

Department of Treasury and Finance

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2021–22

## **Department of Treasury and Finance Annual Report 2021–22**

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Department of Treasury and Finance



**Michael Ferguson MP**  
Treasurer

**Guy Barnett MP**  
Minister for Energy and  
Renewables

**Roger Jaensch MP**  
Minister for Environment and  
Climate Change

Dear Ministers

In accordance with the requirements of section 36(1) of the *State Service Act 2000* and section 42 of the *Financial Management Act 2016*, I am pleased to submit for presentation to Parliament, the 2021-22 Annual Report of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T Ferrall".

**Tony Ferrall**  
Secretary  
24 October 2022

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# Secretary's message

As Secretary of the Department of Treasury and Finance, I am pleased to present the 2021-22 Annual Report.

This Report outlines our activities and performance across our financial, property, regulatory and policy responsibilities.

During 2021-22, we supported the Government in the delivery of its election commitments, including the introduction a number of taxation measures, and supported the passage of legislation through Parliament to restructure Tasmania's gaming industry.

In 2021-22 we also established Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania within Treasury. ReCFIT has recently transitioned to being supported by the Department of State Growth, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all ReCFIT staff for their contribution to Treasury.

As we move into 2022-23, we will develop economic and fiscal strategies to provide the Government with flexibility to respond to future shocks and support the Government in delivering its policy priorities in the short, medium and long term. Internally, we will continue to invest in our people to create an agile and responsive organisational culture.

Our staff have once again demonstrated excellence in the delivery of our core services including the provision of high-quality advice to our stakeholders. I would like to thank all staff for their dedication and commitment throughout the year, and I know that together, we will continue to meet the challenges that come our way.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read 'T Ferrall'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Tony Ferrall**  
Secretary  
24 October 2022

# Our department

## Our mission

To improve the wellbeing of Tasmanians by providing:

- high quality advice and service delivery to the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Renewables, Minister for Environment and Climate Change and our stakeholders; and
- effective and efficient administration of our financial, property, regulatory and policy responsibilities.

## Our role

Treasury works collaboratively with other agencies and stakeholders to:

- support the Government to deliver its economic, financial and policy objectives;
- improve Tasmania's economic conditions; and
- deliver high quality efficient government services by improving regulatory and administrative processes.

## Our corporate plan

Treasury's Corporate Direction is the key output from corporate planning activities led by Treasury's Executive Committee and supported by senior managers. The Corporate Direction identifies our priorities, as well as our mission, key stakeholders and strategic risks.

Performance against the Corporate Direction is reported in the Our Performance section of this Report.

## Our values

Treasury's values are firmly embedded and provide a shared sense of purpose. They each help to guide our decisions and behaviours.

**Integrity** as it builds confidence, trust and self-respect and is the foundation of open and honest communication.

**Excellence** as it challenges us to give our best and brings us recognition.

**Respect** as it recognises the value of each of us and the contribution we all make.

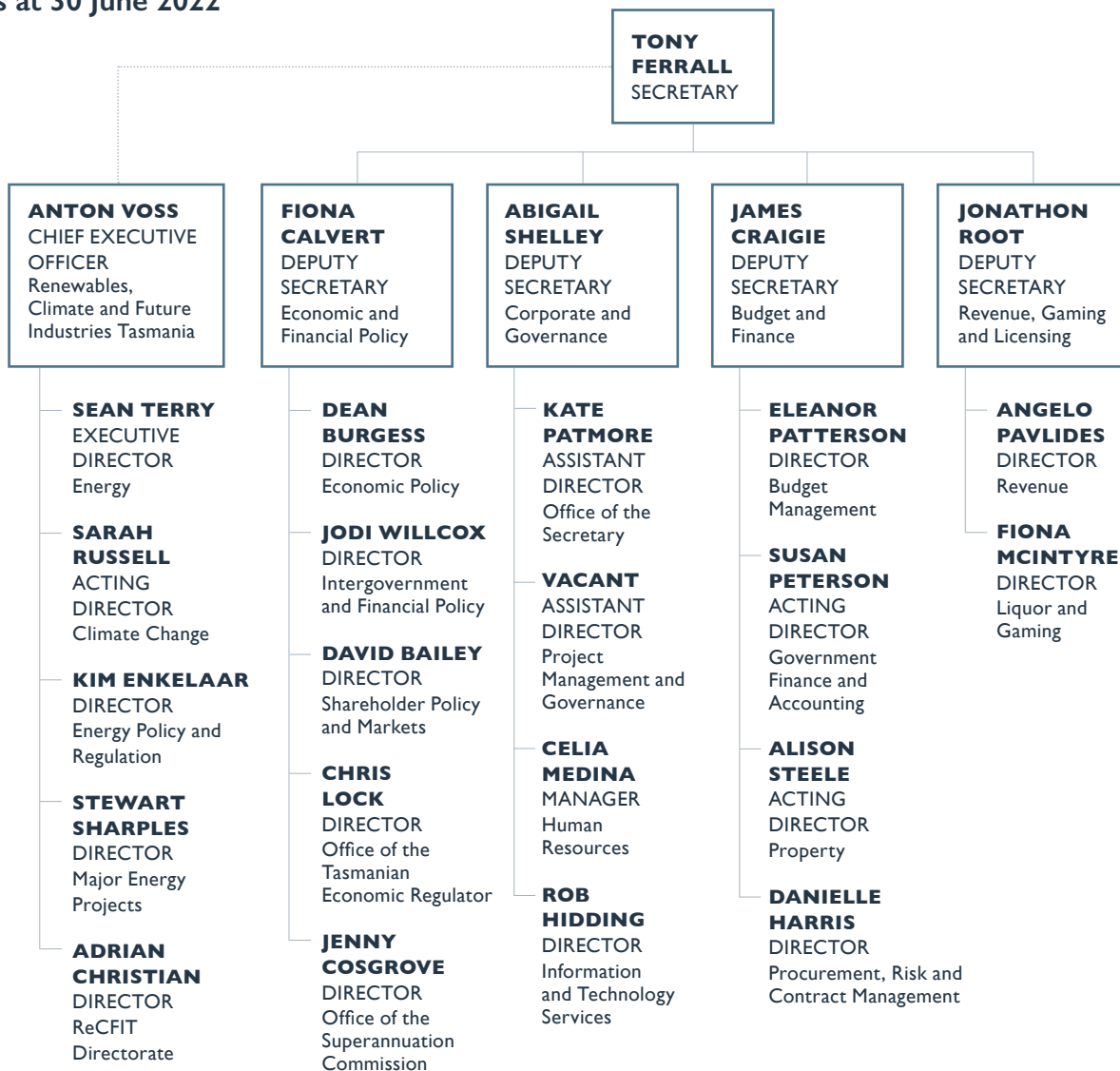
**Camaraderie** as it builds mutual trust and creates a fun and supportive place to be.

**Passion** as it inspires us to achieve great things.

## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

On 31 October 2021, Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT) was established as a division within Treasury to provide strategic policy advice to the Government in relation to climate change, renewable energy, emissions reduction and the development of a low carbon economy. On 1 October 2022, ReCFIT transitioned from being supported by Treasury to being supported by the Department of State Growth.

As at 30 June 2022



### ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

- Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission
- Tasmanian Economic Regulator
- Superannuation Commission
- State Grants Commission

Jane Cameron commenced in the role of Assistant Director, Project Management and Governance on 1 July 2022.

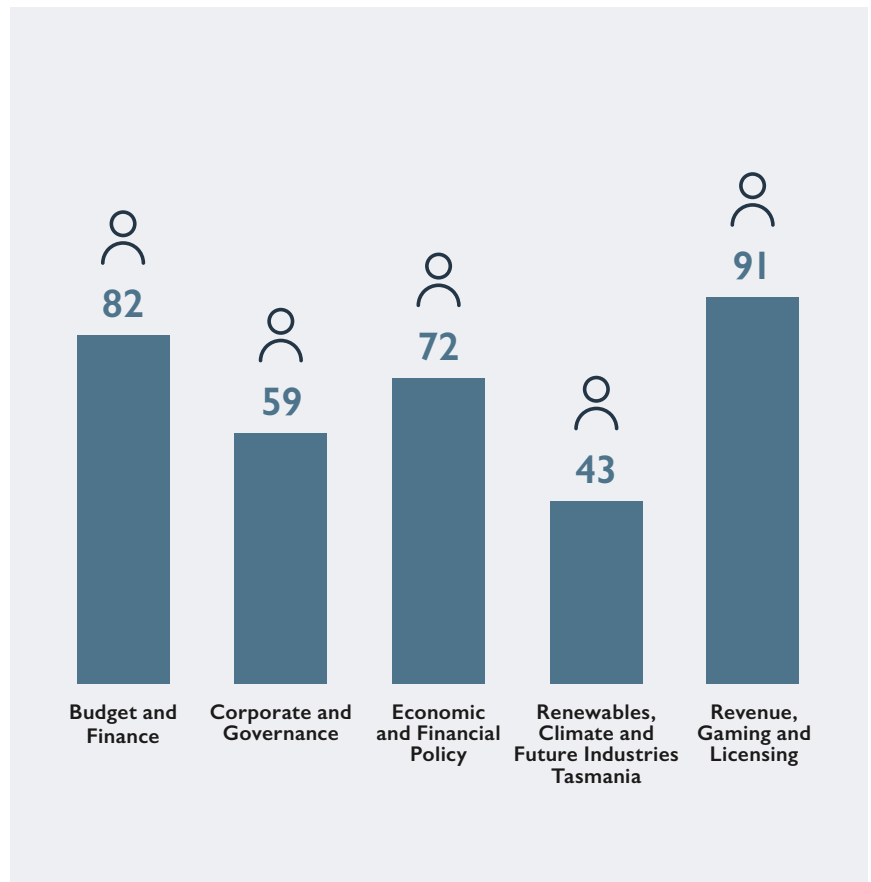
Sarah Russell was formally appointed as Director, Climate Change on 30 July 2022.

## FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES

Treasury is the central agency responsible for managing the Tasmanian Government's financial resources and for implementing strategies to achieve the Government's economic, property, regulatory, fiscal and policy objectives.

In 2021-22, Treasury comprised five divisions, employing a range of specialist policy, operational and corporate staff. Our annual operating appropriation was \$57.8 million, including \$2.8 million rolled over from 2020-21.

Paid employee full-time equivalents by division:



## Budget and Finance Division

The Budget and Finance Division is responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the State Budget, maintaining accounts, preparing financial statements for the Public Account and providing advice on financial management in the public sector. The Division manages identified insurable risks of agencies (through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund), common use contracts, the government procurement framework, government-owned and leased office accommodation, property sales and strategic property site redevelopments.

## Corporate and Governance Division

The Corporate and Governance Division supports the Secretary and corporate governance committees to lead and manage Treasury. The Division provides business services within Treasury including information management and corporate communications, information systems and information technology infrastructure management, corporate finance, governance and secretariat services and human resource management.

## Economic and Financial Policy Division

The Economic and Financial Policy Division provides a wide range of policy advice on economic and financial issues, intergovernmental financial relations and State taxation issues. The Division provides strategic advice, monitors the performance of Government businesses and provides resources for the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, the Superannuation Commission and the State Grants Commission to carry out their statutory functions.

## Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT)

ReCFIT advises on climate change and emissions reduction, renewable energy projects and related future industries, energy security and electricity pricing and affordability. The Division supports the Minister for Energy and Renewables, the Minister for Environment and Climate Change and the Treasurer. ReCFIT develops strategies and delivers programs to support the Government and the Tasmanian community in mitigating, adapting to and capitalising on a changing climate and the development of a low carbon economy.

## Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division

The Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division primarily undertakes work on behalf of statutory bodies and office holders. The Revenue Branch assists the Commissioner of State Revenue in collecting State taxation revenue and administering grant programs. The Liquor and Gaming Branch supports the Commissioner for Licensing and the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission in the administration and regulation of liquor licensing and gambling in Tasmania and provides advice to the Government on liquor and gaming policy.

## ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

Treasury is responsible for providing resources to support the following four independent entities to carry out their responsibilities under law.

### Tasmanian Economic Regulator

The Tasmanian Economic Regulator is responsible for the regulation of

various aspects of the electricity and gas supply industries and the water and sewerage sector. The Regulator approves standing offer retail electricity prices for small customers on mainland Tasmania (including Bruny Island) and the Bass Strait Islands; regulates water and sewerage prices and services; and determines the minimum feed-in tariff rate electricity retailers must pay eligible customers for electricity they export to the distribution network.

The Regulator investigates competitive neutrality complaints and the pricing policies of certain government monopolies and monitors Tasmania's energy security.

The Regulator also sets reserve prices for owner-operator taxi licences.

The Tasmanian Economic Regulator's Annual Report is available on the Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator's website ([www.economicregulator.tas.gov.au](http://www.economicregulator.tas.gov.au)).

Member	Original date of appointment	Commencement of current term	Expiry date of current term	Salary (incl allowances)	Superannuation	Total
Joe Dimasi, Economic Regulator	9 Nov 2015	9 Nov 2020	8 Nov 2025	\$87 168	\$8 717	\$95 885

## Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission

The Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission is established under the *Gaming Control Act 1993* as the independent regulator overseeing

the administration and regulation of gambling activities in Tasmania. It is empowered to determine liquor licence applications referred to it by the Commissioner for Licensing, in addition to hearing appeals against decisions of the Commissioner.

The Commission held 11 meetings in 2021-22.

Details about the Commission and its most recent Annual Report can be found on the Treasury website ([www.treasury.tas.gov.au/liquor-and-gaming/about-us/tasmanian-liquor-and-gaming-commission](http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au/liquor-and-gaming/about-us/tasmanian-liquor-and-gaming-commission)).

### Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission membership in 2021-22:

Member	Original date of appointment	Commencement of current term	Expiry date of current term	Salary (incl allowances)	Superannuation	Total	Meetings attended
Jenny Cranston, Chair	14 Mar 2016	14 Mar 2020	13 Mar 2024	\$59 427	\$5 943	\$65 370	11
David Hudson, Member	1 May 2019	1 May 2019	30 Apr 2023	\$33 339	\$3 334	\$36 673	10
Andrew Walker, Member	29 Apr 2019	29 Apr 2019	28 Apr 2023	\$33 339	\$3 334	\$36 673	11

## Superannuation Commission

The Superannuation Commission is established under the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016*, on appointment by the Treasurer, and is supported by the Office of the Superannuation Commission.

The Commission administers the Tasmanian defined benefit superannuation schemes and manages associated investments in accordance with the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act and regulations.

The Commission's Annual Report is available on the RBF website ([www.rbf.com.au](http://www.rbf.com.au)).

### Superannuation Commission membership in 2021-22:

Member	Original date of appointment	Commencement of current term	Expiry date of current term	Salary (incl allowances)	Superannuation	Total
Evelyn Horton, Chair	1 Oct 2019	1 Oct 2019	30 Sep 2022	\$85 459	\$8 546	\$94 005

## State Grants Commission

The State Grants Commission is an independent body established by the *State Grants Commission Act 1976*. The primary function of the Commission is to make

recommendations to the Treasurer concerning the distribution of Australian Government financial assistance grants to local government under the provisions of the Australian Government legislation *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*.

The Commission held seven meetings in 2021-22.

The State Grants Commission's Annual Report can be accessed on the Treasury website ([www.treasury.tas.gov.au/state-grants-commission/publications](http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au/state-grants-commission/publications)).

### State Grants Commission membership in 2021-22:

Member	Original date of appointment	Commencement of current term	Expiry date of current term	Salary (incl allowances)	Super-annuation	Total	Meetings attended
David Hudson, Chair <sup>1</sup>	3 Jan 2013	5 Feb 2019	30 June 2022	\$42 130	\$4 213	\$46 343	7
Greg Preece, Member	1 Jan 2018	1 Jan 2021	31 Dec 2023	\$25 394	\$2 464	\$27 858	7
Katherine Schaefer, Member	11 Feb 2021	11 Feb 2021	10 Feb 2024	\$25 055	\$2 443	\$27 498	7

<sup>1</sup> Under the provisions of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1931*, a person appointed to a statutory position may continue to exercise all of the powers and functions of that position for a period of up to six months following the expiry of the term of the position if they are not reappointed and no other person has been appointed in their place. Chris Lock was appointed Chair on 1 July 2022.

## OTHER ENTITIES

In 2021-22, Treasury undertook the role of portfolio department for the Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation (Tascorp), Hydro-Electric Corporation (Hydro Tasmania), Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd (TasNetworks) and Aurora Energy Pty Ltd (Aurora Energy).

### Tascorp

Tascorp is established under the *Government Business Enterprises Act 1995* and the *Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation Act 1985* as a statutory body corporate. Its role is to develop and implement borrowing and investment programs for the benefit of Tasmanian State authorities.

The Treasurer is the Portfolio Minister and Shareholding Minister for Tascorp on behalf of the State of Tasmania. A Board of Directors appointed by the Governor oversees the operations of Tascorp.

As at 30 June 2022, Tascorp's Board of Directors comprised Tony Ferrall (Chair), Sandra Birkenleigh, Sally Collier and David Sietsma.

Tascorp's Annual Report is available on the Tascorp website ([www.tascorp.com.au/publications](http://www.tascorp.com.au/publications)).

### Hydro Tasmania

Hydro Tasmania is established under the *Government Business Enterprises Act 1995* and the *Hydro-Electric Corporation Act 1995*. Hydro Tasmania generates electricity in Tasmania through hydropower, wind and gas; provides electricity and gas retail services through its subsidiary, Momentum Energy; and provides consulting services through its consulting business, Entura.

