...	6 378	...	15	...	7 466
Change in class	76	...	...	...	...	76
Disposals	...	(64)	...	...	(6 378)	...	(11)	...	(6 453)
Service Tasmania (transfer out)	(95)	...	...	(95)
Fair value of assets provided	...	(1 171)	...	(243)	...	...	...	...	(1 414)
Changes in estimates	(376)	...	...	...	...	(376)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	(541)	...	...	...	...	(541)
Depreciation/amortisation	(1 616)	(3 770)	...	(323)	(1 246)	...	(6 955)
Carrying value as at 30 June 2016	40 750	934 960	5 074	69 966	...	990	5 835	2 135	1 059 710

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 6.6 for further information.

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

2015	Crown Land Level 2 (non-specialised)	National Parks, Reserves & Crown Land Level 3 (specialised)	Buildings Level 2 (non-specialised)	Buildings Level 3 (specialised)	CLAF ¹	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant & equipment	Heritage Level 2 (non-specialised)	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 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 6.6 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 12.2 for further information.

³The fair value of assets recognised of \$7.61 million represents 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 6.6 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.

9.5 Infrastructure

Key estimates and judgements

For significant accounting policies relating to valuation basis, subsequent costs, asset recognition thresholds and fair value measurement, refer to Note 9.4(i)–(iv).

(i) Revaluations

The infrastructure class is revalued using an independent professional valuer or internal experts on a five-year cycle as per the Department's asset revaluation policy. In years between valuations, indices supplied by qualified valuers and assessed for appropriateness by the Department are applied to determine fair value.

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

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

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

The current infrastructure threshold applied by the Department is as follows, with thresholds assessed as part of the valuation cycle.

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

The infrastructure class 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 2016, based on indices provided by Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd (2015-16: 2.14 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, which were not initially captured in the year of transfer, were valued at fair value in 2014-15 by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Key revaluation assumptions are:

- *Infrastructure – walking tracks, roads and fire trails*

All assets within this category are considered specialised in nature and valued using a depreciated replacement cost method. Assets were valued using the Parks and Wildlife Service 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 and condition assessments are considered significant, unobservable inputs in nature, walking tracks, roads and fire trails are classified as Level 3 fair value measurement.

- *Infrastructure – other*

All assets within this category were considered specialised in nature and valued utilising a depreciated replacement cost. 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 according to their existing use, and none exhibited a 'feasibly' higher and better use alternative.

As depreciation adjustments are considered as significant, unobservable inputs in nature, infrastructure – other is classified as Level 3 fair value measurements.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
At fair value	234 426	216 310
Less: accumulated depreciation	(33 144)	(24 777)
	201 282	191 533
Work in progress (at cost)	966	12 895
Total	202 248	204 428
(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)		
	Level 3 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	204 428	182 183
Additions	4 010	6 541
Fair value of assets recognised	...	19 505
Change in class	(76)	...
Change in estimates write downs	(1 266)	(10)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	3 821	3 638
Depreciation	(8 669)	(7 429)
Carrying value at 30 June	202 248	204 428

National parks and reserves infrastructure assets across northern and north-western Tasmania suffered significant damage due to the severe weather and flooding experienced in June 2016. The quantum of assets damaged or destroyed as a result of the flooding could not be accurately determined with certainty. The Department is currently investigating the extent of the damage. The results of the investigation will be reflected in 2016-17.

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 as a result of the *Forest Management Act 2013* and the *Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013* (now repealed) could be adequately captured, valued and recognised in 2013-14.

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.

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.

The remaining road network and the remaining infrastructure assets transferred will be captured, valued and recognised as part of a three-year project starting in 2016-17. This project also includes the infrastructure assets now under Department management as a result of the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*.

(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	2.14%	
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	2.14%	
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	2.14%	

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	2.14%	

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.

9.6 Intangibles

An intangible asset is recognised where:

- It is probable that an expected future benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Department; and
- The cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangibles with a finite useful life

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets, with finite useful lives, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is expected that additional future economic benefits will flow to the Department.

Intangibles with an infinite useful life

Abalone quota units previously transferred to the Department as a result of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* are valued on an annual basis. The Department asked three independent brokers for a valuation of the units and has taken the average to determine the unit price as at 30 June 2016. The resulting changes in asset values are taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve. There was no change in 2015-16. Each unit has been recorded with an indefinite useful life, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the units are expected to generate income for the Department. Abalone quota units are classified as Level I fair value measurements.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
At cost	7 191	5 531
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4 484)	(3 535)
	2 707	1 996
Intangibles with an infinite useful life		
At fair value	8 600	8 600
	8 600	8 600
Work in progress (at cost)	487	1 311
Total	11 794	11 907

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

	Level I 2016 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Level I 2015 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	8 600	3 307	6 400	3 493
Additions	...	970	...	552
Revaluation increments (decrements)	...	...	2 200	...
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(1 083)	...	(738)
Carrying value at 30 June	8 600	3 194	8 600	3 307

9.7 Other non-financial assets

A debt agreement between the Government and Grange Resources has been recognised in these accounts. When Goldamere Pty Ltd, trading as Grange Resources, entered into an agreement with the Crown to purchase the Savage River Mine and the Port Latta Pelletising Plant, it was agreed that Goldamere Pty Ltd would pay \$13.0 million to the State in instalments. This was to fund the remediation of pollution arising from historical mining operations (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 10.3.

Other assets comprise prepayments and an operating lease make-good asset. Prepayments relate to actual transactions that are recorded at cost. The operating lease make-good asset corresponds to the provision, less any accumulated amortisation.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Grange Resources debt agreement	7 961	8 589
Prepayments	1 576	1 500
Operating lease make-good	79	121
Total	9 616	10 210
Recovered within 12 months	2 226	2 098
Recovered in more than 12 months	7 390	8 112
Total	9 616	10 210

Note 10: Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

10.1 Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost which, due to the short settlement period, equates to face value when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	2 088	1 657
Accrued expenses	3 058	2 219
Total	5 146	3 876
Settled within 12 months	5 146	3 876
Total	5 146	3 876

Settlement of payables is usually made within 30 days

10.2 Employee benefits

Key estimate and judgement

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid, if discounting is not material.

