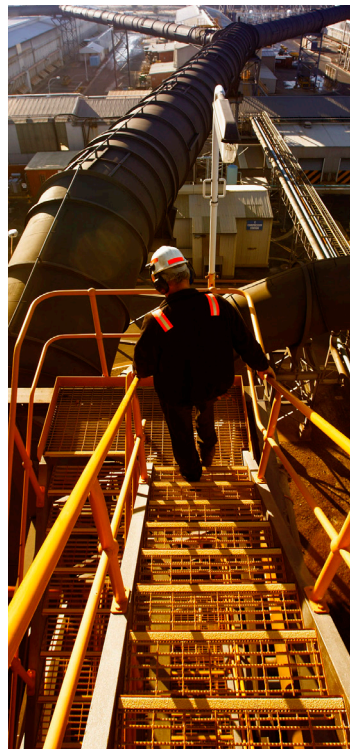


Annual Report 2021–22





Contents

Submission to Ministers	3
Message from the Secretary	4
COVID-19 response and recovery	6
Who we are	8
Organisational structure	9
People and Culture	10
Business and Jobs	12
Cultural and Tourism Development	14
Resources, Strategy and Policy	16
Transport and Infrastructure	18
Business Services	20
Report from the Office of the Coordinator-General	22
Report from Infrastructure Tasmania	23
Report from the Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation	24
Performance information	25
Cultural and Tourism Development	25
Transport and Infrastructure Group	26
Business and Jobs	27
Resources, Strategy and Policy	28
Infrastructure Tasmania	29
Office of the Coordinator-General	29
Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council recommendations and implementation update	31

Supporting information	45
Right to Information	45
Public Interest Disclosures Act	45
Integrity Commission	45
Appeals process	45
Legislation administered by the Department of State Growth 2021–22	46
Policies to help manage our business	48
Major contracts and consultancies	50
Publications	64
Superannuation certificate	64
Compliance index	65
List of acronyms	68
Photo credits and acknowledgements	69
How to contact us	69

Attachments

A : Department of State Growth Financial Statements 2021–22

B : Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation Financial Statements 2021–22

© State of Tasmania, October 2022

Disclaimer: The information contained within the Annual Report 2021–22 is considered to be correct at the time of publication. Images used within this publication remain the property of the copyright holder.

An electronic version of this report is available at www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au


Submission to Ministers

Dear Ministers

In accordance with the requirements of Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 42 of the *Financial Management Act 2016*, I submit to you, for presentation to Parliament, this report on the affairs and activities of the Department of State Growth for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Separate reports will be presented to you by the Tasmania Development and Resources Board and the Board of Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with state legislation.

Yours sincerely



Kim Evans

Secretary
Department of State Growth
October 2022



Jeremy Rockliff
Premier
Minister for Tourism
Minister for Trade



Michael Ferguson
Deputy Premier
Treasurer
Minister for Infrastructure
and Transport



Elise Archer
Minister for the Arts



Guy Barnett
Minister for State
Development, Construction
and Housing
Minister for Resources



Roger Jaensch
Minister for Skills, Training
and Workforce Growth



Madeleine Ogilvie
Minister for Small Business
Minister for Advanced
Manufacturing and Defence
Industries
Minister for Science and
Technology



Nic Street
Minister for Hospitality
and Events

Message from the Secretary



I am pleased to present the Department of State Growth Annual Report 2021–22.

This year we include a comprehensive summary of State Growth-led actions addressing the recommendations of the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council's (PESRAC) interim and final reports.

We have been responsible for the delivery of 16 of the 64 recommendations of the interim report and 18 of the 52 recommendations of the final report. Notably all 16 of the interim report recommendations have been completed and for the final report all 18 have been actioned with nine complete, four ongoing and five underway.

Perhaps the most significant of our COVID-19 response work has been the ongoing rollout of the nation's most comprehensive business support package which has now reached some \$165 million in grants and support since commencing, including more than \$36 million in Australian Government funding.

Key elements of the support we have provided across the year include the Micro and Small Business – Border Closure Critical Support Package, the COVID-19 Small Business Advice and Financial Guidance Program, the COVID-19 Business Impact Support Program and the extension of the Rapid Response Skills Initiative. Major stimulus packages have also included the Business Growth Loan Scheme and the Building Construction Support Loan Scheme.

I am happy to report that Jobs Tasmania's work in establishing the statewide Jobs Hubs Network is seeing significant success with six of the seven hubs now operational and more than 1,700 Tasmanians helped into employment and training so far. Further building the strength of our workforce, Skills Tasmania supported more than 33,000 Tasmanian students to take part in nearly 6.7 million hours of training across the 2021 calendar year.

Despite COVID-19 impediments, our export figures have continued to break records and are on track to top \$5 billion for 2021–22. Across the year we have been working to maintain this momentum now and into the coming financial year.

As travel remained restricted for much of the year, we continued to facilitate trade and investment opportunities by maintaining a presence at key conferences and seminars that had moved online and produced video, VR and web-based content to promote Tasmanian products, businesses and opportunities.

We have also drawn on our in-market trade advocates located around the globe to drive market awareness of Tasmanian products and services and facilitate business connections between Tasmanian producers and overseas buyers. Additionally, we have been planning for the reopening of international borders with an ambitious two-year trade mission plan nearing completion and we are also proud to have partnered with the United States Australian Football League (USAFL) in a first of its kind naming rights sponsorship deal.

In generating local economic activity and improving infrastructure statewide, this year the recent trend of record investment in our road network continued with \$407 million spent, up \$90 million on last year and \$129 million more than 2019–20. Of particular note, this year the final three projects of the 10-year \$565 million Midland Highway Action Plan got underway. All three, and the full plan itself, are expected to be completed next year.

We also reached three significant milestones on Tasmania's biggest ever transport infrastructure project, the new Bridgewater Bridge, with a construction company engaged to build the new bridge, geotechnical investigations getting underway and planning approval received. Significant progress has also been made on a number of Bass Highway Action Plan projects, the Hobart Airport Interchange, the Sorell Southern Bypass and the Midway Point Intersection Solution, as well as the Southern Outlet fifth lane and Macquarie and Davey streets improvements.

In other exciting infrastructure developments, this year we completed the upgrade of the MyState Bank Arena and have been undertaking significant work to underpin a new arts, entertainment and sporting precinct in Hobart, should it go ahead.

With a significant program of stadium upgrades already announced, this year we formed a dedicated Major Stadiums team within Infrastructure Tasmania to progress development at UTAS Stadium, Dial Park, the Silverdome, the Wilkinsons Point Multisport Facility and Blundstone Arena, as well as any new southern stadium.

The unit complements, but remains separate to, Stadiums Tasmania which was also formed this year as an independent statutory authority to take over ownership and management of significant sporting and event facilities around the state. We expect to commence recruitment for a Chair, board members and a CEO of Stadiums Tasmania in the coming months.

Looking further ahead, this year we have provided hands-on support to the Greater Hobart Committee in developing and consulting on a first ever 30-year Greater Hobart Plan which aims to create an integrated approach to planning and development to cater to an estimated 60,000 additional residents over the next three decades.

Statewide, as our population continues to grow, we are also working to update the Tasmanian Population Strategy as we expect to pass our initial 2030 target this year. To help ease housing pressures associated with this growth, this year we have also approved more than 190 ancillary dwelling grants and more than 1,200 new residential lots across 80 subdivisions around the state.

This year our cultural and tourism industries have continued to rebound with our travel voucher program contributing more than \$16.3 million into the Tasmanian economy. To help bring visitors back to our state we have invested more than \$31 million across 80 events including the historic fifth Ashes Test in Hobart which hosted an estimated 30,000 fans.

In selling our state around the world, this year we invested more than \$2 million in screen projects which has already directly generated more than \$15 million in local spending. Of particular note, documentary Franklin finished filming this year and new series Bay of Fires has begun filming on the west coast.

Locally, we supported almost 3,900 artists and arts workers around the state and we continued to bring art to the public with 24 new public art commissions to liven up government buildings around the state.

Internally, we continue to support flexible working arrangements for our people including work-from-home and hybrid home-office options and have maintained a focus on the wellbeing of staff, with a particular emphasis on mental health awareness.

In the latter part of the year, and in line with Public Health advice, we have been able to ease COVID-19 related capacity limits across our office spaces and facilities but have continued our advanced cleaning regime and case reporting system.

This year we have also undertaken significant work on improving our systems and processes with notable progress being made on our grant and loans administration systems and integrating our finance and payment systems. A major redevelopment of our intranet site is now underway to make information and guidance more easily accessible to staff.

We have placed a particular emphasis on protecting our ICT systems and have this year release a new IT Disaster Recovery Plan to address current and changing ICT risks and ensure business continuity. We also tightened our policies and principles for official use of social media in light of the 'Voller' High Court ruling.

This year we also continued implementation of our organisational risk management framework with the development of divisional-based risk assessments and release of new Risk Appetite Statements covering a wide range of scenarios.

In relation to major staffing changes, in November 2021 we farewelled 30 colleagues from Renewables Tasmania who transitioned to the newly formed Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania and 36 forestry colleagues moved to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania in March 2022. Arrangements have also all but been completed for 52 sport and recreation team members, including from the Tasmanian Institute of Sport and the Silverdome, to join us from the decommissioning Department of Communities Tasmania on 1 July 2022.

With 2021–22 seeming like an informal transition between the period defined by COVID-19 and a return to pre-pandemic freedoms for business, industries, families and the community, the new financial year holds a great deal of promise.

The work we have been doing in preparing for the return to 'business-as-usual' and the enhancements we have been making to our own policies, processes and systems places us in a strong position to deliver from the outset of 2022–23.

Of course, none of this would have been possible without the commitment and efforts of staff from right across the department and for that I offer my sincerest thanks.



Kim Evans

Secretary
Department of State Growth

COVID-19 response and recovery

Since the response and recovery effort began, to the end of 2021–22 the Tasmanian Government through the Department of State Growth has been delivering the nation's leading COVID-19 support package to local businesses with more than 31,000 Tasmanian businesses sharing in \$165 million in grants and support since March 2020, with \$36.5 million coming from the Australian Government.

In August 2021, in recognition of the impact of ongoing lockdowns and border closures on Tasmanian businesses, the joint Australian-Tasmanian government Micro and Small Business – Border Closure Critical Support Package was extended with the first round having already paid out some \$43 million to more than 3,100 businesses.

Together with the second round which opened in November 2021, a total of \$73 million has been provided through the program through more than 6,000 payments made to businesses.

Also in August 2021, the first round of the \$1 million Regional Hospitality Revival Fund was launched recognising of the important role that Tasmania's regional pubs, restaurants and cafes play in our local communities and in our local economies.

The fund provided rebates of up to \$1,500 to hospitality businesses outside of Hobart and Launceston for initiatives that attract visitors into our regions for events, hiring live bands, marketing and promotion or minor works such as updating signage and amenities. So far rebates have been provided to 130 businesses across the state.

Also supporting the hospitality sector and our local venues, the second round of the Event Ready grant program which provides grants of up to \$5,000 to organisers of new and existing events and opened in March 2021, continued across the 2021–22 financial year.

The funding has helped support the implementation of COVID-19 safe event policies and procedures, and assisted event organisers with the additional costs of planning and delivering COVID-safe events.

Across rounds one and two, with the second due to close this November, almost \$560,000 in funding has so far been provided through this program.

September 2021 saw the commencement of the COVID-19 Small Business Advice and Financial Guidance Program to provide eligible small businesses with access to specialist financial services and business support to assist in recovery, transition and growth. Funding of \$1.2 million was allocated over four years.

Eligible applicants received grants of between \$750 and \$1,500 to obtain financial or business guidance services from a suitably qualified professional.

Round one of the program closed in late May 2022 with more than 420 applications approved for funding totalling \$625,000. Due to the success of the program, it has been allocated an additional \$1 million over four years with round two scheduled to open on 15 July 2022.





Come October 2021, when southern Tasmania was required to go into a snap three-day lockdown, nearly \$3.5 million in immediate financial support was provided to affected businesses to get them through the sudden forced closure of their operations.

This year we also extended the \$60 million Business Growth Loan Scheme that was launched in 2020, with applications now open until September 2022.

The scheme is available to help businesses recover, adapt, grow and develop enhanced business models that support employment retention and business growth, and for new projects that contribute towards employment and growth of the Tasmanian economy.

As at the end of 2021–21, a total of 60 loans have been approved for a total of \$16.7 million.

In early 2022 we also released the COVID-19 Business Impact Support Program to assist businesses experiencing a downturn due to a loss of customers or staff. Across four rounds of the program, all released in 2021–22, almost \$6.5 million in payments were made to almost 3,000 eligible businesses.

In supporting workers through 2021–22 we continued the \$6.3 million Rapid Response Skills Initiative, launched in March 2020, to assist workers who had lost their jobs to reskill, and training workers to help businesses remain open and operate safely.

Over the two-plus years of operation, the program has so far provided subsidised training and career advice to more than 600 Tasmanians who have found themselves out of work due to the business impacts of COVID-19.

On the international stage, while much of the world's travel was halted, Antarctic and Southern Ocean scientific work continued and with Hobart being one of the world's most significant Antarctic gateways we facilitated the safe transit of international expeditioners and assisted in preventing COVID-19 spreading to the southernmost continent.

As part of this assistance, we facilitated travel to and within Australia for expeditioners to reach Hobart. Once they arrived we provided a dedicated quarantine hotel for the French Antarctic Program between October 2021 and March this year to house multiple groups of expeditioners and French Navy personnel as they underwent their required pre-expedition quarantine.

Internally and across our workplaces, we have remained active and vigilant in minimising the impacts of COVID-19 on our staff and services.

We have been very aware of the need to support the health and wellbeing of our workforce by regularly updating our COVID-19 risk assessments and Safety Plan in line with changing Public Health advice to effectively manage risks and maintain business continuity.

Support mechanisms we have in place include our Employee Assistance Program, self-care webinars, manager education programs, regular newsletters, online forums and email updates and access to a range of tools and resources.

A comprehensive summary of State Growth-led actions addressing the recommendations of the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council's (PESRAC) interim and final reports can be found later in this report.

Who we are

The Department of State Growth supports economic growth and facilitates the creation of jobs and opportunities for Tasmanians.

The department is structured around five business groups that work collaboratively to support economic growth and facilitate the creation of jobs and opportunities for Tasmanians.

The structure also includes the Coordinator-General who reports directly to the Minister for State Development, Construction and Housing.

- ▶ **Business and Jobs** – drives industry capability and regional development for growth, including small business support, workforce development, trade, science and technology, advanced manufacturing and defence, international education, business and skilled migration.
- ▶ **Resources, Strategy and Policy** – provides whole-of-agency strategic policy, project and coordination functions including Antarctic science and research, Hobart City Deal implementation and the Population Growth Strategy as well as strategic advice on Tasmania's mining policies and resource industries and includes the state's geological survey Mineral Resources Tasmania.
- ▶ **Cultural and Tourism Development** – develops policy and programs to deliver economic and social outcomes through the cultural sectors and visitor economy, encompassing Arts Tasmania, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Screen Tasmania, Events Tasmania and the Tourism and Hospitality Support Unit.
- ▶ **Transport and Infrastructure** – promotes and enables the safe, reliable and efficient transport of people and goods in order to connect Tasmanian communities, promote freight efficiency and growth in the Tasmanian economy and improve the visitor experience and provides the coordinated planning and delivery of significant transport infrastructure, and now major stadium projects.
- ▶ **Business Services** – working with our partners, Business Services delivers quality financial, communication, human, information, asset management and portfolio services and leads the development of organisational culture, business improvement and emergency management in the department. Business Services also provides support to the Tasmanian Development Board.

The Department of State Growth also supports and works closely with the Office of the Coordinator-General. This key office provides a coordinated approach to attracting investment to the state, facilitating major projects and cutting red tape.

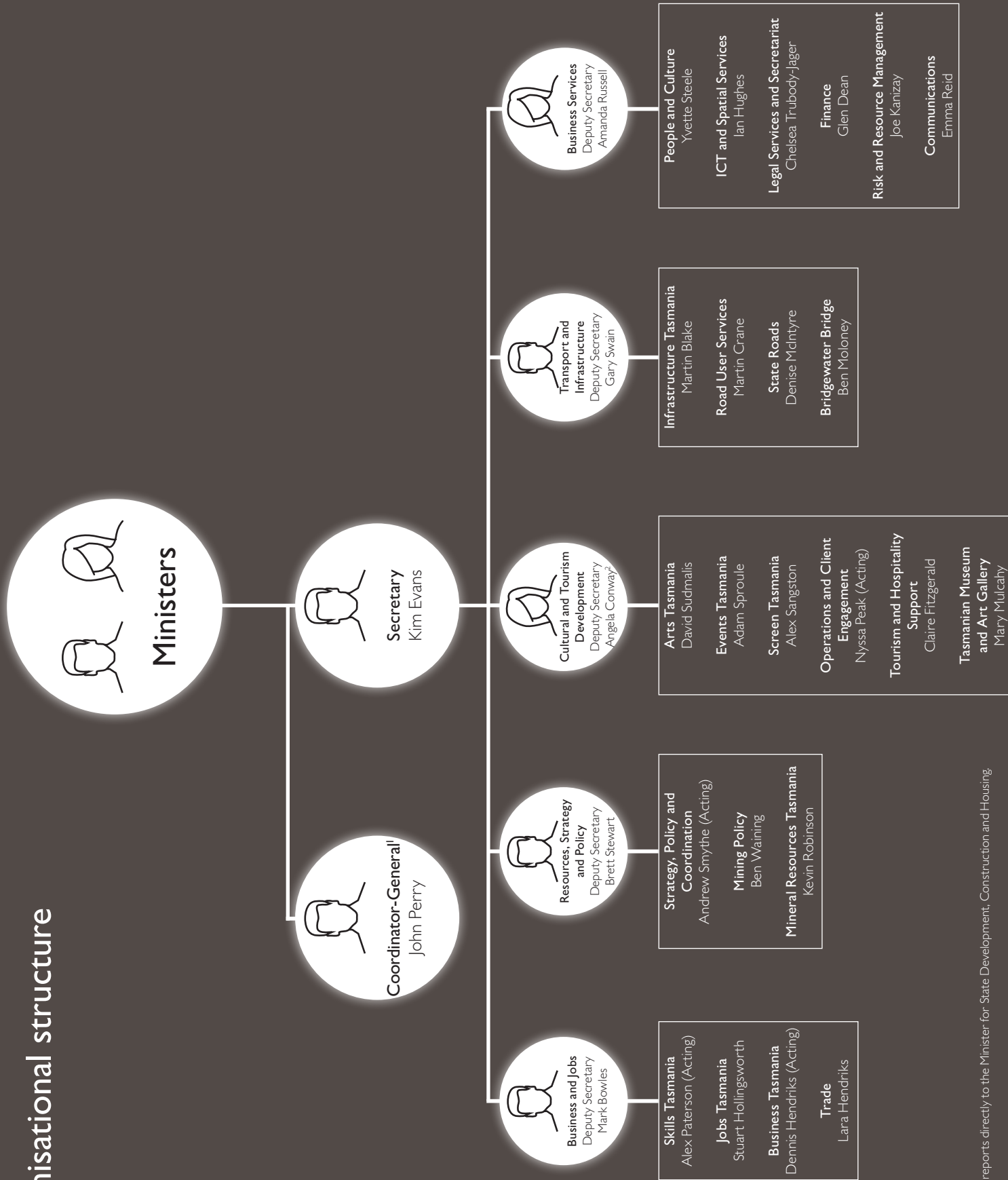
Our Corporate Plan

Endorsed on 1 July 2019, the Department of State Growth's Corporate Plan 2019–22 guides our work, acknowledges the diversity of our activities and provides us with common objectives that we all contribute to:

1. Work with Tasmanian businesses and industry to support growth and job creation.
2. Grow and support Tasmania's visitor economy.
3. Contribute to Tasmania's brand as the best place in the country to live, work, invest and raise a family.
4. Strategically develop our infrastructure and transport systems to support industry and business growth and our community.
5. Build organisational capacity by working collaboratively and developing our people, safety, systems and culture.

The Corporate Plan continues to reinforce our corporate values of having the courage to make a difference through teamwork, excellence, integrity, and respect, and has a focus on our contribution to strategic development, supporting Tasmanian industry, business growth and the Tasmanian community.

Organisational structure



People and Culture

This year the health and wellbeing of our people and initiatives that build a positive workplace and support our teams was our focus. Our wellness strategy for 2021–22, Healthy and well at State Growth, has had a particular initial focus on mental health and wellbeing. Across the year we have rolled out a range of initiatives that encourage self-awareness and recognising the signs of mental health issues in ourselves as well as raising awareness of how we can help others who may be in need of support.

Underpinned by our commitment to a healthy workplace, our existing mental health support initiatives were this year supplemented by sessions on mental health and wellbeing in the workplace, mental health first aid for managers and employees and virtual workshops on stress management.

Additionally, we provided a 12-month program of wellbeing webinars delivered by our Employee Assistance Program provider, Converge International, which brought together healthy body and lifestyle concepts with those of maintaining a healthy mind and outlook.

Topics in the series included Nutrition for Life, Sleep and Our Health, Work-life Integration, Positive Parenting and Thriving Under Pressure, all of which were freely available to our teams both during or out of work hours to suit each individual's needs and preferences.

In partnership with Tasmanian not-for-profit Speak Up! Stay ChatTY, we also developed and delivered a digital learning series to increase awareness and offer practical tools to enhance positive mental health.

In maintaining the safety of our teams in the workplace, in August 2021 we launched a new online hazard and incident reporting system called Lucidity. It enables our people to report incidents and hazards in real time and from any device, improving our reporting and response time. It also provides valuable information allowing the improve our risk analysis to better prevent workplace injuries in the future.

The other priority for the year was diversity and inclusion with the launch of our 2022–25 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Strategy and action plan. While diversity, equity and inclusion have been at the heart of our values and culture since our department was formed in 2014, this is the first time we have formalised it in this way.

The strategy outlines our commitment to achieving our vision of a safe, inclusive, equal, respectful and representative workplace and the plan sets out the 52 actions we will take over the next three years or on an ongoing basis to adopt these principles into everything we do.

As part of our commitment to a respectful workplace, this year our partnership with Swinburne University saw 325 staff attended a total of 24 manager and employee Respect at State Growth workshops across the state. The workshops are specifically designed to develop a common understanding of what a respectful workplace looks like and how to deal with unacceptable behaviours.

Across 2021–22 we have also been implementing the Our Watch Workplace Equality and Respect Standards and in February released our 2022 action plan outlining the range of actions the department will take over the year to promote gender equality and respect and maintain a workplace free from violence.

This plan complements our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion strategy with an additional 16 actions to specifically promote gender equality and respect across the calendar year.

Focusing on inclusion, this year we also formed a 12-month partnership with WorkFocus Australia and their JobAccess service to recognise the talent of, and increase employment opportunities for, people with disability within the department. We also continue to be actively represented on a broad range of diversity, equity and inclusion action groups including the Tasmanian Aboriginal Communities Interdepartmental Committee, the Premier's Disability Advisory Council, the Gender Reform Implementation Steering Committee and Tasmanian LGBTIQ+ Whole-of-Government Reference Group.

We have also maintained our strong commitment to supporting State Service youth employment initiatives with three school-based trainees engaged in the 2022 program and eight graduates brought on through the whole-of-government Graduate Development Program.

Our commitment to building our leadership capability continues, with the commencement of our new 360-degree online leadership feedback process with 112 of our organisational leaders already participating.

With participants having completed the initial stages of the program we have now moved to more in-depth coaching conversations to build organisational and personal capability. The focus of this stage is on fostering leadership styles that build a positive workplace culture and will run over the next 12 months.



The short programs will provide practical tools and suggestions, as well as opportunities for collaboration across the department to support our client service goals. This work on developing our current and future leaders is complemented through our participation in several whole-of-government leadership development opportunities including supporting 12 employees to participate in the Women of Substance – Emerge program and a further eight in the Be Brave Women in Leadership forum.

As at 30 June 2022 we employed 946 people (792 paid full-time equivalents)

As at 30 June	Employees	Paid FTE
2019	893	744
2020	890	750
2021	953	802
2022	946	792

As at 30 June 2022, permanent employees represented 85 per cent of our workforce, with 11 per cent employed fixed term, and the remaining four per cent being Senior Executive Service and equivalent specialist employees. Thirty per cent of our employees work part-time.

Our gender profile has remained consistent with previous years with 55 per cent of the workforce being female and 45 per cent being male. We have seen a decrease in the number of females in Senior Executive Service and equivalent specialist roles from 38 per cent at 30 June 2021 to 37 per cent.

Senior Executive and Equivalent Specialists by Gender

Classification	Female	Male	Total
SES 1	5	9	14
SES 2	3	3	6
SES 3	2	3	5
SES 4	0	2	2

Business and Jobs

This year our focus has been on accelerating trade growth, strengthening the capacity of small businesses and ensuring our domestic industries remain strong.

Underpinning this has been our efforts in getting more Tasmanians the right qualifications to get them into rewarding careers, working with our industries to tackle critical worker shortages and attract more international students and migrants.

Across 2021–22 we have been working to ensure Tasmanian businesses are front and centre in the global race to reclaim market share and take advantage of growing international trade opportunities. While trade and investment missions were still not possible during the period, we still achieved record trade results exceeding \$5 billion for the financial year.

This has been supported by our network of international trade advocates across China, the United States, Japan and the ASEAN region, who have been connecting Tasmanian businesses with buyers internationally through much of the past two years.

Of particular note has been the continued growth of the advanced manufacturing and defence supply sectors in Tasmania. Supported by more than \$1.8 million in capacity and capability growth grants in 2021–22 and the launch of the Tasmanian Industry Capability Network, the defence supply industry alone secured contracts valued at almost \$75 million.

Across the second half of the year, we have been progressing our most comprehensive trade mission plan ever with the promise of more missions, more delegations and more opportunities for Tasmanian businesses. The plan will cover the coming two years with details expected to be released at the start of 2022–23.

During the year we also launched the first Tasmanian Export Freight Logistics Advisory Service to support businesses in getting their products to overseas markets, realise cost savings and streamline their supply chain operations. Over its first seven months of operation, 52 businesses have already engaged with the service.





Small Business was also provided direct support to enhance their resilience and systems with more than 420 business owners receiving specialist advice through the Enterprise Centres Tasmania and the Small Business Advice and Financial Guidance programs.

In supporting industry and jobs, in 2021–22 the Building Projects Support Program has allocated more than \$25.7 million to 32 developments around the state unlocking significant investment and supporting both short and long-term employment. Additionally, the highly successful \$70 million AgriGrowth Loan Scheme has continued, supporting projects that grow the agricultural sector and assisting young farmers enter farming in their own right, with 53 loans under this program for \$47.8 million at the end of the financial year.

Of the challenges facing businesses throughout the year, the availability of skilled and ready workers remained a high priority and we are helping to address these shortages on several fronts.

Since its establishment 12 months ago, Jobs Tasmania has supported the establishment and expansion of the Regional Jobs Hubs Network. Six of the seven Regional Jobs Hubs are now operational, and more than 1,700 Tasmanians have been supported into employment and training.

Over the year Jobs Tasmania has launched a range of initiatives to support disadvantaged groups facing barriers to entering the workforce with more than 200 people supported by the Job Ready Fund to access free equipment and clothing for work. Additionally, the Area Connect employment transport service was expanded this year carrying more than 2,500 passengers, employment programs to support migrant and multicultural groups were delivered by Migrant Resource Centres around the state and programs to support disadvantaged youth were extended including Fit for Work Devonport, Hamlet and Troublesmiths.

In 2021–22 Skills Tasmania again provided more than \$100 million in training and workforce development funding to help Tasmanians find suitable careers or to upskill or reskill to meet the needs of our priority industries.

In 2021, this funding supported more than 33,000 Tasmanian students and delivered nearly 6.7 million hours of training.

Support was also provided for industry workforce development and planning to address ongoing skills shortages with \$5 million collectively provided through the High-Vis Army initiative to the Civil Contractors Federation, the Master Builders Association and the Housing Industry Association to grow the building and construction industry workforce.

The community services workforce was also supported in 2021–22 with more than \$3 million allocated over three years to the Tasmanian Council of Social Service's Local People into Local Jobs project.

To also build a larger workforce for the future, this year Migration Tasmania and Study Tasmania delivered the Business and Skilled Migration State Nomination Programs and the Global Education Growth Strategy. In 2021–22 a total of 3,300 skilled visa nominations were lodged.

Internally, through focused upskilling and targeted recruitment undertaken across the last year we have been able to strengthen the expertise we have on hand to provide end-to-end support for our state's businesses and industries.

This positions us well to assist our sectors and economy to grow in the coming years.

Cultural and Tourism Development

This year across the tourism and hospitality sectors, we have seen a return of visitors with pandemic-related restrictions, border closures and crowd caps lifting, and the culture and arts sectors are able to look forward with greater certainty as capacity restrictions and constraints have been eased.

This said, challenges remain for these industries as they look to regain the footing they lost due to two-plus years of COVID-19 restrictions.

As part of efforts to boost tourism spending, an additional \$7.5 million was allocated to the third round of the highly successful travel vouchers program to support our state's tourism industry.

Tasmanians again embraced the opportunity to explore their home state, injecting more than \$16.3 million into the Tasmanian economy through this round. This includes an estimated \$4.3 million spent on food and beverages, bringing a major boost to our restaurants, cafes and pubs.

In 2021–22, Events Tasmania took a leadership role in bringing events and people back to Tasmania, investing more than \$31 million across 80 events through programs, partnerships and initiatives.

This year's biggest new partnership was support for the fifth Ashes Test in Hobart, the first time a men's Ashes Test has been played in Tasmania. The event attracted an estimated 30,000 fans and was hailed as Tasmania's biggest ever single sporting event.

A new five-year partnership was also locked in for the Nayri Naira Good Spirit Festival which celebrates and explores Tasmanian Aboriginal culture with the inaugural three-day event in late April 2022 attracting some 1,030 attendees, with more than 200 visiting from interstate.

We also continued our support of the Huon Valley Mid-winter Festival, Mona Foma and Dark Mofo and the North Melbourne Tasmanian Kangaroos AFLW partnership for its fourth year.

December saw the return of the Taste of Summer on Hobart's waterfront, made possible by direct and in-kind Tasmanian Government support and welcomed by locals and tourists alike.

In addition, the \$1.5 million Regional Event Recovery Fund supported 14 Tasmanian regional events to build organisational capability and event sustainability.





Events Tasmania has also been working closely throughout the year with the Tasmanian AFL Licence Taskforce as we move closer to securing a licence for Tasmanian AFL and AFLW teams. We look forward to the AFL's decision which is expected in the first half of 2022–23.

To the screen production sector, this year Screen Tasmania invested record funding, exceeding \$2.2 million to enable the production of five projects through the Production Investment program.

Assuming all five projects go ahead, these investments are expected to generate an estimated \$15.2 million in expenditure on Tasmanian goods and services, with more than 180 Tasmanian crew employed.

One of these projects, in another boost for our growing screen industry, is Tasmanian company Archipelago Productions' first major screen production, *Bay of Fires*, which commenced filming in June 2022.

The production was provided with \$1.5 million in financial support and is anticipated to generate 80 cast and crew positions for Tasmanians and more than \$7 million in spending on Tasmanian goods and services, much of it on the West Coast.

In all, screen industry projects received \$4.95 million in support across 2021–22, meaning that Tasmanian screen practitioners are increasingly able to continue to live and work in their home state.

In arts and culture, across 2021–22, Arts Tasmania supported almost 3,900 artists and arts workers with support extending across the state.

Importantly, more than 47 per cent of the financial support provided to arts and cultural projects went to regional areas of Tasmania.

This year the Tasmanian Government Arts Site Scheme remained a major source of investment in the visual arts in Tasmania, allowing Tasmanian artworks to be more widely available and improving the experience of Tasmanian Government sites and buildings for staff and visitors.

In total, more than \$805,000 in funding was committed during 2021–22 to support 24 new public art commissions across the state.

Towards the end of 2021–22, we are preparing for several significant administrative moves, with our tourism and hospitality functions set to move to the Business and Jobs group of the department and the sport and recreation functions of the Department of Communities Tasmania set to join us from 1 July 2022.

Resources, Strategy and Policy

This year saw further refinement to our operations and structure with the forestry policy and oversight functions transferring to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania in March.

This has allowed us to further hone our focus on our planning, strategic advice and policy development roles as well as our project improvement and coordination functions.

Key areas of focus over the year have included further implementation of the Hobart City Deal, updating the Tasmanian Population Strategy with a post-COVID outlook and working on strategies, policies and programs to help our state meet the needs of a growing population.

Mining and mineral processing, as the base of our state's economic strength, has also remained a key focus of our work.

Under the Hobart City Deal we have worked closely with the Hobart International Airport and the Australian Government to establish a permanent direct international gateway through Hobart and in July direct passenger flights to New Zealand recommenced after a period of suspension due to COVID-19.

This year we commenced the most significant update of the Tasmanian Population Strategy since its release in 2015 to reflect that we achieved our initial 2020 target in late 2018 and that we are on track to exceed our 2030 population target by as early as the end of 2022. The update will also take into account the implications the pandemic has had on growth projections as well as how we so far understand individual and family decision making and planning to have changed post-COVID-19.

In order to continue to promote Tasmania as a vibrant and desirable lifestyle choice to live, work and raise a family, this year we gave the Make it Tasmania website its first major refresh since it was launched in 2016.

The new site aligns with the Tasmanian Brand and features a range of refreshed, updated and relevant information for those looking to move to Tasmania.



Given an expected population increase of 60,000 people in the Greater Hobart area over the next 30 years, this year we continued to assist the work program of the Greater Hobart Committee. The aim of the committee is to foster greater collaboration across government boundaries and to create an integrated approach to planning and development.

We assisted in the development and consultation on a draft 30-year Greater Hobart Plan. Thirty-eight formal submissions were received and 136 people completed the online survey with a final plan expected to be released in coming months.

To provide more housing options and increase availability in our urban areas to help ease current and future demand pressures, this year we continued the rollout of the popular Ancillary Dwellings and Residential Land Rebate grant programs.



These programs saw 193 ancillary dwelling grants approved and 1,280 new residential lots supported across 80 subdivisions during the 2021-22 financial year. Total expenditure on the programs for the financial year was \$490,000 and more than \$10.2 million respectively, totalling more than \$10.7 million.

Underpinning our economy again in 2021-22, the mining and mineral processing sector has seen a strong year with exports exceeding \$3.1 billion, making up 65.6 per cent of Tasmania's mercantile exports by value.

This financial year the industry paid almost \$84 million in mineral royalties and more than \$2 million in rentals and other fees. This royalty income was \$23.2 million more than in 2020-21.

As at end-June 2022 there were 513 mining leases, 151 exploration licences and 19 retention licences granted or under application, with mining leases accounting for only 0.88 per cent of our state's land area and exploration licences covering around 24 per cent of our state's land area.

In providing enhanced services to the industry and building our own capacity, in May we also officially opened the stage 1 extension to the Mineral Resources Tasmania Mornington Core Library which holds more than 770 kilometres of drill core and more than 80,000 geological samples.

We have also led work on reforming our mining regulatory development framework to meet the economic, environmental and social expectations of the government, industry and our wider community.

In services provided within the department and across government, across the year we have focused on enhancing whole-of-department coordination and whole-of-department and whole-of-government reporting.

We have further enhanced the department's capacity and effectiveness in end-to-end project management from scoping and planning through to implementation and evaluation. Across 2021-22 more than 80 staff took part in our Project Management training workshops.

By continuing to expand our capacity in coordination and strategic planning, we are well positioned to deliver not only across our projects but support the broader department and Tasmanian Government in maintaining a strong economic outlook and vibrant cities and towns as our state grows.

Transport and Infrastructure

This year saw significant infrastructure achievements across the state, including a record investment in our road network, work beginning on the new Bridgewater Bridge, completion of the MyState Bank Arena upgrade and the announcement of a potential stadium in Hobart.

In 2021–22 a record \$407 million was spent on the state road network, including a record \$86 million on maintenance and \$49 million on bridge upgrades, with the Australian Government committing \$164 million.

This year we commenced works on the final three projects of the Midland Highway Action Plan – Ross, Oatlands and Campbell Town North – with all three projects and the entire action plan expected to be completed in 2023, well within the projected 10-year timeframe.

In the north, work was completed on five projects between Launceston and Marrawah under the Bass Highway Action Plan, with improvements made at Boat Harbour, Rocky Cape, Sisters Creek, Wiltshire and Broadmeadows. A further three projects commenced under the plan – Table Cape, Togari and Boat Harbour to Sisters Creek – and we are preparing for the start of works on the replacement of Cam River Bridge and improvements to the junction of the Bass and Murchison highways in Somerset.