The Minister for Energy and Renewables is the Portfolio Minister and joint Shareholding Minister with the Treasurer on behalf of the State of Tasmania. A Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor on the joint recommendation of both Shareholding Ministers.

As at 30 June 2022, Hydro Tasmania's Board comprised Grant Every-Burns (Chair), Kenneth Hodgson, Helen Galloway, Carlo Botto and Selina Lightfoot.

Hydro Tasmania's Annual Report is available on the Hydro Tasmania website ([www.hydro.com.au/about-us/our-governance/annual-report](http://www.hydro.com.au/about-us/our-governance/annual-report)).

### TasNetworks

TasNetworks is established under the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Electricity Companies Act 1997*. TasNetworks owns, operates and maintains the electricity transmission and distribution network in Tasmania including the provision of telecommunications and technology services.

The Minister for Energy and Renewables is the Portfolio Minister and joint Shareholding Minister with

the Treasurer on behalf of the State of Tasmania. A Board of Directors is appointed by both Shareholding Ministers.

As at 30 June 2022, TasNetworks' Board comprised Roger Gill (Chair), Joanne Doyle, Kevin Kehl, Julie Beeby, Sarah Merridew and Katherine Schaefer.

TasNetworks' Annual Report is available on the TasNetworks website ([www.tasnetworks.com.au/about-us/publications](http://www.tasnetworks.com.au/about-us/publications)).

### Aurora Energy

Aurora Energy is established under the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Electricity Companies Act 1997*. Aurora Energy Pty Ltd provides electricity and gas retail services throughout mainland Tasmania including products tailored to the needs of customers through tariffs, market contracts and payment options.

The Minister for Energy and Renewables is the Portfolio Minister and joint Shareholding Minister with the Treasurer on behalf of the State of Tasmania. A Board of Directors is appointed by both Shareholding Ministers.

As at 30 June 2022, Aurora Energy's Board comprised Mary O'Kane (Chair), Trevor James, Yvonne Rundle, Keryn Nylander and Rebecca Kardos.

Aurora Energy's Annual Report is available on the Aurora Energy website ([www.auroraenergy.com.au/about/who-we-are/our-annual-reports](http://www.auroraenergy.com.au/about/who-we-are/our-annual-reports)).

## GOVERNANCE

Treasury has a robust governance framework that includes clear accountabilities for effective leadership and decision-making.

### Statutory office holders

#### Secretary

The Secretary has overall responsibility for the performance and management of Treasury and is accountable to the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Renewables and Minister for Environment and Climate Change. The Secretary is an Accountable Authority as defined by the *Financial Management Act 2016* and a Head of Agency as defined by the *State Service Act 2000* and pursuant to the State Service Management Framework.

The Secretary is responsible for reporting to the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Renewables, Minister for Environment and Climate Change and Parliament annually in accordance with section 36(1) of the *State Service Act* and section 42 of the *Financial Management Act*.

#### Director of Energy Planning

The Director of Energy Planning is appointed under the *Energy Co-ordination and Planning Act 1995*. The Director assists the Minister for Energy and Renewables in planning and coordinating the provision of energy in the State and providing advice on all aspects of energy policy.

The Director also undertakes the role of Energy Security Co-ordinator. During 2021-22, the office was held by Sean Terry, Executive Director, ReCFIT.

The Director of Energy Planning is responsible for reporting to the Minister for Energy and Renewables and Parliament annually in accordance with section 13 of the *Energy Co-ordination and Planning Act*. The Director of Energy Planning's Report can be found in the Our Compliance Report section of this Report.

#### Commissioner for Licensing

The Commissioner for Licensing is appointed under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*. During 2021-22, the office of Commissioner was held by Jonathon Root, Deputy Secretary, Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division. Performance information for the Division is available in the Our Performance section of this Report.

#### Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of State Revenue

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of State Revenue are appointed under the *Taxation Administration Act 1997*. During 2021-22, the office of Commissioner was held by Jonathon Root, Deputy Secretary, Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division. The office of the Deputy Commissioner was held by Angelo Pavlides, Director, Revenue. Performance information for the Division is available in the Our Performance section of this Report.

#### Jurisdictional System Security Coordinator

The Jurisdictional System Security Coordinator (JSSC) is appointed under the National Electricity Law Schedule. During 2021-22, the office of JSSC was held by Sue Morrison, Assistant Director, Energy Security and Regulatory Frameworks. Performance information for ReCFIT is available in the Our Performance section of this Report.

### Our governance arrangements

A range of governance committees and processes provide assurance that we effectively manage our resources and risks to deliver our key priorities.

The Secretary is supported by the Executive Committee comprising the Secretary; Deputy Secretaries; CEO, ReCFIT; and two invited rotating members who support diversity in senior decision-making.

Senior managers provide input into the corporate planning process supporting the Executive Committee to determine the business activities and projects that will be undertaken each year to achieve our corporate priorities.

#### Executive Committee

The Executive Committee's primary function is to drive the strategic direction of Treasury, and to support the Secretary in providing leadership and management of our human, physical and financial resources. The Committee provides a forum for overseeing the progress of legislation and major projects, the consideration of internal and

external policy direction, tracking our corporate priorities, stakeholder engagement and supporting our people and culture strategy.

Executive Committee representatives meet regularly with the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Renewables and Minister for Environment and Climate Change to clarify policy direction and ensure Treasury's legislative agenda meets the Government's priorities.

As at 30 June 2022, Executive Committee membership comprised:

- Tony Ferrall, Chair (Secretary);
- Fiona Calvert (Deputy Secretary, Economic and Financial Policy Division);
- James Craigie (Deputy Secretary, Budget and Finance Division);
- Jonathon Root (Deputy Secretary, Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division);
- Abigail Shelley (Deputy Secretary, Corporate and Governance Division); and
- Anton Voss (CEO, Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania).

Invited Executive Committee members during 2021-22:

- Maddie Poultney (Principal Business Analyst, Shareholder Policy and Markets Branch);
- Jodi Willcox (Director, Intergovernment and Financial Policy Branch);
- Deborah Davis (Assistant Director, Liquor and Gaming Branch);

- Sarah Russell (Acting Director, Climate Change Branch); and
- Celia Medina (Manager, Human Resources Branch).

### Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) supports the Secretary in achieving high quality governance for Treasury's audit and risk management activities.

As at 30 June 2022, ARMC membership comprised:

- Katherine Schaefer, Chair (Independent Member);
- Claire Smith (Independent Member);
- Abigail Shelley (Deputy Secretary, Corporate and Governance Division);
- Susan Peterson (Acting Director, Government Finance and Accounting Branch); and
- David Bailey, Rotational Member (Director, Shareholder Policy and Markets Branch).

### Information and Communication Technology and Information Management Steering Committee

The Information Communication Technology and Information Management (ICT & IM) Steering Committee is a subcommittee of the Executive Committee. The primary role of the Committee is to oversee ICT & IM strategy and initiatives, including providing executive oversight of Treasury's ICT & IM policies and strategy, alignment of associated operational plans and review any emerging risks.

As at 30 June 2022, ICT & IM Steering Committee membership comprised:

- Abigail Shelley, Chair (Deputy Secretary, Corporate and Governance Division);
- Tony Ferrall (Secretary); and
- Jonathon Root (Deputy Secretary, Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division).

### Procurement Review Committee

The Procurement Review Committee (PRC) reviews certain procurement activities undertaken by Treasury, to ensure that a fair and equitable process has been followed and that the procurement Treasurer's Instructions, International Procurement Obligations and internal processes have been adhered to.

As at 30 June 2022, PRC membership comprised:

- Abigail Shelley, Chair (Deputy Secretary, Corporate and Governance Division);
- Danielle Harris (Director, Procurement, Risk and Contract Management Branch);
- Eleanor Patterson (Director, Budget Management Branch);
- Susan Peterson (Acting Director, Government Finance and Accounting Branch); and
- Fiona McIntyre, Rotational Member (Director, Liquor and Gaming Branch).

### State Forecasting Committee

The State Forecasting Committee (SFC) endorses macroeconomic forecasts to be published in the State Budget and associated financial reports. The forecasts are also used as key inputs into the estimates of a number of State revenue lines. The SFC endorses and monitors Budget and Forward Estimates of State taxation, GST revenue, Government business returns and other revenue.

As at 30 June 2022, SFC membership comprised:

- Tony Ferrall, Chair (Secretary);
- Fiona Calvert (Deputy Secretary, Economic and Financial Policy Division); and
- James Craigie (Deputy Secretary, Budget and Finance Division).

### Financial Assets and Borrowings Management Committee

The Financial Assets and Borrowings Management Committee (FABMC) is responsible for managing the liquidity and funding risk associated with the Government's State debt, financial assets and liabilities of the Public Account. The FABMC makes supported by recommendations made by Tascorp.