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	397	3 608
Annual leave	7 664	7 771
Long service leave	19 443	20 451
Total	27 504	31 830
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	9 222	12 595
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	18 282	19 235
Total	27 504	31 830

10.3 Provisions

Key estimate and judgement

A provision arises if, as a result of a past event, the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any right to reimbursement relating to some or all of the provision is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

As per Note 9.7 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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount		
Grange Resources debt agreement	7 961	8 589
Operating lease make-good	471	458
Voluntary separations	61	379
State Service Accumulated Leave Scheme (SSALS)	128	144
Total	8 621	9 570
Settled within 12 months	810	943
Settled in more than 12 months	7 811	8 627
Total	8 621	9 570

(b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	Grange debt agreement		Operating lease make-good		SSALS		Voluntary separations		Total provision	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	8 589	9 148	458	445	144	127	379	...	9 570	9 720
Increases	144	142	13	13	163	158	61	379	381	692
Charges	(772)	(701)	...	...	(179)	(141)	(379)	...	(1 330)	(842)
Balance at 30 June	7 961	8 589	471	458	128	144	61	379	8 621	9 570

10.4 Other liabilities

Other liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Appropriation carried forward from current year under Section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	2 420	316
Other revenue received in advance	4 728	3 014
Environmental bonds	3 071	3 035
Employee benefit on costs	290	344
Other liabilities	368	246
Total	10 877	6 955
Settled within 12 months	7 610	3 685
Settled in more than 12 months	3 267	3 270
Total	10 877	6 955

Note 11: Commitments and contingencies

11.1 Schedule of commitments

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<i>By type</i>		
Capital commitments		
Infrastructure	1 483	7 497
Equipment	292	...
Total capital commitments	1 775	7 497
Lease commitments		
Operating leases ¹	32 121	39 549
Total lease commitments	32 121	39 549
<i>By maturity</i>		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	1 233	7 162
From one to five years	542	335
Total capital commitments	1 775	7 497
Lease commitments		
One year or less	9 495	9 781
From one to five years	15 636	20 284
Over five years	6 990	9 484
Total lease commitments	32 121	39 549
Total	33 896	47 046

¹The reduction in the operating lease commitment is primarily a result of one less year on the leases of the Department's major accommodation sites (Tasplan and the Land Tasmania buildings).

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

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

Capital commitments

Capital commitments include contracts with a value of \$50 000 and above. Capital payments are determined by the value of the contract and the timing of the completion of the work.

The 2015 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 9.7 and 10.3 for further information.

Motor vehicles

The Government Motor Vehicle fleet is managed by LeasePlan Australia.

Lease payments vary according to the type of vehicle and, where applicable, the price received for replaced vehicles.

Lease terms are for a maximum of three years or specific kilometres, whichever occurs first, with no change to the lease rate.

No restrictions or purchase options are contained in the lease agreements.

11.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding the amount or timing of the underlying claim or obligation.

A quantifiable contingent liability is any possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. To the extent that any quantifiable contingencies are insured, details provided below are recorded net.

A quantifiable contingent asset is any possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

(a) Quantifiable contingent liabilities

- 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 2015-16 is estimated to be \$682 248 (2015: \$3.6 million), representing 3 claims in total (2015: 7). The Conservation Compensation Committee considers the independent valuations in conjunction with a submission from the applicant before making a recommendation on compensation to the Minister in accordance with legislative requirements.
- The Department recognised revenue received in advance of \$1.45 million in relation to 2016-17 bookings for the Three Capes Track, which were receipted in 2015-16. A component of this revenue will be paid to Three Capes Track contractors on each booking completion. The contractor liability, of approximately \$650 000, is contingent on each booking being undertaken in 2016-17 and therefore is not recognised in the Financial Statements.

(b) Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

- There is a further compensation claim currently being assessed that has been accepted in addition to those mentioned above from land owners under the affected owners provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. 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 2015-16 there were 9 (2015: 6) legal proceedings in progress, for which the Department was exposed to an estimated maximum liability of \$1 .26 million (2015: \$1.76 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) Contingent assets

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. These assets will be captured, valued and recognised as part of a three year project starting in 2016-17.

Note 12: Reserves

12.1 Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets.

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

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

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

2016	Land ¹ \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Plant '000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at beginning of financial year	130 677	26 978	96 484	2 819	2 200	259 158
Revaluation increments / decrements	...	(541)	3 821	...	...	3 280
Balance at end of financial year	130 677	26 437	100 305	2 819	2 200	262 438
2015	Land ¹ \$'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
Balance at end of financial year	130 677	26 978	96 484	2 819	2 200	259 158

¹Land represents National Parks, Reserves and Crown Land

12.2 Transactions by the Government as owner

(a) Administrative restructuring

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Forestry Tasmania transition

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.

Under the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014*, which commenced on 22 October 2014, 359 802 hectares of former future reserve land (under the now repealed *Tasmanian Forests 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.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Net assets assumed on transition		
Future potential production forest land	...	131 101
Total assets	...	131 101
Total liabilities
Net assets assumed on transition	...	131 101

Note 13: Cash flow reconciliation

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, being short term of three months or less and highly liquid. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

13.1 Cash and deposits

Cash and deposits includes the balance of the Special Deposits and Trust Fund accounts held by the Department, and other cash held, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
Regional Forest Agreement (T115) ¹	1 952	2 401
DPIPWE operating account (T512) ²	55 355	48 186
Crown Land Administration Fund (T635) ³	56 212	52 691
Valuation services (T643) ⁴	2 014	1 909
Environmental Incident (T743)	236	229
Parks Development and Maintenance (T750) ⁵	2 036	1 312
Apple and Pear Industry Research and Development (T753)	23	88
Recreational Fishing Licences Trust Fund (T804)	916	921
Service Tasmania account (T814) ⁶	...	676
Total	118 744	108 413
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.	152	273
Total cash and deposits	118 896	108 686

Explanation for significant cash and deposit balances for 2015-16

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. The increase in 2015-16 is primarily due to \$1.45 million of Three Cape Track bookings revenue received in advance; \$2.4 million in 2015-16 appropriation carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* and \$1.6 million in funding received for the Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome Vaccine Project, which is yet to be expended.