This year we reached significant milestones on Tasmania's largest transport infrastructure project, the New Bridgewater Bridge, with construction company McConnell Dowell engaged to deliver the \$786 million project. The second half of the year has seen both landside and waterside geotechnical investigations begin and in June the project received planning approval, giving the green light for major work to start before the end of 2022.

Easing congestion and providing more public transport options for the growing number of people commuting between Hobart and the southern suburbs was a focus during 2021–22.

This year we consulted on the Southern Projects initiative, which includes the new transit lane on the Southern Outlet and improvements to Macquarie and Davey streets in Hobart. The first half of the phased Davey Street upgrade was completed during the year, with the second stage expected to commence by the end of 2022. Also part of the Southern Projects package, this year we opened the new park and ride facility in Firthside and began construction on the Huntingfield facility, both aimed at encouraging more people to opt for buses for their daily commute.

With Firthside park and ride operational and Huntingfield expected to be completed in the coming months, in January we commenced a trial of 43 extra weekday peak express bus services between Kingborough and Hobart, including new routes from Blackmans Bay, Kingston and the Channel. This builds on the trial of eight new weekday peak express bus services between Huonville and Hobart introduced in July 2021.





Looking to expand the park and ride option across Greater Hobart we also released proposals for facilities in Rokeby, Midway Point and Claremont, with public feedback now being considered as planning progresses.

With transport also being a significant factor in household budgets, 1 July 2021 saw the introduction of the option of quarterly payments for light vehicle registrations. This means Tasmanian drivers can now pay their registration bill annually, six-monthly, or quarterly, providing the choice to spread the cost over the year and help ease cost of living pressures. More than 98,500 people have already used the quarterly payment option at least once.

Safety remained a focus across the year with almost \$20 million invested in improving the safety of Tasmania's rural roads to prevent crashes or reduce the severity if a crash does happen, however, improving our roads doesn't necessarily improve driver behaviour.

With the second half of 2021–22 recording a horror road toll it is timely that work to return mobile speed cameras to Tasmanian roads is nearing completion with a supplier engaged to provide and operate the equipment and on-road testing well underway. It is expected the new fleet of cameras will be deployed in the first half of 2022–23.

Lastly, as a significant addition to our infrastructure delivery capacity and due to the high level of investment planned across the state, we have now established a Major Stadiums team to oversee the planning, design and delivery of major stadium developments, including construction of, or upgrades to, our existing venues.

Among our new responsibilities is the potential new stadium, entertainment and arts precinct in Hobart with a preliminary feasibility assessment on site possibilities already completed.

The 2021–22 financial year also saw the commencement of planning for upgrades to Dial Park and UTAS Stadium, an agreement signed with Cricket Tasmania for upgrades at Blundstone Arena and planning for an indoor multi-sport facility adjoining MyState Bank Arena progressing.

After more than a year since bringing our state roads, transport and infrastructure functions more closely together, and with the addition of the stadiums role, our capacity to deliver significant infrastructure and transport solutions promises more success in the short and long term.

Business Services

This year we have been able to pursue a more future-focused work program, including ensuring continuity of service across the department and for the community, enhancing our systems and longer-term capacity and further improving the culture and wellbeing of our teams.

Flexible work practices to address changing business needs have continued to be a high priority and we have seen further development and enhancement of the policies, systems and resources we have in place. This places us in a strong position to quickly transition to remote working in the event of future restrictions or disruptions, ensuring business continuity while maintaining a strong focus on the safety and wellbeing of our people.

With a continued focus on harnessing technology to connect our people and to work smarter, across 2021–22 we maintained our regular 'State of Play' all-staff forums via live video streaming with strong attendance and participation throughout the year.

We have also been developing a new and enhanced intranet to improve accessibility to information across the department, making it quicker and easier for our people to find the information, forms and guidance they need. The new system is expected to be launched in early 2022–23.

We are steadily increasing our use of multimedia across the department to ensure our communications remain modern, engaging and meet changing audience needs. Through a combination of animation, video, infographics, graphic design and audio we have expanded our reach and improved the accessibility of our services.

Throughout the year we have been streamlining and modernising how we manage grants and loans across the department, including transitioning to a new contemporary loan system, with this work anticipated to be completed by the end of the 2022 calendar year.

Additionally, integration of our online grant management system with our financial management system is underway and work has also commenced on the development of a fully electronic workflow of payment transactions.

Given the growing reliance on technology, the integrity of our ICT systems remains paramount and this year we finalised a new IT Disaster Recovery Plan based on current and emerging risks such as cybersecurity breaches, data integrity issues and critical systems failures.





Implementation is planned across 2022-23 and includes ongoing and enhanced education and awareness activities with a focus on cybersecurity and managing risk in a complex and ever-changing information management environment.

In broader risk management activities, this year we continued the development and roll-out of our department-wide risk management framework. This included divisional-based risk assessment workshops and a strategic risk refresh workshop, and we also released a range of new Risk Appetite Statements to guide our decision-making processes.

Crown Law's legal education and risk management sessions and our in-house Right to Information training again proved popular in increasing our risk management capacity with 165 staff taking part in the sessions this year.

Recent legal rulings which found that publishers are now liable for third-party comments on social media sites were also considered in the risk context and resulted in our social media policies and principles being strengthened. Enhancing our moderation systems against the new set of principles ensures that all employees who use social media in the course of their job understand our expectations and that consistent management practices are applied across the department.

In far wider reaching risk scenarios and preparedness, this year we provided input and advice on the enhancement of Tasmania and Australia's emergency planning and response arrangements. Our participation included contributing to reviews, exercises and other policy development processes to support community wellbeing and continuity of essential services during times of crisis.

In managing our space and resources, accommodation continues to be a challenge across the department. This year we made significant progress in planning for the refurbishment of our Salamanca Square offices and extending our current Federal Street accommodation. Our focus on accommodation has been particularly relevant this year with the departure of 36 team members through the transition of our forestry functions to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania and the imminent arrival of around 52 new team members from the Department of Communities Tasmania. Both moves have required significant support from our ICT, human resources and facilities teams as well as careful coordination with their counterparts from each of our colleague departments.

Statewide we continue to manage our facilities to make the most effective use of available space and ensure alignment with our workplace health and safety and flexible working arrangements policies to continue to promote collaboration and integration of our teams right across the department.

By ensuring we can maintain our operations while also leading improvements to how we work, and by maintaining a focus on a culture of performance and responsiveness that supports our teams, the staff in Business Services will continue to support the delivery of the department's fifth objective in the Corporate Plan, building organisational capacity by working collaboratively and developing our people, safety, systems and culture.

Report from the Office of the Coordinator-General

This year we continued to adapt to changing investment and market conditions, working closely with Tasmania's key industry sectors and engaging with domestic and international proponents.

As international borders remained closed across the first six months of 2021–22 and with corporate travel remaining slow to return, we have worked hard to ensure Tasmania's investment profile has been maintained.

We have ensured Tasmania has had a presence at significant online investment seminars across the year and created virtual investment promotional tours to assist investors who remain unable to undertake site visits.

Given these challenges, we are especially pleased to have facilitated more than \$328 million in investment across the year, exceeding our target of \$320 million and bringing total investment facilitated since our inception in 2015 to some \$2.9 billion.

This year's Red Tape Reduction Report shows that since commencement 166 issues have been identified by individuals, industry and business with 141 successfully addressed.

The most significant of this year's reforms introduced statutory timeframes for a range of state and local government authorities to issue permits and approvals for building and construction projects. The increased certainty this brings gives developers the confidence and clarity they need to commit to significant investments.

The 2021–22 financial year has also been successful in advising on or facilitating loans with the Tasmanian Development Board approving loans to a combined value of \$60.3 million.

These loans directly encourage significant developments and investments and once fully realised will have generated a total estimated investment of more than \$212 million.

The biggest contributor this year was our Building Construction Support Loan Scheme which closed for applications in September 2021 and subsequently saw eight loans approved by the board totalling almost \$43 million.

Throughout the year we also continued significant work to progress major projects and investments including the Northern Cities initiative, the Cradle Mountain Master Plan and helping develop Tasmania's startup ecosystem including through our ongoing support to Enterprize Ltd.

We also saw several key milestones under the now \$570 million Launceston City Deal reached including completion of the new North Esk River pedestrian and cycle bridge, design and preparatory works commencing on the Northern Suburbs Community Recreation Hub in Mowbray and the opening of the new Library and Student Experience Building at the University of Tasmania's Inveresk Campus.

In the north-west, major project milestones reached this year included completion of Stage 2 of Devonport's Waterfront Precinct and the opening of Burnie's \$52 million University of Tasmania West Park Campus.

This year we also completed the enhancements to Tasmania's Expressions of Interest for Tourism Opportunities process which will improve the assessment process and provide more certainty around what is required to develop sensitive and appropriate tourism projects.

This included the full implementation of the 2020 Auditor General's recommendations and further enhancements identified through our own review processes.

While COVID-19 has impacted our investment pipeline, we continue our focus on identifying and attracting new projects and investment and have now expanded our scope further to include emerging areas such as the Circular Economy (CE) and the potential for CE precincts.

John Perry

Coordinator-General

Report from Infrastructure Tasmania

This year we have focused on building stronger relationships with our partners in industry and government responsible for developing infrastructure, ensuring we are providing sound guidance and advice, leading by example and proactively engaging with these stakeholders.

A key focus has been working with the building and construction industry to identify and address the challenges in delivering our state's record public infrastructure program. These challenges are not confined to Tasmania with all jurisdictions experiencing issues with the consequences of escalating prices, labour and skill shortages and resource constraints.

In May 2022 we reached an important milestone in our partnership with industry with the signing of the Building Tasmania's Future Memorandum of Understanding. This first-of-its-kind agreement sets out a framework for industry and government to work better together and deliver a sustainable public and private infrastructure pipeline that builds Tasmania's future.

During the year we also worked closely with industry and asset managers to redesign the 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline as an accessible and interactive dashboard. The new e-Pipeline, first published in December 2021, makes it easier for industry and business to plan their work, make informed investment decisions and build the skilled workforce they need to grow.

This year saw us establish Stadiums Tasmania following the passage of the *Stadiums Tasmania Act 2022*. This new statutory authority will centralise and be responsible for overseeing the ownership, management and future capital development of Tasmania's major public stadium infrastructure under a single entity. It has a statewide perspective and will work to boost Tasmania's capacity to host major sporting, entertainment and community events.

Across the year we continued to provide a regular platform for government engagement with the freight and logistics industry through the coordination of the Freight and Logistics Roundtable Forum. This has been an important forum for industry and government as they continue to navigate the range of lingering COVID-19 related issues such as supply chain disruptions, service reliability and increased freight costs.

The focus on improving the health and amenity of the kanamaluka/Tamar estuary continued throughout 2021–22. The Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce, supported by Infrastructure Tasmania, undertook two phases of public consultation on its draft vision for the estuary from August to November 2021 which heard from more than 550 community members. This process helped it better understand what the community values and will inform the final vision for the estuary.

We also continue to strengthen our capacity across planning, management and operational services for the state's road network and benefit from the closer ties we have established across the broader Transport and Infrastructure Group.

As we enter another year of significant investment, we will continue to provide a strategic, coordinated, and statewide approach to the planning, development and delivery of infrastructure that supports Tasmania's growth and economic development.

Martin Blake

Chief Executive



Report from the Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation

This year presented challenges, achievements and encouraging progress across the railway's operation. The challenges centred around balancing the need to continue to operate under COVID-19 restricted capacities at a time when our recent high demand levels also continued.

This was exacerbated by significant mechanical, driver and staffing issues which impacted our ability to fully capitalise on the opportunities presented by our renewed popularity.

Attracting employees is the industry's biggest concern nationally and we are not exempt. The expansion of our staff accommodation to now house 16 team members with the renovation of 1 Railway Reserve in Queenstown to further increase capacity is expected to help attract more seasonal employees. Despite this we continued to see record levels of bookings as had begun to roll in towards the end of 2020–21.

Across the year we operated 441 services over 312 days with the majority of services booked out well in advance with an annual average occupancy of 93 per cent of capacity. All up we carried nearly 24,000 passengers in 2021–22 even though still restricted to a reduced capacity of 60 per cent.

The 2021–22 financial year was also a record for our food and beverage operations and was assisted by a change in liquor licensing. Tracks Café in Queenstown was open every day except Christmas and, for the first time, 180 nights, catering to more than 6,800 dinner guests across the year. Tracks on Point in Strahan was open every day and night the train operated out of Strahan totalling 194, catering to more than 5,400 evening diners.

Set to complement these facilities, work on our new booking carriage on the Esplanade in Strahan is nearing completion. Being fitted out with Tasmanian timber interiors and featuring intricate parquetry inlays, it is expected to open in the coming months.

On the rails, significant work took place across our rolling stock with new undercarriages added, carriages refurbished, extensive work completed on the D1 1953 Drewry diesel locomotive and work undertaken on the remaining Abt locomotives.

We also saw significant progress in the restoration of the last original Abt locomotive to be returned to service, Abt #2, with completion expected in late-2022. We are also nearing completion of the new Beyond the Rail Adventures hybrid-rail minibus that will open up a new luxury experience for small groups and attract premium customers.

One of the biggest highlights of the year and sure indication that we remain on the right track was our inclusion in Euronews Travel's internationally renowned *9 most beautiful train journeys in the world* listing alongside Switzerland's Glacier Express, the Bergen Line in Norway and Scotland's Royal Scotsman.

We remain heavily involved in local and regional tourism and play a significant role as a major attraction for the state. The future is looking extremely positive for the region with the railway as a tourist centrepiece.

Forward bookings are at the highest they have ever been.

Anthony Brown
General Manager



Performance information

Cultural and Tourism Development

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2020–21 Actual	2021–22 Actual	2022–23 Target
Arts Industry Development				
Attendance at selected cultural venues ¹	Number	46,623	59,291	150,000
Contribution to Gross State Product of selected arts industries ²	\$ million	138.38	145	150
Attendance at selected performing arts events ³	Number	133,750	164,356	260,000
Number of artists, arts workers and museum workers supported ⁴	Number	2,247	3,865	2,500
Screen Industry Development				
Developed projects that advance into production ⁵	Ratio	3.1:1	4.6:1	10:1
Leveraged spend in the state ⁶	Ratio	4.6:1	4.79:1	4:1
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG)				
TMAG total visitors per annum ⁷	Number	128,168	163,500	230,000
TMAG total visitor engagement ⁸	Number	369,607	212,500	345,000

Notes

- The decrease for 2020–21 and 2021–22 reflects the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the Safe Events and Activities in Tasmania Framework, which places caps on capacity numbers depending on a risk approach. Although visitation confidence is returning and interstate borders opened on 15 December 2021, the clients supported through the Cultural Heritage Program had an emphasis on activities related to conservation and interpretation rather than audience development.
- Contribution to the Gross State Product of selected arts industries is taken from the annual ABS publication 5220.0 Australian National Accounts: State Accounts released each year in November. Prior year actual figures are revised in accordance with: Cat.5220.0 Table 7 Expenditure, Income and Industry Components of Gross State Product, Column EU, Row 41 = \$372 million, multiplied by Arts factor (SWG figure) of 37.2 per cent = \$138.38 million. 2021–22 figure is the target, as ABS figures are to be released in November 2022. The updated historical figures incorporate new and revised national estimates that reflect changes in methods, concepts, classifications and data sources to maintain a consistent time series. The projected increase for 2022–23 is based on a return to more regular programming and cultural activity, with the likely removal of emergency government support and small museum sector and volunteer capacity returning.
- Attendance figures from Administered Outputs and identified Special Projects in State Budget Papers. The reduction in 2020–21 was due to the combined impact of the Theatre Royal/Hedberg redevelopment and the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on venue availability and audience capacity. It is anticipated there will be a return to more regular programming and cultural activity and the return of confidence in ticket buying patrons. The 2021–22 financial year was a non-festival year for Ten Days on the Island. The target for 2022–23 is reflective of a Ten Days on the Island Festival year and the Hedberg moving to full capacity.
- Number of Tasmanian artists, arts workers and museum workers employed on paid engagements in approved applications during the financial year. This total also includes the number of works purchased under the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme.
- The industry standard ratio for developed projects advancing into production is 10:1. A lower ratio is a better result. The ratio varies due to the time taken by some projects to achieve a production outcome. The KPI is calculated over three years. This ratio may result in previously reported actuals being restated to reflect the final actual position.
- The calculation of the actual Tasmanian spend leveraged by productions is updated as projects acquit against investments. This spend may result in previously reported actuals being restated to reflect the final action position.
- TMAG total visitors represent the combined number of visits made across the TMAG sites. The new target for 2022–23 indicates a growth in attendance, though not to pre-COVID-19 levels. This is due to the slow re-emergence of attendee and participant confidence.
- Total visitor engagement represents the visitation and engagement across both physical and digital platforms and includes all visits to museum sites, visits to TMAG websites measured in sessions, social media engagement across all platforms and visits to TMAG programming taking place at other sites.

Transport and Infrastructure Group

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2020–21 Actual	2021–22 Actual	2022–23 Target
Road User Services				
Provision of effective support to the Tasmanian Government by providing road safety and road policy advice and information to enable informed decision making ¹	Satisfaction	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied
Motor Registry System availability	%	99	99.9	99
Vehicles found to be unregistered of those checked ²	%	0.83	0.72	0.65
Number of serious casualties from road crashes ³	Number	318	282	266
Passenger Transport				
Wheelchair accessible taxis licensed	Number	68	64	68
Average bus age on contracted services ⁴	Number	14.4	11.58	15.4
Number of route and timetable reviews undertaken of the general access bus network in Tasmania ⁵	Number	na	8	3
Percentage of scheduled and timetabled trips delivered per operator for the general access bus network ⁶	%	na	99	98
Capital Program				
Percentage of customer requests relating to maintenance on state roads responded to within prescribed timeframes ⁷	%	na	na	95

Notes

1. Satisfaction and outcomes are largely measured by feedback from the Minister's Office, Secretary, relevant Deputy Secretary and, where appropriate, colleagues and clients.
2. This data is based on four automatic number plate recognition cameras installed on transport safety vehicles with a target of collecting 50,000 images per month.
3. This is a new performance measure. Serious casualties include road fatalities and road serious injuries (admitted to hospital for 24 hours or longer). The 2020–21 actual figure has been reported given this data is collected and published by the department.
4. This is a measure of the effectiveness of government strategies to ensure that the average age of buses on government contracted services is appropriate. This target reflects that the average bus age varies over the duration of bus contracts. The lowest average bus age is generally at the commencement of contracts due to incentives for the purchase of newer fleet vehicles with the average age then increasing over the course of the contract.
5. This is a new performance measure. Network reviews are an important way for the department to ensure that General Access bus services are fit for purpose and being delivered in the most efficient manner. This measure includes reviews of both trial and existing services, with reviews varying in size and complexity (classified as minor, moderate and major).
6. This is a new performance measure that is based on reporting of dropped trips by non-metro general access operators. This does not include force majeure events such as weather impacts and medical emergencies.
7. This is a new performance measure and reporting on this measure will commence in 2022–23. The timeliness of responding to customers about maintenance requests on state roads is a key measure of our success in meeting customer needs. Depending on the nature of the maintenance request, the prescribed timeframes differ.

Business and Jobs

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2020–21 Actual	2021–22 Actual	2022–23 Target
International students commencing their studies in Tasmania ¹	Number	6,751	5,649	5,535
Supporting access to a skilled workforce through state nomination of skilled migrants ²	Number	2,661	3,300	3,300
Grow the value of Tasmania's premium exports to international markets ³	\$ million	3,231	3,719	3,415
Provision of information and advisory services to SMEs ⁴	Number	18,632	19,211	6,000
Policy, project and program advice and implementation meets the expectations of stakeholders (State Development, Construction and Housing) ⁵	Stakeholder feedback survey	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied
VET graduates employed after training ⁶	%	72.8	77.5	79.7
VET graduates with improved employment status after training ⁷	%	62.6	68.2	71.3
Apprentice/trainee in training ⁸	Number	11,549	13,511	11,670

Notes

- The 2020–21 actual has been adjusted from the 2020–21 Annual Report to include the figure for June 2021. Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment – data extracted 1 September 2022. Travel restrictions and border closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on the international education sector and student numbers nationally. While borders have now reopened, the impact to student numbers is expected to continue in 2022–23 due to a range of factors.
- Figures include nominations under the Skilled Nominated visa (subclass 190) and Skilled Work Regional visa (subclass 491). The ability to achieve the 2022–23 target will be dependent upon the number of nomination places allocated to Tasmania for the 2022–23 financial year. The nominations are unlikely to be confirmed until after the October 2022 Federal Budget. The figure for 2020–21 has been revised down as ABS revises trade data for up to six months after initial publication.
- The 2021–22 figure covers the period from July 2021 until May 2022 only, figures for June 2022 are not yet available. The 2020–21 actual has been adjusted from the 2020–21 Annual Report to include the figure for June 2021. The value of premium merchandise exports is calculated as total goods exports less iron ores and concentrates.
- This measure captures the number of advice services and assistance packages provided by Business Tasmania. The 2021–22 actual outcome reflects a significant increase in enquiries to Business Tasmania in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Note this number does not include Digital Ready engagements which it has previously.
- Satisfaction and outcomes are measured by feedback from the Minister's Office and, where appropriate, colleagues and clients. The feedback focuses on the quality, relevance and timeliness of advice.
- The data for VET graduates employed after training is sourced from National Centre for Vocational Education Research Limited (NCVER) Student Outcomes Survey 2021, released December 2021. This data relates to government funded VET graduates (qualification completers) from 2020.
- The data for government funded VET graduates (qualification completers) with improved employment status after training is sourced from NCVER Student Outcomes Survey 2021, released in December 2021. Improved employment status after training, is employment status changing from not employed before training to employed after training, or employed at a higher skill level after training, or received a job-related benefit as reported by the graduate.
- Apprentice/trainee in training represents the number of Tasmanian apprentice and trainees undertaking training as at 30 June. Actuals for 2021–22 reflect additional activity resulting from post-COVID-19 subsidy programs. Figures sourced from Skills Tasmania internal data as at 3 August 2022.

Resources, Strategy and Policy

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2020–21 Actual	2021–22 Actual	2022–23 Target
Project management, policy advice and analysis is consistent with stakeholder expectations (Resources) ¹	Satisfaction	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied
Tasmania's percentage of industry's mineral exploration expenditure in Australia ²	%	0.5	0.7	1.3
Area covered by modern geoscientific data collection techniques with subsequent 1:25,000 geological mapping coverage ³	%	78	68	70
Programmed abandoned mining lands rehabilitation projects completed	%	100	100	100

Notes

1. Satisfaction and outcomes are measured by feedback from the Minister's Office, Secretary, relevant Deputy Secretary and, where appropriate, colleagues and clients. The feedback focuses on the quality, relevance and timeliness of advice.
2. Statistics are derived from the three quarters of each financial year from ABS exploration data.
3. The definition of modern remote sensing data and mapping is defined as data created from 1996 onwards.



Infrastructure Tasmania

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2020–21 Actual	2021–22 Actual	2022–23 Target
Tasmania's 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline online dashboard updated at least twice a year ¹	Yes/No	na	Yes	Yes
Percentage of Infrastructure Tasmania's Tier 1 major projects that have undergone an independent project assurance review ²	%	na	0	100
Speed limit reviews on the state road network completed within 28 days of request ³	%	60	59	80
Number of road corridor strategies on the state road network completed during the reporting period ⁴	Number	na	1	2
Average consent request response time for heavy vehicle access permit applications on the state road network ⁵	Days	na	6.4	10

Notes

1. This is a new performance measure. The 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline is now being published through an online database. The information is gathered from the asset owners, including Tasmanian Government agencies, government businesses, relevant statutory authorities, local government and also includes a number of known major private sector projects.
2. This is a new performance measure. Tier 1 projects are those assessed under the Infrastructure Tasmania Project Assurance Framework as being 'High Risk, High Value' projects following a weighted risk score matrix and risk criteria. Infrastructure Tasmania's Tier 1 major projects for 2021–22 were transferred to the new Major Stadiums Team prior to planned project assurance reviews commencing.
3. This measure has been amended to apply only to speed limit reviews on the state road network. Accordingly, the 2021–22 result is not comparable to previously reported figures. This measure has been calculated from the date a request is made to undertake a speed limit review to the date the technical review is signed off and a decision has been made by the Transport Commissioner.
4. This is a new performance measure. The department is working towards the goal of having a road corridor strategy in place for every state road in Tasmania as part of its strategic approach to transport planning.
5. This is a new performance measure. The statutory timeframe for responding to heavy vehicle access permit applications under section 156 of the Heavy Vehicle National Law is 28 days.

Office of the Coordinator-General

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2020–21 Actual	2021–22 Actual	2022–23 Target
Publish the Annual Red Tape Reduction Report and continue to reduce red tape by addressing issues identified in the report ¹	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Investment facilitated by the Office of the Coordinator-General ²	\$ million	382	328	330

Notes

1. The Annual Red Tape Reduction Report produced and published each year lists red tape issues identified for government to take action on and reports the progress against these actions.
2. This measure includes investment where the Office of the Coordinator-General has directly engaged with an entity to promote or support new, or retain, investment in Tasmania, provided investment facilitation services including advice, process identification and navigation, and engagement with linked parties, or provided recommendations to government resulting in financial or other support to a project.



Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council recommendations and implementation update

Final Report recommendations

Rec F-3

Status: Ongoing

The State Government should provide more project facilitation and case management for local and inward major investment.

The Office of the Coordinator-General (OCG) is Tasmania's principal entity to attract and support major investment in the state. The OCG is a key part of the Tasmanian Government's agenda of promoting and developing Tasmania's attractiveness for investment and creating jobs.

The OCG has undertaken to diversify and broaden the skills and experience across the team to maximise the capacity for providing case management through targeted recruitment in roles of various levels. The types of skills that have been augmented into the existing team include planning, natural and environmental values, data analytics, international relations and marketing.

A government-wide approach will also be explored to determine if supporting governance, principles, referrals, and consistent pathways are required to better capture key information and provide a clear first step for potential investors to work with government outside of major investments, particularly local and domestic investors.

Rec F-4

Status: Ongoing

The State Government should publish information to make it easy for investors to understand and access the facilitation supports that can be provided and under what conditions.

In collaboration with Brand Tasmania, a new showcase website that acts as a 'virtual front door' for people looking to live, work, and invest in Tasmania was launched in July 2021. The website provides up-to-date content and a link to the OCG website for investors. New material is added periodically to align with specific investment activities.

An update of the OCG website is currently being undertaken focused on increasing usability and a more proponent-centric approach. This task will include creating and maintaining new investment collateral to support promotional efforts that align with the state's competitive strengths and the Tasmanian brand. Case studies of established investors have been written to make it easier for investors to understand the Tasmanian investment proposition and the facilitation support that the OCG can provide.

Rec F-5

Status: Ongoing

The State Government should be publicly transparent about the nature of case management being provided to investors once facilitation has begun.

The OCG has developed a series of investor stories showcasing the OCG's case management approach which will be made available via the OCG website once finalised. These investor stories span across various sectors and bring to life the journey of investors from choosing Tasmania for their business to how the OCG has supported the project progress and demonstrate what the outcomes are for the business and the state.

Rec F-9

Status: Complete

The State Government should redevelop the 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline as a tool for identifying and addressing capacity and delivery constraints.

The Tasmanian Infrastructure Pipeline maps out the longer-term plans for the provision or upgrading of important public building projects including roads, schools, hospitals, bridges and irrigation networks. It also includes planned investment in clean energy-related projects over the next decade.

The 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline was published in December 2021 in a new and interactive online database allowing visibility and transparency on projects that are underway as well as those planned into the future. The Tasmanian Government is increasing visibility of future projects and investment transparency through the new and interactive Infrastructure Pipeline, which will be updated regularly to ensure the most accurate information is available.

Rec F-10	Status: Complete
<p>The pipeline should be extended to include information on digital infrastructure investment plans, including from telecommunications providers, to address digital inclusion strategies.</p>	
<p>PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 10 also aligns to PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 9. Infrastructure Tasmania (ITas) has updated the 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline database to include digital infrastructure as an infrastructure type. ITas has identified digital infrastructure asset owners including telecommunications providers. These asset owners are now set up to contribute project data into future pipeline updates.</p> <p>The first update to include digital infrastructure projects was prepared following the release of the 2022–23 State Budget and will be published on the State Growth website in 23 August 2022.</p>	
Rec F-13 – F-15	Status: Complete
<p>Rec F-13</p> <p>The State Government should re-establish TasTAFE as a government business under the control and accountability of its Board of Directors, with authority and power to employ its workforce under the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i>.</p>	
<p>Rec F-14</p> <p>Governance features for a re-established TasTAFE should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A direct line of accountability from shareholder Ministers to the board, and the board to the CEO. • A board with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. independence to develop and guide strategy, to meet government-set objectives and client demand 2. power to hire, performance manage and, if necessary, dismiss the CEO, who in turn has flexible performance management and employment discretion of staff 3. maximum operational and capital expenditure flexibility, including over corporate services and infrastructure, to efficiently meet objectives and to meet emerging industry skill requirements. 	
<p>Rec F-15</p> <p>To place TasTAFE onto a fit-for-future footing, the State Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow market-based salary packages to attract the best trainers and leaders in key sectors • fund transition arrangements, including a voluntary redundancy program and support for career transitions • commission an independent review of the fitness-for-purpose of TasTAFE infrastructure and ensure sufficient capital is provided as part of re-establishing it as a more autonomous entity • require TasTAFE to sharpen its focus on core industry and employment training. 	
<p>The Tasmanian Government committed to reform TasTAFE as a not-for-profit government business that is responsive to the needs of Tasmanian industries. On 30 September 2021 the Tasmanian Government released the draft TasTAFE legislation for public consultation. The draft legislation outlined the proposed business model for TasTAFE that was designed to best suit the role and functions of TasTAFE and provide more autonomy and flexibility so that TasTAFE can work closer with industry and employers and be more responsive to the training needs of the Tasmanian economy.</p> <p>The <i>TasTAFE (Skills and Training Business) Act 2021</i> passed Parliament on 25 November 2021 to establish the new model for TasTAFE. The Department of State Growth and TasTAFE supported the work to transition TasTAFE to the new model that will commence on 1 July 2022.</p>	

Rec F-16**Status: Underway**

The Premier should seek a commitment from the Australian Government to:

- ensure that new national funding arrangements for skills have the flexibility to support local industry training and workforce needs
- provide funding assistance to support TasTAFE to become a more contemporary training provider, recognising the structural costs required to shift to a more agile and efficient model, one which could be a pioneer for improving TAFE effectiveness nationally.

New national funding arrangements are yet to be settled with the change of the Australian Government.

On 21 December 2021 the then Tasmanian Premier wrote to the then Prime Minister under the former Australian Government direction to action PESRAC Final Report Recommendation 16. This recommendation was being further implemented through negotiations to develop a National Skills Agreement.

This recommendation will now be taken forward in the context of the new Australian Government agenda and future negotiations on national skills funding. The Minister for Skills, Training and Workforce Growth has written to the new Australian Government Minister for Skills and Training emphasising areas of strategic importance to Tasmania, including TasTAFE. The recommendation will form part of the Tasmanian Government's positioning through National Cabinet and the Skills Ministers Meeting informing any new direction.

Skills Tasmania in the Department of State Growth is leading this work in consultation with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Department of Treasury and Finance and Department of Education.

Rec F-17**Status: Underway**

The State Government should shift the relative priority in skills funding to:

- the forms of training that provide the most direct route into a job for unemployed and under-employed Tasmanians rather than solely to nationally accredited VET qualifications
- industry-endorsed skill sets, micro-credentials and short courses for unemployed and under-employed Tasmanians linked to industries or occupations with workforce shortages.

This also aligns to PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 16 and will now be taken forward in the context of the new Australian Government agenda and future negotiations on national skills funding.

The Ministerial Priorities for Training and Workforce Development will include actions to support this recommendation within existing funding arrangements, however national processes may have an impact on the composition of training packages and any prioritisation of specific sectors and qualifications (including micro-credentials and full qualifications).

Rec F-18**Status: Underway**

The State Government should maintain contestable skills funding to attract high-quality training providers for specialised and non-core TasTAFE courses.

The Department of State Growth (Skills Tasmania) has an established training funding process that follows a financial year cycle. Funding levels may be impacted by any changes to national skills funding with the new Australian Government. Additional funding may be required over the forward budget to maintain current levels of activity.

Rec F-20

Status: Underway

Industry bodies (associations and employer representatives) should enter into industry compacts with the State Government that include step-up commitments to:

- support and advocate for a re-established TasTAFE through the reform journey
- provide clear and specific advice to TasTAFE and Skills Tasmania on current and future industry-wide training requirements, including training product development
- implement a range of training and education pathways, including school-age work experience, apprenticeships, and university cadetships and internships
- collaborate with TasTAFE and other training providers to support more people from industry working as trainers
- collaborate with TasTAFE and other training providers to share infrastructure to enable students to train on modern technology
- collaborate with education providers to support the provision of career information in schools; and better promote the availability, attractiveness and benefits of jobs in their industries.

Skills Tasmania has recently committed to reforming its industry engagement framework to encompass a combination of formal industry committees (ie. for tourism and hospitality, energy and infrastructure, ICT and advanced manufacturing) and a series of industry forums for other sectors. The proposed elements already form part of the scope of these forums either explicitly or implicitly in their work programs.

The recommendation will be enacted through a multi-party compact (in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding) signed by key industry peak bodies and government. A key focus of the compact is to clearly articulate expectations of industry, as well as government, on supporting an industry-led vocational education and training system.

The then Minister for Skills, Training and Workforce Growth conducted a Ministerial Forum to consult with industry peak bodies and key employers about the shape of the Industry Compact and how it will relate to the upcoming Ministerial Priorities for the Training and Workforce Development. Forum feedback is currently being incorporated into a proposed approach for consideration by the Minister.

Rec F-21 – F-23

Status: Complete

Rec F-21

A statewide set of Jobs Tasmania Local Networks should be established on the following principles:

- local leadership and flexibility for tailored solutions to be developed in a place-based way
- sufficient funding certainty (minimum three-year cycles) to allow local capacity building, while retaining strong accountability
- priority given to understanding and meeting the needs of employers
- job seekers are comprehensively assessed, including their strengths, aspirations, and barriers to work;
- draws on education and training providers in developing solutions for job seekers
- collaborates with existing services and, only where gaps exist, undertakes or commissions new activity.

Rec F-22

Jobs Tasmania Local Networks should:

- be governed by local boards with oversight of the performance of employees and ultimate accountability for service delivery, as well as supporting coordination with government, education, industry, and the community sector
- have well-defined funding objectives and performance reporting requirements
- have autonomy to design and deliver solutions for unique place-based conditions
- be given support for local leadership development from the State Government if required
- be based on boundaries that align with geographic workforce catchments and industry clusters, be small enough for boards and staff to develop strong industry relationships, and ensure moderate caseloads.

Rec F-23

Jobs Tasmania Local Networks should be appropriately funded to:

- engage with employers
- commission public and community services to remove barriers to work and improve employability for individuals
- assist in coordinating job services within a local region
- undertake job matching, coaching and referral services
- address the needs of the recently out-of-work and under employed, as priority target groups, and young (under 25) job seekers as capacity provides
- collaborate with Business Enterprise Centres and industry chambers to support small business capabilities
- support employer engagement with local schools
- engage with Trade Training Centres, TasTAFE and other education and training providers to optimise services and use of local facilities
- engage with community and collective impact networks to provide networks for job seekers through a link into local industry.

The Jobs Tasmania Unit within the Department of State Growth was established in July 2021 to lead the delivery of the *Working Tasmania* and *Local Jobs for Local People* agendas, both of which enacted the PESRAC Final Report Recommendations.

The Jobs Tasmania Local Networks, now known as the Regional Jobs Hub Network, are based on boundaries that align to geographic workforce catchments and industry clusters and are governed by local boards empowered to design and deliver solutions for unique place-based conditions. The Jobs Hub model is designed to be flexible and regionally agile to ensure that they can adapt and respond to the specific needs and challenges of the local community.

The Tasmanian Government's Local Jobs for Local People commitment included \$10.6 million for the expansion of the Regional Jobs Hub Network to seven Jobs Hubs across the state – with an additional \$1.65 million (each) recently announced to extend the Glenorchy Jobs Hub and South East Jobs Hub operations for a further three years.

Jobs Tasmania supported the roll out of the new Regional Jobs Hubs in St Helens, Huonville, Brighton, and Burnie (all cover broader local government areas) and the expansion of the George Town Hub to extend coverage to the Northern region (now based in Launceston). The new Regional Jobs Hubs are in addition to the existing Hubs in Sorell and Glenorchy and ensure that all regional areas of Tasmania will have access to a Regional Jobs Hub service.