As at 30 June 2022, FABMC membership comprised:

- Tony Ferrall, Chair (Secretary);
- Fiona Calvert (Deputy Secretary, Economic and Financial Policy Division); and
- James Craigie (Deputy Secretary, Budget and Finance Division).

### Work Health and Safety Committee

The Work Health and Safety Committee aims to actively promote safe working behaviour by providing advice and input regarding issues that impact on employee health, safety and wellbeing, as well as the development and implementation of measures to improve WHS outcomes. Membership comprises elected Health and Safety Representatives and key Corporate and Governance Division employees.

### Other internal committees

#### Future Gaming Market Stage Two (Implementation) Steering Committee

The Future Gaming Market (FGM) Stage Two (Implementation) Steering Committee provides oversight, decision-making and direction to ensure the practical implementation of the future gaming market policy, regulatory and financial models; the requirements of the amended *Gaming Control Act 1993* are met; and industry is supported to transition to the new model.

As at 30 June 2022, FGM Stage Two Steering Committee membership comprised:

- Jonathon Root, Chair (Deputy Secretary, Revenue, Gaming and Licensing Division);
- Fiona McIntyre (Director, Liquor and Gaming Branch);
- Rob Hidding (Director, Information and Technology Services Branch); and

- Deborah Davis (Assistant Director, Liquor and Gaming Branch).

### Diversity and Inclusion Reference Group

The Diversity and Inclusion Reference Group's role is to identify and support actions under our Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan 2021–23, in line with the Tasmanian State Service commitment to support workforce diversity and inclusion. Areas of focus include culture and awareness, leadership, environment and gender equity (including the Our Watch Workplace Equity and Respect Standards). Membership comprises representatives across Treasury.

### Cadet and Graduate Committees

The Cadet and Graduate Committees oversee the running and administration of Treasury's Cadet Program and Finance Graduate Program and monitor the work and academic performance of program participants. Membership comprises a mix of the Executive, branch heads, human resources staff and past/current supervisors.

# Our performance

This section summarises Treasury's key deliverables under each of the six priority areas identified in our Corporate Direction for 2021-22.

Treasury's 2021-22 Corporate Direction focused on supporting the Government's strategies for Tasmania's long-term economic and financial recovery, continuing to be responsive and adaptable to the changing needs of our stakeholders, maintaining delivery of our core business and building on gains made from our flexible working practices.

Our key achievements in 2021-22 are highlighted over the following pages.

## CORPORATE DIRECTION PRIORITY 1: Support the Government to deliver its economic and financial objectives

- Supported the Government to deliver the 2021-22 State Budget which the Treasurer tabled in Parliament on 26 August 2021, and the 2022-23 State Budget which the Treasurer tabled in Parliament on 26 May 2022.
- Prepared the Revised Estimates Report 2021-22 and December 2021 Quarterly Report in February 2022, which provided an update on the State's financial position.
- Prepared the Preliminary Outcomes Report 2020-21 in July 2021 which provided details on the General Government Sector's preliminary financial results for 2020-21.
- Supported the passage of the Gaming Control (Future Gaming Market) Bill 2021 through Parliament to restructure Tasmania's gaming industry.
- Prepared and released the public tender for the Monitoring Operator's licence to monitor electronic gaming machines in hotels and clubs from 1 July 2023.
- Continued to oversee the *parliament square* redevelopment, including finalising construction of the car park, plaza, hotel works and the Podium Office accommodation located at 10 Murray Street, Hobart.
- Optimised utilisation of office accommodation under the Government's centralised property management strategy for leased office accommodation across the State.
- Published whole-of-government financial and statistical reports on or before the required legislative date.
- Invested funds into a new deposit product established by Tascorp that aligns with the Financial Assets and Borrowings Management Committee Investment Strategy for the management of long-term cash holdings.
- Tabled the Climate Change (State Action) Amendment Bill 2021 in response to the outcomes of the most recent independent review of the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008*.
- Continued implementation of actions under the Tasmanian Renewable Energy Action Plan and Tasmanian Renewable Hydrogen Action Plan.
- Published the Renewable Energy Coordination Framework to support the Government's Tasmanian Renewable Energy Target and set out the actions to provide for growth in the renewables sector.
- Managed the State's interests in the Basslink insolvency.

## CORPORATE DIRECTION PRIORITY 2: Work collaboratively with stakeholders to improve Tasmania's economic conditions

- Supported the Government to further reduce land tax rates and thresholds from 1 July 2022.
- Delivered an extension of the First Home Owner Grant at \$30 000 until 30 June 2023.
- Supported the introduction of a Foreign Investor Land Tax Surcharge in response to the Government's 2021 election commitment.
- Extended the Payroll Tax Rebate scheme until 30 June 2024.
- Developed and administered a payroll tax waiver for tourism, hospitality and ancillary industries, which assisted the Government in delivering its social and economic measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Supported the Government to provide relief from the Foreign Investor Duty Surcharge for Tasmanian-based foreign developers that significantly add to the State's housing supply.
- Extended the duty concessions by 12 months to 30 June 2023 and increased the dutiable property value cap from \$500 000 to \$600 000, with retrospective effect from 1 January 2022.

- Implemented the *Automatic Mutual Recognition Amendment Act 2021* to allow for more efficient movement of labour across state and territory borders.
- Initiated the second Business Resource Efficiency Program to help Tasmanian businesses review their resource use and find ways to improve it.
- Progressed the Government's target to transition the Tasmanian Government vehicle fleet to 100 per cent electric vehicles by 2030.
- Continued to support agencies' use of whole-of-government software to monitor and report the energy use and greenhouse gas emissions of buildings, assets and vehicles.
- Undertook public consultation on the Tasmanian Future Gas Strategy and the Draft Bioenergy Vision for Tasmania.
- Engaged with the community through three Tasmanian Renewable Hydrogen Industry Network events, newsletters and supporting the Bell Bay Advanced Manufacturing Zone Hydrogen Cluster role.
- Negotiated with the Australian Government the Federal Financial Relations Agreement for the Support for Project Marinus and the delivery of Tarraleah Hydro Power Scheme Redevelopment.
- Worked with Government stakeholders to inform and develop a spatial analysis of optimal siting for renewable projects across Tasmania.

## CORPORATE DIRECTION PRIORITY 3: Improve regulatory and administrative processes to deliver high quality government services more efficiently

- Developed a new website ([www.gaming.tas.gov.au](http://www.gaming.tas.gov.au)) and online forms to support hotel and club operators who intend to apply for a venue licence from July 2022.
- Developed a new proof of identity standard to support efficient assessment of liquor and gaming applications.
- Reduced carbon emission limits for the government motor vehicle fleet.
- Implemented changes to Treasury's Prequalification Scheme as part of a program of continuous improvement to ensure the Scheme is efficient, effective and meets the needs of stakeholders.
- Released a new ruling on exemptions and concessions applicable to wills and estates to provide clarity to taxpayers and improve the related decision-making process.
- Supported the making of the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Amendment Regulations 2022* to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector defined benefit schemes.

- Continued to implement and enhance policies and procedures to assist General Government Sector entities covered by the *Financial Management Act 2016*.
- Contributed to the Australian Government's eInvoicing community of practice and initiated a project to implement whole-of-government eInvoicing services, with Treasury as lead agency.
- Finalised two major national gas reform packages to improve transparency and efficient operation of the gas market.
- Managed Tasmania's energy security risk response framework.
- Commenced review of the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* and the *Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994*.
- Opened a Register of Interest for Tasmania's Renewable Energy Industry.
- Implemented the Government's Winter Energy Supplement for concession customers for 2021-22.

## CORPORATE DIRECTION PRIORITY 4: Engage with our stakeholders

- Supported Shareholding Ministers to set expectations in relation to the role of Government businesses in supporting the recovery of the Tasmanian economy from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Government's whole-of-State strategic priorities.
- Facilitated the provision of funding approved by the Government to support important initiatives being undertaken by Government businesses including major infrastructure projects.
- Worked closely with the Public Trustee and the Department of Justice to support the Government's response to recommendations from the Independent Review of the Public Trustee.
- Supported our outsourced superannuation administration services provider, Australian Administration Services Pty Limited, to improve its services to defined benefit schemes members.
- Supported the Superannuation Commission to maintain investment returns for the assets of the RBF defined benefit superannuation schemes.
- Conducted an inquiry for the Transport Commission into appropriate methodologies for setting taxi fares and an investigation for the Tasmanian Economic Regulator to determine reserve prices for new owner-operator taxi licences in each taxi area in Tasmania from December 2021 to December 2025.
- Investigated the Motor Accidents Insurance Board's pricing policies and made recommendations on the maximum premiums the MAIB can charge for motor accident personal injury insurance.
- Assisted in determining the maximum prices for regulated water and sewerage services using a cost build-up approach and by applying the legislated pricing principles.
- Supported the determination of a method for calculating standing offer electricity prices for small customers that reflected Aurora Energy's efficient operating costs.
- Supported the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission to undertake public and targeted stakeholder consultation on harm minimisation technologies, draft CCTV Rules, and a review of the Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania.
- Undertook public consultation on the draft Gaming Control (Future Gaming Market) Bill 2021.