³The Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) was created under Section 48B of the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. Payments and receipts into the fund are prescribed within the Act. Any payments not specifically prescribed require approval from the Treasurer. There is an annual transfer from the CLAF into Consolidated Fund revenue, the amount of which is determined by the Treasurer. The increase in 2015-16 is primarily due to unbudgeted property sales. Property sales of approximately \$6.4 million occurred, compared with the budget of \$2.3 million. Although there were higher than budgeted property sales in 2015-16, the CLAF transfer to the Consolidated Fund, which is determined by the Department of Treasury and Finance, remained at the 2015-16 budgeted amount of \$5.0 million.

⁴The Valuation services fund records receipts and payments of activities undertaken by the Office of the Valuer-General.

⁵The Parks Development and Maintenance fund records receipts and payments of activities undertaken by the Parks and Wildlife Service for the management of Tasmania's national parks.

⁶In 2015-16, the *Service Tasmania* account is administered by the Department of Premier and Cabinet. Refer to Note 12.2 for further information.

13.2 Reconciliation of net result to net cash from operating activities

	Notes	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating activities)		7 501	51 393
Non-operational capital funding	5	(16 053)	(16 644)
Fair value of assets recognised	6.6	(7 466)	(52 506)
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	16 757	15 074
Fair value of assets provided	7.6	1 414	171
Decrease (increase) in receivables		(613)	857
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		2	...
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(60)	25
Decrease (increase) in non-financial assets		(84)	(245)
Increase (decrease) in payables		2 376	177
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(318)	349
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		3 917	(2 323)
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits		(2 296)	(293)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		5 077	(3 965)

13.3 Acquittal of Special Capital Investment and Capital Investment Funds

The Department received works and services appropriation funding and revenues from the Special Capital Investment Fund. The Department previously received revenues from the Water Infrastructure Fund to fund specific projects. The Water Infrastructure Fund is now administered by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

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

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
(a) Project expenditure			
Special Capital Investment Funds (SCIF)			
<i>Water Infrastructure Fund</i>			
Water Infrastructure Initiatives	...	...	8 627
Total Water Infrastructure Fund	...	...	8 627
<i>Infrastructure Tasmania Fund</i>			
<i>On-going projects:</i>			
Coastal walk at Arthur River	...	75	71
Total Infrastructure Tasmania Fund	...	75	71
Total SCIF	...	75	8 698
Capital Investment Programs (CIP)			
Three Capes Track	10 525	10 076	5 208
Three Capes Track – Stage 3 ¹	2 500	80	...
Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure ²	4 000	2 337	...
Increasing Biosecurity Capability	1 000	775	...
South Coast Track	1 000	1 000	501
West Coast Trails Projects ³	880	405	570
Crown Land Services - Structural Asset Upgrades	556	556	580
Meander Falls Access Bridge	450	450	26
Georges Bay Walkway	250	250	250
Arthur Pieman Tracks	150	52	...
Dip Falls Bridge	70	70	...
Cockle Creek Bridge	...	...	508
Total CIP	21 381	16 051	7 643
Total acquittal of SCIF and CIP	21 381	16 126	16 341

Explanation for significant variations between budget figures and actual figures for 2015-16:

¹The under-budget expenditure on the Three Capes Track – Stage 3 is due to changes in the project plan and reduced availability of resources while efforts were focused on the completion of stages one and two of the Three Capes Track.

²Expenditure on the Parks High Priority Maintenance and Infrastructure projects were severely impacted as a result of wildfires that occurred in Tasmania during the summer season (most of which were located on remote land managed by the Department).

³The under-budget expenditure on the West Coast Trails project is due to a delay in the tender process, as the project scope was changed following feedback from the mountain bike community. This project was also impacted by the wildfires that occurred in Tasmania during the summer season.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
(b) Classification of cash flows		
The project expenditure above is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
Cash outflows		
Equity contributions to Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	...	8 627
Other cash payments	2 684	651
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	13 442	7 063
Total cash outflows	16 126	16 341

Note 14: Financial instruments

14.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- 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>	The Department offers 30-day terms of trade.
Shack-owner Assistance Scheme hardship loans	<p>Credit risk arising from the Shack-owner Assistance Scheme loans is mitigated through the Department holding registered mortgages over real property as security for the full amount of the debts owed.</p> <p>Loans that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of sound credit quality.</p>	The financial instruments are standard principal and interest loans at a variable interest rate. Collateral is held in the form of registered mortgages over real property.
Cash and deposits	The Department's cash is managed on a Whole of Government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. In addition, the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	Cash means notes, coins and deposits held at call.

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'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 2016, but not impaired

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	2 320	1 047	38	230	3 635

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	1 351	437	300	534	2 622

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due. No changes have been made to the liquidity risk policy and methods from the previous year.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Payables	The Department's liquidity is managed on a Whole of Government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Department uses the annual budget to assist in liquidity management. In addition, the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	The Department has negotiated 30-day terms of trade with the majority of its suppliers.
Other financial liabilities	The major component is an Environmental Bond. It relates to specific work to be completed.	The interest is repayable per terms of the agreement.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department under remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

2016	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years	Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	5 146	...	...	...	...	...	5 146	5 146
Other financial liabilities	368	...	...	...	...	3 071	3 439	3 439
Total	5 514	...	...	...	...	3 071	8 585	8 585

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

(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:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	24 683	26 099
Shack owner assistance scheme hardship loans	38	38
Total	24 721	26 137

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's profit or loss and equity:

Sensitivity analysis of Department's exposure to possible changes in interest rates

	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	100 basis point increase \$'000	100 basis point decrease \$'000	100 basis point increase \$'000	100 basis point decrease \$'000
30 June 2016				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	247	(247)	247	(247)
Net sensitivity	247	(247)	247	(247)
30 June 2015				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Funds	260	(260)	260	(260)
Net sensitivity	260	(260)	260	(260)

The analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis in the 2014-15 year.