Rec F-24

Status: Ongoing

The State Government should:

- implement the governance and funding framework for the Local Networks through a single point of contact
- provide support to build local leadership capability proportionate to need
- provide common overhead services, such as geospatial data mapping and client relationship management systems
- hold Local Network boards accountable for outcomes
- facilitate network peer learning, continuous improvement, and regional leadership development
- use learnings from the Local Networks to address statewide systemic needs of employers and job seekers
- compile and publicly distribute workforce data in usable forms
- support inter-government engagement on improving job services with the Australian Government.

PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 24 also aligns to PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No's 21, 22 and 23.

The Jobs Tasmania Local Networks, now known as the Regional Jobs Hub Network, are based on boundaries that align to geographic workforce catchments and industry clusters and are governed by local boards empowered to design and deliver solutions for unique place-based conditions. The Jobs Hub model is designed to be flexible and regionally agile to ensure that they can adapt and respond to the specific needs and challenges of the local community.

Partnering with the Brotherhood of St Laurence and UTAS (Evaluation Learning Partners), Jobs Tasmania and the Regional Jobs Hub Network will develop an evaluation framework to assess the impacts, merits, and effectiveness of programs, both individually and as a suite of interventions. Evaluation will also provide a sound evidence base for future programs and policy aligned to Jobs Tasmania's objectives.

The Evaluation Learning Partners will also support the Regional Jobs Hubs and Jobs Tasmania in developing a sustainable community employment model that is empowered to influence and advocate while being responsive to local needs, challenges, and barriers.

Rec F-25

Status: Complete

The Premier should seek a commitment from the Australian Government to require its employment service providers to collaborate with Jobs Tasmania Local Networks to ensure effective cross-referrals.

The Regional Jobs Hubs funding model supports collaboration with existing services to address gaps in service delivery, minimises duplication and provides a more complete service network to support local employers and job seekers. The Australian Government Employment Services System, Workforce Australia (previously JobActive) is a critical part of the service system.

The then Premier, Peter Gutwein, sent a letter to the then Prime Minister in December 2021, and a reply was received from the then Australian Government Minister on 3 March 2022 assuring commitment to work together.

Jobs Tasmania continues to work closely with the new Australian Government department responsible for Workforce Australia, and its providers, to ensure alignment of effort. This coordination of services will feature as part of the Australian Government's Jobs and Skills Summit' planned for September 2022.

The State Government should take an active role, working with the Australian Government, telecommunication carriers and other providers, to improve Tasmania's digital infrastructure as a priority, including by:

- undertaking a review of digital infrastructure coverage gaps and priorities for future investment (which would inform the quantum of funding required)
- commissioning research to determine the economic and social gains from greater deployment of digital infrastructure
- actively pursuing greater collaboration and co-investment arrangements with the Australian Government, telecommunications industry carriers and other providers
- allocating funding for digital infrastructure projects to strengthen connectivity, particularly in our regions.

An initial review of digital infrastructure will be undertaken to identify gaps and priorities. Significant work needs to be undertaken to define the project(s) scope, objectives, technology preferences, time horizon and definition of success.

State Growth is collaborating with the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Digital Strategy and Services Division and the Department of Education to identify infrastructure gaps and appropriate opportunities for exploration.



Interim Report recommendations

Rec I-06	Status: Complete
The State Government should further support small and medium business to access private-sector financial/business advice to assist them adapting to the post-COVID-19 environment.	
A range of business support programs were implemented to meet this recommendation including the Small Business Advice for Recovery Grant Program, COVID-19 Small Business Financial Counselling Program, Digital Ready for Business Program, the existing Enterprise Centres Tasmania Program and the Small Business Regional Referral Support Program.	
Rec I-07	Status: Complete
The State Government should provide a round of small business sustainment grants, or a loans program, for businesses transitioning to a sustainable post-COVID-19 operating model.	
On 28 July 2020 the Tasmanian Government announced the \$20 million COVID-19 Small Business Sustainability and Recovery Assistance Package to support businesses through the challenges of COVID-19 and to assist in their transition to a sustainable post-COVID-19 operating model. Further business support packages have been provided to assist businesses to recover from the impacts of COVID-19.	
Rec I-08	Status: Complete
The State Government should ensure that the Tasmanian Development Board has the capacity to support viable recovering and growing businesses by making timely decisions regarding the level of the board's Loans Cap.	
The Tasmanian Government provides financial assistance to businesses primarily through the legal entity Tasmania Development and Resources (TDR), governed by the Tasmanian Development Board. Financial assistance is typically provided by way of loans, grants and guarantees.	
The Tasmanian Development Board will continue to work through the Minister and the Treasurer to ensure it has the capacity to meet its ongoing financial commitments in support of Tasmanian businesses.	



Rec I-14**Status: Complete**

The State Government should fund a program of free VET courses in qualifications directly related to demonstrated jobs growth. These should be delivered rapidly and flexibly by TasTAFE and other training providers endorsed by industry.

The JobTrainer Fund is a joint initiative of the Australian and Tasmanian governments to provide no-cost training in full qualifications and skill sets for Tasmanian job seekers, school leavers and people aged 17 to 24. The JobTrainer Fund is designed to provide training places in areas of strategic importance to Tasmania and where there are strong future job prospects.

The program opened to applications from Skills Tasmania endorsed registered training organisations (RTOs) on 17 October 2020 and closed on 17 November 2020. Grant agreements were issued to 22 successful RTOs to provide training across 25 industries.

Rec I-15**Status: Complete**

Group training organisations, labour hire firms and other job matching services should be funded to support recruitment, mentoring and rotation of apprentices, trainees and short-term workers across employers that cannot currently commit to long-term employment contracts.

The Department of State Growth (Skills Tasmania) meets regularly with the Tasmanian Group Training Organisation Network on strategies to expand the awareness and use of group training organisations.

The Mentoring for Success program opened on 1 March 2021. This program assists group training organisations to engage with new small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to support an increase in apprenticeship and traineeship commencements and completions in Tasmania. It also aims to improve the quality and continuity of employment and training undertaken by apprentices and trainees. The total cost of the Mentoring for Success program is \$1.5 million per annum (initially planned as a one-off one-year project) and will support up to 200 places (or FTE) apprentices and trainees into employment.

The Skills Matching Service was established in April 2020 to help match job ready workers with industries and businesses who need staff urgently. The service initially focussed on sectors with increasing job demand, including tourism and hospitality, health and related services, transport and logistics and retail, but it can be accessed by any business needing staff. An allocation of \$300,000 was committed to support the Skills Matching Service to connect displaced workers with current employment opportunities. Searson Buck Group Ltd was appointed to provide this service.

Rec I-16**Status: Complete**

The State Government should fully fund the Rapid Response Skills Initiative past 2020.

On 27 March 2020 the Tasmanian Government announced the existing Rapid Response Skills Initiative (RRSI) would be expanded with an additional allocation of \$6.3 million as part of the Tasmanian Government's COVID-19 stimulus package. The RRSI provides support for people who have lost their jobs because of retrenchment as a result of company downsizing or closure due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It provides funding assistance to people who need help to up-skill, retrain or obtain licences in order to gain new employment.

Eligible jobseekers are able to access up to \$3,000 towards the cost of training to help them get back to work as soon as possible, including up to \$500 for career advice to choose the best employment and training options. The RRSI predominantly funds Tasmania's training providers to deliver the skills, licences and qualifications needed by jobseekers to either find work immediately or position themselves to take advantage of opportunities as the economy improves.

Rec I-17

Status: Complete

The State Government should enable TasTAFE to implement an internal workforce transition plan to ensure TasTAFE's trainers have up-to-date and contemporary industry skills.

The PESRAC Interim Report Recommendation No 17 aligns with the broader reforms outlined for TasTAFE under PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 13, 14 and 15.

The Tasmanian Government has committed to reform TasTAFE as a not-for-profit government business that is responsive to the needs of Tasmanian industries.

Rec I-23

Status: Complete

The Government should fast-track the implementation of statutory timeframes for TasNetworks and TasWater to deliver infrastructure permits for development projects.

Discussions occurred between the Office of the Coordinator-General (OCG) and both TasWater and TasNetworks in relation to the implementation of statutory timeframes emanating from the Building and Construction Regulatory Reform Amendments Bill 2020. These reforms and the legislative changes passed both Houses of Parliament in June 2020. Stakeholder consultation with the utilities was completed at the end of August 2020.

The legislation put in place regulations that require both TasNetworks and TasWater to implement statutory timeframes for a series of commercial and consumer interactions from approval of designs, through to connection of services.

Rec I-27

Status: Complete

The Government should take a much more active approach to engaging with the private sector to facilitate major projects in Tasmania.

The PESRAC Interim Report Recommendation No 27 aligns with PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 3, to provide more project facilitation and case management for local and inward major investment.

The Office of the Coordinator-General (OCG) is the primary point of access to government for investors. The OCG provides advice, support and advocacy to assist proponents in implementing major projects until completion, and to help in preventing any delays. The OCG is undertaking work to engage with the private sector to facilitate major projects in Tasmania and pursuing development opportunities with a number of Tasmanian-based businesses to enable their development plans.

The OCG has adapted to changing market conditions which includes maintaining a digital presence at online investment seminars as well as creating and using virtual investment promotional footage to assist investors overcome the inability to undertake site visits.



Rec I-37**Status: Complete**

The State Government should provide clear direction to the TT-Line Board that it is to lead not lag passenger capacity into Tasmania, particularly in the absence of substantial air access.

The *TT-Line Arrangements Act 1993* provides for the Minister, with the approval of the Treasurer, to enter into an agreement with the company for it to perform certain activities. The Act also provides for the amendment of the Member's statement of expectations at any time.

As part of the Tasmanian Government's work to explore local procurement and manufacturing options for the TT-Line replacement vessels, engagement with the TT-Line can include setting out the government's expectations around short term opportunities and mechanisms to support passenger-focussed sailings.

On 19 February 2021 the then Premier and Minister for Infrastructure and Transport wrote to the Chair of TT-line formally conveying the government's expectations, noting the significant steps that have been taken to maintain passenger capacity during the period of interstate travel restrictions and the very strong response to passenger campaigns.

Rec I-39**Status: Complete**

The State Government should implement and fund the Community Arts and Cultural Development strategy.

The Cultural and Creative Industries Recovery Strategy: 2020 and Beyond was launched on 13 November 2020. The strategy will support the arts sector and encourage innovative ways of working and communicating the value of the sector to the Tasmanian community as it recovers from COVID-19 and beyond.

Rec I-40**Status: Complete**

The State Government should drive the development of effective job placement approaches that enable regional led solutions and provide for employer and job seeker matching at a local level.

The PESRAC Interim Report Recommendation No 40 aligns with PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 21, 22, 23 and 24 that a statewide set of Jobs Tasmania Local Networks should be established, governed by local boards, and appropriately funded.

The Department of State Growth has established Jobs Tasmania within the department to partner with communities to remove barriers to employment, training and workforce participation.

Funded through the 2021–22 State Budget, the Jobs Tasmania Unit supported the roll out of the new Regional Jobs Hubs in St Helens, Huonville, Brighton, and Burnie (all four cover broader local government areas).

Rec I-42**Status: Complete**

The State Government should rigorously monitor and enforce apprentice requirements for government building and construction works as required in the Building and Construction Training Policy.

On 16 November 2020 Cabinet endorsed an update to the Building and Construction Training Policy that modernised the wording and clarified the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders. The actual scope of the policy remains unchanged.

The updated policy came into effect on 1 January 2021 and is designed to help maintain and support skills in the building and construction industry, and to contribute to the overall performance of the Tasmanian economy. It will also support improved understanding and compliance by government agencies.

Under the policy, contractors are required to use apprentices for a minimum of 20 per cent of the labour required for work undertaken on government-funded building and construction contracts. Analysis indicates that in aggregate, apprentice and trainee requirements are being met under the policy. As part of the update to the policy, Cabinet also requested further advice on options to expand the current policy, including its application to capital works programs for government businesses and the inclusion of civil construction projects. This aligns with PESRAC Interim Report Recommendation No 43.

Rec I-43

Status: Complete

A similar model should be applied to capital work programs for government businesses.

The PESRAC Interim Report Recommendation No 43 aligns with PESRAC Interim Report Recommendation No 42, to review and update the Building and Construction Training Policy but also be expanded and applied to capital work programs for government businesses.

As part of the update to the policy, Cabinet also asked for further advice on options to expand the current policy, including its application to capital works programs for government businesses and the inclusion of civil construction projects. On 18 December 2020 the then Premier wrote to the then Minister for Education and Training to request the completion of a review of options by February 2021. A preliminary review was complete and provided on 1 March 2021 to the Minister and Premier outlining the recommended approach.

On 15 March 2021 the then Minister for Education and Training approved the release of the Discussion Paper Expansion of the Tasmanian Government Building and Construction Training Policy for targeted consultation with stakeholders. The proposed implementation date for a new and expanded policy will align with the start of a new financial year and the established reporting cycles for the policy. It will also allow the civil construction industry to implement current initiatives to increase recruitment in the industry and allow documentation for government businesses to be developed. It is also recommended that a review is undertaken 12 months after the implementation of the revised policy.

Rec I-53

Status: Complete

The State Government should use its influence to encourage government businesses and other public sector infrastructure providers to establish capital project priorities that place a higher weighting on distributing activity towards smaller-scale regional projects.

Tasmanian Government agencies operate within the bounds of an existing procurement framework which covers disaggregation of work, among other things. At times, given the nature of individual projects and the size of annual capital expenditure programs and market conditions, disaggregation is not always feasible or possible. This is also the case for government businesses.

Each government business has a Ministerial Charter and state-owned companies have a Statement of Shareholders Expectations, which are the primary instruments through which the government conveys its expectations for government businesses. Government businesses are also subject to a range of Treasurer's Instructions, one of which relates to having a Buy Local Policy, which may be another mechanism through which guidance/expectations could be articulated.

State Roads within the Department of State Growth has sought to disaggregate projects in the past and received no tenders, meaning additional tender processes were required, causing delays to project delivery. Recent experience in the civil construction industry is that contractors with necessary prequalification do not submit tenders for small jobs but larger projects will, and do, create jobs in the local community through subcontracting aspects of the works to local contractors.

The Department of State Growth does have a work program with a considerable proportion of discretionary maintenance and capital expenditure in each of the regions across the state. Infrastructure Tasmania has also incorporated this PESRAC recommendation into the redevelopment of the 10-year Infrastructure Pipeline, which will show the spread of infrastructure projects by both scale and region, allowing better market preparedness and understanding of upcoming regional projects. Providing greater visibility and information on regional projects will also help to support and encourage publicly funded infrastructure providers to plan more infrastructure projects in regional areas.

Rec I-54**Status: Complete**

The State Government, with the support of the Australian Government, should address digital inclusion and equity across Tasmanian communities, including by:

- addressing critical regional mobile and internet black spots
- making available at little or no cost, devices and other resources needed to enable disadvantaged Tasmanians to engage in education, employment and to seek the assistance they may require from support services, regardless of location.

This recommendation aligns with PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 33 (Digital Infrastructure – Department of State Growth as lead agency) and No 34 (Digital Inclusion – Department of Premier and Cabinet as lead agency).

In relation to addressing critical regional mobile and internet black spots, since August 2020 the Department of State Growth has engaged with the Australian Government and telecommunications carriers across a range of opportunities.

State Growth has invested more than \$5.88 million to improve Tasmania's digital infrastructure including the:

- Great Eastern Drive Project
- Regional Connectivity Program
- Mobile Black Spot Program
- Free Wi-Fi network
- NBN Regional Co-Investment Fund.

As part of PESRAC Final Report Recommendation No 33, a review of digital infrastructure will be undertaken to identify gaps and priorities.





Right to Information

The department has a legal duty to respond to requests for information in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009*, which commenced on 1 July 2010.

The RTI Act:

- ▶ authorises and encourages disclosure of information without the need for formal requests or applications
- ▶ gives members of the public an enforceable right to information
- ▶ provides that access to information is restricted only in the limited circumstances defined in the RTI Act.

During 2021–22, the department dealt with 51 applications for assessed disclosure for information under the RTI Act.

A full statistical return is provided to the Department of Justice, which publishes a comprehensive annual report on the operation of the RTI Act. This report is available from the Department of Justice website.

The department has a policy to publish on its website information released in respect of applications for assessed disclosure, where it is determined that the released information may be of broader public interest.

The department is also committed to routinely publishing information covering a broad range of categories. In accordance with the Premier's direction, information deemed of interest to the public is routinely published.

For further information on how the department fulfils its obligations under the RTI Act, visit the department's website.

Public Interest Disclosures Act

The purpose of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* is to encourage and facilitate the making of disclosures about the improper conduct of public officers or public bodies.

The Act provides protection to persons who make disclosures in accordance with the Act and establishes a system by which the matters disclosed can be investigated and action to rectify any deficiencies can be taken.

The department has zero tolerance for improper conduct or detrimental action by the department or its officers or employees and is committed to upholding the aims and objectives of the Act.

The procedures for reporting disclosures are available on the department's website.

The department did not receive any disclosures, either directly or indirectly referred via the Ombudsman, in the year to 30 June 2022.

Integrity Commission

The Integrity Commission is an independent body established on 1 October 2010 by the *Integrity Commission Act 2009*.

The three primary objectives of the Integrity Commission are to:

- ▶ improve the standard of conduct, propriety and ethics in public authorities in Tasmania
- ▶ enhance public confidence that misconduct by public officers will be appropriately investigated and dealt with
- ▶ enhance the quality of, and commitment to, ethical conduct by adopting a strong, educative, preventative and advisory role.

The department is committed to upholding the aims and objectives of the Act. It strives to ensure that staff meet high standards of conduct and receive ongoing training in relation to ethical conduct in accordance with section 32 of the Act.

Appeals process

If an affected party believes that they have grounds for appeal against a decision made by the Department of State Growth, a request for review detailing their reasons may be submitted in writing to the department.

Individual programs or initiatives may provide specific avenues or processes for appeal.

Legislation administered by the Department of State Growth 2021–22

Minister for the Arts

Cultural and Creative Industries Act 2017

Meteorites Act 1973

Museums (Aboriginal Remains) Act 1984

Plomley Trusts Act 1984

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017

Theatre Royal Management Act 1986

Minister for Energy and Emissions Reduction

Note: administered by Department of State Growth 1 July 2021 – 25 October 2021. Administered by Department of Treasury and Finance from 26 October 2021.

Electricity – National Scheme (Tasmania) Act 1999

Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995

except Part 2 and Divisions 3, 4, 4A, 5, 5A, 6 and 10 of Part 3, and in so far as it relates to contestable customers, price regulation and contracts and the making of regulations under section 122, in so far as those regulations relate to that Part, those Divisions and those matters (see *Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer*); and except Part 8 and regulations that relate to Part 8 (see *Department of Justice under the Minister for Building and Construction*)

Electricity Supply Industry Restructuring (Savings and Transitional Provisions) Act 1995

Electricity Wayleaves and Easements Act 2000

Energy Co-ordination and Planning Act 1995

Hydro-Electric Corporation Act 1995

National Energy Retail Law (Tasmania) Act 2012

National Gas (Tasmania) Act 2008

Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994

Minister for Hospitality and Events

Stadiums Tasmania Act 2022

Minister for Infrastructure and Transport

Abt Railway Development Act 1999

Aerodrome Fees Act 2002

Air Navigation Act 1937

Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1963

Common Carriers Act 1874

Commonwealth Powers (Air Transport) Act 1952

Damage by Aircraft Act 1963

Emu Bay Railway (Operation and Acquisition) Act 2009

Heavy Vehicle Accreditation Scheme Validation Act 2013

Heavy Vehicle National Law (Tasmania) Act 2013

Highways Act 1951

Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997

Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel National Law Application) Act 2013

Metro Tasmania Act 1997

Metro Tasmania (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 1997

Motor Accidents (Liabilities and Compensation) Act 1973

except in so far as it relates to the appointment, functions, powers and operation of the Motor Accidents Compensation Tribunal (see *Department of Justice under the Attorney-General/Minister for Justice*)

Passenger Transport Services Act 2011

Port Companies Act 1997

Rail Company Act 2009

Rail Infrastructure Act 2007

Rail Safety National Law (Tasmania) Act 2012

Roads and Jetties Act 1935

Strategic Infrastructure Corridors (Strategic and Recreational Use) Act 2016

Tasmanian Ports Corporation Act 2005

Taxi and Hire Vehicle Industries Act 2008

Traffic Act 1925

Transport Act 1981

TT-Line Arrangements Act 1993

Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999

Vehicle and Traffic (Transitional and Consequential) Act 1999

Minister for Local Government

Local Government (Highways) Act 1982

Minister for Resources

Beauty Point Landslip Act 1970

Lawrence Vale Landslip Act 1961

Mineral Resources Development Act 1995

Mining (Strategic Prospectivity Zones) Act 1993

Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982

Rosetta Landslip Act 1992

Note: the following legislation was administered by the Department of State Growth 1 July 2021 – 11 April 2022.
Administered by Natural Resources Tasmania from 12 April 2022

Forest Management Act 2013

Forestry (Fair Contract Codes) Act 2001

Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014

Private Forests Act 1994

Minister for Skills, Training and Workforce Growth

Building and Construction Industry Training Fund Act 1990

Training and Workforce Development Act 2013

Training and Workforce Development (Transitional Provisions) Act 2013

Vocational Education and Training (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2011

Minister for State Development, Construction and Housing

Cable Car (kunanyi/Mount Wellington) Facilitation Act 2017

Closer Settlement Act 1957

Copper Mines of Tasmanian Pty. Ltd. (Agreement) Act 1999

Farm Water Development Act 1985

Fire Damage Relief Act 1967

except insofar as it relates to the erection of dwellings for renting to eligible persons under the *Homes Act 1935*

Goldamere Pty Ltd (Agreement) Act 1996

Greater Hobart Act 2019

Iron Ore (Savage River) Arrangements Act 1996

Macquarie Point Development Corporation Act 2012

Pulp Mill Assessment Act 2007

Theatre Royal Precinct Redevelopment Act 2016

Note: the following were previously administered by the Minister for State Growth from 1 July 2021 – 11 April 2022.
Administered by the Minister for State Development, Construction and Housing from 12 April 2022

Employment Incentive Assistance Act 1984

Rural Adjustment Act 1995

Tasmanian Development Act 1983

War Service Land Settlement Act 1950

Legislation enacted 2021–22

Stadiums Tasmania Act 2022

Traffic Amendment (Personal Mobility Devices) Act 2021

Policies to help manage our business

Asset management

The Department of State Growth's asset management ranges from land and buildings to collections and equipment.

The property portfolio of assets includes:

- ▶ Abt Railway land, buildings and infrastructure
- ▶ MyState Arena
- ▶ bridges
- ▶ Core Store assets of Mineral Resources Tasmania
- ▶ Princes Wharf I
- ▶ rail corridor land
- ▶ road infrastructure, including land under roads
- ▶ Tasmania Development and Resources properties including Tasmanian Technopark
- ▶ Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
- ▶ various other land and buildings predominantly held for future roadworks.

The department manages land and buildings in accordance with its internal framework guidelines. This framework guides the sound and strategic acquisition, use and disposal of assets, the related risks and costs over their useful life and alignment of assets with service demand to achieve the best possible match of assets with service delivery strategies.

The department maintains asset registers in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions. Details of acquisitions, disposals and write-offs were recorded in the respective registers.

The Financial Statements for 2021–22 are reported on an accrual basis and contain details of policies in relation to recognition, valuation and depreciation of assets in notes of the statements. Assets have been valued in accordance with the department's accounting policies and procedures. These values are disclosed in the statements together with appropriate notes on valuation methods.



Risk management

Risk management is integral to the management of the department and the delivery of the wide range of services and outputs provided by the department. The department has implemented a number of mechanisms for the management of risks associated with its activities. The department has established risk management policies and associated mitigation strategies that address high risk areas.

The Executive and Risk and Audit committees undertake annual reviews of the department's strategic risks and risk assessments are completed by each division with the aim of identifying key residual risk exposures and how those are managed. During 2021–22, the Executive and Risk and Audit Committees jointly developed and published Risk Appetite Statements to guide management decision-making.

The Risk and Audit Committee oversees the Internal audit program which is focused on providing assurance and mitigating strategic risks. Internal audit tests and refines the adequacy of controls to manage risks and response measures when risk incidents occur.

The department also maintains a quality system for the development and maintenance of roads and bridges. This system comprises a significant proportion of the department's operations. The system is designed to manage the risks associated with the development and maintenance of roads.

It is also subject to external surveillance and incorporates:

- ▶ clear definition of accountabilities
- ▶ executive review of system effectiveness
- ▶ management of risk within processes
- ▶ feedback systems for improvement
- ▶ audits of these activities
- ▶ audits of the work of contractors to the department.

The department is a member of the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund (TRMF). The TRMF is a significant mitigation measure to ensure that there is adequate financial provision to insure the risks of the department.

Gifts, benefits and hospitality

The Department of State Growth adheres to the Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy that requires all officers and employees to decline offered gifts, benefits and hospitality in certain circumstances and declare the acceptance and giving of gifts, benefits and hospitality in others.

In accordance with the policy, all declarations of gifts, benefits or hospitality to the value of \$100 or greater or a declaration of token mementos and modest refreshments (reaching the annual threshold of \$100 from a single supplier that have been recorded in the agency's Gift and Hospitality Register in a financial year) must be published.

The Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy and the Gifts and Hospitality Register are available on the department's website.

The register includes reporting from the Office of the Coordinator-General.

Major contracts and consultancies

The Department of State Growth ensures procurement is undertaken in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the Treasurer's Instructions, including that Tasmanian businesses are given every opportunity to compete for agency business.

It is the department's policy to support Tasmanian businesses whenever they offer best value for money.

The department conducted 113 procurement processes resulting in the award of 117 significant contracts and consultancies with a value of \$50,000 or more for the period of 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

Table A provides a summary of the level of participation by local businesses for contracts, tenders and/or quotations with a value of \$50,000 or more (excluding GST). The monetary figures exclude standing offer panel contracts as the value attributed to each supplier is unable to be ascertained at the point of award.

Tables B provides a summary of contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST) excluding consultancy contracts.

Table C provides a summary of consultancy contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST).

Table D provides a summary of contracts awarded where a disaggregation exemption has been applied in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PF-2.

Table E provides a summary of contracts awarded as a result of a direct/limited submission sourcing process approved in accordance with Treasurer's Instructions PP-2 and PF-7.

Table F provides a summary of contract extensions approved in accordance with the requirements of Treasurer's Instruction PP-6.

Table G provides a summary of contracts which contain confidentiality provisions in accordance with the requirements of Treasurer's Instruction C-1.



Table A

Summary of procurement including participation by local business for procurement processes of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST)	
Total number of contracts awarded	67
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	50
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$232,183,137.30
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	67
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	148
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	109
Total number of new consultancies awarded	50
Total number of new consultancies awarded to Tasmanian businesses	28
Total value of new consultancies awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$16,692,169.09
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	46
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	105
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	52
Total number of contracts and consultancies awarded	117
Total number of contracts and consultancies awarded to Tasmanian businesses	78
Total value of contracts and consultancies awarded	\$289,786,205.19
Total value of contracts and consultancies awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$248,875,306.39
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	113
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	253
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	161

The values in this table do not include the value of options to extend nor GST.

A Tasmanian business is a business operating in Tasmania that has a permanent office or presence in Tasmania and which employs Tasmanian workers.

Table B

Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST) and excluding consultancy contracts					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$) including any options to extend
3301	Kingborough Park and Ride - Huntingfield and Firthside Stage Two	BlackCap Construction Pty Ltd	Tasmania	01/07/2021 - 03/03/2022	\$4,941,784.03
3358	Group Training Organisation (GTO) Promotion	Custard Pty Ltd trading as Red Jelly	Tasmania	08/07/2021 - 01/06/2022	\$95,000.00
3293	Registration of Mix Designs to Dept of Transport Victoria Specifications	Head, Transport for Victoria, a body corporate established under the Transport Integration Act 2021 (Vic)	Victoria	01/01/2021 - 31/12/2023	\$119,520.00
3367	Analysis and stakeholder consultation for hydrogen projects	Geoff Frankish	Victoria	04/06/2021 - 03/06/2022	\$100,000.00
3335	Railton Main Road - Dawson Siding Road to Mersey Main Road	AWC Pty Ltd	Tasmania	27/07/2021 - 11/03/2022	\$3,516,172.40
3262	Derwent River Ferry Service Contract	Derwent Ferry Co Pty Ltd	Tasmania	09/08/2021 - 08/08/2022	\$1,699,750.00
3305	Railway Roundabout Signals Renewal Project	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	18/08/2021 - 17/01/2022	\$2,530,267.00
3330	Pavement Resurfacing 2021-2022 South	Roadways Pty Ltd	Tasmania	16/08/2021 - 27/05/2022	\$6,393,132.82
3331	Pavement Resurfacing 2021-2022 North East	Fulton Hogan Industries Pty Ltd	Tasmania	19/08/2021 - 27/05/2022	\$4,613,559.82
3286	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Henry Hunter Building Mechanical Services Upgrade and Extension	TCM Pty Ltd	Tasmania	18/08/2021 - 28/02/2022	\$284,190.00
3399	Priority Weed Program (PWP) 2021-22	Eco Works Pty Ltd	Tasmania	17/09/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$63,000.00
3332	Stiffened Kerb Bridge Upgrade - Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymer (CFRP) Bridge Strengthening 2021/2022	Pensar Civil Pty Ltd	Tasmania	04/10/2021 - 16/05/2022	\$1,737,090.00
3408	St Peters Pass Landslip Remediation	BlackCap Construction Pty Ltd	Tasmania	23/09/2021 - 12/10/2021	\$95,592.20
3235	Reflect Information Management System (IMS)	Civica Pty Limited	New South Wales	23/09/2021 - 23/09/2026	\$680,000.00
3410	Building a New Tasmanian Value-Added Lobster Brand	Honey & Fox Pty Ltd	Tasmania	28/09/2021 - 31/03/2022	\$119,000.00
3414	Midland Highway Final Stages - Lime Stabilisation Test Pitting	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	14/10/2021 - 14/01/2022	\$85,412.90
3372	Road Safety Program - East Tamar Highway - Windermere Road and Magazine Road and Bridport Main Road - Weymouth Road and School Road - Junction Upgrades	Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd	Tasmania	13/10/2021 - 02/03/2022	\$1,972,906.00

Table B continued

Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST) and excluding consultancy contracts					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$) including any options to extend
3371	Road Safety Program - Bass Highway - Westbury Road Off Ramp, Prospect	DCS Civil Tas Pty Ltd	Tasmania	13/10/2021 - 02/03/2022	\$935,200.00
3312	Statewide Bridge Strengthening Package 1 – 2021-22	BridgePro Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	15/10/2021 - 13/05/2022	\$1,750,300.00
3238	Provision of Registration and Licensing Services Document Management	Print Mail Logistics Limited	Tasmania	01/09/2021 - 31/08/2027	\$1,439,685.30
3307	Loans Management System	FinPower Australia Pty Ltd	Queensland	01/11/2021 - 31/10/2026	\$819,080.00
3336	Bass Highway Morris Road, Boat Harbour and Salmon River Road to Park/Paceys Road, Togari Road Improvements	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	05/11/2021 - 07/04/2023	\$12,178,701.00
3432	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System (HVAMS) Development V2	Spatial Enterprises Pty Ltd trading as Esk Mapping and GIS	Tasmania	01/07/2021 - 10/12/2021	\$98,000.00
3366	Provision of Road Safety Advertising Services	Custard Pty Ltd trading as Red Jelly	Tasmania	07/12/2021 - 06/12/2024	\$3,000,000.00
3417	Wilkinsons Point - Internal Road Design and Carpark Design	Howarth Fisher and Associates Pty Ltd	Tasmania	03/11/2021 - 28/01/2022	\$91,640.00
3382	Statewide Bridge Strengthening Package 2 – 2021-22	BridgePro Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	17/12/2021 - 03/06/2022	\$1,745,500.00
3425	Metro Tasmania - Supply of Greencards	Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd	Tasmania	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022	\$162,000.00
3432A	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System (HVAMS) Development V2 - Additional services	Spatial Enterprises Pty Ltd trading as Esk Mapping and GIS	Tasmania	17/12/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$102,000.00
3346	Traffic Statistics Service	Drakewell Limited	International	20/02/2022 - 20/02/2029	\$374,400.00
3406	Kanunnah Bridge Strengthening Stage I	BridgePro Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	06/01/2022 - 05/07/2022	\$664,700.00
3210	New Bridgewater Bridge Design and Construction - Early Activities	McConnell Dowell Constructors (Aust.) Pty Ltd	Victoria	16/12/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$21,069,150.67
3352	Batman Highway - West Tamar Highway to Batman Bridge Shoulder Sealing	Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd	Tasmania	24/01/2022 - 20/03/2023	\$9,334,418.01
3423	Great Eastern Drive, Junction Improvements South of Bicheno	DCS Civil Tas Pty Ltd	Tasmania	24/01/2022 - 31/03/2022	\$667,462.00
3434	Travel Voucher Dashboard (Round 3)	Tempus Pty Ltd	Tasmania	28/08/2021 - 31/12/2021	\$99,990.00
3451	Addinsight Software Licence Agreement - Traffic Intelligence System	Addinsight Pty Ltd	South Australia	01/11/2021 - 01/11/2022	\$87,000.00

Supporting information continued

Table B continued

Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST) and excluding consultancy contracts					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$) including any options to extend
3427	Tasmanian Export Freight Logistics Advisory Service (TEFLAS)	Affairs of State Australia Pty Ltd	Victoria	31/01/2022 - 30/06/2023	\$200,000.00
3169A	Midland Highway 10 Year Upgrade - South Section Project	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	02/02/2022 - 13/03/2024	\$69,569,488.84
3413	Howth Heavy Vehicle Driver Rest Area Upgrade	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	04/02/2022 - 27/10/2022	\$1,559,376.00
3428	Lindsay River Bridge Rehabilitation	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	18/02/2022 - 08/07/2022	\$598,674.00
3377	Pontville and Brighton Heavy Vehicle Driver Rest Area Upgrades	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	21/02/2022 - 07/08/2022	\$691,204.00
3282	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Structural Repair to Watergate Wall and Restoration of Bond Store Façade	Hansen Yuncken Pty Ltd	Tasmania	28/02/2022 - 27/02/2023	\$2,208,100.00
3458	30-year MetroPlan Launch - Videography Services	Before Creative Pty. Ltd.	Tasmania	24/02/2022 - 31/03/2022	\$50,000.00
3337	Bass Highway - Tollymore Road, Table Cape - Road Realignment and Intersection Improvement	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	03/03/2022 - 29/02/2024	\$9,153,676.00
3457	Grant Writing Workshops 2022	Suzanne Robyn Cooper	Tasmania	28/02/2022 - 31/12/2022	\$80,000.00
3441	Indo Pacific Exhibition Stand 2022	Expo Centric Pty Ltd	New South Wales	28/02/2022 - 13/05/2022	\$59,986.62
3448	Migration Tasmania - CRM to Cloud Solution	CS IT Group Pty Ltd	Australian Capital Territory	09/03/2022 - 01/07/2022	\$220,000.00
3359	Road Safety Skid Resistance Survey 2022	ARRB Group Ltd	Victoria	21/02/2022 - 31/05/2023	\$347,250.00
3320	Illawarra Road Longford Roundabout to Bishopsbourne Road Upgrades	Gradco Pty Ltd	Tasmania	17/03/2022 - 27/01/2023	\$6,235,051.67
3404	Pinot Palooza 2022	Vinomofo Holdings Pty Ltd	Victoria	09/03/2022 - 18/06/2022	\$99,990.00
3311	Strengthening of Devonport Rail Underpass B561 (westbound)	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	31/03/2022 - 15/09/2022	\$866,354.00

Table B continued

Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST) and excluding consultancy contracts					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$) including any options to extend
3338	Disposal of the MV Mirambeena (Vessel)	Birdon Pty Ltd	New South Wales	14/04/2022 - 14/07/2022	\$565,277.47
3383	Mountain River Bridge Replacement - Lollara Main Road	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	06/05/2022 - 16/06/2023	\$4,266,791.00
3443	East Tamar Highway (A0265) Goderich Street Intersection Removal of Right Turns	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	12/05/2022 - 27/10/2022	\$1,679,521.00
3261	Bass Highway - Cam River Bridge Replacement and Murchison Highway Junction Upgrade	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	05/05/2022 - 02/11/2023	\$18,786,076.00
3481	Hogans Road Reshaping	M.F Barber & N.G Barber	Tasmania	19/05/2022 - 31/05/2022	\$57,000.00
3411	Tasman Highway - Sideling Upgrade: Stage I, Section I	Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd	Tasmania	16/05/2022 - 31/03/2024	\$16,539,231.00
3485	Events Tasmania Research and Measurement Program	Nielson Sports Pty Ltd	New South Wales	13/04/2022 - 12/10/2022	\$70,000.00
3484	Pilot Project for Defence Supply Chain Digital Literacy	DMTC Limited	Victoria	25/05/2022 - 09/12/2022	\$65,000.00
3478	Supply of Marketing and Media Buy for Switching Careers with VET Campaign	Sprinta Print Pty Ltd t/a at+m marketing	Tasmania	01/06/2022 - 30/03/2023	\$70,000.00
3471	Renewable Energy Pathways VET Course	SDG Align Pty Ltd	Tasmania	31/05/2022 - 31/03/2027	\$75,000.00
3273	Automated Traffic Offence Enforcement Program	Sensys Gatso Australia Pty Ltd	Victoria	30/05/2022 - 30/05/2025	\$16,527,735.17
3475	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System - LEG Software Developer	Razorback Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	21/03/2022 - 14/03/2023	\$95,328.00
1260	Stadiums Tasmania Leadership Recruitment	SRI Partners Australia Pty Limited	New South Wales	16/06/2022 - 06/10/2022	\$150,000.00
3503	Communities - O365 migration to State Growth	Intuit Technologies Pty Ltd	Tasmania	23/05/2022 - 30/06/2022	\$52,480.00
3504	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System Development	Rhino Software Pty Ltd	Tasmania	05/05/2022 - 04/05/2023	\$96,000.00
3170A	Midland Highway 10 Year Upgrade - North Section Project	Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd	Tasmania	20/06/2022 - 20/06/2024	\$41,937,389.61
3495	Unlocking Business Opportunities Tool	Takeflight Pty Ltd t/a Neon Jungle	Tasmania	30/06/2022 - 31/12/2022	\$91,160.00