- Commenced a review, in consultation with stakeholders, of Treasurer’s Instruction FC-12 *Grant Management* and the current Grant Management Framework.
- Undertook consultation regarding the Climate Change (State Action) Amendment Bill 2021 in response to the most recent independent review of the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008*, with over 60 submissions received.
- Engaged with designated national and state entities on planning for, and conduct of, responses to major energy emergencies.
- Engaged with national energy market bodies on market operation and reforms, including the Post 2025 Market Design reform.
- Worked with stakeholders to inform a draft guideline on best practice community engagement for renewable energy projects.
- Worked with the Australian Government and other jurisdictions in testing and refining arrangements to manage cyber security risks in the energy sector.

## CORPORATE DIRECTION PRIORITY 5: Build our people capacity

- Implemented safety controls and adopted a focused approach for managing individuals, consultation and case management for positive COVID-19 cases and close contacts during the year.
- Maintained effective COVID-safe behaviours and principles supporting staff to work safely.
- Continued to support interoperability arrangements including an update of existing staff and an invitation for new staff to join the interoperability register in preparation for bushfire season.
- Consolidated the Check-in@Treasury performance management approach, including coaching for managers and implementation of an induction program for new staff.
- Expanded access to learning and development opportunities using technology to enable staff to participate in online and hybrid programs when off-site.
- Introduced a new Virtual Training Guide to support training for those who are working remotely.

## CORPORATE DIRECTION PRIORITY 6: Grow business capability

- Implemented Treasury’s new Business Continuity Plans and Resilience Framework to ensure continuation of service delivery in an emergency.
- Established a new whole-of-government agreement with Microsoft for the provision of its licensing products and services.
- Renewed the whole-of-government common use Information and Communications Technology Hardware (CI50) Contract.
- Implemented a new information technology procurement framework to better connect Tasmanian Government agencies and information technology suppliers.
- Transitioned to software-based phones to provide increased business functionality, support flexible working and enhance business continuity options.
- Continued implementing cyber security improvements, including an Information Security Management System, to support a structured approach to managing information security.
- Continued development of the Public Account Reporting and Management Information System (PARAMIS) Project, which will replace the aging whole-of-government reporting system with a flexible, low-risk and efficient system.
- Initiated the first stage of the CiAnywhere upgrade project, to improve Treasury’s purchasing and payments processes using a browser-based, mobile-enabled platform.

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Our performance against the key Budget Outputs, assigned to Treasury in the 2021-22 Budget to achieve the Government's policy objectives or outcomes, is provided in the tables below.

### Budget Output Group 1: Financial and Resource Management Services

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	Target 2021-22	Actual 2019-20	Actual 2020-21	Actual 2021-22
Stakeholder satisfaction rating <sup>1</sup>	%	>90	na	na	na
Proportion of financial reports receiving an unqualified audit opinion <sup>2</sup>	%	100	100	100	100
Treasury-managed property vacancy rate <sup>3</sup>	%	<1.5	3.7	2.9	0.6
State Service workers compensation contribution as a percentage of the average premium charged by private insurers <sup>4</sup>	%	<100	104	107	130
Proportion of financial reports published by the required date <sup>5</sup>	%	100	100	100	100
Variance between Budget estimate and actual GBE/SOC returns <sup>6</sup>	%	<5.0	2.9	3.7	3.4

### Budget Output Group 2: Economic and Fiscal Policy Advice

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	Target 2021-22	Actual 2019-20	Actual 2020-21	Actual 2021-22
Stakeholder satisfaction rating <sup>1</sup>	%	>90	na	na	na
Variance between Budget estimate and actual taxation receipts <sup>7</sup>	%	<5.0	4.6	13.3	5.8
Variance between Budget estimate and actual Australian Government payments <sup>8</sup>	%	<5.0	1.9	5.7	9.5
Variance between Budget forecast and Australian Bureau of Statistics estimate of Gross State Product growth <sup>9</sup>	% pts	<1.0	2.2	5.3	na
Variance between Budget forecast and Australian Bureau of Statistics estimate of employment growth <sup>9</sup>	% pts	<1.0	0.6	3.3	0.5

### Budget Output Group 3: Revenue, Superannuation and Regulatory Management Services

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	Target 2021–22	Actual 2019–20	Actual 2020–21	Actual 2021–22
Stakeholder satisfaction rating <sup>1</sup>	%	>90	na	na	na
Total overdue taxation debt as a percentage of total taxation revenue <sup>10</sup>	%	<0.8	1.2	1.2	2.6
Percentage of objections in which the Commissioner of State Revenue's assessment or decision was confirmed <sup>11</sup>	%	>60	66	78	46.7
Revenue Branch operating expenses as a percentage of taxation revenue <sup>12</sup>	%	<1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Percentage of liquor applications submitted to the Commissioner for Licensing within 40 days of advertising <sup>13</sup>	%	>95	91	91	94.3
Number of complaints received by the Superannuation Commission <sup>14</sup>	Number	<50	38	35	36

### Budget Output Group 5: Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania

Performance measure	Unit of Measure	Target 2021–22	Actual 2019–20	Actual 2020–21	Actual 2021–22
Policy, project and program advice and implementation meets the expectations of stakeholders (Climate Change) <sup>1</sup>	%	90	na	na	na
Progress towards meeting the Government Vehicle Fleet target of 100 per cent electric vehicles by 2030 <sup>15</sup>	Number	50	na	13	39
Progress towards implementing the initiatives, projects and actions in the Climate Change Action Plan <sup>16</sup>	%	90	na	97	na
Attend emergency security meetings and participate in emergency exercises at both the state and national level <sup>17</sup>	Number	2	5	9	6
Policy, project and program advice and analysis meets the expectations of stakeholders (Energy and Renewables) <sup>1</sup>	Satisfaction	Satisfied	Satisfied	Satisfied	na

1. The satisfaction rating of the quality of Treasury's services is obtained from the results of Treasury's Stakeholder Survey. Treasury's Stakeholder Survey was most recently completed in August 2018 for 2017-18 and is scheduled to next be completed in early 2023.
2. An unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor-General indicates that the financial reports are a true and accurate reflection of the Government's finances.
3. The vacancy rate is the proportion of all owned and leased office space managed by Treasury that is currently vacant and available for occupation. The introduction of the *Financial Management Act 2016* and AASB 16 *Leases* has had a significant impact on the size of the portfolio managed by Treasury with the transfer of leases from agencies.
4. The Tasmanian Risk Management Fund includes a self-insurance scheme for the workers compensation liabilities of participating agencies. An indication of the Government's management of workers compensation claims can be obtained by comparing the workers compensation contributions paid by agencies to the Fund with the workers compensation premiums charged by private insurers. The measure is calculated by comparing average agency workers compensation contributions, as a proportion of salaries, with the average premium rate of private insurers. The Fund's performance against the indicator in 2021-22 has worsened, primarily due to a significant increase in the Fund's contribution rate. This increase may partly reflect changes to the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* that apply to the public sector only.
5. The whole-of-government financial reports published in 2021-22 were the Preliminary Outcomes Report 2020-21, Treasurer's Annual Financial Report 2020-21, September Quarterly Report 2021-22, December Quarterly Report 2021-22 and March Quarterly Report 2021-22.
6. Returns from Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies comprise dividends, income tax equivalent payments, rate equivalent payments and guarantee fees. The information for this measure in 2021-22 is based on the Preliminary Outcome. The preliminary result for 2021-22 is consistent with the identified target.
7. The accuracy of Treasury's taxation receipt forecasts can be determined by comparing the State Budget estimate with the actual end-of-year outcome. The 2021-22 figure published in this Report is based on the Preliminary Outcomes Report 2021-22 rather than the final audited outcome. The 2020-21 figure has been updated to reflect the audited outcome from the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report 2020-21.
8. The accuracy of Treasury's Australian Government payments forecasts can be determined by comparing the State Budget estimate with the actual end-of-year outcome. The 2021-22 figure published in this Report is based on the Preliminary Outcomes Report 2021-22 rather than the final audited outcome. The 2020-21 figure has been updated to reflect the audited outcome from the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report 2020-21.
9. The accuracy of Treasury's Gross State Product and employment growth forecast for the financial years prior to 2021-22 is determined by comparing the relevant Budget forecast with the most recent estimates of growth for the financial year, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Each November, the ABS revises its estimates of GSP growth for past financial years. This has resulted in the 2019-20 Actual for variance to GSP growth changing from 2.4 percentage points to 2.2 percentage points. The ABS has also revised its estimates for employment growth. This has resulted in the 2020-21 Actual for variance to employment growth changing from 3.5 percentage points to 3.3 percentage points. The information published in Treasury's 2020-21 Annual Report was based on previous ABS estimates. Information on GSP for 2021-22 from the ABS was not available for inclusion in Treasury's 2021-22 Annual Report.
10. The State Revenue Office seeks to ensure that taxpayers are well informed of their obligations and that tax debt stress and overdue taxation debts are minimised. Accordingly, the target is for overdue taxation debt to be a very small percentage of total taxation revenue.
11. Objections may be lodged against assessments issued to taxpayers or decisions of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or a delegate of the Commissioner. Treasury seeks to ensure that the original assessments and decisions are accurate. All objections are now internally reviewed in the first instance to initially clarify their validity. Only those regarded as valid progress to be determined under the objection process.
12. An indication of the efficiency of the revenue management services provided by Treasury can be gained by comparing total taxation revenue collected with the operating costs required to administer and collect that revenue.
13. Treasury assisted the Commissioner for Licensing by receiving applications for licences, undertaking investigations and providing information to the Commissioner to assist in the determination of whether a licence applicant is qualified in accordance with the requirements of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*.
14. The Superannuation Commission has a structured and formal complaint mechanism, for which there is no charge to members (details are available at [www.rbf.com.au](http://www.rbf.com.au)). External disputes in relation to the handling of complaints are addressed by the Tasmanian Ombudsman.
15. Progress has been impacted by global vehicle supply chain issues. The term "electric vehicles" includes battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. It does not include non-plug-in hybrid vehicles. It also only includes those vehicles held by agencies and not those on order or awaiting delivery. The target established by the Government is 100 per cent of the Government car fleet (approximately 2 630 vehicles as at 30 June 2022) are electric vehicles by 2030.
16. The Government's next climate change action plan is under development pending the passage of the Climate Change (State Action) Amendment Bill 2021. Previous actuals were related to Climate Action 21: Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2021 which concluded on 30 June 2021.
17. In addition to set meetings, energy security staff also participated in emergency response meetings convened by the Australian Energy Market Operator as required for additional monitoring during the summer period, and in response to emergency events impacting the market.