14.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	1 18 896	108 686
Loans and receivables	3 646	2 635
Available-for-sale financial assets	625	625
Total	123 167	111 946
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8 586	7 157
Total	8 586	7 157

14.3 Reclassification of financial assets

The Department has made no reclassification of financial assets during the 2015-16 year.

14.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Department did not derecognise any financial assets during the 2015-16 year.

14.5 Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
30 June 2016				
Financial assets				
Loans	11	11
Shares	625	625
Total financial assets	636	636
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	3 439	3 439
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	3 439	3 439
30 June 2015				
Financial assets				
Loans	13	13
Shares	625	625
Total financial assets	638	638
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Other financial liabilities/bonds etc	3 281	3 281
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	3 281	3 281

The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of financial instruments. The methods comprise:

- Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
- Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

14.6 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values of trade creditors and other liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

Note 15: Notes to Administered Statements

For significant accounting policies in relation to material variances refer to Note 4.

15.1 Explanation of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

(a) Schedule of administered income and expenses

There are no material variances between budget and actual outcomes. The following variance analysis includes major movements between the 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 actual balances.

	Notes	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Administered revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	I	39 295	9 553	29 742	311
Administered expenses from transactions					
Grants and transfer payments	I	39 295	11 053	28 242	256

Notes to schedule of administered income and expenses

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

As a result of the amalgamation, the Department is now responsible for the annual administered appropriation revenue and grant payment to Tasmanian Racing. In 2015-16 the grant payment amounted to \$29 643. For further information on grant payments refer to Note 15.6.

(b) Schedule of administered assets and liabilities

There are no material variances between budget and actual outcomes.

(c) Schedule of administered cash flows

There are no material variances between budget and actual outcomes. The following variance analysis includes major movements between the 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 actual balances.

	Notes	Actual \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Administered revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	I	39 295	9 553	29 742	311
Administered expenses from transactions					
Grants and transfer payments	I	39 295	11 053	28 242	256

Notes to schedule of administered income and expenses

I Refer to explanation in Note 15.1(a) Schedule of administered income and expenditure.

15.2 Administered revenue from Government

Administered revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, appropriations carried forward under Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* and Items Reserved by Law.

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

	2016 Budget \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	39 351	39 295	9 553
Total	39 351	39 295	9 553

15.3 Administered grants

For significant accounting policies relating to administered grants refer to Note 6.3.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered grants		
Australian Government grants ¹	...	1 500
Total	...	1 500

¹The 2014-15 administered grant relates to the Australian Government funding provided to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) to support the Port Arthur Penitentiary Restoration Project. The funding was provided to the State Government, which was immediately forwarded to PAHSMA by the Department.

15.4 Administered fees and fines

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Land Titles Office dealings	9 245	8 726
Lands Titles Office copies	5 541	5 439
Lands Titles Office other	1 852	1 820
Abalone licences	6 277	6 339
Environment permits	4 195	3 958
Other marine licences	4 033	3 926
Water royalties	4 547	4 110
Quarantine fees	2 142	2 728
Other fees	1 433	1 443
Total	39 265	38 489

15.5 Administered transfers from Controlled Funds

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Crown Land Administration Fund transfer	5 000	5 000
Total	5 000	5 000

15.6 Administered grants and transfer payments

For significant accounting policies relating to administered grants and transfer payments refer to Note 7.4.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Grant to Tasmanian Racing ¹	29 643	...
Grant to the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority ²	3 386	4 785
Grant to the Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies ³	2 605	2 605
Grant to the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture ⁴	1 958	1 958
Inland Fisheries Service – Government contribution ⁵	1 123	1 125
Wellington Park contribution ⁶	110	110
Contribution to Commonwealth, State and industry organisations ⁷	470	470
Total	39 295	11 053

¹The Government separately funds the Tasmanian racing industry under a deed that provides secure funding and creates certainty for the industry. The annual funding allocation allows Tasracing to facilitate key administration roles and functions, including the responsibility for the corporate governance, strategic direction and funding of the Tasmanian racing industry, as well as ratification of national rules, the making of local rules and the setting of licence standards and criteria.

²This funding represents the Government's contribution to the PAHSMA to support the agreed conservation funding program for the Port Arthur, Coal Mines and Cascade Female Factory Historic Sites.

³In 2010, the Department entered into the Sustainable Marine Research Collaboration Agreement with the University of Tasmania's Institute 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.

⁴The Department and the University of Tasmania have an agreement in place for the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture (TIA) to undertake agricultural research, development, extension and education. The activities of TIA contribute to Output 2 – Primary Industries, and the majority of Government funding is reflected in that Output. The remaining funding is provided by way of an administered grant.

⁵This funding represents the community service functions of the Inland Fisheries Service in relation to the conservation, protection and management of Tasmania's native freshwater fauna and the carp management program.

⁶This allocation represents the Government's contribution to the cost of administering Wellington Park through a grant to the Wellington Park Management Trust.

⁷This funding is the State contribution to cost-sharing arrangements as agreed at meetings of the Agriculture Ministers' Forum, and in relation to nationally agreed initiatives, particularly for biosecurity programs and projects. The funding contributes to activities under Output Group 2 – Primary Industries, Output Group 3 – Natural and Cultural and Heritage, and Output Group 6 – Biosecurity Tasmania.