Table C

Consultancy contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST)					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$)
3365	Community Education and Engagement	The20 Pty Ltd	Tasmania	09/07/2021 - 27/09/2021	\$81,671.00
3344	Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor Growth Strategy	Cox Architecture	New South Wales	20/07/2021 - 20/11/2021	\$148,100.00
3342	Greater Hobart MetroPlan - Expert Advice	Macroplan Holdings Pty Ltd	New South Wales	15/07/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$100,000.00
3385	Research Project - Perceptions of the Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Correy Nominees Pty Ltd trading as Myriad Research	Tasmania	15/07/2021 - 30/09/2021	\$60,000.00
3388	Hydrogen Hub Report	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	23/07/2021 - 08/10/2021	\$800,000.00
3339	Greater Hobart MetroPlan - Economic Advice	Urbis Pty Ltd	Victoria	27/07/2021 - 27/10/2021	\$100,000.00
3390	Specialist Stadium Advice	WayPoint Pty Ltd	Victoria	27/07/2021 - 30/07/2022	\$98,000.00
3393	Hobart Transit Transformation Vision and Strategy 2040	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	01/08/2021 - 30/11/2021	\$200,000.00
3401	TasTAFE Transition Project - Facilitation and Change Management Services	55M Pty Ltd	Tasmania	01/08/2021 - 01/11/2021	\$50,000.00
3395	Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce - Draft Vision	Arup Australia Pty Limited	Queensland	16/08/2021 - 15/10/2021	\$98,000.00
3375	New Bridgewater Bridge - Scoping & Investigations	Burbury Consulting Pty Ltd	Tasmania	26/08/2021 - 31/12/2022	\$1,000,000.00
3391	Specialist Stadium Advice for University of Tasmania Stadium	Resource Co-ordination Partnership as trustee for the Resource Co-ordination Partnership Trust	Queensland	27/07/2021 - 30/07/2022	\$90,000.00
3403	Asset and Business Analysis for Establishment of Stadiums Tasmania	KPMG	Tasmania	17/09/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$470,000.00
3418	Probity Advisor - UTAS Stadium Redevelopment Project Manager	N Carter & J Doyle & D.M Johnson & S.G Jones & A.M Leis & P.D Lyons & M.T Marshall & D.J McCarthy & R.J Meredith & M Salter & D.I Thomson (a partnership) trading as WLF Accounting and Advisory	Tasmania	18/10/2021 - 31/10/2022	\$54,000.00
3415	Renewables Tasmania Market Research	The20 Pty Ltd	Tasmania	01/10/2021 - 30/01/2022	\$75,938.00
3424	Tasmania Renewable Energy Coordination Framework (RECF) Implementation	Community Power Agency Co-Operative Ltd	New South Wales	27/10/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$63,293.00
3421	Change Management Services - TasTAFE Transition Project	Resolve Solutions Pty Ltd	Tasmania	06/10/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$99,900.00

Table C continued

Consultancy contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST)					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$)
3422	Hobart Network Operations Planning Phase 2a	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	04/11/2021 - 18/02/2022	\$89,500.00
3350	Standing Offer for the Provision of Project Assurance Services			04/11/2021 - 30/09/2026	\$0.00
3350	Standing Offer for the Provision of Project Assurance Services	The Trustee for Guidera Family Trust	Victoria	04/11/2021 - 30/09/2026	\$0.00
3350	Standing Offer for the Provision of Project Assurance Services	Jeanmar Pty Ltd as the Trustee for The Jeanmar Family Trust	Queensland	04/11/2021 - 30/09/2026	\$0.00
3350	Standing Offer for the Provision of Project Assurance Services	NineSquared Pty Ltd	Queensland	04/11/2021 - 30/09/2026	\$0.00
3350	Standing Offer for the Provision of Project Assurance Services	Paxon Consulting Group Pty Ltd as the Trustee for Paxon Consulting Group Trust	New South Wales	04/11/2021 - 30/09/2026	\$0.00
3350	Standing Offer for the Provision of Project Assurance Services	Resonance Consulting Pty Ltd	Tasmania	04/11/2021 - 30/09/2026	\$0.00
3402	Supply of Consultant Services – Tasmanian Agritourism Sector Regulatory Process Mapping	ERA Planning Pty Ltd t/a ERA Planning and Environment	Tasmania	16/11/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$190,000.00
3429	Provision of Stadia Advice Services	Waypoint Pty Ltd	Victoria	10/11/2021 - 30/06/2025	\$400,000.00
3431	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System (HVAMS) Assistance and Technical Support	FMA Engineering Services Pty Ltd	Queensland	06/12/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$75,000.00
3392	Technology Sector Scan and Capability Map	Deloitte Access Economics	Tasmania	10/12/2021 - 03/03/2022	\$84,763.00
3407	Jobs Tasmania Evaluation Project	Brotherhood of St Laurence	Victoria	21/12/2021 - 31/12/2023	\$300,000.00
3345	Independent Verifier on the New Bridgewater Bridge Project	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	16/12/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$10,833,584.09
3364	Bridgewater Bridge Independent Cost Estimation and Programming	Wolferstan Verney & Partners Pty Ltd	Tasmania	10/08/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$1,000,000.00
3334	Cradle Mountain Cableway - Stage One Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Planning and Delivery	Pitt&Sherry (Operations) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	17/01/2022 - 18/07/2022	\$94,920.00
3447	Black Snake Inn Condition Assessment and Management Planning	Purcell Asia Pacific Limited	Tasmania	04/02/2022 - 31/12/2022	\$95,000.00
3440	Strategic Operations Support - Traffic Data Collection	Stephen Mark Roddis t/a Sift Research	Victoria	01/02/2022 - 31/08/2022	\$60,000.00
3439	AFL License Support	A Clarkson Consolidated Pty Ltd as Trustee for Clarkson Family Trust	Victoria	01/11/2021 - 30/06/2022	\$100,000.00
3436	Standard Bus Shelter Designs	Pitt&Sherry (Operations) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	02/03/2022 - 30/04/2022	\$57,418.00

Table C continued

Consultancy contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more (ex. GST)					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$)
3461	Brooker Highway/Foreshore Road Traffic Signals	AD Design and Consulting Pty Ltd	Tasmania	07/03/2022 - 30/06/2022	\$92,048.00
3437	Workforce Development Plan for Advanced Manufacturing	Stenning & Associates Pty Ltd	Tasmania	08/03/2022 - 22/07/2022	\$73,537.00
3446	Indoor Multi-sport Facility Project Director	Waypoint Pty Ltd ATF Waypoint Trust	Victoria	01/01/2022 - 30/06/2023	\$600,000.00
3426	Earthquake Risk and Mitigation Assessment in Tasmania	Commonwealth of Australia as represented by Geoscience Australia	Australian Capital Territory	17/03/2022 - 30/06/2022	\$65,000.00
3419	Quantity Surveyor Services for the University of Tasmania Stadium Redevelopment	WTP Australia Pty Limited	Victoria	18/03/2022 - 30/04/2026	\$436,000.00
3435	Stadia Project Steering Committee Member	Christopher Chapman	New South Wales	26/11/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$60,000.00
3455	Wilkinsons Point Precinct Survey - Stages 2-7 Road & Detail Surveys	Peacock Darcey & Anderson Unit Trust	Tasmania	01/01/2022 - 31/07/2022	\$198,250.00
3477	Assessment of Economic Drivers Inform Project Planning	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	28/04/2022 - 16/12/2022	\$78,200.00
3416	Architectural Design Services for the University of Tasmania Stadium Redevelopment	Populous Design Pty Ltd	Victoria	13/05/2022 - 12/05/2026	\$6,808,454.00
3483	Tamar Estuary Targeted Dredging Project	Burbury Consulting Pty Ltd	Tasmania	19/05/2022 - 01/05/2024	\$232,840.00
3445	Network Definition Assessment	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	20/05/2022 - 30/08/2022	\$79,800.00
3463	High Performance Training Facility Analysis	Waypoint Pty Ltd ATF The Waypoint Trust	Victoria	08/06/2022 - 31/07/2022	\$60,000.00
3494	Tasmanian Road Infrastructure Investment Plan (TRIIP) Interim Update	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	15/06/2022 - 30/12/2022	\$99,800.00
3497	Transport Outcomes Framework	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	15/06/2022 - 30/12/2022	\$65,000.00
3486	Transport and Infrastructure - Expert Advisory Services	Ken Kanofski Advisory Services Pty Ltd	New South Wales	11/04/2022 - 31/08/2025	\$400,000.00

Table D

Consultancies or Contracts awarded where a disaggregation exemption has been applied in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PP-2					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$)
3301	Kingborough Park and Ride - Huntingfield and Firthside Stage Two	BlackCap Construction Pty Ltd	Tasmania	01/07/2021 - 03/03/2022	\$4,941,784.03
3335	Railton Main Road - Dawson Siding Road to Mersey Main Road	AWC Pty Ltd	Tasmania	27/07/2021 - 11/03/2022	\$3,516,172.40
3262	Derwent River Ferry Service Contract	Derwent Ferry Co Pty Ltd	Tasmania	09/08/2021 - 08/08/2022	\$1,699,750.00
3305	Railway Roundabout Signals Renewal Project	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	18/08/2021 - 17/01/2022	\$2,530,267.00
3330	Pavement Resurfacing 2021-2022 South	Roadways Pty Ltd	Tasmania	16/08/2021 - 27/05/2022	\$6,393,132.82
3331	Pavement Resurfacing 2021-2022 North East	Fulton Hogan Industries Pty Ltd	Tasmania	19/08/2021 - 27/05/2022	\$4,613,559.82
3286	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Henry Hunter Building Mechanical Services Upgrade and Extension	TCM Pty Ltd	Tasmania	18/08/2021 - 28/02/2022	\$284,190.00
3332	Stiffened Kerb Bridge Upgrade - Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymer (CFRP) Bridge Strengthening 2021/2022	Pensar Civil Pty Ltd	Tasmania	04/10/2021 - 16/05/2022	\$1,737,090.00
3235	Reflect Information Management System (IMS)	Civica Pty Limited	New South Wales	23/09/2021 - 23/09/2026	\$680,000.00
3372	Road Safety Program - East Tamar Highway - Windermere Road and Magazine Road and Bridport Main Road - Weymouth Road and School Road - Junction Upgrades	Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd	Tasmania	13/10/2021 - 02/03/2022	\$1,972,906.00
3371	Road Safety Program - Bass Highway - Westbury Road Off Ramp, Prospect	DCS Civil Tas Pty Ltd	Tasmania	13/10/2021 - 02/03/2022	\$935,200.00
3312	Statewide Bridge Strengthening Package 1 – 2021-22	BridgePro Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	15/10/2021 - 13/05/2022	\$1,750,300.00
3238	Provision of Registration and Licensing Services Document Management	Print Mail Logistics Limited	Tasmania	01/09/2021 - 31/08/2027	\$1,439,685.30
3307	Loans Management System	FinPower Australia Pty Ltd	Queensland	01/11/2021 - 31/10/2026	\$819,080.00
3336	Bass Highway Morris Road, Boat Harbour and Salmon River Road to Park/Paceys Road, Togari Road Improvements	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	05/11/2021 - 07/04/2023	\$12,178,701.00
3366	Provision of Road Safety Advertising Services	Custard Pty Ltd trading as Red Jelly	Tasmania	07/12/2021 - 06/12/2024	\$3,000,000.00
3346	Traffic Statistics Service	Drakewell Limited	International	20/02/2022 - 20/02/2029	\$374,400.00
3406	Kanunnah Bridge Strengthening Stage I	BridgePro Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	06/01/2022 - 05/07/2022	\$664,700.00

Supporting information continued

Table D continued

Consultancies or Contracts awarded where a disaggregation exemption has been applied in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PP-2					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$)
3210	New Bridgewater Bridge Design and Construction - Early Activities	McConnell Dowell Constructors (Aust.) Pty Ltd	Victoria	16/12/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$21,069,150.67
3352	Batman Highway - West Tamar Highway to Batman Bridge Shoulder Sealing	Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd	Tasmania	24/01/2022 - 20/03/2023	\$9,334,418.01
3423	Great Eastern Drive - Junction Improvements South of Bicheno	DCS Civil Tas Pty Ltd	Tasmania	24/01/2022 - 31/03/2022	\$667,462.00
3169A	Midland Highway 10 Year Upgrade - South Section Project	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	02/02/2022 - 13/03/2024	\$69,569,488.84
3413	Howth Heavy Vehicle Driver Rest Area Upgrade	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	04/02/2022 - 27/10/2022	\$1,559,376.00
3428	Lindsay River Bridge Rehabilitation	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	18/02/2022 - 08/07/2022	\$598,674.00
3377	Pontville and Brighton Heavy Vehicle Driver Rest Area Upgrades	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	21/02/2022 - 07/08/2022	\$691,204.00
3282	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Structural Repair to Watergate Wall and Restoration of Bond Store Façade	Hansen Yuncken Pty Ltd	Tasmania	28/02/2022 - 27/02/2023	\$2,208,100.00
3337	Bass Highway - Tollymore Road, Table Cape - Road Realignment and Intersection Improvement	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	03/03/2022 - 29/02/2024	\$9,153,676.00
3359	Road Safety Skid Resistance Survey 2022	ARRB Group Ltd	Victoria	21/02/2022 - 31/05/2023	\$347,250.00
3320	Illawarra Road Longford Roundabout to Bishopsbourne Road Upgrades	Gradco Pty Ltd	Tasmania	17/03/2022 - 27/01/2023	\$6,235,051.67
3311	Strengthening of Devonport Rail Underpass B561 (westbound)	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	31/03/2022 - 15/09/2022	\$866,354.00
3383	Mountain River Bridge Replacement - Lollara Main Road	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	06/05/2022 - 16/06/2023	\$4,266,791.00
3443	East Tamar Highway (A0265) Goderich Street Intersection Removal of Right Turns	Shaw Contracting (Aust) Pty Ltd	Tasmania	12/05/2022 - 27/10/2022	\$1,679,521.00
3261	Bass Highway - Cam River Bridge Replacement and Murchison Highway Junction Upgrade	VEC Civil Engineering Pty Ltd	Tasmania	05/05/2022 - 02/11/2023	\$18,786,076.00
3411	Tasman Highway - Sideling Upgrade: Stage 1, Section 1	Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd	Victoria	16/05/2022 - 31/03/2024	\$16,539,231.00
3273	Automated Traffic Offence Enforcement Program	Sensys Gatso Australia Pty Ltd	Victoria	30/05/2022 - 30/05/2025	\$16,527,735.17
3170A	Midland Highway 10 Year Upgrade - North Section Project	Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd	Tasmania	20/06/2022 - 20/06/2024	\$41,937,389.61
3388	Hydrogen Hub Report	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	23/07/2021 - 08/10/2021	\$800,000.00

Table D continued

Consultancies or Contracts awarded under an approved limited or direct sourcing process					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Period of contract	Value (\$) i
3429	Provision of Stadia Advice	Waypoint Pty Ltd	Victoria	10/11/2021 - 30/06/2025	\$400,000.00
3345	Independent Verifier on the New Bridgewater Bridge Project	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	16/12/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$10,833,584.09
3364	Bridgewater Bridge Independent Cost Estimation and Programming	Wolferstan Verney & Partners Pty Ltd	Tasmania	10/08/2021 - 31/12/2025	\$1,000,000.00
3446	Indoor Multi-sport Facility Project Director	Waypoint Pty Ltd ATF Waypoint Trust	Victoria	01/01/2022 - 30/06/2023	\$600,000.00
3419	Quantity Surveyor Services for the University of Tasmania Stadium Redevelopment	WTP Australia Pty Limited	Tasmania	18/03/2022 - 30/04/2026	\$436,000.00
3416	Architectural Design Services for the University of Tasmania Stadium Redevelopment	Populous Design Pty Ltd	Victoria	13/05/2022 - 12/05/2026	\$6,808,454.00
3486	Transport and Infrastructure - Expert Advisory Services	Ken Kanofski Advisory Services Pty Ltd	New South Wales	11/04/2022 - 31/08/2025	\$400,000.00

Table E

Consultancies or Contracts awarded under an approved limited or direct sourcing process, approved in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PP-2					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Value (\$)	Reason for the procurement methodology
3293	Registration of Mix Designs to Dept of Transport, Victoria Specifications	Head, Transport for Victoria, a body corporate established under the Transport Integration Act 2021 (Vic)	Victoria	\$119,520.00	Clause 2.18.2 of TI PP-2 - Absence of competition for technical reasons.
3235	Reflect Information Management System (IMS)	Civica Pty Limited	New South Wales	\$680,000.00	Clause 2.18.3 of TI PP-2 - Cannot be made due to technical reasons.
3410	Building a New Tasmanian Value-Added Lobster Brand	Honey & Fox Pty Ltd	Tasmania	\$119,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Cost of open tender outweighs value for money.
3425	Metro Tasmania - Supply of Greencards	Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd	Tasmania	\$162,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3432A	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System (HVAMS) Development V2 - Additional services	Spatial Enterprises Pty Ltd trading as Esk Mapping and GIS	Tasmania	\$102,000.00	Clause 2.18.3 of TI PP-2 - Cannot be made due to technical reasons.

Table E continued

Consultancies or Contracts awarded under an approved limited or direct sourcing process, approved in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PP-2					
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for reporting	Value (\$)	Reason for the procurement methodology
3448	Migration Tasmania - CRM to Cloud Solution	CS IT Group Pty Ltd	Australian Capital Territory	\$220,000.00	Clause 2.18.3 of TI PP-2 - Cannot be made due to technical reasons.
3359	Road Safety Skid Resistance Survey 2022	ARRB Group Ltd	Victoria	\$347,250.00	Clause 2.18.6 & 2.18.2 of TI PP-2 - Absence of competition for technical reasons and urgency.
3388	Hydrogen Hub Report	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	\$800,000.00	Clause 2.18.2 of TI PP-2 - Absence of competition for technical reasons.
3393	Hobart Transit Transformation Vision and Strategy 2040	GHD Pty Ltd	Tasmania	\$200,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Cost of open tender outweighs value for money.
3375	New Bridgewater Bridge-Scoping & Investigations	Burbury Consulting Pty Ltd	Tasmania	\$1,000,000.00	Clause 2.18.3 of TI PP-2 - For additional good or services
3403	Asset and Business Analysis for Establishment of Stadiums Tasmania	KPMG	Tasmania	\$470,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3429	Provision of Stadia Advice Services	Waypoint Pty Ltd	Victoria	\$400,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3439	AFL License Support	A Clarkson Consolidated Pty Ltd as Trustee for Clarkson Family Trust	Victoria	\$100,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3446	Indoor Multi-sport Facility Project Director	Waypoint Pty Ltd ATF Waypoint Trust	Victoria	\$600,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3426	Earthquake Risk and Mitigation Assessment in Tasmania	Commonwealth of Australia as represented by Geoscience Australia	Australian Capital Territory	\$65,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3455	Wilkinsons Point Precinct Survey - Stages 2-7 Road & Detail Surveys	Peacock Darcey & Anderson Unit Trust	Tasmania	\$198,250.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3483	Tamar Estuary Targeted Dredging Project	Burbury Consulting Pty Ltd	Tasmania	\$232,840.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.
3486	Transport and Infrastructure - Expert Advisory Services	Ken Kanofski Advisory Services Pty Ltd	New South Wales	\$400,000.00	Clause 2.18.10 of TI PP-2 - Exceptional circumstances that justify limited/direct sourcing.

Table F

Consultancy or Contract extensions approved in accordance with the requirements of Treasurer's Instruction PP-6						
Contract ID	Title	Supplier name	State for Reporting	Period of Contract Extension	Value of Contract Extension (\$)	Total value of Contract (\$) (including extension)
2976	State Road Traffic Statistic Services	Transmetric Pty Ltd	Victoria	2 months	\$41,6660.00	\$309,666.00

Table G

Consultancies or Contracts awarded which contain confidentiality provisions in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction C-1	
Supplier Name	Date of approval
Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd (Contract No. 3170)	29 March 2022
Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd (Contract No. 3411)	5 April 2022
Sensys Gatso Australia Pty Ltd (Contract No. 3273)	23 May 2022



Publications

30-year Greater Hobart Plan consultation draft (strategy, summary document and brochure)

COVID-19 Business Impact Support Program Round Two guidelines

Defence Tasmania Industry Directory (update)

Department of State Growth Annual Report 2020–21

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan 2022–25

Interim Business Growth Strategy

Making our contribution: Tasmanian Defence Industry Strategy 2023 Progress Report

Moving towards more accessible bus stops: *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* guide

Also a wide range of material including:

ADM (Australian Defence Magazine) Congress 2022 print and digital collateral

Energising Tasmania campaign, web design, press advertisements and display

FOODEX Japan 2022 trade stand and supporting collateral

Kingborough bus services promotion print, digital, advertising and animation

Industry Capability Network campaign social media, digital and print collateral

Invest in Tasmania brochure (update)

LandForces 2021 exposition stand, multimedia and promotional material

New Zealand Integrated Trade Strategy

Passenger Conduct Code for School Bus Services

Red Tape Audit Report 2021

Red Tape Audit Report 2021–22

Road Safety Advisory Council's Improved Graduated Licensing System for Motorcyclists Discussion Paper

Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce's 10-year vision for the kanamaluka/Tamar Estuary

Tasmanian Trade Score Card 2020–21

TasTAFE transition for a better training future implementation plan

TDR Annual Report 2020–21

Pacific 2022 exposition stand, video and print collateral

Regional Jobs Hubs logo, branding, digital and display

Shift Sharer campaign brand design

Study Tasmania welcome campaign collateral

Tas Delivers brochure (updates and additions)

Tasmanian Export Awards 2021 souvenir booklet

Tasmanian Training Awards 2021 souvenir program and certificates

Investment prospectuses (updates)

VET campaign press advertising and display

Superannuation certificate

I, Kim Evans, Secretary of the Department of State Growth, hereby certify that the department has met its obligations under the Australian Government *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* and the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016* in respect of those employees who contribute to complying superannuation funds.

The department only makes employer superannuation contributions to complying superannuation funds (other than those established under the provisions of the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016*).



Kim Evans

Secretary

Department of State Growth

30 June 2022

Compliance index

The compliance index has been compiled in response to the Auditor–General’s Special Report No. 4 of May 1993, Standard of Annual Reporting by Government Departments.

This index complies with the statutory disclosure requirements for annual reporting of the:

- ▶ *Financial Management Act 2016*
- ▶ *State Service Act 2000*
- ▶ *Right to Information Act 2009*
- ▶ *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*
- ▶ State Service Regulations 2001
- ▶ various Treasurer’s Instructions.

The four columns in the index have the following meanings.

Section and compliance – these columns refer to the statutory disclosure requirements in Tasmanian public sector legislation.

Page – this states where in this Annual Report the requirement is satisfied. In some instances, the requirement is complied with by the report in its entirety.

Details – this is a brief statement of the instruction, clause, section or subsection of the corresponding statutory disclosure requirement.

Key	
ED	Employment Directions
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 2016</i>
PSSRA	<i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016</i>
RTI	<i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
SS	<i>State Service Act 2000</i>
SSR	State Service Regulations 2011
TI FR	Treasurer’s Instructions Financial Reporting
TSS	Tasmanian State Service

Section	Compliance	Page	Details
General			
		1–2	Table of contents
		68	List of acronyms
Overview			
Strategic plan	SSR s9(a)(i)	8	An overview of the department’s strategic plan, including its aims, functions and related program.
Performance	SS s36(1)(a)	Annual Report	Each Head of Agency, in each year, is to submit a report on the performance of the functions and the exercise of the powers of the Head of Agency.
	FMA s42(4)	Annual Report	The financial statements and the Auditor-General’s report on those statements prepared in accordance with section 19 of the <i>Audit Act 2008</i> are to be combined so as to form part of the annual report.
Major initiatives	SSR s9(a)(v)	Annual Report	Details of major initiatives taken by the department to develop and give effect to government policy.
Major changes during the year	SSR s9(a)(iv)	Annual Report	Details of, and reasons for, any major changes which have taken place in relation to the programs, aims, functions or organisational structure of the agency.
Operational structure			
Department organisational chart	SSR s9(a)(ii)	9	An organisational chart illustrating the department’s administrative structure, including regional offices, showing officers of the agency.
Why we are structured in this way	SSR s9(a)(iii)	Annual Report	A description of the relationship between the organisational structure and the program management structure of the agency.

Supporting information continued

Section	Compliance	Page	Details
Performance measurement			
Performance summary	TI FR-4.1.1	Annual Report	A summary of significant financial outcomes for agency programs or activities, and any Ministerial directives in relation to financing or investment activities.
	TI FR-4.1.4	Annual Report	Information on the performance of the agency in its achievement of agency objectives and meeting of agency responsibilities.
Legislation administered and major documents published			
Legislation administered	SSR s9(d)	46–47	A list of legislation administered by the department.
Legislation enacted	SSR s9(d)	47	A list of legislation enacted during the year for which the department is responsible, including details of significant changes to legislation previously administered by the department.
Public access and awareness of services provided			
Key contact	SSR s9(c)(ii)	9, 69	List of contact officers and points of public access in relation to services provided by the department.
Community awareness report	SSR s9(c)(i)	8–10	Details of activities undertaken to develop community awareness of the department and the services it provides.
Appeals process	SSR s9(c)(iii)	45	An outline of the processes available for appeals against decisions made by the department.
Agency publications	SSR s9(c)(i)	64	List of major documents published by any internal or external body of the department during the year.
Right to information	RTI s23	45	Right to Information details for 2020–21.
Human resources management			
Workplace diversity	TSS Diversity and Inclusion Policy and Framework	10–11	A description of the department's workplace diversity program.
Performance management	ED.26	10–11	Effectiveness of the development and implementation of performance management within the agency.
Work health safety and wellbeing	SSR s9(b)(vi) ED. 27 s.5(2) ED. 23	10–11	Employment policies and practices of the agency in relation to work health safety and wellbeing.
Superannuation contribution	PSSRA s55	64	Certification by the relevant agency manager has met its obligations under the <i>Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992</i> .
Asset management and risk management policies			
Infrastructure projects	TI FR-4.1.3	Annual Report	Information on infrastructure projects undertaken or being undertaken by the agency.
Asset management	TI FR-4.1.6	Annual Report	A summary of the agency's asset management policies, strategies and initiatives.
Other assets	TI FR-4.1.7	Annual Report	Details of public property, revenue and debts due to the State.
Risk management	TI FR-4.1.5	Annual Report	A statement of risk management policies, and an outline of significant risk management activities and initiatives.
Pricing policies	TI FR-4.1.2	Annual Report	Pricing policies for goods or services provided by the agency, including reference to any applicable Gazette or other public document which contains pricing or rating information and details of cost recovery policies and their application as appropriate.

Section	Compliance	Page	Details
Government procurement			
Contracts awarded during the year	TI FR-4.1.8	50–63	<p>Information on procurement activities undertaken or being undertaken by the agency including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ details of any contracts entered into by the agency which contain confidentiality provisions ▶ statement regarding the agency's support for Tasmanian businesses; ▶ details of participation by Tasmanian businesses in procurement processes with a value of \$50,000 or more, together with information on their level of success in relation to procurement contracts with a value of \$50,000 or more ▶ procurement contracts awarded with a value of \$50,000 or more, with consultancies separately listed ▶ details of procurement contracts where a disaggregation exemption was applied, and procurement contracts awarded as a result of limited tendering (excluding direct sourcing from other agencies) ▶ details of contracts awarded as a result of a contract extension approved pursuant to the Treasurer's Instructions under the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ due to exceptional circumstances where the extension ▶ was required to enable a full procurement process to ▶ be properly undertaken, or ▶ where other exceptional circumstances justified an extension.
Other matters	TI FR-4.1.9	Annual Report	Any other matters deemed relevant by the Accountable Authority.
Financial Statements			
Financial Statements	FMA s42	Attachment A	An accountable authority of an agency, in respect of each financial year, is to prepare financial statements of the agency in respect of that financial year.
Audit opinion	FMA s42(4)	Attachment B	The Auditor-General's report on the agency's financial statements prepared in accordance with section 19 of the <i>Audit Act 2008</i> are to be combined so as to form part of the annual report.

List of acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFL	Australian Football League
AFLW	Australian Football League Women's
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CE	Circular Economy
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFRP	Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymer
CRM	Customer relationship management (system)
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GTO	Group Training Organisation
HVAMS	Heavy Vehicle Access Management System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMS	Information Management System
ITAS	Infrastructure Tasmania
KPI	Key performance indicator
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/gender diverse, intersex, queer +
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBN	National Broadband Network
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
OCG	Office of the Coordinator-General
PESRAC	Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council
PWP	Priority Weed Program
RECF	Renewable Energy Coordination Framework
RRSI	Rapid Response Skills Initiative
RTI	Right to Information
RTOS	Registered Training Organisations
SES	Senior Executive Service
SMES	Small to medium enterprises
SWG	Statistics Working Group of the Meeting of Cultural Ministers
TDR	Tasmania Development and Resources
TEFLAS	Tasmanian Export Freight Logistics Advisory Service

TMAG	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
TRIIP	Tasmanian Road Infrastructure Investment Plan
TRMF	Tasmanian Risk Management Fund
USAFL	United States Australian Football League
UTAS	University of Tasmania
VET	Vocational education and training

Photo credits and acknowledgements

Images used within this publication remain the property of the copyright holder.

Every effort has been made to identify images and to attribute their copyright holders. If you identify any errors, please contact the department.

Images courtesy of the Tasmanian Government, Rob Burnett, Natalie Mendham, Peter Casamento, Ollie Khedun, Tourism Tasmania, Richard Eastwood, Loic Le Gully and Devaka Seneviratne.

© State of Tasmania October 2022

How to contact us

Salamanca Building, 4 Salamanca Place

GPO Box 536, Hobart, TAS 7001 Australia

Phone: 1800 030 688

Email: info@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Web: www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au





Department of State Growth

GPO Box 536 Hobart
TAS 7001 Australia

Phone: 1800 030 688

Email: info@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Web: www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au

© State of Tasmania October 2022

Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation
Financial Statements
2021–22



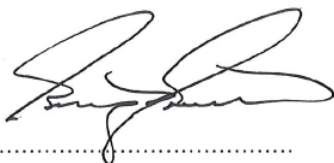
Contents

Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.....	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022	4
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022	5
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022.....	6
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022.....	7
Notes to and forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.....	8
1.1 Objectives and Funding.....	8
1.2 Basis of Accounting.....	8
1.3 Going concern.....	8
1.4 Income from transactions	8
1.5 Expenses from transactions.....	9
1.6 Other gains and losses	9
1.7 Assets	10
1.8 Liabilities	11
1.9 Income Tax	11
1.10 Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes.....	11
1.11 Adoption of new and amended accounting standards	11
1.12 Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions.....	11
Note 2: Events after balance date.....	12
Note 3: Income from transactions.....	13
3.1 Government revenue.....	13
3.2 Sales from goods and services	13
3.3 Other revenue	13
Note 4: Expenses from transactions.....	13
4.1 Supplies and consumables	13
Note 5: Assets.....	14
5.1 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.....	14
Note 6: Liabilities	16
6.1 Payables.....	16
6.2 Employee benefits	16
6.3 Income in Advance.....	16
6.4 Contract Liability.....	17
Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation	17
7.1 Cash and deposits	17
7.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities.....	17
Note 8: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities.....	18
8.1 Schedule of Commitments.....	18
8.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities.....	18
Note 9: Reserves.....	18
9.1 Reserves.....	18
Note 10: Independent Auditor's Report.....	19

Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statement of Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation is in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and has been prepared in compliance with the *Abt Railway Development Act 1999*, to the extent described in Note 1.2. The statements present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2022 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements misleading or inaccurate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gary Swain', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Gary Swain

Delegate to the Minister

4 October 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Government revenue	1.4(a), 3.1	7,100	8,000
Sales of goods and services	1.4(b), 3.2	4,641	3,470
Other revenue	1.4(c), 3.3	63	107
Total revenue and other income from transactions		11,804	11,577
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	1.5(a)	3,940	3,789
Superannuation	1.5(a)	408	347
Depreciation and amortisation	1.5(b)	1,930	1,792
Supplies and consumables	4.1, 1.5(c)	3,220	2,797
Total expenses from transactions		9,498	8,725
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets		38	1,846
Net result (net operating balance)		2,344	1,006
Other Comprehensive Income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus	9.1	6,142	-
Total other comprehensive income		6,142	-
Comprehensive result		8,486	1,006

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

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Assets			
<i>Financial assets</i>			
Cash and deposits	1.7(a), 7.1	9,080	3,182
Receivables	1.7(b)	43	20
Goods & services tax		2	13
<i>Non-financial assets</i>			
Prepayments		1,818	2,050
Inventory	1.7(c)	196	217
Property, plant and equipment	1.7(d), 5.1	9,383	7,576
Land & buildings	1.7(d), 5.1	7,682	6,725
Infrastructure	1.7(d), 5.1	30,612	26,326
Total assets		58,816	46,109
Liabilities			
Payables	1.8(a), 6.1	381	741
Employee benefits	1.8(b), 6.2	593	475
Income in advance	6.3	619	656
Contract liability	6.4	4,500	-
Total liabilities		6,093	1,872
Net assets (liabilities)		52,723	44,237
Equity			
Accumulated funds		33,338	30,994
Reserves		19,385	13,243
Total equity		52,723	44,237

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

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent		7,100	8,000
Other cash inflows		5,114	4,977
Total cash inflows		12,214	12,977
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits		(4,230)	(4,065)
Supplies and consumables		(4,036)	(6,636)
Total cash outflows		(8,266)	(10,700)
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	7.2	3,948	2,277
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		44	-
Proceeds from non-operational capital funding		4,500	-
Total cash inflows		4,544	-
Cash outflows			
Payments for acquisition of fixed assets		(2,594)	(2,009)
Total cash outflows		(2,594)	(2,009)
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities		1,950	(2,009)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		5,898	268
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		3,182	2,914
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	7.1	9,080	3,182

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

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021	13,243	30,994	44,237
Net result	-	2,344	2,344
Other comprehensive income	6,142	-	6,142
Total comprehensive result	6,142	2,344	8,486
Balance as at 30 June 2022	19,385	33,338	52,723

	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2020	13,243	29,988	43,231
Net result	-	1,006	1,006
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result	-	1,006	1,006
Balance as at 30 June 2021	13,243	30,994	44,237

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

Notes to and forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1.1 Objectives and Funding

The Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation (the Ministerial Corporation or Corporation) is a body corporate, established by the *Abt Railway Development Act 1999* (the Act). The main activity of Abt Railway is passenger and freight services between Queenstown Station and Regatta Point Station at Strahan. The railway provides the only means of access between Lowana and Lower Landing (Teepookana Plateau), which is State Forest under the control of Sustainable Timber Tasmania. Since the 1st May 2014, the West Coast Wilderness Railway (WCWR) has been managed by the Ministerial Corporation.

1.2 Basis of Accounting

As there are no users dependent on a General Purpose Financial Statement, the financial statements are therefore a Special Purpose Financial Statements that has been prepared to meet the financial reporting obligations of the Corporation.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flow', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation and Application of Standards', AASB 116 'Property Plant and Equipment', AASB 1057 'Application of Australian Standards', AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and AASB 120 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosures'.

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Ministerial Corporation will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Despite the continuing challenges and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministerial Corporation achieved a positive net operating result of \$2.344 million after receiving a \$7.1 million appropriation from Government. The Ministerial Corporation was able to invest \$2.843 million in its property, plant and equipment, land and buildings and railway infrastructure. Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits increased from \$3.182 million (30 June 2021) to \$9.080 million (30 June 2022).