# Our people

## STAFF IN FOCUS

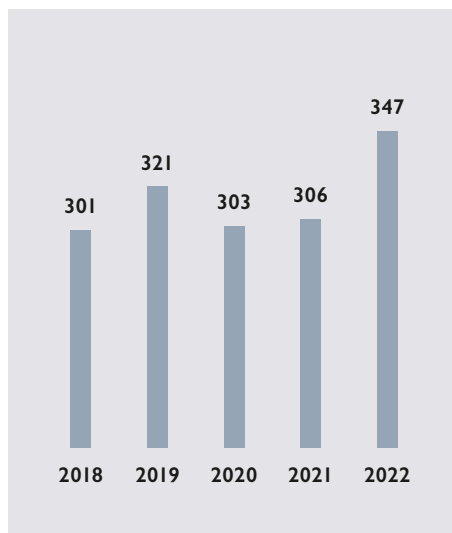
### Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

As at 30 June 2022, we employed 389 people (347 paid full-time equivalents). Paid FTEs include employees currently on the payroll and receiving salary as at 30 June 2022, including those on paid leave such as long service leave, annual leave and paid parental leave. Excluded from paid FTEs are those employees who are absent on long-term unpaid leave, such as unpaid parental leave, secondment or leave without pay, but who have an expected return date.

### Employee numbers by year:

As at 30 June	Employees	FTEs	Paid FTEs
2018	337	311	301
2019	362	334	321
2020	347	319	303
2021	343	317	306
<b>2022</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>347</b>

### Paid FTEs:



### Employment type

We value permanent employment.

As at 30 June 2022, permanent employees represented 90 per cent of our workforce, with the remaining 10 per cent employed on fixed-term contracts.

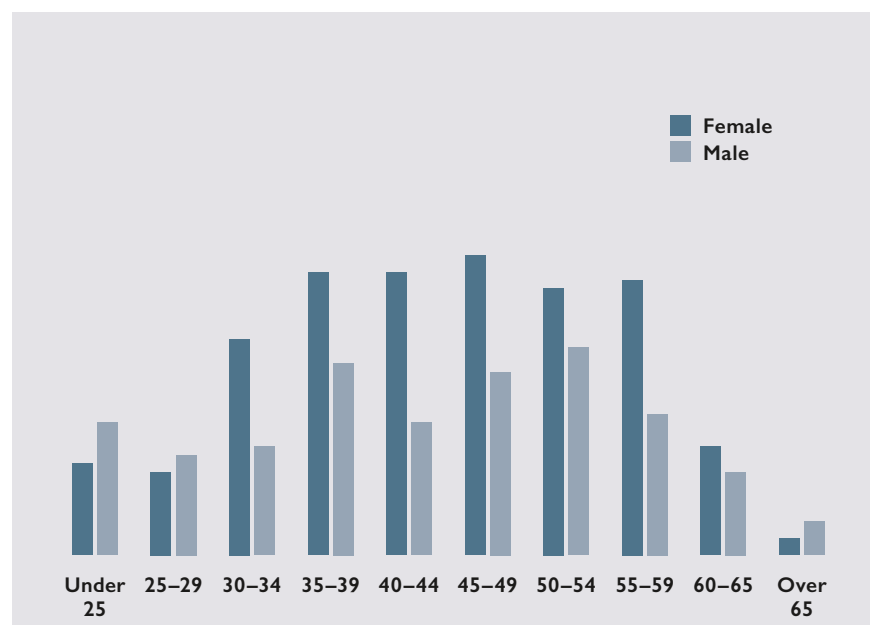
	Permanent	Fixed-term	Total
Female	214	17	231
Male	135	23	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>389</b>

## Age profile

The median age of our employees in 2021-22 was 44 years, reflective of the median age of Tasmanians.

### Age range by gender:

Age range	Female	Male	Total
Under 25	11	16	27
25-29	10	12	22
30-34	26	13	39
35-39	34	23	57
40-44	34	16	50
45-49	36	22	58
50-54	32	25	57
55-59	33	17	50
60-65	13	10	23
Over 65	2	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>389</b>



## Gender profile

As at 30 June 2022, 59.4 per cent of our workforce was female.

Year	Females	Males
2018	198	139
2019	217	145
2020	204	143
2021	208	135
<b>2022</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>158</b>

## Senior executive staff by gender:

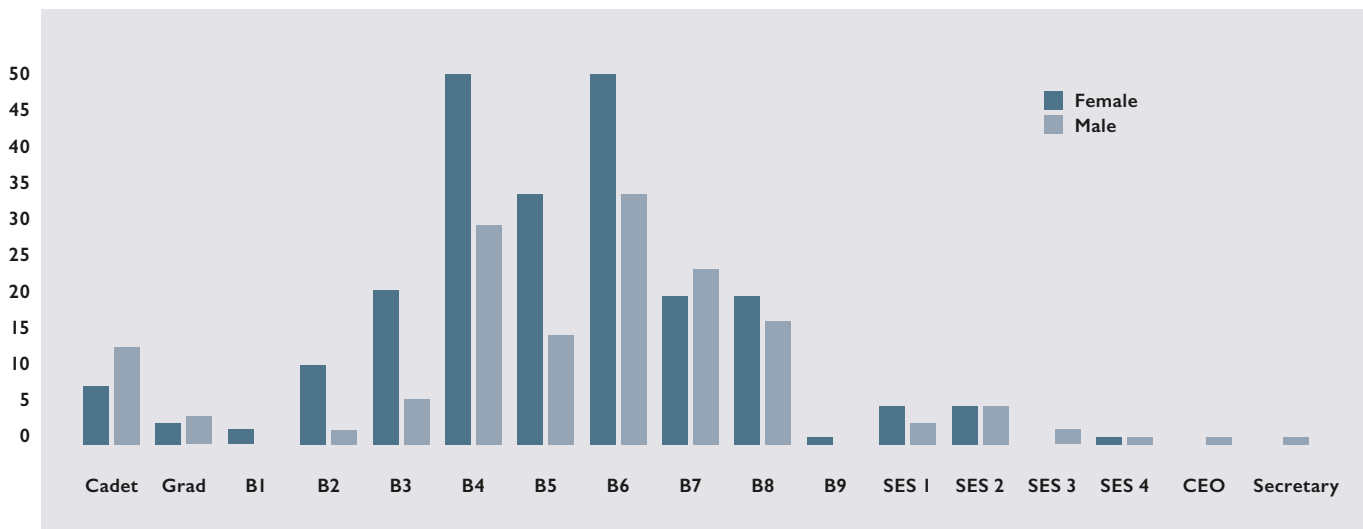
SES Classification	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SES 1	0	4	2	4	2	4	2	3	5	3
SES 2	2	7	3	6	4	6	3	4	5	5
SES 3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
SES 4	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CEO, ReCFIT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>

From 2019, figures include acting arrangements.