15.7 Administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

For significant accounting policies relating to administered net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables refer to Note 8.2.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Impairment of statutory receivables	(20)	(71)
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(20)	(71)

15.8 Administered receivables

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Receivables	1 753	1 680
Less: Provision for impairment	(229)	(226)
Accrued revenue	1 906	2 161
Total	3 430	3 615
Settled within 12 months	3 430	3 615
Total	3 430	3 615
Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables		
Carrying amount 1 July	226	160
Amounts written off during the year	(17)	(5)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	20	71
Carrying amount at 30 June	229	226

15.9 Administered payables

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Accrued expenses (accrued transfers to the consolidated fund)	3 246	3 455
Total	3 246	3 455
Settled within 12 months	3 246	3 455
Total	3 246	3 455

15.10 Administered other liabilities

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Licence fees received in advance	262	227
Total	262	227
Settled within 12 months	262	222
Settled in more than 12 months	...	5
Total	262	227

15.11 Administered cash and deposits

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

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Cash held	78	67
Total	78	67

This represents the balance of cash accounts, other than those held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those accounts held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

15.12 Reconciliation of Administered net result to net cash from administered operating activities

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Net result	20	71
Decrease (increase) in receivables	165	(355)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(210)	118
Increase (decrease) in revenue received in advance	36	100
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11	(66)

15.13 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 2016, but not impaired

	Not past due \$'000	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	1 015	324	139	275	1 753

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

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due. No changes have been made to the liquidity risk policy and methods from the previous year.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Payables	The Department's liquidity is managed on a Whole of Government basis by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Department uses the annual budget to assist in liquidity management. In addition, the Department manages cash outflows through ensuring all payments are made in accordance with creditor terms.	The Department has negotiated 30-day terms of trade with the majority of its suppliers.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department by remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

2016	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years			
Financial liabilities									
Payables	3 246	...	...	...	...	...	3 246	3 246
Total	3 246	...	...	...	...	...	3 246	3 246

2015	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							Un-discounted total	Carrying amount
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	More than 5 years			
Financial liabilities									
Payables	3 455	...	...	...	...	...	3 455	3 455
Total	3 455	...	...	...	...	...	3 455	3 455

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk. At the reporting date the Department did not hold any administered interest-bearing financial instruments.

15.14 Categories of administered financial assets and liabilities

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Administered financial assets		
Receivables	1 753	1 680
Total	1 753	1 680
Administered financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	...	...
Total	...	...

15.15 Reclassification of Administered financial assets

The Department has made no reclassification of administered financial assets during the 2015-16 year.

15.16 De-recognition of Administered financial assets

The Department did not de-recognise any administered financial assets during the 2015-16 year.

15.17 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 approximate their carrying amounts.

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

Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled nor administered.

Fees, commissions earned and expenses incurred in the course of rendering services as a trustee or through an agency arrangement are recognised as controlled transactions.

Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or an agency arrangement are not recognised as departmental revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities in the Financial Statements.

The Department administers transactions in relation to the following independent bodies: the Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority and the Tasmanian Heritage Council. However, in line with the concept of materiality, these transactions have not been eliminated from the Department's Financial Statements.

Service Tasmania

From 1 July 2015, as a result of the *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) 2015* made under Section 11 of the *State Service Act 2000*, the *Service Tasmania* output 1.3 transferred to the existing *Service Tasmania* output within the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

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.

The 2016 amounts represent the revenue collected and disbursed on 30 June 2015.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Revenue collected through <i>Service Tasmania</i> branches	(878)	(177 213)
Revenue forwarded to other entities	878	177 213
Total	...	...
<i>Service Tasmania</i> Bank Account	...	428
Total	...	428

Council certificates

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Council certificate revenue collected	4 110	(3 870)
Council certificate revenue forwarded to Councils	(4 110)	3 870
Total	...	...

Note 17: 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 2016:

- *State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 44) 2016* – the Poppy Advisory and Control Board, part of the Department of Justice, 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:

	2016 \$'000
Assets assumed	
Intangibles	127
Total assets	<u>127</u>
Liabilities assumed	
Payables	1
Employee benefits	54
Total liabilities	<u>55</u>
Net assets (liabilities) assumed on restructure	<u>72</u>

Note 18: Other significant accounting policies and judgements

18.1 Objectives and funding

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (the Department) is responsible for the sustainable management, sensible development, promotion, use and protection of Tasmania's natural resources and cultural heritage, for the benefit of the Tasmanian community.

The Department's objectives are to:

- 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; and
- Drive the integrity and animal welfare priorities of the racing industry.

During 2015-16 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: Land Tasmania;
- Output Group 2: Primary Industries;
- Output Group 3: Natural and Cultural Heritage;
- 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: Racing Regulation and Policy.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Tasmanian Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is a Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in Notes 6.5 and 15.4. The Financial Statements encompass all funds that the Department controls to carry out its functions.

18.2 Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB); and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Secretary on 12 August 2016.

Compliance with the AAS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The Department is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year except those outlined in Note 18.5 below.

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern. The continued existence of the Department in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and activities.

18.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

18.4 Reporting entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Department. The Financial Statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Department and entities included in its output groups. Material transactions and balances between the Department and such entities have been eliminated.

18.5 Changes in accounting policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Department has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- 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 2015; Part C *Financial Instruments* – 1 January 2016]. 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 the Standard;
 - (ii) to delete references to AASB 1031 *Materiality* in other Australian Accounting Standards, and to make editorial corrections, as set out in Part B of the 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 the Standard.

There is no financial impact.

- 2015-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle* [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 7, AASB 11, AASB 110, AASB 119, AASB 121, AASB 133, AASB 134, AASB 137 & AASB 140]. The objective of this Standard is to make amendment to Australian Accounting Standards that arise from the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle* by the IASB. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

There is no financial impact.

- AASB 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 amend AASB 101 to provide clarification regarding the disclosure requirements in AASB 101. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

This has resulted in some changes in the presentation of these Financial Statements.

- AASB 2015-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality*. The objective of this Standard is to effect the withdrawal of AASB 1031 *Materiality* and to delete references to AASB 1031 in the Australian Accounting Standards. This Standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015.

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, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Where an entity applies the Standard to an earlier annual reporting period, it shall disclose that fact.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- 2010-7, 2014-7 and 2015-7 *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.

- 2014-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15*. The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations arising from the issuance of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, except that the amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This Standard shall be applied when AASB 15 is applied.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- 2015-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*. The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* to extend the scope of that Standard to include not-for-profit public sector entities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016.