The Delegate of the Minister is confident of the Ministerial Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern for the reasons outlined below:

- Despite recent border lockdowns, strong demand continues for the experience offered by the railway, as evidenced by the trend of trains being booked out in advance;
- The Tasmanian Government has demonstrated over an extended period support for the Ministerial Corporation through appropriation funding through the Department of State Growth. Previously budgeted \$4 million was transferred to the Corporation in 2021-22 along with additional funding of \$3.1 million. \$4 million is also appropriated and will be transferred to the Corporation in 2022-23 along with an additional \$4.5 million of appropriated grant funding held in trust to deal with priority infrastructure upgrades; and
- Based on previous reporting, the combination of ongoing demand and confirmed financial support is expected to be adequate to enable the Corporation to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the immediate future.

Based on the circumstances described above, the financial statements are prepared on the assumption that the entity is a going concern.

1.4 Income from transactions

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or entitled to receive in exchange for goods and services or completion of performance obligations.

(a) Grants

Grants are recognised when received or when the Ministerial Corporation obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions or at a point of time when the Corporation satisfies its performance obligations in the underlying agreement. Government grants of a revenue nature are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match related costs. Government grants related to assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a deferred liability and are recognised as revenue on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

(b) Sales of goods and services

Revenue from the Sale of goods and services are recognised when the Corporation satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the good or services to the customer. The Corporation typically satisfies its performance obligations at the time of the transaction or delivery of the service. The Corporation recognise revenue associated with performance obligations as they occur or in line with the relevant contractual arrangements.

(c) Other revenue

Revenue from such sources 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 measured reliably and any associated performance obligations have been fulfilled.

1.5 Expenses from transactions

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

(a) Employee benefits

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

(b) Depreciation and amortisation

All applicable Non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential.

The following table details the asset lives, and depreciation rates and the methods for the various classes of assets employed in the current and previous reporting periods. Asset useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted according to the expected rate and/or pattern of consumption, asset condition, and industry best practice.

Asset	Estimated Useful Life (years)	Depreciation Rate (per annum)	Method
Tracks, bridges, structures, culverts and station buildings	5 - 50	2.00%-20.00%	Straight Line
Railway carriages	30 - 75	1.33%-3.33%	Straight Line
Locomotives	25	4.00%	Straight Line
Buildings	5 - 30	3.33%-20.00%	Straight Line
Rail wagons	25	4.00%	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	4 - 40	2.5%-25.00%	Straight Line

(c) Other expenses

Expenses from activities other than those identified above 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.

1.6 Other gains and losses

Other gains and losses are recognised when there is a change in value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

(a) Gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Gains or losses from the disposal of Non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed from the Ministerial Corporation.

Key Judgements

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.

Specialised non-financial assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore their recoverable amount is expected to be materially the same as fair value, as determined under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

All other non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists, with impairment losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	1,846

During the year a review of railway infrastructure work in progress was conducted on assets held to be used in future track construction and replacement. Observable indicators of impairment were identified that for some materials there was a significant decline in the asset values and that others were considered no longer suitable for original use. Identified assets have been impaired.

1.7 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Ministerial Corporation and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

(a) Cash and deposits

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund.

(b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment losses, however, due to the short settlement period, receivables are not discounted back to their present value. Impairment losses are recognised based on a lifetime expected credit loss calculation.

(c) Inventories

Inventories held for sale are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

(d) Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

(i) Valuation basis

ABT Railway infrastructure comprises of the rail track, bridges, culverts, sidings, ramps and earthworks. Railway infrastructure is revalued at least every 5 years on a current replacement cost basis, with the last valuation completed in June 2022 by Colliers. Replacement cost is based on the estimated current cost to build similar assets, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis on the expired proportion of the estimated useful life of the asset.

Additions to infrastructure, property, plant and equipment since June 2022 will be recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation and are revalued at least every 5 years and the last valuation completed in June 2022 by Colliers.

Railway Rolling Stock is revalued every 5 years on a current replacement cost basis, with the last valuation completed in June 2022. Replacement cost is based on the estimated current cost to build similar assets, which are depreciated on a straight-line basis on the expired proportion of the estimated useful life of the assets.

The next valuation is required on 30th June 2027.

(ii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Ministerial Corporation is \$5,000. Assets valued at less than \$5,000 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).

1.8 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.

(a) Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Ministerial Corporation becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

(b) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities 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.

1.9 Income Tax

As the Ministerial Corporation is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

1.10 Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

1.11 Adoption of new and amended accounting standards

In the current year all new and revised standards and interpretations are either not applicable to the Ministerial Corporations activities or have no material impact.

Pending Accounting Standards

All Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable to the Ministerial Corporations activities or have no material impact.

1.12 Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the Ministerial Corporation based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the Ministerial Corporation operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the Ministerial Corporation unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Ministerial Corporation determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Ministerial Corporation assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Ministerial Corporation and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1.7, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 2: Events after balance date

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is ongoing and while it has been financially negative for the Ministerial Corporation up to 30 June 2022, it is not practicable to estimate the potential negative impact after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Ministerial Corporation's operations, the results of those operations, or the Ministerial Corporation's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 3: Income from transactions

3.1 Government revenue

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Grant - State Government	7,100	8,000
Total	7,100	8,000

3.2 Sales from goods and services

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Ticket sales - West Coast Wilderness Railway	2,373	1,859
Café sales	2,078	1,454
Retail sales	190	157
Total	4,641	3,470

3.3 Other revenue

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Interest received	6	4
Miscellaneous revenue	56	103
Total	62	107

Note 4: Expenses from transactions

4.1 Supplies and consumables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Advertising and promotion	54	75
Audit	9	8
Communications	21	19
Consultants	38	50
Cost of sales	662	458
Insurance	802	723
IT	38	40
Maintenance	43	44
Motor vehicle running costs	40	46
Other employee costs	10	81
Other supplies and consumables	922	819
Property services	128	115
Rail operations	429	299
Travel and transport	24	20
Total	3,220	2,797

Note 5: Assets

5.1 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

(a) Carrying amount

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Plant and equipment:			
Plant and equipment (at fair value)			
At fair value		2,895	4,503
Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	(2,310)
Total	1.6(d)i)	2,895	2,193
Railway Rolling Stock (at fair value)			
At fair value		5,083	5,526
Railway Rolling Stock work in progress		1,405	554
Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	(697)
Total	1.6(d)i)	6,488	5,383
Total Plant and Equipment		9,383	7,576
Land and Buildings:			
Land (at fair value)			
At fair value		2,193	1,041
Total	1.6(d)i)	2,193	1,041
Buildings (at fair value)			
At fair value		5,489	6,461
Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	(777)
Total	1.6(d)i)	5,489	5,684
Total Land and Buildings		7,682	6,725
Abt Railway infrastructure (at fair value)			
At fair value		24,795	24,870
Railway infrastructure work in progress		5,817	5,058
Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	(3,602)
Total	1.6(d)i)	30,612	26,326
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		47,677	40,627

(b) Reconciliation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of infrastructure, 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 and accumulated impairment losses.

2022	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets	Written down value of disposals	Transfers	Depreciation and amortisation	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Balance at end of financial year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Plant and equipment</i>							
Plant and equipment	2,194	338	-	118	(524)	769	2,895
Railway rolling stock	4,828	403	-	128	(176)	(100)	5,083
Total Plant and equipment	7,022	741	-	246	(700)	669	7,978
<i>Land and buildings</i>							
Land and buildings	1,041	20	(6)	(1)	-	1,139	2,193
Buildings	5,684	278	-	24	(228)	(269)	5,489
Total Land and buildings	6,725	298	(6)	23	(228)	870	7,682
<i>Abt Railway infrastructure</i>							
Abt Railway infrastructure	21,268	69	-	(144)	(1,002)	4,604	24,795
Total Abt Railway infrastructure	21,268	69	-	(144)	(1,002)	4,604	24,795
<i>Work in progress</i>							
Railway rolling stock	554	975	-	(124)	-	-	1,405
Abt Railway infrastructure	5,058	760	-	(1)	-	-	5,817
Total work in progress	5,612	1,735	-	(125)	-	-	7,222
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	40,627	2,843	(6)	-	(1,930)	6,143	47,677

2021	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets	Written down value of disposals	Transfers	Depreciation and amortisation	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Balance at end of financial year
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Plant and equipment</i>							
Plant and equipment	2,205	451	-	-	(462)	-	2,194
Railway rolling stock	4,708	509	-	(208)	(181)	-	4,828
Total Plant and equipment	6,913	960	-	(208)	(643)	-	7,022
<i>Land and buildings</i>							
Land and buildings	1,011	30	-	-	-	-	1,041
Buildings	5,701	218	-	-	(235)	-	5,684
Total Land and buildings	6,712	248	-	-	(235)	-	6,725
<i>Abt Railway infrastructure</i>							
Abt Railway infrastructure	21,970	212	-	-	(914)	-	21,268
Total Abt Railway infrastructure	21,970	212	-	-	(914)	-	21,268
<i>Work in progress</i>							
Railway rolling stock	208	138	-	208	-	-	554
Abt Railway infrastructure	6,453	451	(1,846)	-	-	-	5,058
Total work in progress	6,661	589	(1,846)	208	-	-	5,612
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	42,256	2,009	(1,846)	-	(1,792)	-	40,627

Note 6: Liabilities

6.1 Payables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Creditors	280	546
Payroll Liabilities	101	195
Total	381	741
Settled within 12 months	381	741
Total	381	741

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

6.2 Employee benefits

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accrued salaries	186	107
Annual leave	275	223
Long service leave	132	146
Total	593	475
Settled within 12 months	469	351
Settled in more than 12 months	124	124
Total	593	475

6.3 Income in Advance

Income in advance is from advance ticketing sales where customers have prepaid their ticket and have yet to receive the service. The prior year balance is recognised as income in the current year. The current year balance relates to payments received during the current year for services provided after balance date. A reconciliation of the movement in income recognised in the current year and the income recognised in future periods is set out below.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income in Advance		
Opening Balance	656	48
Income recognised in current year	(656)	(48)
Income to be recognised in future period	619	656
Closing Balance	619	656
Total income in advance	619	656

6.4 Contract Liability

The contract liability relates to the Corporations' obligation under an agreement with the Department of State Growth to deliver priority infrastructure upgrades, due diligence and expert rail consultants from funds received prior to year end.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contract Liability		
Opening Balance	-	-
Income recognised in current year	-	-
Income to be recognised in future period	4,500	-
Closing Balance	4,500	-
Total contract liability	4,500	-

Note 7: Cash Flow Reconciliation

7.1 Cash and deposits

Cash and deposits include the balance of the Special Deposits and Trust Fund Accounts held by the Ministerial Corporation, and other cash held, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance	5,121	677
Total Special Deposits and Trust Fund	5,121	677
Deposits:		
Commonwealth Bank cheque account (Queenstown)	3,312	464
Commonwealth Bank online saver	590	2,034
Bendigo Bank	49	-
Till Float & Petty Cash (Queenstown)	7	7
Total Deposits	3,958	2,505
Total Cash and deposits	9,080	3,182

7.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net result	2,344	1,006
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, infrastructure	(38)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	1,930	1,792
Impairment Loss	-	1,846
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(12)	190
Decrease (increase) in Prepayments	(17)	(126)
Decrease (Increase) in Stock	21	2
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	118	71
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(361)	(3,112)
Increase (decrease) in Income in Advance	(37)	608
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	3,948	2,277

Note 8: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

8.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

The Ministerial Corporation has no operating lease agreements as at 30 June 2022.

8.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Ministerial Corporation has not identified nor recognised any contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2022.

Note 9: Reserves

9.1 Reserves

2022	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Rolling Stock \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at 1 July 2021	-	3,029	8,978	1,236	13,243
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	1,139	(269)	4,604	668	6,142
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,139	2,760	13,582	1,904	19,385

2021	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Rolling Stock \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	-	3,029	8,978	1,236	13,243
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	-	3,029	8,978	1,236	13,243

Note 10: Independent Auditor's Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parliament

Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation

Report on the Audit on the Special Purpose Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report, being a special purpose financial report of the Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation (the Corporation), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the statement of certification signed by the Delegate to the Minister (the Delegate) and the General Manager of the Corporation.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Section 17 of the *Audit Act 2008*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note 1.2 of the financial report, which prescribes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to assist the Corporation to meet the financial reporting requirements of the *Audit Act 2008*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Delegate for the Financial Report

The Delegate is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the *Audit Act 2008* and for such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Delegate is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Corporation is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament, or the Delegate intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Delegate.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Delegate's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



Jeff Tongs
Assistant Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Tasmanian Audit Office

10 October 2022
Hobart



Department of State Growth

GPO Box 536 Hobart
TAS 7001 Australia

Phone: 1800 030 688

Email: info@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Web: www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au

© State of Tasmania October 2022

Department of State Growth
Financial Statements
2021–22



Table of Contents

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022	4
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022	5
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022	6
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)	7
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022	8
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022	9

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of State Growth are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2022 and the financial position as at 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.



Kim Evans

SECRETARY

27 September 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - operating	6.1	553,753	504,338	398,563
Appropriation revenue - capital	6.1	234,289	224,468	182,309
Other revenue from Government	6.1	24,505	23,550	24,283
Grants	6.2	151,160	235,156	145,082
Sales of goods and services	6.3	4,255	11,782	7,024
Fees and fines	6.4	15,351	16,568	15,994
Interest	6.5	1,180	1,423	1,002
Contributions received	6.6	...	1,181	981
Other revenue	6.7	33,068	105,535	45,535
Total revenue from continuing operations		1,017,561	1,124,001	820,773
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	7.1	4	(1,692)	(22,316)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	7.2	...	(347)	(202)
Total income from continuing operations		1,017,565	1,121,962	798,255
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	8.1	79,147	89,882	80,577
Depreciation and amortisation	8.2	88,880	128,569	114,497
Supplies and consumables	8.3	122,059	122,917	98,738
Grants and subsidies	8.4	519,610	492,431	353,848
Finance costs	8.5	4,487	1,044	918
Other expenses	8.6	2,061	5,030	3,564
Total expenses from continuing operations		816,244	839,873	652,142
Net result from continuing operations		201,321	282,089	146,113
Net result		201,321	282,089	146,113
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	149,955	249,613	(188,170)
Administrative restructure taken directly to equity	12.2	...	152	...
Total other comprehensive income		149,955	249,765	(188,170)
Comprehensive result		351,276	531,854	(42,057)

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.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	13.1	64,394	79,011	52,405
Receivables	9.1	9,323	46,346	12,517
Loan Advances	9.2	277,096	146,527	138,162
Equity investments	9.3	50	...	...
Other financial assets	9.4	483	724	331
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.5	407	5,263	352
Assets held for sale	9.6	...	1,720	...
Property, plant and equipment, artwork, Heritage and cultural assets	9.7	617,308	663,883	599,830
Right-of-use assets	9.8	...	4,011	3,768
Infrastructure	9.9	6,062,663	5,783,504	5,366,718
Intangible assets	9.10	1,782	921	733
Other assets	9.11	3,149	3,550	3,853
Total assets		7,036,655	6,735,460	6,178,669
Liabilities				
Payables	10.1	12,842	13,215	13,571
Lease liabilities	10.2	...	5,583	4,675
Borrowings	10.3	280,714	125,510	118,483
Employee benefits	10.4	21,806	23,993	23,749
Provisions	10.5	5,521	7,727	7,357
Other liabilities	10.6	19,793	42,187	25,443
Total liabilities		340,676	218,215	193,278
Net assets		6,695,979	6,517,245	5,985,391
Equity				
Contributed capital		1,474	417,486	417,334
Reserves	12.1	2,986,649	2,748,006	2,498,393
Accumulated funds		3,707,856	3,351,753	3,069,664
Total equity		6,695,979	6,517,245	5,985,391

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.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts – operating		553,753	502,268	397,973
Appropriation receipts – capital		71,373	89,653	39,891
Appropriation receipts – other		24,505	23,550	24,294
Grants		4,690	72,392	52,244
Sales of goods and services		4,260	16,650	7,187
Fees and fines		15,351	16,571	16,082
GST receipts		16,898	67,626	49,698
Interest received		1,180	1,247	903
Other cash receipts		33,068	106,712	48,841
Total cash inflows		725,078	896,669	637,113
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(78,767)	(99,920)	(91,263)
Grants and subsidies		(519,535)	(492,818)	(354,056)
Supplies and consumables		(122,265)	(118,644)	(95,842)
Interest payments		(4,577)	(770)	(919)
GST payments		(16,899)	(65,706)	(54,485)
Other cash payments		(2,061)	(1,982)	(1,341)
Total cash outflows		(744,104)	(779,840)	(597,906)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	13.2	(19,026)	116,829	39,207
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets - Rural Properties		4	198	54
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – operating		...	2,070	590
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – capital		162,916	134,815	143,321
Receipts from Australian Government funding		146,470	125,861	91,813
Repayment of loans by other entities		17,419	30,277	26,529
Total cash inflows		309,390	293,221	262,307
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(297,358)	(362,223)	(282,728)
Loans made to other entities		(146,831)	(38,789)	(38,501)
Payments for investments		...	(18)	(122)
Cash outflow on administrative restructure		...	(580)	...
Total cash outflows		(426,770)	(401,610)	(321,351)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(117,380)	(108,389)	(59,152)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from borrowings		134,912	18,030	1,017
Trust receipts		...	12,720	6,236
Total cash inflows		134,912	30,750	7,253

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Cash outflows				
Repayment of borrowings		(3,490)	(11,003)	(9,757)
Trust payments		...	(1,581)	(311)
Total cash outflows		(3,490)	(12,584)	(10,068)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		131,442	18,166	(2,815)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(4,964)	26,606	(22,760)
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		42,979	52,405	75,165
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	13.1	30,110	79,011	52,405

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.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021		417,334	2,498,393	3,069,664	5,985,391
Net result		...	...	282,089	282,089
Other comprehensive income – revaluation reserve	12.1	...	249,613	...	249,613
Administrative restructure - Distributions to owners	12.2	152	...	...	152
Total		152	249,613	282,800	531,854
Balance as at 30 June 2022		417,486	2,748,006	3,352,464	6,517,245

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2020		417,334	2,686,563	2,923,551	6,027,448
Net result		...	...	146,113	146,113
Other comprehensive income – revaluation reserve	12.1	...	(188,170)	...	(188,170)
Total		...	(188,170)	146,113	(42,057)
Balance as at 30 June 2021		417,334	2,498,393	3,069,664	5,985,391

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

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 1	Administered Financial Statements	12
1.1	Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses	12
1.2	Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities	13
1.3	Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity.....	14
Note 2	Departmental Output Schedules	15
2.1	Output Group Information.....	15
2.2	Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Statement of Comprehensive Income....	26
2.3	Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position	26
2.4	Administered Output Schedule.....	27
2.5	Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses	28
2.6	Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Net Assets to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities	28
Note 3	Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements	29
Note 4	Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes	30
4.1	Statement of Comprehensive Income	30
4.2	Statement of Financial Position	30
4.3	Statement of Cash Flows	31
Note 5	Underlying net result	32
Note 6	Revenue	33
6.1	Revenue from Government	33
6.2	Grants	33
6.3	Sales of goods and services.....	34
6.4	Fees and fines.....	35
6.5	Interest	35
6.6	Contributions received.....	35
6.7	Other revenue	35
Note 7	Net Gain/(Losses)	36
7.1	Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets.....	36
7.2	Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables.....	36
Note 8	Expenses from transactions	38
8.1	Employee benefits.....	38
8.2	Depreciation and amortisation.....	41
8.3	Supplies and consumables.....	43
8.4	Grants and subsidies.....	43
8.5	Finance costs	45
8.6	Other expenses.....	45
Note 9	Assets	46
9.1	Receivables.....	46
9.2	Loan advances	48
9.3	Equity investments	49

9.4	Other financial assets	49
9.5	Inventories.....	50
9.6	Assets held for sale.....	50
9.7	Property, plant and equipment, artwork, heritage and cultural assets.....	51
9.8	Right-Of-Use Assets.....	58
9.9	Infrastructure	59
9.10	Intangibles.....	64
9.11	Other assets.....	65
Note 10	Liabilities	65
10.1	Payables	65
10.2	Lease Liabilities.....	66
10.3	Borrowings	67
10.4	Employee benefits.....	67
10.5	Provisions.....	68
10.6	Other liabilities.....	68
Note 11	Commitments and Contingencies	70
11.1	Schedule of Commitments	70
11.2	Contingent Assets and Liabilities.....	71
Note 12	Reserves	73
12.1	Reserves	73
12.2	Administrative Restructuring.....	74
Note 13	Cash Flow Reconciliation	75
13.1	Cash and deposits.....	75
13.2	Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities.....	76
13.3	Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities.....	76
13.4	Acquittal of Capital Investment and Specific Purpose Accounts	77
Note 14	Financial Instruments	78
14.1	Risk exposures.....	78
14.2	Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities	81
14.3	Derecognition of Financial Assets	82
14.4	Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities	82
14.5	Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities	82
Note 15	Details of Consolidated Entities	84
15.1	List of Entities	84
Note 16	Notes to Administered Statements	85
16.1	Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes	85
16.2	Administered revenue from Government.....	86
16.3	Administered Grants.....	86
16.4	Administered State taxation.....	86
16.5	Administered Sales of goods and services.....	86
16.6	Administered Fees and fines	87
16.7	Administered other revenue	87
16.8	Administered Employee benefits.....	87

16.9	Depreciation and amortisation.....	87
16.10	Administered Supplies and consumables.....	88
16.11	Administered Grants and subsidies.....	88
16.12	Administered Other expenses.....	89
16.13	Administered Financial Investments.....	89
16.14	Administered Receivables.....	89
16.15	Administered Other financial assets.....	90
16.16	Administered Plant and equipment.....	90
16.17	Administered Right-Of-Use Assets.....	90
16.18	Administered Other assets.....	91
16.19	Administered Payables.....	91
16.20	Administered Lease Liabilities.....	91
16.21	Administered Employee benefits.....	92
16.22	Administered Other liabilities.....	93
16.23	Schedule of Administered Commitments.....	93
16.24	Administered Administrative Restructuring.....	94
16.25	Administered Cash and deposits.....	95
16.26	Risk exposures.....	96
16.27	Categories of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities.....	98
16.28	Derecognition of Administered Financial Assets.....	98
16.29	Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities.....	99
16.30	Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities.....	99
Note 17	Transactions and Balances Relating to a Trustee or Agency Arrangement	101
Note 18	Events Occurring After Balance Date	101
Note 19	Other Significant Accounting Policies and Judgements	101
19.1	Objectives and Funding.....	101
19.2	Basis of Accounting.....	102
19.3	Reporting Entity.....	103
19.4	Functional and Presentation Currency.....	103
19.5	Changes in Accounting Policies.....	103
19.6	Activities Undertaken Under a Trustee or Agency Relationship.....	103
19.7	Foreign Currency.....	103
19.8	Comparative Figures.....	103
19.9	Budget Information.....	103
19.10	Rounding.....	103
19.11	Departmental Taxation.....	104
19.12	Goods and Services Tax.....	104
Note 20	Independent Auditor's Report	105

Note 1 Administered Financial Statements

The Department of State Growth (the Department) administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of the Government as a whole. It is accountable for the transactions involving such administered resources, but does not have the discretion to deploy resources for the achievement of the Department's objectives.

1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	16.2	48,702	48,252	46,148
Grants	16.3	...	1,594	535
State taxation	16.4	48,326	48,774	47,875
Sales of goods and services	16.5	5,619	9,358	7,346
Fees and fines	16.6	10,490	10,631	10,329
Other revenue	16.7	55,023	83,234	60,388
Total administered revenue		168,160	201,843	172,621
Administered expenses				
Employee benefits	16.8	...	1,806	2,122
Depreciation and amortisation	16.9	...	35	17
Supplies and consumables	16.10	136	3,577	3,836
Grants and subsidies	16.11	48,566	47,492	44,782
Transfers to the Public Account		121,035	146,119	123,106
Other expenses	16.12	...	1,184	(17)
Total administered expenses		169,737	200,213	173,846
Administered net result		(1,577)	1,630	(1,225)
Administered comprehensive result		(1,577)	1,630	(1,225)

This Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses 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 16.1 of the accompanying notes.

1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Administered assets				
<i>Administered financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits		1,496	325	3,055
Financial Investments	16.13	...	...	1,000
Receivables	16.14	648	2,496	3,338
Other financial assets	16.15	138	...	147
<i>Administered non-financial assets</i>				
Plant and equipment	16.16	...	...	5
Right-of-use-asset	16.17	...	...	251
Other assets	16.18	1	...	33
Total administered assets		2,283	2,821	7,829
Administered liabilities				
Payables	16.19	287	...	29
Lease liabilities	16.20	...	...	251
Employee benefits	16.21	...	...	425
Other liabilities	16.22	...	983	2,855
Total administered liabilities		287	983	3,560
Administered net assets		1,996	1,838	4,269
Administered equity				
Contributed capital		(1,577)	(4,061)	...
Accumulated funds		3,573	5,899	4,269
Total administered equity		1,996	1,838	4,269

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 16.1 of the accompanying notes.

1.3 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Note	Contributed Equity \$'000	Accumulated surplus / deficit \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021		...	4,269	4,269
Total comprehensive result		...	1,628	1,628
Administrative restructure - Distributions to Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania	16.24	(4,061)	...	(4,061)
Balance as at 30 June 2022		(4,061)	5,897	1,836

	Accumulated surplus / deficit \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2020	5,494	5,494
Total comprehensive result	(1,225)	(1,225)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	4,269	4,269

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

Note 2 Departmental Output Schedules

2.1 Output Group Information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

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

Output Group 1 – Industry, Skills Development and Business Growth

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	254,810	252,209	139,536
Other revenue from government	7,877	8,096	12,145
Grants	16,010	48,599	4,949
Sales of goods and services	610	2,498	1,710
Interest	1,180	1344	1,002
Other revenue	2,320	1,505	5,782
Total revenue from continuing operation	282,807	314,251	165,126
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-financial assets	...	...	(1,461)
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets	...	(347)	(95)
Total income from continuing operations	282,807	313,904	163,570
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	22,402	31,414	25,547
Depreciation and Amortisation	2,647	1,127	734
Grants and subsidies	232,727	266,823	149,971
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	3,449	2,034	1,216
Property Services	531	877	881
Maintenance	349	399	361
Communications	395	445	461
Information Technology	891	2,168	2,385
Travel and Transport	557	1,356	1,072
Operating Lease costs	2,039	2,752	2,049
Advertising and Promotion	1,460	1,670	2,699
Lease costs not subject to AASB 16	767	...	...
Other Supplies and Consumables	11,618	1,278	2,090
Borrowing costs	3,487	1,044	168
Other expenses	137	301	1,059
Total expenses from continuing operations	283,456	313,688	190,693
Net result from continuing operations	(649)	216	(27,123)
Net result	(649)	216	(27,123)
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	3,604	(1,057)	...
Total other comprehensive income	3,604	(1,057)	...
Comprehensive result	2,955	(841)	(27,123)
Expense by output			
1.1 Office of the Coordinator-General	28,608	13,924	27,700
1.2 Industry and Business Development	78,869	138,454	41,600
1.3 Skills and Workforce Development	175,979	161,310	121,393
Total	283,456	313,688	190,694
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 1		146,884	153,907
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 1		136,611	141,148
Net assets deployed for Output Group 1		10,273	12,759

Output Group 2 – Infrastructure and Transport Services

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	44,609	41,823	39,836
Other revenue from government	1,073	1,073	...
Grants	14,419	11,625	9,602
Sales of goods and services	2,735	7,096	4,450
Fees and fines	14,876	16,568	15,994
Other revenue	29,960	82,279	26,590
Total revenue from continuing operation	107,672	160,464	96,472
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	3	...	(988)
Total income from continuing operations	107,675	160,464	95,484
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	22,394	25,938	25,168
Depreciation and Amortisation	660	2,619	2,224
Grants and subsidies	37,980	32,119	9,970
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	3,314	1,979	507
Property Services	(772)	319	365
Maintenance	8,875	151	(1,317)
Communications	701	1,755	1,509
Information Technology	1,872	2,980	3,209
Travel and Transport	(8)	682	680
Operating Lease costs	1,325	2,016	1,617
Advertising and Promotion	631	1,750	1,900
Lease costs not subject to AASB 16	515	...	...
Other Supplies and Consumables	4,041	423	318
Other expenses	435	348	954
Total expenses from continuing operations	81,963	73,079	47,104
Net result from continuing operations	25,712	87,385	48,380
Net result	25,712	87,385	48,380
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	136,211	(764)	432
Total other comprehensive income	136,211	(764)	432
Comprehensive result	161,923	86,621	48,812
Expense by output			
2.1 Infrastructure Tasmania	42,949	24,453	16,499
2.2 Road User Services	29,388	39,423	24,305
2.3 Passenger Transport	9,626	9,203	6,300
Total	81,963	73,079	47,104
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2		162,957	156,690
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2		16,878	11,006
Net assets deployed for Output Group 2		146,079	145,684

Output Group 3 – Energy Policy and Advice

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	12,363	3,058	9,289
Other revenue from government	827	...	11
Grants	2,215	8	1,127
Sales of goods and services	...	30	3
Fees and fines	475	...	...
Other revenue	1	74	789
Total revenue from continuing operation	15,881	3,170	11,219
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	(75)
Total income from continuing operations	15,881	3,170	11,144
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	5,672	491	3,242
Depreciation and Amortisation	...	72	46
Grants and subsidies	7,502	6	1,556
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	1,021	3	421
Property Services	31	26	29
Maintenance	...	5	5
Communications	14	23	29
Information Technology	...	122	176
Travel and Transport	20	46	73
Advertising and Promotion	498	...	36
Operating Lease costs	...	178	143
Other Supplies and Consumables	1,374	...	5,090
Other expenses	1	30	18
Total expenses from continuing operations	16,133	1,002	10,864
Net result from continuing operations	(252)	2,168	280
Net result	(252)	2,168	280
Other comprehensive income			
Other movements taken directly to equity	...	(67)	...
Total other comprehensive income	...	(67)	...
Comprehensive result	(252)	2,101	280
Expense by output			
3.1 Energy Policy and Advice	16,133	1,002	10,864
Total	16,133	1,002	10,864
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3		330	10,864
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3		374	674
Net assets deployed for Output Group 3		(44)	(562)

Output Group 4 – Resources Policy and Regulatory Services

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	11,141	7,703	9,330
Other revenue from government	1,748	1,598	2,365
Grants	...	37	...
Sales of goods and services	...	254	72
Other revenue	776	451	1,394
Total revenue from continuing operation	13,665	10,043	13,161
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	(352)
Total income from continuing operations	13,665	10,043	12,809
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	6,721	9,259	8,480
Depreciation and Amortisation	352	399	267
Grants and subsidies	2,908	305	313
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	(2)	112	109
Property Services	663	196	993
Maintenance	(7)	50	91
Communications	78	119	127
Information Technology	285	735	941
Travel and Transport	(74)	396	354
Operating Lease costs	129	830	665
Advertising and Promotion	...	20	...
Lease costs not subject to AASB 16	34	...	...
Other Supplies and Consumables	2,304	782	1,279
Other expenses	12	9	83
Total expenses from continuing operations	13,403	13,212	13,702
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	262	(3,169)	(893)
Net result	262	(3,169)	(893)
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	(314)	...
Other movements taken directly to equity	...	152	...
Total other comprehensive income	...	(162)	...
Comprehensive result	262	(3,331)	(893)
Expense by output			
4.1 Forestry Policy and Reform	2,487	2,308	2,137
4.2 Mineral Resources	10,916	10,904	11,565
Total	13,403	13,212	13,702
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4		15,771	17,653
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4		27,287	14,523
Net assets deployed for Output Group 4		(11,516)	3,130

Output Group 5 – Cultural and Tourism Development

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	85,718	70,389	50,742
Other revenue from government	3,056	3,356	9,442
Grants	...	1,318	2,013
Sales of goods and services	700	1,108	487
Contributions received	...	1,181	981
Interest	...	79	...
Other revenue	...	4,869	2,815
Total revenue from continuing operation	89,474	82,300	66,480
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	...	...	(151)
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets	...	...	(107)
Total income from continuing operations	89,474	82,300	66,222
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	13,078	13,052	12,170
Depreciation and Amortisation	496	585	502
Grants and subsidies	71,400	58,195	35,503
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	929	252	244
Property Services	267	1,037	1,019
Maintenance	645	643	472
Communications	223	177	158
Information Technology	105	394	394
Travel and Transport	247	162	175
Operating Lease costs	264	363	293
Advertising and Promotion	385	3,304	434
Lease costs not subject to AASB 16	122	...	...
Other Supplies and Consumables	1,756	1,678	4,138
Other expenses	43	294	95
Total expenses from continuing operations	89,960	80,136	55,597
Net result from continuing operations	(486)	2,164	10,625
Net result	(486)	2,164	10,625
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	10,140	(403)	20,309
Total other comprehensive income	10,140	(403)	20,309
Comprehensive result	9,654	1,761	30,934
Expense by output			
5.1 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	10,334	11,761	12,121
5.2 Arts Industry Development	13,332	12,924	14,601
5.3 Screen Industry Development	4,950	3,346	2,085
5.4 Events and Hospitality	42,272	42,548	24,939
5.5 Visitor Economy Support	19,072	9,557	1,851
Total	89,960	80,136	55,597
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 5		429,085	428,110
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 5		5,186	3,560
Net assets deployed for Output Group 5		423,899	424,550

Output Group 6 – Subsidies and Concessions

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	107,360	113,549	102,782
Reserved by Law		...	...
Other revenue		1,626	672
Total revenue from continuing operation	107,360	115,175	103,454
Expenses from continuing operations			
Grants and subsidies	106,930	113,764	101,203
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	...	173	16
Property Services	...	27	7
Maintenance	...	1,321	120
Advertising and promotion	...	5	64
Other Supplies and Consumables	430	271	739
Other expenses	...	...	917
Total expenses from continuing operations	107,360	115,561	103,066
Net result from continuing operations	...	(386)	388
Comprehensive result	...	(386)	388
Expense by output			
6.1 Shipping and Ferry Subsidies	1,214	1,121	717
6.2 General Access Services	66,285	79,938	69,053
6.3 School Bus Services	39,809	34,502	33,296
Total	107,308	115,561	103,066
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 6		34	(2)
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 6		405	...
Net assets deployed for Output Group 6		(371)	(2)

Output Group 89 – Public Building Maintenance Fund

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Grants	2,591	...	...
Other revenue	...	1,023	975
Total revenue from continuing operation	2,591	1,023	975
Total income from continuing operations	2,591	1,023	975
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	...	161	131
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	...	17	65
Property Services	...	...	3
Maintenance	2,591	922	519
Communications	...	1	...
Other Supplies and Consumables	...	9	297
Total expenses from continuing operations	2,591	1,110	1,015
Net result from continuing operations	...	(87)	(40)
Comprehensive result	...	(87)	(40)
Expense by output			
89.001 Public Building Maintenance Fund	2,591	1,110	1,015
Total	2,591	1,110	1,015
Total assets deployed for Output Group 89		...	...
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 89		6	...
Net assets deployed for Output Group 89		(6)	...