## SES percentages (as at 30 June 2022):

Female	Male
48%	52%

## Employee gender by classification:



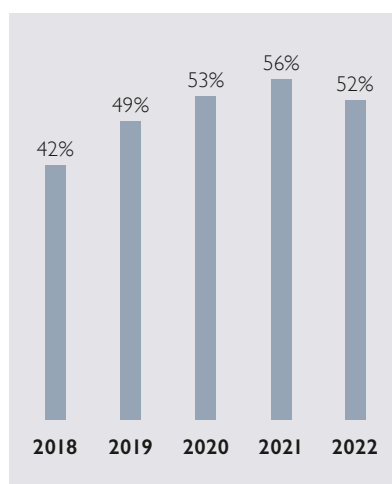
**Employee gender by classification:**

Band	Females	Males
Cadet	8	13
Graduate	3	4
Band 1	2	0
Band 2	11	2
Band 3	21	6
Band 4	50	30
Band 5	34	15
Band 6	50	34
Band 7	20	24
Band 8	20	17
Band 9	1	0
SES 1	5	3
SES 2	5	5
SES 3	0	2
SES 4	1	1
CEO, ReCFIT	0	1
Secretary	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>158</b>

As at 30 June	Women Bands 8 and above %
2018	42
2019	49
2020	53
2021	56
<b>2022</b>	<b>52</b>

From 2019, figures include acting arrangements and exclude the Head of Agency.

**Women at Bands 8 and above, as at 30 June**



**PEOPLE STRATEGY**

**Building a more diverse and inclusive workforce**

We commenced implementing our new Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Plan 2021-23 to further improve our workplace diversity and inclusion.

Branches reviewed their written communication with clients and stakeholders to ensure the language used reflects the diversity of the Tasmanian community.

Treasury’s Diversity and Inclusion Reference Group members heard lived experience of discrimination and prejudice to understand the impact of exclusive communication on diverse individuals and to improve our interactions with each other, clients and stakeholders.

We have continued to train our staff and managers in how to manage unconscious bias during recruitment and employment. Established in 2017, the training is a key strategy to improve Treasury’s diversity and inclusion.

As a result of the training and related diversity strategies, we have continued to maintain a gender balance in senior leadership roles at Bands 8 and above since 2020.

Treasury continues to encourage people with disabilities to apply for job vacancies. During the year, we established a 12-month partnership agreement with Job Access of Work Focus Australia. The partnership will commence in 2022-23 and aims to increase employment opportunities at Treasury for people with disabilities.

We continue to focus on increasing access for people with disabilities to our buildings, services and information.

## Encouraging our staff to work flexibly

We support and encourage flexible work practices across Treasury to take into account the needs of the business, the team and the individual, with the aim of identifying an outcome that works for all. This may involve part-time hours, the use of flexi-time, an altered work pattern and hybrid work from home arrangements.

31 per cent of Treasury employees chose to work part-time or compressed hours.

## Preventing family violence

Treasury has zero tolerance towards family and sexual violence against any individual. Since 2016, we have made policy, education and systemic changes to how we work to help prevent family and sexual violence, and to help reduce the impact of family and sexual violence in our workforce.

Following completion of a gap analysis last year to measure our alignment with Our Watch's Workplace Equity and Respect Standards for workplaces, this year we analysed the findings to draft a set of practical actions across each of the five Standards.

In March, our Executive Committee endorsed these actions as an addendum to our Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Plan and implementation of the actions is underway. Completion of the actions will align Treasury with the Our Watch Workplace Equity and Respect Standards, consistent with the Tasmanian Government's commitment to end family and sexual violence in our State.

## Extending our youth employment through our Cadet and Graduate Programs

Treasury's cadets complete undergraduate university studies while participating in a wide range of observational, experiential and on-the-job learning opportunities via rotations through Treasury branches. During the year, we expanded branch placements to include high priority projects and to recognise the broadened skill sets and studies of our cadets. The program is underpinned by a suite of training courses referred to as the "Cadet Fundamentals".

Our Finance Graduate Program focuses on developing practical accounting and financial skills while participants complete their professional accounting studies.

ReCFIT appointed two graduates in late 2021 from the Tasmanian State Service Graduate Development Program (TasGraD). TasGraD participants undergo a structured learning and development program while obtaining valuable on-the-job work experience. They may also have the opportunity to rotate through different teams or support areas.

Treasury's Cadet and Graduate Programs are valued pipelines of future talent and assist us in expanding our diversity profile.

## Learning and career development

Treasury has continued to provide learning and development opportunities in line with our People Development Framework.

Employee development needs are discussed regularly as part of check-ins. Employees have access to a mix of experiential learning, learning from others, and internal and external programs to build capability and skills.

Our corporate training program has seen the return of some face-to-face learning which has enabled the delivery of a number of workshops that were unable to be conducted online, with hybrid options offered to accommodate flexible work where possible.

An update to our online learning system has allowed us to broaden the offerings available to staff and to streamline our induction process for new starters.

We have delivered workshops on unconscious bias, family violence and mental health first aid for managers and employees.

Aboriginal cultural awareness training has been offered, with staff attending workshops delivered by two providers.

## Recruitment and attraction of staff

During 2021-22 we advertised 89 permanent, 24 fixed-term and two Senior Executive Officer vacancies.

The total turnover rate decreased slightly this year to 15 per cent but remains higher than pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

Following the establishment of ReCFIT on 31 October 2021, 38 employees were transferred to Treasury from the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and the Department of State Growth.

This year we continued to look for ways to remove unintended barriers to working at Treasury. Our aim is to attract a diverse pool of applicants to Treasury jobs and encourage people from outside government to apply to work with us.

## Health and wellbeing

Treasury continues to monitor and respond to the ever-changing COVID-19 environment to minimise staff exposure to COVID-19 in the workplace. Our COVID-19 safety risk assessment and safety plans are regularly reviewed and updated in response to evolving risk levels and Public Health advice. We adopted a focused and individualised approach to manage individuals; conduct consultation; implement safety controls, including mandatory vaccination for particular higher risk work areas; and to manage positive cases and close contacts.

We updated our Work Health, Safety and Wellbeing Policy to include the management of psychosocial hazards at work and commenced a review of our contractor safety management policy. Treasury's focus on providing support to staff for mental health and wellbeing was incorporated into our annual mandatory staff training, which focused on building healthy coping skills. During the year, staff have also been supported through access to the Employee Assistance Program.

During the year, Treasury staff also participated in a 10 000 Steps physical health challenge, with 153 employees across 16 teams involved in the challenge.

## Building performance – Check-in@Treasury

Treasury continues to embed the Check-in@Treasury approach, which provides for regular quality conversation between employees and managers. Performance and development goals are reviewed on an ongoing basis and refreshed twice a year. The approach features regular real-time feedback and a coaching, strengths-based approach to enhance performance and growth.

New employees are introduced to this approach by their manager using a Check-in Induction Toolkit, a comprehensive self-paced learning experience.

A check-in post-implementation review is scheduled for the second half of 2022, along with development and delivery of supplementary training for new managers in this approach.

## Helping our community

Treasury continues to be mindful of the importance of helping others in need through our monthly dress down days. In 2021-22, we raised \$5 286 for local charities.

We also participated in the 2022 Hobart Relay for Life and Australia's Biggest Morning Tea to support the Cancer Council. We raised \$1 954 and \$327 respectively from these events.

# Our finances


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## STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Treasury and Finance and related bodies 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 the end of the year.

At the date of signing, I am not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the Financial Statements misleading or inaccurate.



**Jonathon Root**  
Accountable Authority  
29 September 2022

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	5.1	52 283	55 072	46 259
Other revenue from Government	5.1	2 000	2 776	918
Grants	5.2	1 853	1 113	1 602
Fees and fines	5.3	8 108	8 508	7 357
Other revenue	5.4	1 295	2 709	1 359
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>		<b>65 539</b>	<b>70 178</b>	<b>57 495</b>
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	6.1	...	1	(4)
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>		<b>65 539</b>	<b>70 179</b>	<b>57 491</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>				
Employee benefits	7.1	38 863	38 871	34 413
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	1 205	1 581	1 275
Supplies and consumables	7.3	10 187	18 329	15 649
Grants and subsidies	7.4	6 249	8 763	6 498
Transfers to the Public Account		1 593	1 740	275
Other expenses	7.5	7 608	589	260
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>65 705</b>	<b>69 873</b>	<b>58 370</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>		<b>(166)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>(879)</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(166)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>(879)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>		<b>(166)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>(879)</b>