The impact is increased disclosure in relation to related parties.

- 2015-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15*. The objective of this Standard is to amend the mandatory effective date of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* so that AASB 15 is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2017.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- 2016-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107*. The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* to require entities preparing statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

The impact is increased disclosure in relation to cash flows and non-cash changes.

- AASB 16 *Leases*. The objective of this Standard is to introduce a single lessee accounting model and require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to leases. The Department has commenced reviewing the financial impact of this standard.

- 2015-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 7, AASB 11, AASB 110, AASB 119, AASB 121, AASB 133, AASB 134, AASB 137 & AASB 140]* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendment to Australian Accounting Standards that arise from the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle by the IASB. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

It is not expected to have a financial impact.

18.6 Unrecognised financial instruments

The Department had no unrecognised financial instruments.

18.7 Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

18.8 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at Note 18.5.

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

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.

18.9 Rounding

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

18.10 Departmental taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The

net amount recoverable, or payable, to the ATO is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as an operating cash flow.

18.11 Joint arrangements

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

9. Glossary

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AGT	AgriGrowth Tasmania Division
AST	Analytical Services Tasmania
BLANKET	Base-Line Air Network EPA Tasmania
CLAC Project	Crown Land Assessment and Classification Project
CLAF	Crown Lands Administration Fund
CSD	Corporate Services Division
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries Parks, Water and Environment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPA Division	Environment Protection Authority
FMAA	<i>Financial Management and Audit Act 1990</i>
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HR	Human Resources
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFS	Inland Fisheries Service
IMAS	Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
LIST	Land Information System Tasmania
ML	Megalitre
na	Not available
NCH Division	National and Cultural Heritage Division
No	Number
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ORI	Office of Racing Integrity
Output	An identified good or service produced by, or on behalf of, DPIPWE and provided to clients outside 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
PIDA	Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002
POMS	Pacific oyster mortality syndrome
PSSRA	<i>Public Service Superannuation Reform Act 1999</i>
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
RTBG	Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
RTI	Right to Information
SSA	<i>State Service Act 2000</i>
SSR	<i>State Service Regulations 2011</i>
TAFI	Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute
TI 1111	Treasurer's Instruction 1111 – Disclosure and Annual Report Requirements: Goods and Services

TI 201	Treasurer's Instruction 201 – Content of Reports
TIA	Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture
WHS	Work health and safety
WMR Division	Water and Marine Resources Division

10. Index – Subject

- Aboriginal Heritage Register, 36
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, 33, 36, 42, 43, 101
Aboriginal Relics Act, 4, 42, 43, 81, 101
AgriGrowth Tasmania, 5, 6, 8, 18, 78, 97, 155, 241
air quality, 68, 69, 102
Analytical Services Tasmania, 67, 70, 241
Assessment Committee for Dam
 Construction, 45, 49, 86, 247
biosecure fish facility, 59, 131
Biosecurity Tasmania, 4, 8, 11, 12, 21, 33, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 79, 90, 92, 101, 102, 120, 161, 162, 179, 228, 236
BLANKET, 68, 69, 241
blueberry rust, 4, 61
Capital Investment Program, 11, 128, 129, 130, 168
climate change, 94, 247
consultants, 21, 37, 99, 131
contracts, 90, 130, 131, 185, 210
Corporate Services Division, 89, 115, 116, 241
Crown land, 71, 76, 126, 182, 189, 190, 197, 199, 212, 215
Crown Lands Act 1976, 76, 81, 86, 182, 215, 216
dam works permit, 45, 47, 50
Derwent Estuary Program, 103
disability, 72, 93, 94, 117
Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, 93, 247
disease, 4, 20, 34, 40, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 99, 106, 111, 119
Environment Protection and Analytical Services, 8, 11, 12, 67, 79, 120, 163, 164, 236
Environment Protection Authority, 67, 80, 87, 185, 186, 241
Farm Safe Tasmania, 5, 19
fire, 4, 5, 14, 19, 34, 73, 74, 108, 201, 202, 203
fishery, 21, 22, 24, 25
flood, 4, 14, 33, 73, 85, 97
food safety, 58, 63, 64
Forestry, 36, 82, 83, 144, 171, 173, 182, 195, 199, 201, 203, 212, 215
Fuel reduction, 74, 188
future potential production forest, 71, 182, 215
game, 126
gender, 117, 122
genetically modified organism, 241
Georges Bay Walkway, 128, 129, 168, 218
Good Neighbour Charter, 19
grants, 10, 27, 35, 146, 147, 170, 171, 176, 180, 181, 188, 226, 227
greyhound, 5, 53, 54, 57
hemp, 18, 27, 31, 85
heritage, 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 33, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 68, 71, 72, 73, 78, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87, 88, 99, 100, 101, 104, 107, 108, 120, 156, 157, 167, 169, 170, 171, 175, 176, 185, 186, 187, 188, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 228, 234, 236, 241
human resources, 115
IFRS, 237, 241
IMAS, 18, 26, 27, 99, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 228, 241
Inland Fisheries Service, 120, 227, 228, 241
Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, 18, 27, 88, 241
internal audit, 92, 133, 189
International Financial Reporting Standards, 237, 241
irrigation, 19, 46, 96
King Island, 5, 13, 20, 34, 131, 188
Land Information System Tasmania, 14, 16, 241
Land Tasmania, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 78, 96, 97, 108, 120, 152, 153, 171, 175, 193, 210, 236
Land Titles Office, 13, 16, 227
legislation, 18, 27, 36, 37, 39, 47, 58, 64, 66, 80, 85, 86, 87, 90, 112, 215
LIST, 5, 14, 16, 17, 96, 202, 241
loan scheme, 20
Macquarie Island, 37, 71, 88
marine farming, 18, 25, 83, 88
Meander Falls, 72, 128, 132, 218
Mt Pleasant Laboratories, 59, 90, 131
myrtle rust, 4, 33, 61
national parks, 43, 73, 81, 88, 103, 107, 170, 175, 196, 198, 199, 213
natural resource management, 33, 37, 88, 100, 241
Natural Values Atlas, 37
Nile River, 34
Office of Racing Integrity, 5, 53, 78, 89, 92, 101, 115, 174, 176, 179, 198, 215, 225, 241