Output Group 90 –COVID- 19 Response

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	37,750	15,607	47,048
Other revenue from government	795	426	...
Grants	1,000	...	...
Total revenue from continuing operation	39,545	16,033	47,048
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	...	493	490
Grants and subsidies	38,545	8,797	38,437
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	...	182	176
Property Services	...	...	3
Maintenance	...	...	7
Communications	...	4	5
Information Technology	...	19	8
Advertising and promotion	...	4,861	6,885
Lease expenses	...	52	7
Other Supplies and Consumables	...	1,145	278
Borrowing costs	1,000	...	750
Other expenses	...	2	2
Total expenses from continuing operations	39,545	15,555	47,048
Net result from continuing operations	...	478	...
Comprehensive result	...	478	...
Expense by output			
90.001 Creative and Cultural Industries Support	...	3	550
90.002 Rapid Response Skills Initiative	3,500	1,000	1,675
90.003 Small Business \$50 million Interest Free Loans	1,000	1,000	1,000
90.004 Small Business Grants Program for Apprentices and Traineeships	293	293	996
90.006 Tourism and Hospitality financial counselling	...	...	100
90.008 Small Business Grants Program	...	11	622
90.009 Digital Ready for Business program	...	...	50
90.011 Rural Financial Counselling Service	...	...	100
90.015 Essential Air Freight Services Bass Strait	1,300	1,413	2,740
90.016 International Air Freight Assistance	2,109	...	288
90.018 Small Business Energy Support Grant Program	...	...	129
90.021 Make Yourself at Home Travel Vouchers	5,156	4,838	7,827
90.022 Peak Body Support Fund	500	55	...
90.023 Waratah-Wynyard Coastal Pathway	6,000	500	...
90.024 Small Business Sustainability and recovery Assistance Package	5,237	1,222	13,803
90.025 Priority Industry Skills Funding – More Teachers as TasTAFE	1,000	1,000	1,000
90.026 Expansion of the Apprentices and Trainees Small Business Grant	5,400	...	...
90.027 Funding of Key VET Courses (JobTrainer)	5,400	2,000	6,168
90.028 Airport Infrastructure	3,050	2,220	10,000
Total	39,945	15,555	47,048

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 90		17	17
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 90		5	...
Net assets deployed for Output Group 90		12	17

Output Group –Capital Investment Program

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	234,291	224,468	182,309
Other revenue from government	9,129	9,001	320
Grants	114,925	173,569	127,391
Sales of goods and services	210	796	302
Other revenue	11	13,708	6,516
Total revenue from continuing operation	358,564	421,542	316,838
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	1	(1,692)	(19,289)
Total income from continuing operations	358,567	419,850	297,549
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee Entitlements	8,880	9,074	5,349
Depreciation and Amortisation	84,725	123,767	110,724
Grants and subsidies	21,618	12,422	16,895
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	...	3,318	4,762
Maintenance	63,091	57,905	16,929
Property Services	...	5,479	7,192
Communications	...	356	1,618
Information Technology	1,718	1,233	1,541
Travel and Transport	...	64	78
Operating Lease costs	146	13	106
Advertising and Promotion	...	506	41
Other Supplies and Consumables	222	8,347	17,814
Other expenses	1,433	4,046	4
Total expenses from continuing operations	181,833	226,530	183,053
Net result from continuing operations	176,734	193,320	114,496
Net result	176,734	193,320	114,496
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	...	252,218	(208,911)
Total other comprehensive income	...	252,218	(208,911)
Comprehensive result	176,734	445,538	(94,415)
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output – Capital Investment Program		5,982,451	5,422,182
Total liabilities incurred for Output – Capital Investment Program		31,463	22,367
Net assets deployed for Output – Capital Investment Program		5,950,988	5,399,815

Output Group –Capital Investment Program (cont.)

	2022	2022	2021
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expense by output			
A Workforce for Now and the Future	...	...	100
Bridge Renewal Program	2,084	2,601	401
Brooker Hwy – Elwick, Goodwood, Howards Roads	...	...	49
Bruny Island Main Road	...	...	4,282
Cygnets Township Safety Upgrade	...	300	...
Domain Highway Planning	1,068	268	39
Esk Main Road	...	...	2
Extending the Great Eastern Drive – Binalong Bay Road	...	...	727
Freight Access Bridge Upgrades	...	448	3,395
Great Eastern Drive	...	...	268
Greater Hobart Traffic Solution	...	24,604	7,062
Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity	...	704	1,767
Huon Highway / Summerleas Rd	...	...	53
Infrastructure Maintenance	64,955	57,123	5,221
Infrastructure Stimulus Funding	...	18,572	18,300
Launceston and Tamar Valley Traffic Vision	...	...	928
Midland Highway	...	18,688	31,923
Mowbray Connector	...	...	21
Network Planning	84,053	...	17,234
New Bridgewater Bridge	...	22,811	6,962
Palana Road Upgrades	...	2,000	...
Program Management	5,053	7,211	4,745
Road Safety Projects	20,932	8,760	19,068
Roads of Strategic Importance	...	42,995	20,356
Roads Package to Support Tasmania's Visitor Economy	...	1,890	7,428
South East Traffic Solution	...	10,204	4,344
State Road Upgrades – Northern Region	...	1,425	3,149
State Road Upgrades – Southern Region	...	1,874	6,257
State Road Upgrades - North West & West Coast Region	...	...	6,845
Tasmanian Journeys	...	...	443
Traffic Management and Engineering Services	3,688	3,452	3,517
Urban Congestion Fund	...	...	616
Victoria Street Redevelopment	...	600	...
West Tamar Traffic Solution	...	...	7,551
Total	181,833	226,530	183,053

2.2 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	351,276	531,854	(42,057)
Reconciliation to comprehensive result			
Expenses unallocated to Output Groups (accruals)	....	....	....
Comprehensive result	<u>351,276</u>	<u>531,854</u>	<u>(42,057)</u>

2.3 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	6,517,245	5,985,391
Reconciliation to net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups (overheads)	...	...
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups (overheads)	...	...
Net assets	<u>6,517,245</u>	<u>5,985,391</u>

2.4 Administered Output Schedule

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Output Group – Grants and Subsidies

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	48,702	48,252	46,148
Grants	...	...	535
Sales of goods and services	...	...	910
Fees and fines	...	...	292
Other revenue	...	6	12
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions	48,702	48,258	47,897
Administered expenses from transactions			
Employee Entitlements	...	...	2,034
Depreciation and Amortisation	...	...	17
Grants and subsidies	48,566	48,215	46,095
Supplies and Consumables:			
Consultants	...	...	322
Property Services	...	...	34
Maintenance	...	...	1
Communications	...	...	15
Information Technology	...	...	69
Travel and Transport	...	...	110
Operating Lease costs	...	...	91
Advertising and Promotion	...	...	2
Other Supplies and Consumables	136	40	483
Other expenses	...	3	6
Total administered expenses from transactions	48,702	48,258	49,279
Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	...	...	(1,382)
Total administered comprehensive result	...	...	(1,382)
Administered expense by output			
91.580 Government contribution to Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra	2,310	2,310	2,271
91.598 National Road Transport Commission: Local Government Contribution	1,500	1,500	1,500
91.621 Forest Practices Authority	1,594	1,594	4,687
91.624 Conveyance Allowance	1,630	723	761
91.625 Pensioner Air Travel Subsidy	10	6	11
91.626 Transport Access Scheme	4,518	4,985	5,218
91.643 Marine & Safety Authority	8,252	8,252	3,092
91.739 Private Forests Tasmania	1,680	1,680	1,647
91.751 Ten Days on the Island	1,132	1,132	1,606
91.878 Theatre Royal	976	976	886
91.882 Tasmanian Railway Pty Ltd	13,100	13,100	11,600
91.883 West Coast Wilderness Railway	4,000	4,000	8,000
91.884 Sustainable Timber Tasmania CSO	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total	48,702	48,258	49,279

Output Group – Grants and Subsidies (continued)

	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Net Assets		
Total assets deployed for Output – Grants and Subsidies	828	4,653
Total liabilities incurred for Output – Grants and Subsidies	1,101	2,852
Net assets deployed for Output – Grants and Subsidies	(273)	1,801

2.5 Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Total administered comprehensive result of Output Groups	...	...	(1,382)
Reconciliation to administered net surplus (deficit)			
Administered revenue collections	121,035	146,119	124,770
Transfers to the Public Account	(121,035)	(146,119)	(123,106)
Other administered transactions (ie unallocated to Output Groups)	1,577	1,630	(1,507)
Administered comprehensive result	1,577	1,630	(1,225)

2.6 Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Net Assets to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Total administered net assets deployed for Output Groups	(273)	1,801
Reconciliation to administered net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	(566)	3,176
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	2,677	(708)
Administered net assets	1,838	4,269

Note 3 Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	State Funds	Australian Govt Funds	State Funds	Australian Govt Funds
	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
National Partnership Payments				
Energy and Emissions Reduction				
Marinus Link	...	404	1	1,082
Infrastructure & Transport				
Asset Recycling Fund - IIP - New Investments	...	148	...	...
Black Spot Project	...	1,373	...	1,645
Bridgewater Bridge	9,901	26,937	6,000	5,230
IIP Bridges Renewal Programme - To States	2,280	2,601	2,136	3,773
Infrastructure Stimulus Funding	9,288	9,342	6,207	18,677
Launceston City Deal - Tamar River	...	1,500	(400)	6,900
Nation Building program - Heavy Vehicle Safety	3	705	(863)	2,130
Nation Building program - Road	1,177	54,052	55,006	44,729
Roads of Strategic Importance	31,762	76,490	6,133	40,923
Tasman Bridge Upgrade	54,522	...	...	...
Urban Congestion Fund	60	514	265	460
Resources				
National Forestry Plan	...	252	...	...
Skills, Training and Workforce Development				
Energising Tasmania	...	1,430	...	911
Infection Control Training	17	29	77	85
Job Trainer Fund	4,340	226	6,168	333
North-West Tasmania Job Ready Generation	...	364	...	754
Revitalising TAFE Campuses Across Australia	2,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Skilling Australians Fund	...	4,540	...	822
Small Business				
Supercharged Business Support Package	36,456	36,456	...	...
State Growth				
Tourism Growth Package	...	...	436	...
Tasmanian Jobs and Investment Fund	...	310	...	...
Total	151,807	222,673	86,166	130,454

Note that previous year figures have been restated to reflect a change to Australian Government classifications. Additional details of capital expenditures included in the above note are included within Note 13.4.

Note 4 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

The following are brief explanations of material variances between Budget estimates and actual outcomes. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$500,000.

4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	151,160	235,156	83,996	56
Sale of goods and services	(b)	4,255	11,782	7,527	177
Contributions received	(c)	....	1,181	1,181	100
Other revenue	(d)	33,068	105,535	72,467	219
Employee benefits	(e)	79,147	89,171	10,024	13
Depreciation and amortisation	(f)	88,880	128,569	39,689	45
Finance costs	(g)	4,487	1,044	(3,443)	(77)
Other expenses	(h)	2,061	5,030	2,969	144
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	(i)	149,955	249,613	99,658	66

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) Variance reflects higher than originally anticipated Australian Government revenue for the Capital Investment Program and the Supercharged Business Support Package.
- (b) The major variance reflects unanticipated (in original budget) revenue from Abt Railway ticketing and sales (\$4.6M).
- (c) Variance reflects unanticipated (in original budget) donations and bequests.
- (d) Variance represents unanticipated (in original budget) revenue receipts relating to the reimbursement of funding for projects originally allocated to other departments (MyState Bank Arena Upgrade, Showground Renewal Project).
- (e) Variance represents the increase in full time equivalent staff for the Department.
- (f) Variance reflects as increase in the roads and bridges infrastructure depreciation.
- (g) Variance reflects the timing of borrowings from TASCORP in order to fund the activities of the TDR Board, including Supporting Jobs at INCAT and the Building and Construction Support Loan Scheme.
- (h) Variance relates to sundry expenses consolidated in for Abt Railway. No original budget is set for Abt Railway operations.
- (i) Variance relates to the revaluation of incremental roads and bridges infrastructure.

4.2 Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and deposits	(a)	64,394	79,011	52,405	14,617	26,606
Receivables	(b)	9,323	46,346	12,517	37,023	33,829
Loan advances	(c)	277,096	146,527	138,162	(130,569)	8,365
Inventories	(d)	407	5,263	352	4,856	4,911
Property, plant and equipment	(e)	216,087	282,192	218,260	66,105	63,932
Right of use assets	(f)	...	4,011	3,768	4,011	243
Lease liabilities	(g)	...	5,583	4,675	5,583	908
Borrowings	(h)	280,714	125,510	118,483	(155,204)	7,027
Employee benefits	(i)	21,806	23,993	23,749	2,187	244
Provisions	(j)	5,521	7,727	7,357	2,206	370
Other liabilities	(k)	19,793	42,187	25,443	22,394	16,744

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) Variance reflects unanticipated (in original budget) transfers of funding relating to projects originally allocated to other departments (MyState Bank Arena Upgrade, Showground Renewal Project).
- (b) Variance reflects higher than anticipated (Original Budget) receivables relating to the reimbursement of the Australian Government funded program Supercharged Business Support Package.
- (c) Variance reflects lower than anticipated (Original Budget) loans disbursed, including Supporting Jobs at INCAT and the Building and Construction Support Loan Scheme.
- (d) Variance to budget reflects higher than anticipated (Original Budget) Inventories relating to the personal, protective equipment stockpile held for emergency management reserves.
- (e) Variance primarily relates to the capitalisation of MyState Bank Arena redevelopment and revaluations of a number of the Department's land and buildings.
- (f) The variance relates to the Department being responsible for other office accommodation and low value leases with the balance of all other leases the responsibility of the Department of Treasury and Finance. No original budget was set.
- (g) The variance relates to the Department being responsible for other office accommodation and low value leases with the balance of all other leases the responsibility of the Department of Treasury and Finance. No original budget was set.
- (h) Variance reflects lower than anticipated (Original Budget) borrowing required from TASCORP in order to fund the activities of the TDR Board.
- (i) Variance primarily reflects the overall increase in Employee benefits expenditure.
- (j) Variance reflects higher than anticipated (Original Budget) provisions for the compulsory acquisition of land for roadworks.
- (k) Variance reflects unanticipated (in Original Budget) level of Monies held in trust.

4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts - capital	(a)	71,373	89,653	18,280	26
Grants	(b)	4,690	72,392	67,702	1,444
Sales of goods and services	(c)	4,260	16,650	12,390	291
GST receipts/payments (net)	(d)	16,898	67,626	50,728	300
Other cash receipts	(e)	33,068	106,712	73,644	223
Employee benefits	(f)	(78,767)	(99,209)	(20,442)	26
Interest payments	(g)	(4,577)	(770)	3,807	83
GST payments	(h)	(16,899)	(65,706)	(48,807)	289
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – operating	(i)	...	2,070	2,070	100
Receipts from non-operational capital funding - capital	(j)	162,916	134,815	(28,101)	(17)
Receipts from Australian Government funding	(k)	146,470	125,861	(20,609)	(14)
Repayment of loans by other entities	(l)	17,419	30,277	12,859	74
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(m)	(297,358)	(362,934)	(65,576)	22
Loans made to other entities	(n)	(146,831)	(38,789)	108,042	(74)
Proceeds from borrowings	(o)	134,912	18,030	(116,882)	87
Trust receipts	(p)	...	12,720	12,720	100
Repayment of borrowings	(q)	(3,490)	(11,003)	(7,513)	215

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) Variance reflects Original Budget classification of appropriation split between Appropriation receipts capital and Receipts from non-operational capital funding – capital – overall, no net variance exists (refer to note k and l).
- (b) Variance reflects higher than originally anticipated Australian Government revenue for the Capital Investment Program and the Supercharged Business Support Package.
- (c) The major variance reflects unanticipated (in original budget) revenue from Abt Railway ticketing and sales.
- (d) Variance reflects timing differences of the receipt of GST refunds over the end of financial years.
- (e) Variance represents unanticipated (in original budget) revenue receipts relating to the reimbursement of funding for projects originally allocated to other departments (MyState Bank Arena Upgrade, Showground Renewal Project).
- (f) Variance represents the increase in full time equivalent staff for the Department, as well as increased investment in unanticipated projects for Capital Investment Program.
- (g) Variance reflects the timing of borrowings from TASCORP in order to fund the activities of the TDR Board.
- (h) Variance reflects timing differences of the payment of GST over the end of financial years.
- (i) Variance reflects the capitalised expenses for the Mornington Core Library upgrade.
- (j) Variance reflects Original Budget classification of appropriation split between Appropriation receipts capital and Receipts from non-operational capital funding – capital – overall, no net variance exists (refer note a and l).

- (k) Variance reflects higher than originally anticipated Australian Government revenue for the Capital Investment Program and the Supercharged Business Support Package.
- (l) Variance reflects higher than anticipated repayment of TDR loan advances.
- (m) The major variance reflects higher than anticipated (in original budget) capitalised expenditure for the Capital Investment Program.
- (n) Variance reflects lower than anticipated (in Original Budget) disbursement of TDR loan advances including Supporting Jobs at INCAT and the Building and Construction Support Loan Scheme.
- (o) Variance reflects lower than anticipated (Original Budget) borrowing required from TASCORP in order to fund the activities of the TDR Board, including Supporting Jobs at INCAT and the Building and Construction Support Loan Scheme.
- (p) Variance primarily relates to unbudgeted monies received in the Mines Deposit Account that are held in trust as mining rehabilitation bonds
- (q) Variance reflects the lower than anticipated (Original Budget) borrowing required from TASCORP, in order to fund the activities of the TDR Board, including Supporting Jobs at INCAT and the Building and Construction Support Loan Scheme.

Note 5 Underlying net result

Non-operational capital funding is the income from continuing operations relating to funding for capital projects. This funding is classified as revenue from continuing operations and included in the Net result from continuing operations. However, the corresponding capital expenditure is not included in the calculation of the Net result from continuing operations. Accordingly, the Net result from continuing operations will portray a position that is better than the true underlying financial result.

For this reason, the Net result from continuing operations is adjusted to remove the effects of funding for capital projects.

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Net result from continuing operations		201,321	282,800	146,113
Less impact of Non-operational capital funding:				
Revenue from Government – operating	6.1	...	...	448
Revenue from Government – capital	6.1	162,916	134,751	61,754
Revenue from Australian Government		146,470	125,861	83,240
Contributions received		...	1,181	981
Total		309,386	261,793	146,423
Underlying Net operating balance		(108,065)	21,007	(310)

Note 6 Revenue

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 measured reliably.

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15.

6.1 Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether operating or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds as they do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific obligations as defined by AASB 15. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward, control arises in the period of appropriation.

Revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, unexpended appropriations rolled over under section 23 of the *Financial Management Act 2016* and Items Reserved by Law.

Section 23 of the Financial Management Act allows for an unexpended appropriation at the end of the financial year, as determined by the Treasurer, to be issued and applied from the Public Account in the following financial year. The amount determined by the Treasurer must not exceed five per cent of an Agency's appropriation for the financial year.

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

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue – operating			
Current year	553,753	504,338	398,115
	553,753	504,338	398,115
Appropriation revenue - capital	71,373	89,717	120,555
Other revenue from Government			
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2016</i>	24,505	23,550	24,283
Total revenue from Government from continuing operations	95,878	617,605	542,953
Non-operational capital funding			
Operating Services	...	...	448
Capital Services	162,916	134,751	61,754
Total	162,916	134,751	62,202
Total Revenue from Government	812,547	752,356	605,155

6.2 Grants

Grants revenue, where there is a sufficiently specific performance obligation attached, are recognised when the Department satisfies the performance obligation and transfers the promised goods or services. The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations when the corresponding expenditure is incurred, more bespoke grants will detail how the performance obligations are to be satisfied within the grant documentation. The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations as performance obligations are deemed to be met, typically revenue is received as a reimbursement and can be recognised on receipt.

Note 10.6 outlines the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligations that have not yet been satisfied at the end of the year, within revenue received in advance.

Grants revenue without a sufficiently specific performance obligation are recognised when the Department gains control of the asset (typically Cash).

Grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Department are recognised when the Department satisfies its obligations under the transfer. The Department satisfies its performance obligations over time as the non-financial assets are being constructed using the expenses incurred for the asset as the trigger for recognition of the grant.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations		
Grants from the Australian Government	48,710	6,484
Grants from the Tasmanian Government	7,830	9,651
Industry contributions	1,462	1,363
Total	58,002	17,489
Grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset		
Grants from the Australian Government	175,894	125,654
Grants from the Tasmanian Government	1,260	1,930
Total	177,154	127,584
Total revenue from Grants	235,156	145,082

6.3 Sales of goods and services

Revenue from Sales of goods are recognised when the Department satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the goods to the customer.

Goods	Nature of timing of satisfaction of Performance Obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Registration and Licensing Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery – Retail Passenger Transport	The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations at the time of the transaction.	The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations at the time of transaction or in line with relevant contractual arrangements.
Services	Nature of timing of satisfaction of Performance Obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Global Education and Migration Registration and Licensing Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Arts Tasmania Skills Tasmania	The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations at the time of the transaction or in line with contractual arrangements.	The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations as they occur or in line with the relevant contractual arrangements.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Goods	3,602	1,083
Services	3,430	1,219
Abt Railway ticketing sales and retail revenue	2,564	3,530
Rental revenue	2,186	1,192
Total	11,782	7,024

6.4 Fees and fines

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Road Safety Levy	16,301	15,568
Other	267	426
Total	16,568	15,994

6.5 Interest

Interest on funds invested is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method. Interest revenue includes interest received by the Department on loan advances.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest – loan advances	1,423	1,002
Total	1,423	1,002

6.6 Contributions received

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 donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of additions to TMAG Collections at no cost	74	553
TMAG Donations and bequests	1,107	428
Total	1,181	981

6.7 Other revenue

Revenue from sources other than those identified above are recognised in the Income Statement 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 measured reliably. Other revenue includes sundry fee revenues and other income received relating to *War Service Land Settlement Act 1950* rural properties.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Administrative support charge – Tourism Tasmania	903	903
Administrative support charge – Macquarie Point Development Corporation	112	102
Recoveries – Derwent Entertainment Centre	50,291	22,834
Recoveries – COVID-19	12,444	16,726
Showground Upgrade Project	25,000	...
Other recoveries and contributions received	8,299	2,245
Miscellaneous revenue	8,486	2,717
Total	105,535	45,535

Note 7 Net Gain/(Losses)

7.1 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.

Key Judgement

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.

Specialised non-financial assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore their recoverable amount is expected to be materially the same as fair value, as determined under AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

All other non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists, with impairment losses recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Write off of replaced road assets	(10,527)	(5,808)
Write off of replaced bridge assets	(343)	(695)
Write off of land under roads assets due to changes in List area details	...	(10,759)
Roads transferred from Break O'Day Council	11,398	...
Bridges transferred to Derwent Valley Council	...	(16)
Bridges transferred to Central Coast Council	...	(314)
Bridges transferred to Launceston City Council	...	(235)
Write off of traffic signals replaced/upgraded	(35)	(2,509)
Write off of Marine Vessel	(2,208)	...
Net loss on disposal of buildings - Kempton Station Rd	...	(133)
Net loss on disposal of plant and equipment	23	...
Impairment of non-financial assets - Abt Railway	...	(1,847)
	<u>(1,692)</u>	<u>(22,316)</u>

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

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that there are any financial assets that 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 using the expected credit loss method for all trade debtors uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. The expected loss rates are based upon historical observed loss rates that are adjusted to reflect forward looking macroeconomic factors.

For other financial instruments that are not trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables, the Department has measured the expected credit loss using a probability-weighted amount that takes into account the time value of money and forward looking macroeconomic factors.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment reversals/(losses) of:		
Loans advances	(320)	(95)
Equity investments	(15)	(107)
Receivables written off during the year	(12)	...
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	(347)	(202)

Note 8 Expenses from transactions

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

8.1 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	67,572	58,979
Annual leave	6,145	5,475
Long service leave	741	1,805
Superannuation	10,863	10,155
Other post-employment benefits	1,001	1,325
Other employee expenses	3,071	2,448
Other employee benefits – Fringe Benefits Tax	489	390
Total	89,882	80,577

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefit schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. The amount of the payment is based on a department contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current department contribution is 12.95 per cent (2021: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 10.0 per cent (2021: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a “gap” payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2021: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

(b) Remuneration of key management personnel

2022	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Termination Benefits	Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Other Benefits & Long-Service Leave		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Key management personnel</i>						
Office of the Co-ordinator General:						
John Perry, Co-ordinator General	439	20	46	16	...	521
Department of State Growth:						
Kim Evans, Secretary	380	25	57	7	...	469
Gary Swain, Deputy Secretary Transport Services (1/7/2021 to 25/7/2021 and 10/8/2021 to 30/6/2022)	226	19	23	20	...	288
Gary Swain, Acting Secretary (26/7/2021 to 9/8/2021)	16	...	2	...	...	18
Jacqui Allen, Deputy Secretary Cultural & Tourism Industry Development (until 4/3/2022)	201	16	16	...	...	233
Amanda Russell, Deputy Secretary Business Services (1/7/2021 to 2/1/2022 and 24/1/2022 to 30/6/2022)	203	...	25	11	...	239
Amanda Russell, Acting Secretary (3/1/2022 to 23/1/2022)	22	26	4	...	...	52
Mark Bowles, Deputy Secretary, Business and Jobs	195	21	20	(19)	...	217

Brett Stewart, Deputy Secretary, Resources, Strategy and Policy (1/7/2021 to 3/1/2022 and 15/1/2022 to 30/6/2022)	189	28	19	10	...	246
Brett Stewart, Acting Deputy Secretary, Transport and Infrastructure (4/1/2022 to 14/1/2022)	8	...	1	...	...	9
Yvette Steele, Acting Deputy Secretary, Business Services (10/1/2022 to 21/1/2022 and 26/1/2022 to 1/2/2022)	11	18	1	10	...	40
Total	1,890	173	214	55	...	2,332

2021	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Termination Benefits	Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Other Benefits & Long-Service Leave		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<i>Key management personnel</i>						
Office of the Co-ordinator General:						
John Perry, Co-ordinator General	429	19	42	27	...	517
Department of State Growth:						
Kim Evans, Secretary	372	23	56	(14)	...	437
Bob Rutherford, Deputy Secretary Industry and Business Development (to 26/3/21)	200	22	42	...	323	587
Gary Swain, Deputy Secretary Transport Services	224	23	21	2	...	270
Amanda Russell, Deputy Secretary Business Services (1/7/20-16/8/20 & 20/3/21-30/6/21)	102	23	13	13	...	151
Jacqui Allen, Deputy Secretary Cultural & Tourism Industry Development	210	21	22	1	...	254
Mark Bowles, Deputy Secretary, Industry & Business Development (29/3/21 - 6/6/21) Deputy Secretary, Business and Jobs (from 7/6/21)	54	17	5	77	...	153
Brett Stewart, Deputy Secretary, Resources, Strategy and Policy (from 7/6/21)	10	28	1	44	...	83
Yvette Steele, Acting Deputy Secretary, Business Services (17/8/20 - 4/12/20)	59	19	6	64	...	148
Anne Beach, Acting Deputy Secretary, Business Services (7/12/20 - 19/3/21)	59	16	5	35	...	115
Total	1,719	211	213	250	323	2,716

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

Remuneration during 2021-22 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 termination payments. Fringe benefits have been reported at the grossed up reportable fringe benefits amount. The Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year, any FBT attributable to key management personnel is reported on that basis.

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 one month.

(c) **Related party transactions**

AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* requires related party disclosures to ensure that the financial statements contain disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that the Department's financial results may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions with such parties.

The aggregate value of related party transactions and outstanding balances (if any) is as follows:

	2022	30 June 2022
	Aggregate value of	Total Amount Outstanding or
	transactions	Committed
	\$'000	\$'000
Voluntary non-reciprocal donations to TMAG	6	...
Consultancy services – Events	9	...
Consultancy services – Skills Tasmania	14	...
Arts grant	27	...

8.2 Depreciation and amortisation

All applicable Non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land and the earthworks component of major roadworks, being assets with an unlimited useful life, are not depreciated.

The depreciable amount of improvements to or on leaseholds is allocated progressively over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease, whichever is the shorter. The unexpired period of a lease includes any option period where exercise of the option is reasonably certain.

The following table details the asset lives, and depreciation rates and the methods for the various classes of assets employed in the current and previous reporting periods. Asset useful lives depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted according to the expected rate and/or pattern of consumption, asset condition, and industry best practice.

Asset	Estimated Useful Life (years)	Depreciation Rate (per annum)	Method
Road Infrastructure:			
Earthworks	Unlimited	Nil	NA
Pavement base – category 1	40	2.50%	Straight Line
category 2	45	2.22%	Straight Line
category 3	60	1.67%	Straight Line
category 4	65	1.54%	Straight Line
category 5	70	1.43%	Straight Line
(Note: road categories are determined by freight carrying task, ie category 1 the highest freight task, category 5, the lowest)			
Pavement sub-base – categories 1 to 3	70	1.43%	Straight Line
categories 4 and 5	80	1.25%	Straight Line
Surface, seal – category 1	12	8.33%	Straight Line
category 2	15	6.67%	Straight Line
category 3	15	6.67%	Straight Line
category 4	18	5.56%	Straight Line
category 5	20	5.00%	Straight Line
category 5 unsealed	15	6.67%	Straight Line
Bridge Infrastructure:			
Bridges over water	25 - 100	1.00% - 4.00%	Parabolic
Bridges over roads, pedestrian bridges, culverts	70 - 100	1.00% - 1.43%	Parabolic
Truss bridges	83 - 250	1.20% - 0.40%	Parabolic
Masonry Arch structures	250	0.40%	Parabolic
Major structures	70 - 100	1.00% - 1.43%	Parabolic
Retaining walls and gantries	50 - 70	1.43% - 2.00%	Parabolic
Traffic Signal Installations: (Residual value 10% applies to all traffic signals assets)			
Cable	50	2.00%	Straight Line
Above and below ground	30	3.33%	Straight Line
Electronics	25	4.00%	Straight Line
Site Hardware	10	10.00%	Straight Line
Buildings	20 - 80	1.25% - 5.00%	Straight Line
Leasehold improvements	5 - 12	8.33% - 20.00%	Straight Line
Electrical, technical and office equipment	5	20.00%	Straight Line
Plant	5 - 25	4.00% - 10.00%	Straight Line
Computer Hardware	3	33.33%	Straight Line
Marine Vessels and Equipment (Residual value 10%)	4	25.0%	Straight Line
Abt Railway Infrastructure:			
Tracks, bridges, structures, culverts and station buildings	20 - 100	1.00% - 5.00%	Straight Line

Railway carriages	30 - 75	1.33% - 3.33%	Straight Line
Locomotives	25	4.00%	Straight Line
Buildings	20 - 30	3.33% - 5.00%	Straight Line
Rail wagons	5	20.00%	Straight Line

Road Infrastructure

The identifiable components of the road infrastructure have been grouped into three major components for the purpose of assessing and of assigning an estimated useful life. Useful lives are based on analysis of historical data, road condition surveys, and best practice employed by other State Road Authorities.

The components that have a limited useful life (ie pavement, surfacing) are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of service potential embodied in those components. Earthworks, representing the cut and fill activity associated with major roadworks, is similar to land in that its useful life is unlimited, therefore is not depreciated.

Bridge Infrastructure

Bridges are depreciated systematically over their useful life having regard to their unique rate of deterioration. Bridge values are depreciated parabolically to reflect the greater depreciation towards the end of a bridge's life, i.e.:

$$\text{Present Value} = \text{Replacement Cost} \times (1 - (\text{age}/\text{life})^2)$$

Intangible Assets

All intangible assets having a limited useful life are systematically amortised over their useful lives reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Department.

Major amortisation rates applicable to intangible assets appear in the table below:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life (years)	Depreciation Rate (per annum)	Method
Motor Registry System	10	10.00%	Straight Line
Other computer software	3	33.33%	Straight Line

The Motor Registry System is computer software developed internally over a four year period and is essential for the collection of motor registry and driver licensing revenues and data maintenance. The system was implemented on 25 August 2008 and its useful life was estimated at 10 years.

(a) Depreciation

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and equipment	827	752
Abt Railway Rolling Stock	176	181
Marine vessels and equipment	25	431
Traffic signal installations	915	773
Buildings	881	852
Road infrastructure	85,584	74,648
Bridges	37,886	34,896
Other infrastructure	1,003	914
Right-of-use assets	1,087	927
Total	128,384	114,374

(b) Amortisation

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Intangibles	12	1
Leasehold improvements	173	122
Total	185	123
Total depreciation and amortisation	128,569	114,497

8.3 Supplies and consumables

Supplies and consumables, including audit fees, advertising and promotion, communications, consultants and contracted services, information technology, operating lease costs, property expenses, purchase of goods and services, travel and transport, and legal expenses, are recognised when it is probable that the consumption or loss of future economic benefits resulting in a reduction in assets and/or an increase in liabilities has occurred and the consumption or loss of future economic benefits can be measured reliably.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	216	196
Audit fees – internal audit	212	132
Operating lease costs	6,203	4,944
Consultants	9,523	6,885
Property services	2,712	5,012
Maintenance	65,642	17,244
Communications	2,881	3,998
Information technology	7,660	8,823
Travel and transport	2,799	2,517
Advertising and promotion	11,762	11,514
Legal expenses	818	5,467
Contractor payments (non-roadworks)	4,790	10,250
Other supplies and consumables	5,041	10,728
COVID-19 related expenses	2,658	11,028
Total	122,917	98,738

Lease expense includes lease rentals for short-term leases, lease of low value assets and variable lease payments. Refer to note 10.2 for breakdown of lease expenses and other lease disclosures.

8.4 Grants and subsidies

Grant and subsidies expenditure is 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 agreement to make the grants but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied. Where grant monies are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.

Program / project commitments discloses amounts approved to clients payable over a period of one year or greater, where the actual amount payable is dependent upon expenditure being incurred and certain conditions being met by these clients and a claim submitted and approved for payment. The estimated commitment as at 30 June has been included in these cases in Note 11.1.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Grants		
Academy of Creative Industries and Performing Arts	...	5,320
Advanced Manufacturing Action Plan	360	161
AFL Agreement - Hawthorn Football Club	4,855	3,181
AFLW Agreement - NMFC	579	...
Airport Infrastructure	...	10,000
Ancillary Dwelling Grants Program	480	...
Arts Grants	9,320	5,728
Blundstone Arena	3,000	...
Building Project Support Fund	1,100	...
Bus Stops infrastructure	65	98
Business & Jobs Attraction and Population Growth Initiative - other	25	10
Business and Industry Assistance	5,837	4,446
Business Enterprise Centres	807	807
Business Events Attraction Fund	391	174
CCAMLR	197	170
City Deal Devonport	241	...
City Deal Launceston	1,035	...
Coastal Pathway Project	2,780	1,200
Community Infrastructure Fund	...	1,092
COVID-19 grants	89,048	23,580
Cycle Tourism Fund	260	330
Destination Action Plan	246	148
Energy Policy and contributions	...	758
Enterprise development	229	258
Enterprise Hubs	250	250
Flight Subsidies	630	...
Global Education Strategy	65	66
Grants to Councils - road works	13,086	10,731
Great Customer Experience	550	700
High Vis Army	1,477	...
Hobart City Deal	...	300
Hobart to Strahan Air Service	100	...
Jobs Tasmania Grants	6,171	...
Learner Driver Mentoring program	1,236	1,022
Macquarie Point Development Corporation	3,500	5,245
Major events	27,994	14,391
Menzies ICON	500	500
Mining Exploration Grants Program	224	303
Museums and Art Galleries	1,656	1,621
No Interest Loan scheme for Energy Efficient Products	...	500
Non-Metropolitan and general access regular passenger transport services	2	...
Northern Cities Major Development	5,000	17,850
Other contributions	684	557
Other grants	7,227	1,409
Regional Events Recovery Fund	758	...
Regional Tourism Organisations	239	235
Residential Land Rebate	10,209	...
Road Safety Grants	9,607	7,219
Screen Grants	2,054	1,034
Serco Contact Centre Industry support	370	...

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Showground Renewal Project	4,150	...
Skills grants	1,384	...
Small Business Grants	1,182	...
Start-up Accelerator	200	70
Tamar Estuary	1,500	7,532
Tamar River Dredging	359	339
Tasmanian Amalgamated Renewable Timbers	...	4,500
Tasmanian Hospitality Association	750	950
Tasmanian Innovation, ICT & Science Agenda	110	110
Tasmanian Polar Network	62	...
Tasmanian Renewable Hydrogen Development Fund	100	...
TasTAFE	22,250	...
Tourism and Hospitality grants	5,624	852
UXC Support	181	278
West Coast Wilderness Railway	3,100	...
Total grants	255,396	136,025
Subsidies		
Apprentice and trainee subsidies	8,398	3,370
General Access Bus Services	78,770	68,317
Shipping and ferry subsidies	950	618
Student Only Bus Service	34,502	33,281
Vocational Education Training (VET) delivery	114,415	112,237
Total subsidies	237,035	217,823
Total grants and subsidies	492,431	353,848

8.5 Finance costs

All finance costs are expensed as incurred using the effective interest method.

Finance costs include:

- interest on bank overdrafts and short term and long term borrowings;
- amortisation of discounts or premiums related to borrowings; and
- finance lease charges.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense		
Interest on loans	898	813
Interest on leases	142	102
Total	1,040	915
Other finance costs		
Penalty interest on late payments to creditors	4	3
Total	4	3
Total finance costs	1,044	918

8.6 Other expenses

Expenses from activities other than those identified above are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Workers compensation	835	539
Other employee expenses (including training/development, W&S, recruitment)	1,762	990
Miscellaneous expenses	2,433	1,603
Repayment of Federal Government grant	...	432
Total	5,030	3,564

Note 9 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

9.1 Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

Receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any subsequent changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process. An allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss. The expected credit loss is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses is applied, with a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses recognised at each reporting date. The Department has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	46,447	12,727
Less: Expected credit loss	(101)	(210)
Total	46,346	12,517
Sales of goods and services (inclusive of GST)	37,207	257
Fees and fines (inclusive of GST)	5	15
Tax assets	9,134	11,185
Other receivables (inclusive of GST)	...	1,060
Total	46,346	12,517
Settled within 12 months	46,248	12,419
Settled in more than 12 months	98	98
Total	46,346	12,517

	2022	2021
Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss for receivables	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	210	75
Amounts written off during the year	12	...
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	(121)	135
Carrying amount at 30 June	101	210

For ageing analysis of the financial assets, refer to note 14.1.