orange-bellied parrot, 100, 104, 111
organisational structure, 9
Pacific oyster mortality syndrome, 4, 21, 61, 241
Parks and Wildlife, 8, 11, 12, 71, 79, 103, 108, 120, 133, 165, 166, 170, 171, 175, 176, 179, 182, 185, 186, 199, 201, 203, 215, 217, 236, 241
pest, 58, 60, 61, 62, 66
plastic shopping bags, 68
POMS, 4, 21, 61, 99, 241
poppy, 5, 6, 20, 27, 29, 90
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, 82, 169, 226
Primary Industries, 12
Primary Industries Protection Act, 19
private land, 37
publications, 14, 91, 96, 102, 104, 189
quarantine, 61, 62, 63
Racing Regulation, 8, 9, 11, 12, 53, 55, 78, 84, 120, 167, 179, 236
Red Meat Forecast Committee, 98
Resource Management and Conservation, 8, 33, 78, 157, 188
Right to Information, 90, 104, 112, 113, 114, 241
rock lobster, 22, 24
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, 8, 33, 36, 43, 44, 78, 82, 88, 100, 120, 157, 188, 241
RTBG, 33, 43, 44, 125, 241
Rural Alive and Well, 20, 21, 98
Rural Financial Counselling Service, 98
salmonid, 5, 59
Save the Tasmanian Devil Program, 34, 39, 40, 99, 174
scalefish, 5, 22, 88, 98
Service Tasmania, 117, 120, 121, 123, 138, 152, 153, 174, 198, 214, 216, 217, 234
soil mapping, 4, 34
South Coast Track, 72, 128, 129, 132, 168, 218
spatial discovery, 96
spatial information, 16, 96, 97
statutory bodies, 87, 247
superannuation, 124, 125, 184, 241, 247
TAFI, 26, 27, 241
Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, 241
Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association, 18, 99
Tasmanian Food and Beverage Industry ScoreCard, 21, 23, 24
Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture, 18, 88, 97, 154, 171, 188, 228, 240, 242
Tasmanian Irrigation, 45, 46, 142, 144, 188, 219
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, 33, 44
Tasmanian Women in Agriculture, 20, 97
TASMAP, 14, 108, 109, 110, 111
threatened species, 34, 38, 39, 212
Three Capes Track, 5, 71, 92, 106, 128, 130, 132, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 179, 210, 212, 218, 219
TIA, 18, 19, 20, 26, 98, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 171, 176, 228, 242
TWWHA, 71, 73
valuations, 5, 13, 15, 126, 195, 201, 212
Valuer-General, 13, 15, 16, 182, 195, 217
visitors, 44, 75, 76, 94, 103, 126, 170, 171, 175, 176
volunteer, 72, 74, 75, 100, 108
Water and Marine Resources Division, 4, 18, 78, 98, 242
Water for Profit Program, 19
Water Information System of Tasmania, 48
Water Infrastructure Fund, 141, 144, 168, 218
Water Management (Safety of Dams) Regulations 2015, 99
Water Management Act, 4, 45, 47, 84, 86
Water Resources, 8, 11, 12, 45, 78, 99, 120, 158, 159, 236
weeds, 58, 61
West Coast Trails, 72, 128, 130, 168, 179, 218, 219
WILDCARE, 74, 75, 100, 103
wine, 20, 98
WMR, 18, 23, 24, 25, 45, 46, 47, 48, 242

11. Index – Statistical Tables

Table	Page No
Table 1: Government funding sources.....	10
Table 2: Output expenditure	11
Table 3: Complying surveys lodged	15
Table 4: Valuation notices	15
Table 5: Registration of sealed plans lodged under the Early Issue Scheme.....	16
Table 6: Number of land-related datasets available	16
Table 7: Level of government, industry and public use of the LIST	17
Table 8: Gross value of agriculture and fish production	23
Table 9: Food production value added	23
Table 10: Exports of food, agriculture and fisheries	24
Table 11: Actual catch by fishery.....	24
Table 12: Level of marine farm production.....	25
Table 13: Fishers' licensing transaction times.....	25
Table 14: External funds received by TIA	26
Table 15: External funds received by IMAS	27
Table 16: FarmPoint information.....	27
Table 17: Poppy Advisory Control Board costs.....	28
Table 18: Poppy licenses issued	30
Table 19: Field Officer activity.....	30
Table 20: Costs and hectares of poppies harvested.....	31
Table 21: Land protected by legislation or contract.....	37
Table 22: Private land covered by voluntary binding conservation agreements.....	37
Table 23: Level of use of the NVA	38
Table 24: Threatened species covered by a listing statement.....	38
Table 25: Changes in status of threatened species ¹	39
Table 26: Genetic diversity of the Tasmanian devil.....	40
Table 27: Status of Tasmanian devils in the wild.....	40
Table 28: Places entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register meeting at least one criterion.....	41
Table 29: Heritage places actively managed	42
Table 30: Development applications determined on time.....	42
Table 31: Permits under <i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i>	43
Table 32: RTBG visitor numbers	44
Table 33: Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre, number of collections held in seed store	44
Table 34: Water available for irrigation	46
Table 35: New dam works permits approved	47
Table 36: Dam application processing time	47
Table 37: Proportion of streamflow sites meeting quality assurance standards.....	48
Table 38: ACDC dam permit applications approved	50
Table 39: ACDC dam permit applications assessed during the year	51
Table 40: ACDC classification of dam permits issued	51
Table 41: ACDC permits issued by capacity.....	51
Table 42: ACDC approvals by purpose, number and capacity in 2015-16	52
Table 43: ACDC comparison of approvals by number and capacity for the last five years.....	52
Table 44: Drug detection.....	55
Table 45: Suspensions, disqualifications, fines and appeals	55
Table 46: Licensing and registration.....	56
Table 47: Handicapping	57
Table 48: Grading.....	57