9.2 Loan advances

Loan advances are held to maturity and are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition. Impairment of loan advances are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of loan advances.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Section 35 Loans Administered by TDR	14,606	13,782
Section 37 Loans Administered by TDR	15,000	...
<i>Tasmanian Development Act 1983</i>	2,805	1,917
Farm Finance Loan Scheme	...	978
Agrigrowth Loan Program	11,499	18,720
Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome	250	595
Drought Dairy Recovery Concessional Program & Drought Recovery	3,045	3,105
Flood Recovery Rural	249	667
Farm Business Concessional Loan Scheme - Dairy Recovery & Drought Assistance	12,864	17,188
Tourism Accommodation Refurbishment Loan Scheme	4,022	4,955
Farm Business Concessional Loan Scheme - Dairy Recovery – (Jul 2017) & Drought Assistance – (Jul 2017)	7,650	11,417
Heritage Renewal Loan Scheme	519	665
Agrigrowth Loan Scheme - Young Farmers	26,172	24,392
Federal Refinance Loans	100	100
COVID-19 Interest Free Business Support Loan Scheme	29,311	31,939
COVID-19 Business Support Loans	5,402	4,490
Business Growth Loan Scheme	7,197	2,070
Building and Construction Support Loan Scheme	4,489	...
Tourism Development Loan Scheme	606	...
Screen Tasmania Loans	230	230
Arts Loans	926	1,047
Less: Provision for impairment	(415)	(95)
Total	146,527	138,162
Settled within 12 months	33,605	10,960
Settled in more than 12 months	112,922	127,202
Total	146,527	138,162

Loan advances include financial assistance provided by the government to the private sector in the form of loans.

Under the provisions of the *Tasmanian Development Act 1983*, the Department, through Tasmania Development and Resources (TDR), has the power to provide loans to clients that assist in the development and expansion of the Tasmanian economy.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of other financial assets		
Carrying amount at 1 July	95	...
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in net result	320	95
Carrying amount at 30 June	415	95

9.3 Equity investments

Equity investments are initially recorded at cost and at net recoverable value subsequent to initial recognition determined as follows:

- Listed companies - the share's current market value for listed public companies; and
- Unlisted companies – based on estimated recoverable amount.

Changes in the value of equity investments are accounted for as net increases or reversals of impairment losses.

The Department's investment in equity investments was made for the purpose of achieving industry development outcomes consistent with the goals and objectives of the Department, not for the purpose of achieving a commercial investment return or other standard commercial objectives.

As such, the Department considers that it would be inappropriate to apply the equity method of accounting. The incorporation into the Department's Financial Statements of financial information relating to these equity investments could provide users of the Department's Financial Statements with a misleading indication of its financial performance.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Unlisted equity instruments	15,436	15,421
Less: Provision for impairment	(15,436)	(15,421)
Total	...	...
Settled within 12 months	...	...
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
Total	...	...

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of equity investments		
Carrying amount at 1 July	15,421	15,314
Increase(decrease) in provision recognised in net result	15	107
Carrying amount at 30 June	15,436	15,421

The Provision for Impairment movement is the result of the revaluation of Screen Tasmania's equity portfolio.

9.4 Other financial assets

Other financial assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

Other financial assets consist mainly of accrued revenue such as Commonwealth funding expended not claimed from Treasury at year end to be redeemed in the next twelve months.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accrued revenue	724	331
Total	724	331
Settled within 12 months	724	331
Total	724	331

9.5 Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired for no cost or nominal considerations are valued at current replacement cost.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Inventory held for sale – Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG)	132	135
Inventory held for sale – Abt Railway	196	217
Inventory held for use - DSG	4,935	...
Total	5,263	352
Consumed within 12 months	5,263	352
Total	5,263	352

9.6 Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, fair value assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the Departmental policy. Upon initial classification to assets held for sale, assets are remeasured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for any initial and subsequent write-down from the carrying amount measured immediately before re-measurement to fair value less costs of disposal. Such assets are no longer amortised or depreciated upon being classified as held for sale.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Land	1,720	...
Total	1,720	...
Settled within 12 months	1,720	...
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
Total	1,720	...

Assets held for sale include Technopark Land. Date of Completion will be around October and November 2022.

Key estimate and judgement

The recognised fair value of non-financial assets is classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements.

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); and

Level 3 the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(b) Fair value measurement of assets held for sale (including fair value levels)

2022	Carrying value at 30 June \$'000	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period		
		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
		Land	1,720	...	1,720	...
Total	1,720	...	1,720	...

9.7 Property, plant and equipment, artwork, heritage and cultural assets

Property, plant and equipment and artwork

(i) Valuation basis

Land, artwork, heritage and cultural assets are recorded at fair value. Infrastructure, buildings and other long-lived assets are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other Non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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 such as exhibitions.

The value of exhibitions is included in plant and equipment and represents capitalisation of the development and establishment costs of exhibitions that will continue to generate revenue or provide a community service beyond the financial year or years in which these costs were incurred.

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of the asset. Unless there is an explicit Government policy to the contrary, the highest and best use of an asset is the current purpose for which the asset is being used or build 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 derecognised. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss 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) Revaluations

Assets are revalued at least once in every five years with the following exceptions:

- plant and equipment having a cost or revaluation less than the threshold of \$50,000;
- land and buildings that are to be utilised for future roadworks (as required), and;
- land remaining after the completion of the relevant roadworks project which is regarded as non-saleable due to, for example, limited or no access (as required).

Assets are grouped on the basis of having a similar nature or function in the operations of the Department.

Those assets that are restricted by government directives or legislation are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as administered assets. The restriction on these assets includes the inability of the Department to benefit from the asset in the pursuit of its objectives and to deny access of others to that benefit.

Heritage and cultural assets

(i) Valuation basis

Heritage and cultural assets are recorded at fair value. Acquired items exceeding the recognition threshold are added to the collections initially at cost. Where an item is acquired at no cost, or for nominal cost, the cost is its estimated fair value at acquisition. The value is recognised as a contribution (income) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of acquisition.

(ii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by TMAG is \$10,000 for all assets. Assets valued at less than \$10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase.

(iii) Revaluations

Heritage and cultural assets are revalued every five years unless management or the Board consider the carrying amount of an asset or collections materially differ from attributed fair value, then it shall be revalued regardless of when the last valuation occurred. Only items registered in the collections are recognised for valuation purposes. Collections are valued on the following basis:

1. Icons – valued by an appropriately qualified independent valuer, based on market values of similar items;
2. Cultural heritage collections – valued under a statistical valuation model by an appropriately qualified independent valuer, dependent upon the stratification of the collection;
3. Natural history collections - estimated recollection cost, ie the cost of mounting an expedition to collect similar specimens, together with the costs associated with their documentation and preparation.
4. Numismatics collections – valued at either fair value or market rate for weight of precious metals.

(iv) Highest and best use

A characteristic of many heritage and cultural assets is that they have few or no alternative uses because there are natural, legal and financial restrictions on their use and disposal. Therefore, the highest and best use is the current existing use, in combination with other related heritage assets or on a stand-alone basis. Where an alternative use is feasible within the existing socio-political environment, then the asset may be valued at a higher alternative use.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Land holdings		
Land (including land under buildings) Level 2 - at fair value	71,729	62,453
Land (including land under buildings) Level 3 - at fair value	2,193	1,041
Rural properties - at option value	774	972
Rail Corridor land - at fair value	55,781	55,781
Total	130,477	120,247
Buildings		
Level 2 - at fair value	58,675	45,367
Level 3 - at fair value	5,489	6,461
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,219)	(3,143)
	62,945	48,685
Work in progress (at cost)	55,430	14,988
Total	118,375	63,673
Aerodromes		
At fair value	150	150
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(11)	(11)
Total	139	139
Plant and equipment (including computer equipment)		
At cost	8,925	9,752
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,328)	(6,787)
	4,597	2,965
Work in progress (at cost)	333	1,062
Total	4,930	4,040
Marine vessels and equipment		
At fair value	...	3,938
Less: Accumulated depreciation	...	(1,706)
Total	...	2,232
Abt Railway rolling stock		
At fair value	5,082	5,665
Less: Accumulated depreciation	...	(697)
	5,082	4,968
Work in progress (at cost)	1,405	556
Total	6,487	5,383
Traffic Signal installations		
At fair value	20,378	23,742
Less: Accumulated depreciation	...	(2,774)
Total	20,378	20,967
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	1,723	1,723
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(605)	(432)
Total	1,118	1,291
Artwork		
At fair value	288	288
Total	288	288
Heritage and cultural assets		
At fair value	381,691	381,570
Total	381,691	381,570
Total property, plant and equipment, artwork, heritage and cultural assets	663,883	599,830

Rural properties

Rural properties are valued as at 30 June 2022 to fair value. Fair value of these properties equates to the option prices deemed on the individual properties. These option prices are the amounts receivable should the tenants exercise the option to purchase the freehold title.

Rail Corridor land

Rail Corridor Land (ie the land beneath the State's rail lines) was transferred to the control of the Department by the *Crown Lands (Railway Land) Order 2006* on 1 December 2009, as part of the purchase of the Tasmanian Rail operation and the Melba Line by Tasmanian Railway Pty Ltd, the associated corridor land was also transferred to the control of the Department.

The land is valued at either current Valuer-General valuation where one exists, or at the average rate per land area in each Municipality according to adjacent land zoning. Every five years the Valuer General provides average values per hectare or square metre for the residential, commercial, industrial and primary industrial sectors in each Municipality, from the most recent valuations of land titles adjoining and within a 200 metre corridor of the rail lines. The most recent update of average values was provided by the Valuer-General as at 30 June 2019.

Marine vessels and Traffic Signals installations

Traffic Signals assets are valued as at 30 June 2022 by Colliers on a current replacement cost basis. Replacement cost is based on the estimated current cost to build similar assets, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis on the expired proportion of the estimated useful life of the asset. The Department disposed of Marine vessels on 14 April 2022 at nil consideration.

Abt Railway rolling stock

The latest revaluation of ABT Railway rolling stock as at 30 June 2022 was completed by Colliers on a current replacement cost basis. Replacement cost is based on the estimated current cost to build similar assets, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis on the expired proportion of the estimated useful life of the asset.

Heritage and cultural assets - Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Collections

An independent valuation of heritage and cultural assets was last undertaken by independent specialist valuer Aon Valuation Services with the assets valued as at 30 June 2019. The valuation report was issued 7 February 2020. The valuation was undertaken in accordance with accounting standards for fair value applicable to cultural and heritage collections AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. The definition of fair value is defined in AASB 13 as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date. It is based on the principle of an exit price and refers to the price an entity expects to receive when it sells an asset, or the price an entity expects to pay when it transfers a liability.

Artwork

Artwork assets were independently valued with an effective date of 30 June 2014 by Bett Gallery Valuers. The valuation of these assets was on a fair value basis in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

The valuation was undertaken by a specialist valuer who has expertise with the objects in question. For the majority of these assets the valuers use the market value basis, however for a small number of items with no current commercial activity, the valuers used the cost of these items at the time of commissioning with consideration for damage, wear and tear.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings revaluations were based on the most recent valuations undertaken by the Valuer-General as publicly available on the Land Information System Tasmania's (LIST) website. TDR's were undertaken by Knight Frank Tasmania as at 30 June 2022. TMAG used valuations undertaken by independent valuers Brothers and Newton Opteon as at 30 June 2020.

All the valuations have been prepared in accordance with the International Valuation Standards (IVS) 2011 which are endorsed by the Australian Property Institute and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. Land and the buildings have been classified as non-specialised assets and accordingly valued on the basis of market value with reference to observable prices in an active market, using traditional valuation methods including sales comparison.

Aerodrome

The Aerodrome is located in Cape Barron Island. The department currently administers a grant deed with the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania (ALCT) and the Cape Barren Island Aboriginal Association to undertake routine maintenance and minor works on roads and the aerodrome. The latest revaluation undertaken by the department was based on the most recent valuations undertaken by the Valuer-General as publicly available on the Land Information System Tasmania's (LIST) website as at 30 June 2017.

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

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of Property, plant and equipment, artwork, heritage and cultural assets 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 and accumulated impairment losses:

2022	Land Level 2 (land in active markets)	Land Level 3 (specific purpose/ use land)	Buildings Level 2 (general office buildings)	Buildings Level 3 (specific purpose/ use buildings)	Aero-dromes Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Plant and equipment (including computer equipment)	Marine Vessels Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Abt Railway Rolling Stock Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Traffic Signal installations Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Lease-hold improvements	Heritage and cultural assets and Artwork Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	62,452	57,795	57,989	5,684	139	4,040	2,232	5,383	20,967	1,291	381,858	599,830
Additions	370	12	41,604	1,198	...	963	...	1,380	535	...	47	46,109
Contributions received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
Disposals	...	(198)	...	...	...	(15)	(2,207)	...	(35)	...	...	(2,455)
Assets held for sale	(1,720)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1,720)
<i>Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income</i>												
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	10,627	1,139	13,050	(269)	...	769	...	(100)	(174)	...	...	25,042
Depreciation & amortisation	...	...	(653)	(228)	...	(827)	(25)	(176)	(915)	(173)	...	(2,997)
Carrying value at 30 June	71,729	58,748	111,990	6,385	139	4,930	...	6,487	20,378	1,118	381,979	663,883

2021	Land Level 2 (land in active markets)	Land Level 3 (specific purpose/ use land)	Buildings Level 2 (general office buildings)	Buildings Level 3 (specific purpose/ use buildings)	Aero-dromes Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Plant and equipment (including computer equipment)	Marine Vessels Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Abt Railway Rolling Stock Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Traffic Signal installations Level 3 (specific purpose/ use)	Lease-hold improvements Level 2	Heritage and cultural assets and Artwork Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	42,530	57,384	33,987	5,701	139	3,767	2,663	4,707	18,226	1,281	381,229	551,614
Additions	3,197	33	21,548	218	...	1,025	...	857	6,028	132	76	33,114
Contributions received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	553
Disposals	(380)	(54)	(133)	...	...	...	...	...	(2,514)	...	...	(3,081)
<i>Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income</i>												
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	17,105	432	3,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,741
Depreciation & amortisation	...	...	(617)	(235)	...	(752)	(431)	(181)	(773)	(122)	...	(3,111)
Carrying value at 30 June	62,452	57,795	57,989	5,684	139	4,040	2,232	5,383	20,967	1,291	381,858	599,830

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
Land – Rural properties - specific purpose/use land	774	A – option price in individual contracts	Nil alternatives	Option prices are locked in individual contracts
Land - Rail Corridor – specific purpose/use land	55,781	A – market value of adjacent land per square metre	\$0.01 - \$453 per sq metre	Increase / decrease in rates per square metre would increase / decrease the fair value
		B –discount factor on market value of adjacent land to reflect specialised nature of asset	30%	Increase / decrease in discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value
Land – Abt Railway – specific purpose, including rail reserve	2,193	A –reference to available evidence in each location related to local economic and property market conditions	Highly variable due to location	Reliance on valuer's professional judgement
Buildings – specific purpose/use (ie Abt Railway buildings)	5,489	A – Physical depreciation and obsolescence adjustments	Variable	Reliance on valuer's professional judgement
		B – useful life of specialised buildings	20 to 30 years	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
Aerodromes – specific purpose/use	139	A – market value of land B - labour and materials cost to replace	Highly variable due to location	Increase / decrease in replacement costs would increase / decrease the fair value
		C – useful life of specialised buildings	20 years	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
Marine Vessels and equipment – specific purpose/use vessel (Bruny Island Ferry)	...	A – Australian Valuation Solutions valuation based on a current replacement cost methodology	10% - 20%	Increase / decrease in replacement cost would increase / decrease the fair value
		B – useful life of Ferry	3 years remaining	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
Abt Railway Rolling Stock – specific purpose/use	6,487	A – Physical depreciation and obsolescence adjustments	Variable	Reliance on valuer's professional judgement
		B – useful life of rolling stock	5 – 75 years	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
Traffic Signal installations – specific purpose/use	20,378	A – labour costs to replace	\$2,000 to \$52,000 /site	Increase / decrease in replacement costs would increase / decrease the fair value
		B – materials costs to replace	\$3,000 to \$130,000 /site	
		C – useful life of installation components	10 – 50 years	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
Heritage and cultural assets and Artwork	381,979	A – independent specialist valuation	Nil - alternatives	Reliance on valuer's professional judgement

9.8 Right-Of-Use Assets

AASB 16 requires the Department to recognise a right-of-use asset, where it has control of the underlying asset over the lease term. A right-of-use asset is measured at the present value of initial lease liability, adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

The Department has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases, rental arrangements for which Finance-General has substantive substitution rights over the assets and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Substantive substitution rights relate primarily to office accommodation. An asset is considered low-value when it is expected to cost less than \$10,000.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the assets useful life and the term of the lease. Where the Department obtains ownership of the underlying leased asset or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Department will exercise a purchase option, the Department depreciates the right-of-use asset over its useful life.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings		
Level 2 - at fair value	4,798	3,380
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,338)	(612)
Total	3,460	2,768
Plant and equipment and vehicles (including computer equipment)		
At cost	2,396	2,345
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,845)	(1,345)
Total	551	1,000
Total property, plant and equipment	4,011	3,768

(b) Reconciliation of movements

2022	Buildings	Plant, equipment & vehicles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	2,768	1,000	3,768
Depreciation and amortisation	(560)	(527)	(1,087)
Other movements in opening balance	...	78	78
Other movement CPI rent adjustments	1,253	...	1,253
Carrying value at 30 June	3,460	551	4,011

2021	Buildings	Plant, equipment & vehicles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	763	298	1,061
Additions	2,394	76	2,470
Depreciation and amortisation	(395)	(531)	(926)
Other movements in opening balance	...	1,157	1,157
Other movement CPI rent adjustments	6	...	6
Carrying value at 30 June	2,768	1,000	3,768

9.9 Infrastructure

Revaluations

Assets are revalued at least once in every five years with the following exceptions:

- land remaining after the completion of the relevant roadworks project which is regarded as non-saleable due to, for example, limited or no access (as required), and;
- Road and Bridge infrastructure which is revalued every five years, with values indexed annually between valuations.

Assets are grouped on the basis of having a similar nature or function in the operations of the Department.

Those assets that are restricted by government directives or legislation are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as administered assets. The restriction on these assets includes the inability of the Department to benefit from the asset in the pursuit of its objectives and to deny access of others to that benefit.

The most recent revaluation of the Road asset as at 30 June 2019 was completed by The Department's Asset Management Branch on a current replacement cost basis. Replacement cost was calculated using most recent contract cost experience for Tasmanian road construction. Values are indexed annually between revaluations using the ABS Current Road and Bridge Construction Index Number (ABS 6427.0 Table 17). Current replacement cost is depreciated by the proportion of the asset that has been consumed.

Road Infrastructure

The Road Infrastructure valuation is based on current replacement cost, calculated on a base unit construction cost rate per square metre of given road carriageway area. The rate is then adjusted to reflect the additional factors that contribute significantly to the replacement cost. These factors are as follows:

- land use;
- traffic volumes; and
- national highway as the Commonwealth Government demands a higher standard.

The relative importance of each factor is determined by a statistical analysis of recent road construction project costs.

The road replacement cost gives the cost to provide a new road of the existing standard, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed future economic benefits of the asset.

As a result of a review of road infrastructure valuation methodology during 2017-18, road infrastructure is divided into four components or strata, primarily for depreciation purposes, as follows:

Earthworks, cut and fill – are in the nature of land and therefore are non-depreciable and represents the cost of the earthworks in building road infrastructure.

Pavement sub-base and base – pavement has been split into two separate components, sub-base and base recognising the different useful life and service capacity characteristics for each part of the pavement. Whilst pavement thicknesses vary according to category of road, as an example a category 1 road (major highways) which typically have a 550mm deep pavement, the bottom sub-base is 350mm

deep, and the upper base is 200mm deep. Useful life of the sub-base is between 70 and 80 years, while the useful life of the base is between 40 and 70 years.

Surface – the surface component consists of the bitumen seal visible on the road surface, designed to protect the pavement from water and weathering, as well as items of “road furniture” such as guard rails, wire rope barriers, signs, line marking and other traffic management facilities. Useful life of the surface component is 15 years.

Each of the four components is valued separately based on current unit rates per square metre to replace the asset, depreciated according to the age of the existing asset component. Full valuation occurs every 5 years, with the last valuation incorporating new methodology and useful lives conducted as at 30 June 2018. Values are indexed annually using the ABS Current Road and Bridge Construction Index Number (ABS 6427.0 Table 17).

Bridge Infrastructure

Bridge infrastructure valuation is based on current replacement cost, calculated from base unit rates for construction of different bridge types.

The bridge replacement cost gives the cost to provide a new bridge of the existing standard, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed future economic benefits of the asset.

Full valuation occurs every five years, with the last valuation completed by GHD on 30 June 2017. Values are indexed annually using the ABS Current Road and Bridge Construction Index Number (ABS 6427.0 Table 17). The next full valuation is due in 2022 and postponed to 2023.

Land Under Roads and within Road Reserves

Land under roads and within road reserves value is determined by the Valuer-General every five years from the most recent valuations of land titles adjoining and within a 200 metre corridor of the State road network. The Valuer General provides average values per hectare or square metre for the urban and non-urban sectors in each Municipality, and the Department inputs the average values into the land areas in each sector and Municipality. The last full valuation was completed as at 30 June 2019.

ABT Railway Infrastructure

ABT Railway infrastructure comprises of the rail track, bridges, culverts, sidings, ramps and earthworks owned by the ABT Railway Ministerial Corporation. Railway assets are revalued every five years on a current replacement cost basis, with the last valuation completed by Colliers as at 30 June 2022. Replacement cost is based on the estimated current cost to build similar assets, which is depreciated on a straight line basis on the expired proportion of the estimated useful life of the asset.

Property Acquired for Roadworks

Expenditure on the acquisition of land and buildings acquired for roadworks is recognised in the accounts at settlement date and is capitalised until such time as formal possession of the property takes place for the purpose of commencing construction on the roadway.

Three methods of valuation for property and land purchased for infrastructure purposes are used by the Department, which are:

Valuer-General Sale Valuation

A sale valuation is obtained from the Valuer-General for properties that are intended to be sold in the near future. In most cases, these are the pieces of property that are left over as a result of the completion of a road construction project.

Valuer-General Rates Valuation

The rates valuation is considered to be a reasonable valuation of properties held, mostly for future roadwork purposes.

Department of State Growth Valuation

This valuation is applied to properties that remain as a result of completion of the relevant road construction project, where the Valuer-General valuation is considered inappropriate. Due to factors such as non-accessibility, usefulness of land and marketability, the true value of a property may be

close to zero when accounting for disposal costs or, in any case, significantly lower than the Valuer-General's valuation.

Roads

(a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At fair value	6,197,475	5,636,144
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,244,012)</u>	<u>(2,102,382)</u>
	3,953,463	3,533,762
Work in progress at cost	748	116,868
Total	<u>3,954,211</u>	<u>3,650,630</u>

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	Notes	2022 Level 3 \$'000	2021 Level 3 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July		<u>3,650,631</u>	<u>3,695,356</u>
Capital improvements		285,954	230,211
Write-off of replaced road assets	7.1	(10,527)	(5,808)
Transferred from Break O'Day Council for Nil consideration	7.1	11,398	...
Revaluation increments (decrements) – annual indexation	12.1	102,339	(194,481)
Depreciation expense		<u>(85,584)</u>	<u>(74,648)</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June		<u>3,954,211</u>	<u>3,650,630</u>

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
Road Infrastructure	3,954,211	A – labour and materials cost to replace	\$62 to \$231 per sq metre depending on component and road category	Increase / decrease in replacement costs would increase / decrease the fair value
		B – useful life of road components	15 years to unlimited	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
		C – annual indexation factor (ABS Current Road and Bridge Construction Index Number (ABS 6427.0 Table 17))	7.4%	Increase / decrease in indexation factor would increase / decrease the fair value

Land Under Roads and within Road Reserves

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value	241,897	234,088
Total	241,897	234,088

(b) Reconciliation of movements

		2022	2021
	Notes	Level 3 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July		234,088	244,467
Additions		7,806	...
Write off reduction in land area due to changes in The List area details	7.1	...	(10,379)
Transfer from Break O'Day Council at NIL consideration	7.1	1	...
Revaluation increments (decrements)	12.1	2	...
Carrying amount at 30 June		241,897	234,088

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
Land under Roads	241,897	A – market value of adjacent land per square metre	\$0.01 - \$282 per sq metre	Increase / decrease in rates per square metre would increase / decrease the fair value
		B –discount factor on market value of adjacent land to reflect specialised nature of asset	30%	Increase / decrease in discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value

Bridges

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value	2,550,700	2,386,201
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,014,105)	(944,106)
	1,536,595	1,442,095
Work in progress at cost	20,189	13,578
Total	1,556,784	1,455,673

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	Notes	2022 Level 3 \$'000	2021 Level 3 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July		1,455,673	1,480,442
Capital improvements		21,713	25,817
Write-off of replaced bridges	7.1	(343)	(695)
Transfer to Central Coast Council for Nil consideration	7.1	...	(314)
Transfer to Launceston Council for Nil consideration	7.1	...	(235)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	12.1	117,628	(14,430)
Depreciation expense		(37,886)	(34,896)
Carrying amount at 30 June		1,556,784	1,455,673

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
Bridges	1,556,784	A – labour and materials cost to replace	\$1,937 to \$11,192 per sq metre	Increase / decrease in replacement costs would increase / decrease the fair value
		B – useful life of bridges	25 – 250 years	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
		C – annual indexation factor (ABS Current Road and Bridge Construction Index Number (ABS 6427.0 Table 17))	3.7%	Increase / decrease in indexation factor would increase / decrease the fair value

Abt Railway Infrastructure**(a) Carrying amount**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At fair value	24,795	24,871
Less: Accumulated depreciation	...	(3,602)
	24,795	21,269
Work in progress at cost	5,817	5,058
Total	30,612	26,327

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	2022	2021
	Level 3	Level 3
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	26,327	29,758
Additions	829	663
Impairment losses	(145)	(1,845)
Reclassification of assets requested by Audit	...	(1,335)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	4,604	...
Depreciation expense	(1,003)	(914)
Carrying amount at 30 June	30,612	26,327

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
	\$'000			
Abt Railway Infrastructure	30,612	A – Physical depreciation and obsolescence adjustments	Variable	Reliance on valuer's professional judgement
		B – useful life of infrastructure	20 – 100 years	Increase / decrease in useful life would increase / decrease the fair value
Total Infrastructure				5,783,504

9.10 Intangibles

An intangible asset is recognised where:

- it is probable that an expected future benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Department; and
- the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets held by the Department are valued at cost less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses where an active market exists. Where no active market exists, intangibles are valued at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Intangibles with a finite useful life (at cost)		
Motor Registry System	17,504	17,504
Other software systems	1,356	1,426
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(18,812)	(18,869)
	48	61
Work in progress (at cost)	873	672
Total intangible assets	921	733

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	733	...
Additions	200	734
Amortisation expense	(12)	(1)
Carrying amount at 30 June	921	733

The above listed Intangible assets are all in-house developed specialised computer software systems.

9.11 Other assets

Other assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments	3,274	3,301
Other assets	276	552
Total	3,550	3,853
Recovered within 12 months	3,249	3,223
Recovered in more than 12 months	301	630
Total	3,550	3,853

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	3,853	1,909
Additions	1,456	2,114
Settled/consumed	(1,758)	(170)
Carrying amount at 30 June	3,550	3,853

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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Creditors	7,573	9,617
Accrued expenses	5,642	3,954
Total	13,215	13,571
Settled within 12 months	13,215	13,571
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
Total	13,215	13,571

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

10.2 Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease liability is the rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate is not known and cannot be determined, the Tascorp indicative lending rate including the relevant administration margin is used.

The Department has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases, rental arrangements for which Finance-General has substantive substitution rights over the assets and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Substantive substitution rights relate primarily to office accommodation and vehicles within the whole of Government motor pool. An asset is considered low-value when it is expected to cost less than \$10,000.

The Department has entered into the following leasing arrangements:

Class of right-of-use asset	Details of leasing arrangements
Plant and equipment	IT equipment leases range between 2 and 5 years with fixed repayments and no residual. The Departments exposure is limited to the liability recorded.
Buildings	Building leases relate to buildings of a specialist nature or of a small size not classified as major office accommodation by Finance-General. Leases of this nature may be under 5 years, however, will generally allow of multiple extensions which have been incorporated within the lease liability calculated below. Lease payments are subject to variation relating to annual CPI indexations, for which the Department is potentially exposed to increase future cash outflows beyond the liability calculated.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Lease liabilities	1,126	1,240
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	4,457	3,435
Total	5,583	4,675

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
One year or less	1,126	1,240
From two to three years	...	...
From four to five years	4,457	3,435
More than five years	...	...
Total	5,583	4,675

The lease liability in the maturity analysis is presented using undiscounted contractual amounts before deducting finance charges.

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 8.5	142	102
Lease expenses included in note 8.3		
Lease of low-value assets	...	3
Lease expenses relating to whole of government fleet and major office accommodation	5,307	4,589
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	(1)	(1)
Net expenses from leasing activities	5,447	4,693

10.3 Borrowings

Bank loans and other loans are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Bank loans and other loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Loans from the State Government	2,350	2,820
Loans from the Australian Government	23,660	34,663
Loans from Tascorp	99,500	81,000
Total	125,510	118,483

(b) Maturity schedule

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
One year or less	50,877	2,929
From one to five years	74,633	115,554
Total	125,510	118,483

During 2021-22 the Department repaid borrowings of \$11 million owed to the Australian Government. The Department undertook a fixed term borrowing with Tascorp of \$15 million in March 2022 to facilitate the first loan drawdown to Incat.

10.4 Employee benefits

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.

A liability for on-costs (ie workers compensation premiums) is recognised and disclosed as part of Payables. On-costs are not classified as an employee benefit.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	2,375	1,860
Annual leave	8,152	7,670
Long service leave	13,346	14,140
Other employee provisions	120	79
Total	23,993	23,749
Expected to settle within 12 months	11,824	10,751
Expected to settle in more than 12 months	12,169	12,998
Total	23,993	23,749

10.5 Provisions

A provision arises if, as a result of a past event, the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any right to reimbursement relating to some or all of the provision is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Compulsory acquisition of land for roadworks	7,727	7,357
Total	7,727	7,357
Settled within 12 months	7,727	7,357
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
Total	7,727	7,357

(b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	7,357	5,601
Additions/increases	1,468	3,115
Settled acquisitions	(1,098)	(1,359)
Balance at 30 June	7,727	7,357

10.6 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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue received in advance		
Other revenue received in advance	5,132	867
Other liabilities		
Monies held in trust	34,399	22,910
Suspense accounts	2,397	1,331
PAYG withholding tax liability over year end	59	171
Employee benefits – on costs	194	153
Other	6	7
Total	42,187	25,443
Settled within 12 months	42,076	25,351
Settled in more than 12 months	111	92
Total	42,187	25,443

Monies held in Trust are primarily Mines Deposit Accounts (\$34.40M), which are held by the Department in trust as mine rehabilitation bonds and Provision for Land Acquisitions.

Note 11 Commitments and Contingencies

11.1 Schedule of Commitments

Commitments represent those contractual arrangements entered by the Department that are not reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.

Leases are recognised as right of use assets and lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position, excluding short term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, which are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
By type		
Capital commitments		
Infrastructure – Roads	346,234	250,558
Total capital commitments	346,234	250,558
Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	54,334	48,181
Total lease commitments	54,334	48,180
Other commitments		
Loan commitments	181,574	175,226
Program/project commitments	1,014,928	699,846
Total other commitments	1,196,502	875,072
Total	1,597,070	1,173,810
By maturity		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	251,021	195,583
From one to five years	95,118	54,975
More than five years	95	...
Total capital commitments	346,234	250,557
Lease commitments		
One year or less	5,422	4,331
From one to five years	23,231	18,782
More than five years	25,681	25,068
Total lease commitments	54,334	48,181
Other commitments		
One year or less	606,595	300,967
From one to five years	589,848	572,855
More than five years	59	1,250
Total other commitments	1,196,502	875,072
Total	1,597,070	1,173,810

The Department has entered into a number of other 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.

Lease income from other leases where the Department is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis.

NB: Commitments are shown as GST exclusive.

Capital commitments are predominantly associated with maintenance and development of State and National road and bridge infrastructure. State Roads infrastructure commitments will be funded by capital appropriations by the State Government, together with funds provided and held over from prior years. Funding of commitments for National Roads is provided by the Australian Government through the Nation Building, Strategic Regional and Blackspots programs.

The majority of the Department's leases are represented by land and building rental costs and motor vehicles leased through the government's fleet manager. The rentals on leased premises generally contain renewal options that extend the lease to match the current lease periods. These range from 2 to 20 years. The total lease commitment excludes local government and other executory costs where they are paid directly to a party other than the lessor. These costs are included elsewhere in the Department's expenditures.

The minimum lease payment for vehicles is based on the average age of the vehicle fleet and a standard lease period of 36 months.

Loans commitments are loans approved but not drawn down by clients as at 30 June.

The program / project commitments shows amounts approved to clients payable over a period of one year or greater on which the actual amount payable is dependent upon expenditure being incurred and certain conditions being met by these clients and a claim submitted and approved for payment. The estimated commitment as at 30 June has been included in these cases.

11.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding any possible amount or timing of any possible underlying claim or obligation.

(a) Quantifiable contingencies

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 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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Quantifiable Contingent Liabilities		
Asbestos removal from traffic signal sites: This involves the identification and removal of any asbestos from approximately 1,000 traffic signal sites, predominantly pits, associated with traffic signals. The nature and location of the individual traffic signal sites will have a significant impact on the cost of any remediation with the cost range from a few hundred dollars per site to more than \$10,000 for some complex sites. The extent of work on each site will be based on individual assessment which creates significant uncertainty about the final cost.	3,500	3,500
In late 2015 and following a recommendation from the TDR Board, the Minister for State Growth and Treasurer jointly approved the provision of a \$25 million financial assistance package to Copper Mines of Tasmania (CMT) to support a possible reopening of the Mt Lyell Copper Mine. The assistance package was approved in the form of a grant to reimburse CMT for payroll tax and mineral royalties paid over a seven-year period, contingent on the mine reopening.	25,000	25,000
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	28,500	28,500
(b) Unquantifiable Contingencies		

At 30 June 2022 the Department had a number of legal claims against it for:

- compensation in relation to the acquisition of property for road construction; and
- personal injury or damage allegedly caused by the actions or inactions of the Department.

It is not possible at the reporting date to accurately estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required in relation to these claims.

Note 12 Reserves

12.1 Reserves

2022	Land	Rail corridor land	Buildings	Aero-dromes	Plant and Equipment	Traffic Signals	Road Infra-structure	Bridges	Other Infra-structure	Artwork	Heritage and Cultural assets	Total
Asset revaluation reserve	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	31,202	23,700	10,682	710	5,907	8,672	1,617,140	775,007	8,977	17	16,379	2,498,393
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	11,766	...	12,781	...	669	(174)	102,339	117,628	4,604	...	...	249,613
Balance at 30 June	42,968	23,700	23,463	710	6,576	8,498	1,719,479	892,635	13,581	17	16,379	2,748,006

2021	Land	Rail corridor land	Buildings	Aero-dromes	Plant and Equipment	Traffic Signals	Road Infra-structure	Bridges	Other Infra-structure	Artwork	Heritage and Cultural assets	Total
Asset revaluation reserve	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	14,097	23,268	7,478	710	5,907	8,672	1,811,621	789,437	8,977	17	16,379	2,686,563
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	17,105	432	3,204	...	...	...	(194,481)	(14,430)	...	...	...	(188,170)
Balance at 30 June	31,202	23,700	10,682	710	5,907	8,672	1,617,140	775,007	8,977	17	16,379	2,498,393

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-financial assets.

12.2 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 department immediately prior to the transfer.

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, the Department of State Growth relinquished its responsibility for the following area:

The part of the Department known as Renewables Tasmania was amalgamated with the Department of Treasury and Finance, effective on 31 October 2021.

Renewables Tasmania

In respect of activities relinquished, the Department transferred the following assets and liabilities to Department of Treasury and Finance:

	31 Oct 2021
	\$'000
Distributions to owners	
Cash and deposits	580
Receivables	<u>(3)</u>
Total assets relinquished	577
Employee entitlements	<u>729</u>
Total liabilities relinquished	<u>729</u>
Net assets (liabilities) relinquished on restructure	<u>(152)</u>
Net contribution by the Government as owner during the period	<u>(152)</u>

Expenses and revenues attributable to Renewables Tasmania area for the current year, up to the date of transfer, are:

	31 Oct 2021
	\$'000
Revenues	
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	<u>3,899</u>
Total revenues	<u>3,899</u>
Expenses	
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	<u>3,434</u>
Total expenses	<u>3,434</u>

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, the Department assumed responsibility for Strategic Growth portfolio included in Output 1.3 Skills and Workforce Development on 1 July 2021. In respect of the activities relinquished, the Department did not receive any assets or liabilities from the Department of Premier and Cabinet and did not receive any consideration. Annual revenue and expenditure of the transferred Outputs is as follows:

Strategic Growth Portfolio

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues		
Recognised by the Department of Premier and Cabinet	...	2,831
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	1,419	...
Total revenues	1,419	2,831
Expenses		
Recognised by the Department of Premier and Cabinet	...	2,787
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	1,419	...
Total expenses	1,419	2,787

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

Note 13 Cash Flow Reconciliation

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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Specific Purpose Account balances		
S524 Department of State Growth Financial Management Account	39,853	27,213
Commonwealth Bank account – Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation	3,951	2,498
Petty cash – Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation	7	7
Commonwealth Bank account – Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	5,304	3,754
Total S524	49,115	33,472
Agency Trust Accounts		
T466 Mines Deposit Account	23,982	11,909
T003 Provision for Land Acquisition Account	5,914	7,024
Total	29,896	18,933
Total cash and deposits	79,011	52,405
Restricted use cash and deposits	5,376	4,186
Unrestricted use cash and deposits	73,635	48,219
Total cash and deposits	79,011	52,405

TMAG receives funding from State and Federal Government Agencies, large corporations, private philanthropists and individuals who have designated the funds for use towards museum outcomes. There are stipulated restrictions on the use of the majority of these funds (\$4.80M). The balance relates to TDR accounts.

13.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Net results	282,089	146,113
Depreciation and amortisation	128,569	114,497
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	1,692	22,316
Impairment losses	347	202
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(33,829)	(2,942)
Decrease (increase) in Other Financial Assets	(393)	151
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	(4,911)	34
Decrease (increase) in Right of use asset	(243)	(2,706)
Decrease (increase) in Prepayments	27	(1,944)
Decrease (increase) in Other assets	276	...
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	244	2,203
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(356)	(105)
Increase (decrease) in Lease liabilities	908	3,623
Increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	5,229	(6,631)
Less: contributions received	(74)	(553)
Less: non-operational capital funding – recurrent appropriation	(2,070)	(590)
Less: non-operational capital funding - works & services appropriation	(134,815)	(143,274)
Less: non-operational capital funding – Australian Government grants	(125,861)	(91,813)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	116,829	39,207

13.3 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Statement of Cash Flows as cash flows from financing activities.

2022	Borrowings	Monies Held in Trust
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021	118,483	23,610
Trust receipts	...	12,720
Trust payments	...	(1,581)
Other movements	...	(350)
Changes from financing cash flows:		
Cash Received	19,000	...
Cash Repayments	(11,973)	...
Balance as at 30 June 2022	125,510	34,399

2021	Borrowings	Monies Held in Trust
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 30 June 2020	127,223	17,685
Trust receipts	...	6,236
Trust payments	...	(661)
Other movements	...	...
Changes from financing cash flows:		
Cash Received	1,017	...
Cash Repayments	(9,757)	...
Balance as at 30 June 2021	118,483	23,610

13.4 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Specific Purpose Accounts

The Department received Capital Appropriation funding and revenues from Specific Purpose Accounts to fund specific projects.

Cash outflows relating to these projects are listed below by category.

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

(a) Project expenditure

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
<i>National Highway System</i>			
Algona Interchange and Kingston Bypass	300	...	...
Bass Highway – Birralee to Exton	...	148	...
Bridge renewal program	2,084	2,601	388
Brooker Highway – Elwick, Goodwood, Howards Roads	530	...	38
Domain Highway planning	1,068	269	39
Freight Access Bridge Upgrade	7,365	7,335	1,806
Greater Hobart Traffic Solution	510	...	...
Heavy Vehicle Safety and productivity	435	1,588	3,746
Huon Highway / Summerleas Road	...	...	68
Infrastructure Maintenance	7,960	11,570	8,011
Infrastructure Stimulus Funding	13,544	8,144	17,348
Midland Highway	16,966	18,467	34,199
New Bridgewater Bridge	18,000	26,937	5,230
Road Safety Projects	9,420	9,393	5,255
Roads of Strategic Importance	32,867	77,331	40,978
Rokeby Stage 3 – Pass Road to Oakdowns	200	...	...
Urban Congestion Fund	3,676	514	460
<i>State Funded Projects</i>			
Algona Interchange and Kingston Bypass	200	735	...
A Workforce for Now and the Future	...	...	100
Bridge renewal program	...	...	60
Brooker, Elwick, Goodwood, Howards Roads	148	...	11
Bruny Island Landside Infrastructure	983	2,771	6,525
Bus Services as part of the Hobart City Deal	500	222	...
Bus Stop Upgrades	500	70	...
Cygnets Township Safety Upgrade	...	300	...
East and West Tamar Highway Upgrades	...	92	...
Esk Main Road	229	138	3
Extending the Great Eastern Drive – Binalong Bay Road	3,695	2,135	833
Freight Access Bridge Upgrade	1,167	1,778	2,927
Great Eastern Drive	240	17	385
Greater Hobart Traffic Solution	22,843	24,813	7,737
Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program	...	3	(863)
Huon Highway / Summerleas Road	...	...	14
Huon Highway – Glendevie	...	...	(7)
Infrastructure Maintenance	63,863	82,164	81,609
Infrastructure Stimulus Funding	33,626	23,452	11,621
Launceston and Tamar Valley Traffic Vision	6,324	1,209	3,783
Midland Highway	168	26	391
Mowbray Connector	...	17	1,338
Network Planning	1,115	856	988
New Bridgewater Bridge	12,000	9,901	6,000
New Park and Ride Facilities	...	424	...
Palana Road Upgrades	...	2,000	...
Program Management	9,649	6,682	4,630

	2022	2022	2021
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Road Safety Projects	12,388	6,737	13,984
Roads of Strategic Importance	22,283	11,764	2,728
Roads Package to Support Tasmania's Visitor Economy	10,466	13,715	14,503
Rokeby Stage 3 – Pass Road to Oakdowns	100	144	...
Signage	178	...	443
South East Traffic Solution	11,301	13,981	999
State Road Upgrades – Northern Region	6,404	6,029	3,484
State Road Upgrades – Southern Region	17,390	18,782	18,449
State Roads Upgrades - North West & West Coast Region	6,325	7,474	4,805
Strategic Policy and Planning	...	...	(182)
Traffic Management and Engineering Services	3,551	3,452	3,517
Urban Congestion Fund	6,680	60	265
Victoria Street Redevelopment	...	600	...
West Tamar Traffic Solution	2,367	5,366	10,560
Total cash outflows	371,608	412,208	319,209

(b) Classification of cash flows

The project expenditure above is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash outflows		
Supplies and consumables:		
Maintenance	42,179	30,991
Other supplies and consumables	7,806	5,490
Payments for acquisition of assets	362,223	282,728
Total cash outflows	412,208	319,209

Note 14 Financial Instruments

14.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

(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.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis and credit quality of instrument)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Assets		
Receivables (including Tax assets)	Recognised upon the provision of a good or service and the issuance of an invoice or claim ie BAS, measured at face value	Payment terms generally 30 days. Collectability of receivables is reviewed at balance date and a provision for impairment raised when collection of a debt is judged to be doubtful.
Cash and deposits	Recognised upon receipt of cash, measured at face value	At call
Loan advances	Loan advances are held to maturity and are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition. Impairment of Loan advances are reviewed on an ongoing basis.	Loan advances include financial assistance provided by the government to the private sector in the form of loans.
Other financial assets (ie accrued revenue)	Recognised upon the accrual of the future benefit, measured at face value	Majority of accrued revenues are settled within 6 months

Receivables age analysis - expected credit loss

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses is applied, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates adjusted for forward looking factors that will have an impact on the ability to settle the receivables. The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 are as follows.

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables as at 30 June 2022						
	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due 91+ days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.00%	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%	0.04%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	36,305	515	...	361	36	37,217
Expected credit loss (A x B)	...	51	...	36	14	101

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables as at 1 July 2021						
	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due 91+ days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.00%	0.15%	0.30%	1.03%	13.29%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	508	44	...	80	812	1,444
Expected credit loss (A x B)	...	...	...	101	108	209

(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.

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)
Financial Liabilities		

Payables	Recognised upon the receipt of a good or service that has not been paid for, measured at face value	Settled within 30 days
Interest bearing liabilities	Bank loans and other loans are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. The Department regularly reviews its contractual outflows to ensure that there is sufficient cash available to meet contracted payments.	Contractual payments made on a regular basis.
Monies held in Trust	Recognised upon receipt of monies, measured at face value	At call
Revenue received in advance	Recognised upon receipt of monies, measured at face value	Expended by 30 September of the following year in terms of section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>

The Department is not exposed to liquidity risk of any significance. Appropriation funding is provided to the Department from State Treasury as funds are spent by the Department, provided the Department does not exceed its budget. 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:

2022

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	13,215	...	...	...	...	...	13,215	13,215
Borrowings - Interest bearing	49,500	35,000	15,000	...	...	...	99,500	99,500
Borrowings - Non-interest bearing	1,377	2,312	2,817	2,825	3,053	13,626	26,010	26,010
Monies held in Trust	34,399	...	...	...	...	...	34,399	34,399
Total	98,491	37,312	17,817	2,825	3053	13,626	173,124	173,124

2021

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	13,571	...	...	...	...	...	13,571	13,571
Borrowings - Interest bearing	36,000	45,000	...	...	...	...	81,000	81,000
Borrowings - Non-interest bearing	1,077	2,227	3,518	4,121	3,710	22,830	37,483	37,483
Monies held in Trust	22,910	...	...	...	...	...	22,910	22,910
Total	73,558	47,227	3,518	4,121	3,710	22,830	154,964	154,964

(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 interest rate profile of the Department's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	...	...
Less Financial liabilities	(95,000)	(80,000)
Total	(95,000)	(80,000)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	151,831	144,730
Less Financial liabilities	(4,819)	(1,319)
Total	147,012	143,411

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:

	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Equity	
	100 basis points increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000	100 basis points Increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000
30 June 2022				
Cash and deposits	53	(53)	53	(53)
Loan advances	1,465	(1,465)	1,465	(1,465)
Monies held in Trust	(995)	995	(995)	995
Borrowings	(3)	3	(3)	3
Net sensitivity	520	(520)	520	(520)
30 June 2021				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	38	(38)	38	(38)
Loan advances	1,382	(1,382)	1,382	(1,382)
Monies held in Trust	(3)	3	(3)	3
Borrowings	(10)	10	(10)	10
Net sensitivity	1,407	(1,407)	1,407	(1,407)

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2021.

14.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

AASB 9 Carrying amount	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets		
Amortised cost	262,751	191,699
Total	262,751	191,699
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(138,725)	(132,054)
Total	(138,725)	(132,054)

There has been no change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of any receivables or financial liabilities that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that asset or liability.

14.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department has not transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the financial assets do not qualify for derecognition.

14.4 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2022 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2022 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2021 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2021 \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at bank	29,896	29,896	18,933	18,933
Cash and Deposits	49,115	49,115	33,472	33,472
Receivables	37,213	46,346	1,332	12,517
Loan advances	146,527	146,527	138,162	138,162
Total financial assets	262,751	271,884	191,899	203,084
Financial liabilities				
Trade creditors	13,215	13,215	13,571	13,571
Borrowings	125,510	125,510	118,483	118,483
Other financial liabilities:				
Monies held in Trust	34,399	34,399	22,910	22,910
Total financial liabilities	173,124	173,124	154,964	154,964

14.5 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

2022

	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net fair Value Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at bank	29,896	...	...	29,896
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	49,115	...	...	49,115
Receivables	...	46,346	...	46,346
Loan advances	...	146,527	...	146,527
Total financial assets	79,011	192,873	...	271,884
Financial liabilities				
Trade creditors	...	13,215	...	13,215
Borrowings	...	125,510	...	125,510
Other financial liabilities:				
Monies held in Trust	...	34,399	...	34,399
Total financial liabilities	...	173,124	...	173,124

2021

	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net fair Value Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at bank	35,385	...	...	35,385
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	17,020	...	...	17,020
Receivables	...	12,517	...	12,517
Loan advances	...	138,162	...	138,162
Total financial assets	52,405	150,679	...	203,084
Financial liabilities				

Trade creditors	...	13,571	...	13,571
Borrowings	...	118,483	...	118,483
Other financial liabilities:				
Monies held in Trust	...	22,910	...	22,910
Total financial liabilities	...	154,964	...	154,964

The recognised fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements. The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. 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); and

Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

The net fair values of receivables are based on the nominal amounts due less any provision for impairment.

The net fair values of other financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors and other financial liabilities are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 15 Details of Consolidated Entities

15.1 List of Entities

The following entities have been consolidated by the Department:

Entity	Ownership Interest	Proportion of Ownership Interest
Tasmania Development and Resources	State of Tasmania	100%
The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	State of Tasmania	100%
Abt Railway Ministerial Corporation	State of Tasmania	100%

Note 16 Notes to Administered Statements

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2021-22 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

The following are brief explanations of material variances between budget estimates and actual outcomes. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of budget estimate and \$500,000.

16.1 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

(a) Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(i)	...	1,594	1,594	100
Sales of goods and services	(ii)	5,619	9,358	3,739	67
Other revenue	(iii)	55,023	83,234	28,211	51
Employee benefits	(iv)	...	1,806	1,806	100
Supplies and consumables	(v)	136	3,577	3,441	2,530
Transfers to the Public Account	(vi)	121,035	146,119	25,084	21

Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

- (i) Variance reflects grant revenue received by Forest Practices Authority that was not budgeted.
- (ii) Variance reflects the improved performance of custom vehicle plate (Tasplates) sales, and the budget exclusion of Forest Practices Authority revenue estimates.
- (iii) Variance reflects higher than anticipated revenue collection for Mineral Royalties (\$27M).
- (iv) Variance reflects the budget exclusion of Forest Practices Authority salary expenditure estimates.
- (v) Variance primarily reflects increased production costs for personalised number plates, which is in line with increased revenue.
- (vi) Variance reflects higher than anticipated revenue collection for Mineral Royalties and subsequent transfers to the Public Account.

(b) Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Note	Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and deposits	(i)	1,496	325	3,055	(1,171)	(2,730)
Financial Investments	(ii)	...	...	1,000	...	(1,000)
Receivables	(iii)	648	2,496	3,338	1,848	(842)
Other liabilities	(iv)	...	983	2,855	983	(1,872)

Notes to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities Variances

- (i) Variance primarily reflects the cash deposits for Forest Policy Authority which transferred to the Department of Natural, Resources and Environment Tasmania as at 30 March 2022.
- (ii) Variance reflects the value of term deposits held by Forest Practices Authority which transferred to the Department of Natural, Resources and Environment Tasmania as at 30 March 2022.
- (iii) Variance reflects lower than expected receivable for Motor Registry third party revenue collections.
- (iv) Variance in actuals primarily reflects monies held in trust which are primarily third party revenues collected by the Department through motor registration receipts, held pending daily transfer to the owning third parties.

16.2 Administered revenue from Government

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Administered Revenue from Government please refer to note 6.1.

	2022	2022	2021
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	48,702	48,252	46,148
Total	48,702	48,252	46,148

16.3 Administered Grants

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>		
Grants from other Government Departments	1,594	500
Industry contributions	...	35
Total revenue from grants	1,594	535

16.4 Administered State taxation

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Vehicle Registration Fees	48,774	47,875
Total	48,774	47,875

16.5 Administered Sales of goods and services

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Goods		
Mineral Land Rentals	1,182	1,119
Custom Plates	5,094	2,544
Services		
MAIB Commission	2,203	2,521
Registration and Licensing	117	175
Forest Practice Plan fees	666	770
Forest Practice consulting fees	...	98
Other	96	119
Total	9,358	7,346

16.6 Administered Fees and fines

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Regulatory Fees		
Vehicle escorts	304	158
Public Vehicle Licensing	28	45
Fees from Mineral Lands	872	624
Driver Licensing	9,273	9,205
Fines		
Weighbridge	6	5
Other	148	292
Total	10,631	10,329

16.7 Administered other revenue

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Mineral Royalties	83,234	60,388
Total	83,234	60,388

Revenue from Mineral Royalties is recognised on receipt based on self-assessment by mining companies. The royalties are calculated and paid based on mined volumes each quarter and supported by spot audits by Mineral Resources Tasmania staff. Due to inherent difficulties of accounting for this revenue on an accrual basis, mineral royalties' revenue is accounted for on a cash basis.

16.8 Administered Employee benefits

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	1,299	1,671
Annual leave	164	132
Long service leave	63	33
Superannuation	204	226
Other employee benefits	76	60
Total	1,806	2,122

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefit schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. The amount of the payment is based on a department contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current department contribution is 12.95 per cent (2021: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 10.0 per cent (2021: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a "gap" payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2021: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

16.9 Depreciation and amortisation

All applicable non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Key estimate and judgement

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis using rates which are reviewed annually. The major depreciation periods are:

Plant and equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

All intangible assets having a limited useful life are systematically amortised over their useful lives reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by FPA. Major amortisation period is:

Software	1-5 years
----------	-----------

(a) **Depreciation**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and equipment	3	3
Right-of-use-asset	32	14
Total	35	17

16.10 Administered Supplies and consumables

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	...	3
Operating Lease costs	...	36
Consultants	...	354
Property services	...	75
Maintenance	...	1
Communications	...	15
Information technology	...	71
Travel and transport	...	115
Advertising and promotion	...	52
Contractor payments	...	73
Personalised number plate production costs	3,922	2,184
Other supplies and consumables	(334)	857
Total	3,588	3,836

16.11 Administered Grants and subsidies

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants		
National Road Transport Commission: Local Government Contribution	1,500	1,500
Private Forests Tasmania	1,680	1,647
Contribution to Marine and Safety Tasmania	8,252	3,092
Tasmanian Railway Pty Ltd	13,100	11,600
West Coast Wilderness Railway	4,000	8,000
Forest Industry grants	...	250
Forest Practices Authority	1,594	...
Government contribution to the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra	2,310	2,271
Ten Days on the Island	1,132	1,606
Theatre Royal	976	886
Sustainable Timber Tasmania – Community Service Obligation	8,000	8,000
Total Grants	42,544	38,852
Subsidies		
Student-Only Passenger Services	...	1
Conveyance Allowances	...	761
Pensioner Air Travel Subsidy	4	11

Transport Access Scheme	4,944	5,158
Total Subsidies	4,948	5,930
Total	47,492	44,782

16.12 Administered Other expenses

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Workers Compensation	...	1
Miscellaneous expenses	1,184	(18)
Total	1,184	(17)

16.13 Administered Financial Investments

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Term deposits	...	1,000
Total	...	1,000
Settled within 12 months	...	1,000
Total	...	1,000

16.14 Administered Receivables

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	3,041	3,654
Less: Expected credit loss	(545)	(316)
Total	2,496	3,338
Sales of goods and services (inclusive of GST)	2,998	3,605
Less: Provision for impairment	(545)	(316)
GST receivable	43	49
Total	2,496	3,338
Settled within 12 months	2,496	3,338
Total	2,496	3,338

Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss for administered receivables	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

Carrying amount at 1 July	(316)	(46)
---------------------------	-------	------

Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	(229)	(270)
Carrying amount at 30 June	(545)	(316)

For ageing analysis of administered financial assets past due but not impaired please refer to note 16.26.

16.15 Administered Other financial assets

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued revenue	...	143
Accrued interest	...	4
Total	...	147
Settled within 12 months	...	113
Settled in more than 12 months	...	34
Total	...	147

16.16 Administered Plant and equipment

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Plant and equipment		
At cost	...	15
Less: Accumulated depreciation	...	(10)
Total plant and equipment	...	5

(b) Reconciliation of movements

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	5	8
Additions	...	...
Depreciation expense	(5)	(3)
Carrying amount at 30 June	...	5

16.17 Administered Right-Of-Use Assets

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings		
Level 2 - at fair value (30 June 2020)	...	266
Less: Accumulated depreciation	...	(15)
Total	...	251
Total property, plant and equipment	...	251

2022	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	251	251
Additions	...	...
Disposals / derecognition	(216)	(216)
Depreciation and amortisation	(35)	(35)
Carrying value at 30 June	...	...

2021	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	...	...
Additions	266	266
Disposals / derecognition	...	...
Depreciation and amortisation	(15)	(15)
Carrying value at 30 June	251	251

16.18 Administered Other assets

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Prepayments	...	33
Total	...	33
Settled within 12 months	...	33
Total	...	33

16.19 Administered Payables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Creditors	...	10
Accrued expenses	...	19
Total	...	29
Settled within 12 months	...	29
Total	...	29

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

16.20 Administered Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease liability is the rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate is not known and cannot be determined the Tascorp indicative lending rate including the relevant administration margin is used.

FPA has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases, rental arrangements for which Finance-General has substantive substitution rights over the assets and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Substantive substitution rights relate primarily to office

accommodation and vehicles within the whole of Government motor pool. An asset is considered low-value when it is expected to cost less than \$10,000.

FPA has entered into the following leasing arrangements:

Class of right-of-use asset	Details of leasing arrangements
Plant and equipment	IT equipment leases range between 2 and 5 years with fixed repayments and no residual. FPA's exposure is limited to the liability recorded.
Buildings	Building leases relate to buildings of a specialist nature or of a small size not classified as major office accommodation by Finance-General. Leases of this nature may be under 5 years, however will generally allow of multiple extensions which have been incorporated within the lease liability calculated below. Lease payments are subject to variation relating to annual CPI indexations, for which FPA is potentially exposed to increase future cash outflows beyond the liability calculated.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Lease liabilities	...	88
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	...	163
Total	<u>...</u>	<u>251</u>

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 16.12
Lease expenses included in note 16.10:		
Short term leases	...	75
Lease of low-value assets	...	3
Variable lease payments	...	
Lease expenses relating to whole of government fleet and major office accommodation	...	40
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	...	
Net expenses from leasing activities	<u>...</u>	<u>119</u>

16.21 Administered Employee benefits

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	...	23
Annual leave	...	123
Long service leave	...	279
Other employee provisions
Total	<u>...</u>	<u>425</u>
Settled within 12 months	...	168
Settled in more than 12 months	...	257
Total	<u>...</u>	<u>425</u>

16.22 Administered Other liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Other liabilities		
Monies held in trust	983	2,852
PAYG withholding tax payable	...	1
Other liabilities	...	2
Total	983	2,855
Settled within 12 months	983	2,855
Total	983	2,855

Monies held in Trust are primarily third party revenues collected by the Department through motor registration receipts, held pending daily transfer to the owning third parties. Third parties include MAIB, State Revenue Office and Tasmania Fire Service (refer Note 17).

16.23 Schedule of Administered Commitments

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
By type		
Lease Commitments		
Other leases	...	45
Total lease commitments	...	45
Other commitments		
Project commitments	...	302
Total other commitments	...	302
Total	...	347
By maturity		
Other lease commitments		
One year or less	...	37
From one to five years	...	8
More than five years
Total other lease commitments	...	45
Other commitments		
One year or less	...	179
From one to five years	...	123
More than five years
Total other commitments	...	302
Total	...	347

Note: Commitments are GST exclusive where relevant.

Major office accommodation and vehicles are recorded under AASB 16 within the Department of Treasury financial statements and as such remain lease expenses within the Department's accounts.

The majority of the Department's leases are represented by land and building rental costs and motor vehicles leased through the government's fleet manager. The rentals on leased premises generally contain renewal options that extend the lease to match the current lease periods. These range from 2 to 14 years. The total

lease commitment excludes local government and other executory costs where they are paid directly to a party other than the lessor. These costs are included elsewhere in the Department's expenditures.

The minimum lease payment for vehicles is based on the average age of the vehicle fleet and a standard lease period of 36 months.

16.24 Administered 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 department immediately prior to the transfer.

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, the Department of State Growth relinquished its responsibility for the following areas:

(a) The part, of the Department of State Growth, that is primarily responsible for Forest (Resource) Policy was amalgamated with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, effective on 30 March 2022.

(b) The part, of the Department of State Growth, known as the Forest Practices Authority was amalgamated with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, effective on 30 March 2022.

(a) Forest (Resource) Policy

In respect of activities relinquished, the Department transferred the following assets and liabilities to Department of Natural Resources and Environment:

	30 March 2022
	\$'000
Distributions to owners	
Cash and deposits	936
Receivables	1,170
Other current assets	44
Total assets relinquished	<u>2,150</u>
Payables	44
Employee entitlements	159
Other liabilities	1
Total liabilities relinquished	<u>204</u>
Net assets (liabilities) relinquished on restructure	<u>1,946</u>
Net contribution by the Government as owner during the period	<u>1,946</u>

Expenses and revenues attributable to Forest (Resource) Policy for the current year, up to the date of transfer, are:

	30 March 2022
	\$'000
Revenues	
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	2,441
Total revenues	<u>2,441</u>
Expenses	
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	2,792
Total expenses	<u>2,792</u>

(b) **Forest Practices Authority (FPA)**

	30 March 2022
	\$'000
Distributions to owners	
Cash and deposits	1,360
Financial Investments	999
Receivables	235
Plant and equipment	2
Right-of-use-assets	126
Intangibles	...
Total assets relinquished	<u>2,722</u>
Payables	8
Lease Liabilities	103
Employee entitlements	481
Other liabilities	15
Total liabilities relinquished	<u>607</u>
Net assets (liabilities) relinquished on restructure	<u>2,115</u>
Net contribution by the Government as owner during the period	<u>2,115</u>

Expenses and revenues attributable to FPA for the current year, up to the date of transfer, are:

	30 March 2022
	\$'000
Revenues	
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	<u>2,471</u>
Total revenues	<u>2,471</u>
Expenses	
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	<u>2,452</u>
Total expenses	<u>2,452</u>

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

16.25 Administered Cash and deposits

Administered Cash and deposits includes the balance of the Special Deposits and Trust Fund Accounts held by the Department, and other cash held, which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
S524 State Growth Financial Management Account	325	(206)
S117 Tasmanian Forest Agreement Account	...	<u>2,315</u>
Total	<u>325</u>	<u>2,109</u>
Other cash held		
Tascorp Interest Bearing Deposit	...	946
Total	<u>...</u>	<u>946</u>
Total cash and deposits	<u>325</u>	<u>3,055</u>

16.26 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

(a) 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.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis and credit quality of instrument)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Assets		
Receivables	Recognised upon the provision of a good or service and the issuance of an invoice.	Payment terms generally 30 days.
Cash and deposits	Recognised upon receipt of cash, measured at face value	At call
Other financial assets (ie accrued revenue)	Recognised upon the accrual of the future benefit, measured at face value	Majority of accrued revenues are settled within 6 months

Receivables age analysis - expected credit loss

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses is applied, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates adjusted for forward looking factors that will have an impact on the ability to settle the receivables. The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 are as follows.

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables as at 30 June 2022						
	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due 91+ days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	11.3%	9.2%	0.04%	28.4%	13.3%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	1,449	48	...	1,175	325	2,997
Expected credit loss (A x B)	164	4	...	334	43	545

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables as at 30 June 2021						
	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due 91+ days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.00%	0.15%	0.30%	1.03%	13.29%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	1,399	138	...	1,083	985	3,605
Expected credit loss (A x B)	72	24	...	16	204	316

(b) **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.

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)
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	Recognised upon the receipt of a good or service that has not been paid for, measured at face value	Settled within 30 days
Monies held in Trust	Recognised upon receipt of monies, measured at face value	At call

The Department is not exposed to liquidity risk of any significance. Appropriation funding is provided to the Department from State Treasury as funds are spent by the Department, provided the Department does not exceed its budget. 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:

2022

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities								
Monies held in Trust	983	...	...	...	...	...	983	983
Total	983	...	...	...	...	...	983	983

2021

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
Monies held in Trust	2,852	...	...	...	...	...	2,852	2,852
Total	2,881	...	...	...	...	...	2,881	2,881

(c) **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 interest rate profile of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	...	1,000
Total	...	1,000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	...	946
Total	...	946

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:

	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Equity	
	100 basis points increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000	100 basis points increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000
30 June 2022				
Monies held in trust	(10)	10	(10)	10
Net sensitivity	(10)	10	(10)	10
30 June 2021				
Cash and deposits	9	(9)	9	(9)
Financial investments	10	(10)	10	(10)
Monies held in trust	(29)	29	(29)	29
Net sensitivity	(10)	10	(10)	10

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2021.

16.27 Categories of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

AASB 9 Carrying amount	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets		
Amortised cost	2,777	7,491
Total	2,777	7,491
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(983)	(2,881)
Total	(983)	(2,881)

There has been no change, during the period and cumulatively, in the fair value of any receivables or financial liabilities that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that asset or liability.

16.28 Derecognition of Administered Financial Assets

The Department has not transferred financial assets in such a way that part or all of the financial assets do not qualify for derecognition.

16.29 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2022 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2022 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2021 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2021 \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	325	325	3,055	3,055
Financial Investments	...	...	1,000	1,000
Receivables	2,452	2,452	3,289	3,289
Other financial assets:				
Accrued revenue and interest	...	...	147	147
Total financial assets	2,777	2,777	7,491	7,491
Financial liabilities				
Trade creditors	...	...	29	29
Other financial liabilities:				
Monies held in Trust	983	983	2,852	2,852
Total financial liabilities	983	983	2,881	2,881

16.30 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

2022	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net fair Value Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash in Specific Purpose Accounts	...	325	...	325
Receivables	2,452	2,452
Total financial assets	...	325	2,452	2,777
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities:				
Monies held in Trust	...	983	...	983
Total financial liabilities	...	983	...	983

2021	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net fair Value Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at Tascorp	...	946	...	946
Commonwealth Bank term deposits	...	1,000	...	1,000
Cash in Specific Purpose Accounts	...	2,109	...	2,109
Receivables	3,289	3,289
Other financial assets:				
Accrued revenue and interest	147	147
Total financial assets	...	4,055	3,436	7,491
Financial liabilities				
Trade creditors	29	29
Other financial liabilities:				
Monies held in Trust	...	2,852	...	2,852
Total financial liabilities	...	2,852	29	2,881

The recognised fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements. The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. 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); and

Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:

Administered Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

The net fair values of receivables are based on the nominal amounts due less any provision for impairment.

The net fair values of other financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors and other financial liabilities are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 17 Transactions and Balances Relating to a Trustee or Agency Arrangement

Account/Activity	Opening balance \$'000	Net transactions during 2021-22 \$'000	Closing balance \$'000
Monies collected on behalf of external bodies through Motor Registrations (refer below), Net transactions is made up of:	672	(1,463)	(791)
Monies collected through Motor Registrations		354,369	
Transferred to external bodies		(355,832)	
Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)	1,177	3,847	5,024
Mine Rehabilitation Bonds	11,909	12,074	23,983
Pacific National Compensation Fund	64	...	64
Provision for land acquisition	7,024	45	7,069

The Department is responsible for the collection of revenue on behalf of other agencies and organisations and the transfer of those funds on an agreed basis, through the function of collecting and processing Motor Vehicle registrations. The following revenues are processed through the Department's Operating Account and then forwarded to the relevant organisation:

- Motor tax (State);
- Duties;
- Motor Accidents Insurance Board premiums;
- State Fire Service levy; and
- Motor Tax – National Heavy Vehicle Regulator.

The balance of these activities merely reflects a timing difference between receipt of the revenue and forwarding the funds to the relevant body.

The Department holds monies in trust and performs transactions on behalf of various bodies as listed above, and in those instances trustee funds are held within the Department's Operating Account in separate true trust accounts for each trustee.

Note 18 Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Department's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2022.

Note 19 Other Significant Accounting Policies and Judgements

19.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department was established on 1 July 2014 to strategically pursue jobs, growth and opportunity for Tasmanians. The Department actively pursues and promotes investment, facilitates major projects, supports business and industry to grow and ensures strategic investment in infrastructure. The Department also works closely with business and industry to address barriers to growth; reduce red and green tape; provide a skilled workforce; develop our creative and cultural industries; and ensure efficient, cost effective transport and logistics systems.

The Department provides portfolio support for the following Ministers:

- Minister for Advanced Manufacturing and Defence Industries
- Minister for the Arts
- Minister for Infrastructure and Transport
- Minister for Hospitality and Events
- Minister for Resources
- Minister for Science and Technology
- Minister for Skills, Training and Workforce Growth
- Minister for Small Business
- Minister for State Development, Construction and Housing
- Minister for Tourism
- Minister for Trade

By providing a strategic approach to the provision of both physical infrastructure and regulatory frameworks, the Department aims to:

- facilitate industry and jobs growth, and reduce barriers to growth;
- support Tasmanian industry to succeed nationally and internationally, and encourage investment in Tasmania;
- enhance infrastructure decision-making across Government;
- facilitate a safe, sustainable and efficient transport system that enhances economic and social development, in the context of the challenges of climate change;
- promote reliable, efficient, safe and sustainable energy systems;
- facilitate forest policy for Tasmania's sustainable forestry practices and forest industries;
- develop Tasmania's art community and promote cultural activity and events; and
- facilitate mineral exploration and land management of Tasmanian land and offshore waters.

Department activities contributing towards these outcomes 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 Government of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is a Tasmanian Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded by parliamentary appropriations. Other funding sources include Commonwealth grants, industry grants and miscellaneous recoveries from various sources. Entities consolidated within these Financial Statements are detailed in Note 15.1.

19.2 Basis of Accounting

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations; and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*.

Compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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 the AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year except for those changes outlined in Note 19.5.

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.

19.3 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.

Refer to Note 15 for Consolidated Entities.

19.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

19.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

There are no new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to Department's operations.

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

The Department has reviewed the pending Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and conclude they will not have a material impact on the Department's operations.

19.6 Activities Undertaken Under a Trustee or Agency Relationship

Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled nor administered.

Fees, commissions earned and expenses incurred in the course of rendering services as a trustee or through an agency arrangement are recognised as controlled transactions.

Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or an agency arrangement are not recognised as departmental revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities in these Financial Statements. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 17.

19.7 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. Associated gains and losses are not material.

19.8 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have not 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 19.5.

19.9 Budget Information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2021-22 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

19.10 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. As a consequence, rounded figures may not add to totals. Amounts less than \$500 are rounded to zero and are indicated by the symbol "...".

19.11 Departmental Taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

19.12 Goods and Services Tax

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. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable, or payable, to the Australian Taxation Office 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 operating, investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.

Note 20 Independent Auditor's Report



Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parliament

The Department of State Growth

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of State Growth (the Department), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the Secretary of the Department.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the Department's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2016* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
<p>Infrastructure assets <i>Refer to note 8.2 and 9.9</i></p>	
<p>The Department's infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2022 included roads and bridges totalling \$5.51 billion recognised at fair value.</p> <p>The fair value of infrastructure assets is based on current replacement cost. Inputs used in the valuation of infrastructure assets include construction costs, design life, age and condition of the assets and remaining useful life. In the years between valuations, carrying values are updated using indices determined by management. The calculation of fair value is judgemental and highly dependent on a range of assumptions and estimates.</p> <p>In 2021-22 both road and bridge infrastructure assets were indexed by the Asset Management Branch of the Department, to ensure the fair value of those assets.</p> <p>The calculation of depreciation requires estimation of asset useful lives and residual values which involves a high degree of subjectivity. Changes in assumptions can significantly impact depreciation charged.</p> <p>The Department undertakes a number of significant capital expenditure programs to upgrade and maintain these assets. Capital improvements and additions in 2021-22 totalled \$307 million.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the appropriateness of the indexation methodology applied to determine the fair values. • Assessing the scope, expertise and independence of those involved to assist in the valuations. • Critically assessing assumptions and other key inputs in the valuation model. • Testing, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the indexation calculations. • Evaluating management's assessment of the useful lives. • Performing substantive analytical procedures on depreciation expenses. • Tested, on a sample basis, the allocation of costs between capital and operating expenditure. • Testing, on a sample basis, costs capitalised to work in progress to ensure projects resulted in useable assets and that assets commissioned were transferred in a timely manner. • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements, including those regarding key assumptions used.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
Capital projects can contain a combination of enhancement and maintenance activity which are not distinct and therefore the allocation of costs between capital and operating expenditure is inherently judgemental.	

Responsibilities of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of Section 42 (1) of the *Financial Management Act 2016*. This responsibility includes such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the Department’s ability to continue as a going concern unless the Department’s operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure. The assessment must disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Secretary.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Secretary's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



Jeff Tongs
Assistant Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Tasmanian Audit Office

7 October 2022
Hobart

Blank page for printing purposes.

Blank page for printing purposes.

Blank page for printing purposes.



Department of State Growth

GPO Box 536 Hobart
TAS 7001 Australia

Phone: 1800 030 688

Email: info@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Web: www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au

© State of Tasmania October 2022