Table 49: Appropriateness of import requirements	60
Table 50: Responses to notifications of weeds, pests and diseases	61
Table 51: Effectiveness of diagnostic services.....	62
Table 52: Effective quarantine systems	63
Table 53: Effective quarantine premises.....	63
Table 54: Food safety quality assurance plans and audits	64
Table 55: Compliance with animal welfare standards.....	65
Table 56: Remediation of former GM canola trial sites ¹	65
Table 57: Results of audits of compliance with chemical use legislation	66
Table 58: Air quality – The number of days exceeding the PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ National Standards.....	69
Table 59: Assessment and regulation of activities	70
Table 60: AST analyses	70
Table 61: Protected land under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> covered by management plans ¹ ...	73
Table 62: Fuel reduction burns.....	74
Table 63: Volunteer support for PWS.....	75
Table 64: Visitors to selected park and reserve sites.....	75
Table 65: Crown land sales	76
Table 66: Electricity and fuel use 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.....	94
Table 67: Tonnes CO ₂ e ¹	95
Table 68: Right to Information applications 2015-16	113
Table 69: Key training and development 2015-16.....	116
Table 70: Employment of people by category 2015-16.....	117
Table 71: Workers compensation, new claims by nature of injury in 2014-15 and 2015-16	119
Table 72: Employment as at 30 June 2015 and 2016	120
Table 73: Head count as at 30 June 2015 and 2016.....	121
Table 74: Salary profile as at 30 June 2016 (head count)	121
Table 75: Age profile as at 30 June 2016 (head count).....	122
Table 76: Employment categories by gender as at 30 June 2016 (head count).....	122
Table 77: Total employee commencements and separations by category 2015-16.....	123
Table 78: Estimated value of leave liability as at 30 June 2016	123
Table 79: Leave entitlements 2016.....	123
Table 80: Superannuation funds as at 30 June 2016.....	124
Table 81: Loss and damage to public property or money 2015-16.....	127
Table 82: Write-offs 2015-16	127
Table 83: Major capital projects uncompleted as at 30 June 2016	128
Table 84: Summary of participation by local business (for contracts/tenders and/or quotation processes of \$50 000 or over, ex GST)	130
Table 85: Major contracts issued 2015-16 (\$50 000 and over, excluding consultants).....	131
Table 86: Consultants engaged 2015-16 (\$50 000 and over).....	133
Table 87: Contracts awarded resulting from a direct/limited sourcing process.....	133

12. Index – Compliance

		Page No
Organisational structure		
Organisational chart	SSR r.9(a)(ii)	77
Organisational structure, Output Groups and Outputs	SSR r.9(a)(iii)	78-79
Organisational overview		
Secretary's report	FMAA s.27(1)(a) and SSA s.36(1)(a)	4
Role, aim and objectives	SSR r.9(a)(i)	7
Output Groups and Outputs	SSR r.9(a)(i)	8, 78-79
Major initiatives	SSR r.9(a)(v)	12-76
Legislation	SSR r.9(d)	80-87
Organisational performance		
Output Group performance report – progress against key performance indicators and related objectives	FMAA s.27(1)(a), SSA s.36(1)(a), and TI 201(1)(e)	12-76
Financial outcomes	TI 201(1)(a) and (b)	10, 134-240
Climate change	SSR r.9(a)(v)	94-95
Statutory offices		
A report by the Assessment Committee for Dam Construction	FMAA s.27(1)(b) subject to s.27(2) and SSA s.36(1)(b)	49-52
Statutory and non-statutory bodies	SSR r.9(d)	87-88
Public access		
Developing community awareness and engagement	SSR r.9(c)(i)	96-103
Publications	SSR r.9(c)(i)	104-112
Agency contact details	SSR r.9(c)(ii)	Inside back cover
Appeal processes	SSR r.9(c)(iii)	112
Right to information	RTI s.53	112-114
Human resource management and statistics		
Work health and safety	SSR r.9(b)(vi)	118-119
Employee statistics	SSR r.9(b)	120-123
Superannuation contributions	PSSRA s.13	124-125
Disability Access and Inclusion Plan	SSR r.9(a)(v)	93-94
Public disclosure		
Public disclosure	PIDA s.86	125

Asset management		
Asset management policies, strategies and initiatives	TI 201(1)(g)	126
Pricing policies for goods and services	TI 201(1)(c)	126
Major capital projects	TI 201(1)(d)	128-130
Risk management		
Risk management policies, strategies and initiatives	TI 201(1)(f)	127
Loss and damage		
Loss and damage to public property or money	TI 201(1)(i)	127
Write-offs	TI 201(1)(h)	127
Procurement		
Contracts and procurement	TI 1111(3)(b)(i)	130-133
Consultants engaged	TI 1111(3)(b)(ii)	133
Support for local business	TI 1111(3)(a) and (b)	130-133
Financial statements		
Financial statements	FMAA s.27(1)(c) and TI 201(1)(j)	134-240
An audit opinion of the financial statements	FMAA s.27(1)(c) and TI 201(1)(k)	136-137

*Main front cover photograph: January 2016 fires approaching Arthur River.
Main back cover photograph: June 2016 flooding over Woolmers Lane, Longford –
captured as part of the Rapid Impact Assessment. Other cover photographs were taken
by Tasmanian Government staff. Horse racing photo courtesy of Tasracing.*

*This report was produced by the DPIPWE Ministerial Unit
and the cover designed by the Land Tasmania Design Unit, DPIPWE.*

How to contact us:

All enquiries (within Tasmania) **1300 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:

1300 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'.

*This report is printed on Revive Laser which is 100% Recycled and Certified Carbon
Neutral by the DCC&EE under the National Carbon Offset Standard (NCOS).*

*Revive Laser also supports Landcare Australia. Made in Australia by an
ISO 14001 certified mill. No chlorine bleaching occurs in the recycling process.*