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

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit. The Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator has been excluded from the above budget information. A reconciliation is provided in note 18.11 of the accompanying notes.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 3 of the accompanying notes.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	12.1	8 763	11 258	8 521
Receivables	8.1	275	369	227
Other financial assets	8.2	531	352	784
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Leasehold improvements	8.3	...	44	75
Property, plant and equipment	8.3	676	925	690
Heritage assets	8.3	158	410	155
Intangible assets	8.4	8 080	7 106	8 060
Other assets	8.5	510	709	558
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>18 993</b>	<b>21 173</b>	<b>19 070</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	9.1	662	850	838
Employee benefit liabilities	9.2	9 127	10 241	8 834
Other liabilities	9.3	56	65	58
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>9 845</b>	<b>11 156</b>	<b>9 730</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>9 148</b>	<b>10 017</b>	<b>9 340</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Reserves	11.1	11	266	11
Accumulated funds		9 137	9 751	9 330
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>9 148</b>	<b>10 017</b>	<b>9 340</b>

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

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit. The Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator has been excluded from the above budget information. A reconciliation is provided in note 18.11 of the accompanying notes.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 3 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
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts – operating		52 283	55 072	46 259
Appropriation receipts – other		2 000	2 776	918
Fees and fines		8 096	8 576	7 641
Grants		2 136	1 454	1 277
GST receipts		1 600	2 218	1 762
Other cash receipts		1 295	2 712	1 387
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>67 410</b>	<b>72 808</b>	<b>59 244</b>
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(33 937)	(33 934)	(30 173)
Superannuation		(4 559)	(4 423)	(3 816)
GST payments		(1 600)	(2 294)	(1 835)
Grants and subsidies		(6 249)	(8 763)	(6 498)
Supplies and consumables		(10 193)	(18 528)	(15 533)
Transfers to Public Account		(1 593)	(1 740)	(274)
Other cash payments		7 608	(581)	(258)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(65 739)</b>	<b>(70 263)</b>	<b>(58 387)</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>	12.2	<b>1 671</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>857</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Cash inflow on administrative activities restructure		...	1 021	...
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		...	...	1
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(1 286)	(830)	(828)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(1 286)</b>	<b>(830)</b>	<b>(828)</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(1 286)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>(828)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents</b>		<b>385</b>	<b>2 737</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>8 363</b>	<b>8 521</b>	<b>8 491</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	12.1	<b>8 748</b>	<b>11 258</b>	<b>8 521</b>

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. The Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator has been excluded from the above budget information. A reconciliation is provided in note 18.11 of the accompanying notes. Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 3 of the accompanying notes.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2022	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2021</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>9 329</b>	<b>9 340</b>
Net result		...	306	306
Other comprehensive income		...	...	...
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	8.3	255	...	255
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>561</b>
<b>Transactions as owners</b>				
Administrative restructure contributions	11.2	...	116	116
<b>Total Transactions as owners</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>266</b>	<b>9 751</b>	<b>10 017</b>

2021	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>10 208</b>	<b>10 219</b>
Net result		...	(879)	(879)
Other comprehensive income		...	...	...
Total comprehensive result		...	(879)	(879)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>9 329</b>	<b>9 340</b>

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

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## NOTE I: ADMINISTERED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

### I.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	15.4	943 758	861 682	609 477
Appropriation revenue – capital	15.4	20 033	11 951	1 208
Other revenue from Government	15.4	30 409	22 871	11 533
Grants	15.5	4 071 125	4 326 723	3 680 114
State taxation	15.6	1 317 863	1 412 727	1 252 210
Sales of goods and services	15.7	162 385	166 991	134 440
Investment income	15.8	388 857	390 642	404 407
Other revenue	15.9	118 416	131 435	129 390
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>		<b>7 052 846</b>	<b>7 325 024</b>	<b>6 222 779</b>
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	15.10	4 623	10 688	6 178
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	15.11	(6 863)	124 287	184 082
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>		<b>7 050 606</b>	<b>7 459 999</b>	<b>6 413 038</b>
<b>Administered expenses</b>				
Superannuation	15.12	257 965	309 267	305 617
Depreciation and amortisation	15.13	51 189	55 339	49 979
Supplies and consumables	15.14	289 906	158 896	114 797
Grants and subsidies	15.15	547 493	580 943	520 278
Finance costs	15.16	42 648	49 778	35 121
Transfers to the Public Account		6 869 855	6 856 285	5 796 540
<b>Total administered expenses</b>		<b>8 059 056</b>	<b>8 010 508</b>	<b>6 822 332</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>		<b>(1 008 450)</b>	<b>(550 508)</b>	<b>(409 294)</b>
<b>Administered other comprehensive income</b>				
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income	15.19	(181 210)	137 316	297 280
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on superannuation defined benefit plans	15.29	...	1 326 995	1 217 472
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on Tasmanian Risk Management Fund liability	15.31	...	(12 703)	(42 238)
Changes in physical assets revaluation reserve	15.22	...	...	11 595
Other movements taken directly to equity		(1)	...	...
<b>Total administered other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(181 211)</b>	<b>1 451 608</b>	<b>1 484 109</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>		<b>(1 189 661)</b>	<b>901 100</b>	<b>1 074 814</b>

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 15.2 of the accompanying notes.

## I.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered assets</b>				
<i>Administered financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	15.36	1 066 972	974 305	1 482 251
Receivables	15.17	96 201	129 127	150 207
Equity investments	15.19	5 028 582	5 613 777	5 295 885
Other financial assets	15.20	468 870	1 271 826	652 099
<i>Administered non-financial assets</i>				
Assets held for sale	15.21	572	1 421	1 071
Property, plant and equipment	15.22	137 128	149 725	147 092
Right-of-use assets	15.23	219 700	495 738	274 609
Infrastructure	15.24	51 580	41 056	27 656
Contract assets	15.18	...	2 660	...
Other assets	15.25	1 469	7 242	4 792
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>7 071 074</b>	<b>8 686 876</b>	<b>8 035 661</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>				
Payables	15.26	30 386	13 989	35 088
Lease liabilities	15.27	223 337	510 876	291 990
Interest bearing liabilities	15.28	3 234 398	2 293 037	1 691 692
Contract liabilities	15.18	230 871	254 176	245 038
Superannuation	15.29	9 893 800	7 732 519	9 066 592
Other liabilities	15.30	275 104	1 216 163	999 397
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>		<b>13 887 896</b>	<b>12 020 760</b>	<b>12 329 797</b>
<b>Administered net assets/(liabilities)</b>		<b>(6 816 822)</b>	<b>(3 333 884)</b>	<b>(4 294 136)</b>
<b>Administered equity</b>				
Asset revaluation reserve	15.35	10 592	22 187	22 187
Accumulated funds		(1 098 509)	(2 940 312)	(3 763 248)
Other reserves	15.35	(5 728 905)	(415 759)	(553 075)
<b>Total administered equity</b>		<b>(6 816 822)</b>	<b>(3 333 884)</b>	<b>(4 294 136)</b>

This Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit. Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in note 15.2 of the accompanying notes.

### 1.3 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

2022	Other Reserves \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2021</b>	<b>(553 075)</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>(3 763 248)</b>	<b>(4 294 136)</b>
Transfer Agency Trust Accounts to Specific Purpose Accounts			59 152	59 152
Net result	...	...	(550 508)	(550 508)
Other comprehensive income			1 314 292	1 314 292
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	137 316	...	...	137 316
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>	<b>(415 759)</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>(2 940 312)</b>	<b>(3 333 884)</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>(415 759)</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>(2 940 312)</b>	<b>(3 333 884)</b>

2021	Other Reserves \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>	<b>(850 355)</b>	<b>10 592</b>	<b>(4 529 188)</b>	<b>(5 368 951)</b>
Net result	...	...	(409 294)	(409 294)
Other comprehensive income			1 175 234	1 175 234
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	297 280	11 595	...	308 875
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>	<b>(553 075)</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>(3 763 248)</b>	<b>(4 294 136)</b>
<b>Transactions as owners</b>				
Equity transfer received from Sustainable Timber Tasmania	...	...	5 050	5 050
Equity transfer to Tasmanian Railway Pty Ltd	...	...	(5 050)	(5 050)
<b>Total Transactions as owners</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>(553 075)</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>(3 763 248)</b>	<b>(4 294 136)</b>

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

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2021–22 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit.

#### Output group 1 – Financial and Resource Management Services

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	12 278	12 201	10 967
Other revenue from Government	650	...	85
Grants	1 166	237	170
Fees and fines	2 036	2 172	2 442
Other revenue	1 284	1 395	1 185
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>17 414</b>	<b>16 005</b>	<b>14 849</b>
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	...	...	(1)
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>17 414</b>	<b>16 005</b>	<b>14 848</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	13 166	12 020	11 228
Depreciation and amortisation	543	484	386
Supplies and consumables	2 890	2 985	2 527
Grants	...	4	1
Other expenses	...	108	88
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>16 685</b>	<b>15 600</b>	<b>14 230</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>618</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>618</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>618</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
I.1 Budget Development and Management	3 727	3 455	3 241
I.2 Financial Management and Accounting Services	3 899	4 002	3 523
I.3 Shareholder Advice on Government Businesses	2 841	2 690	2 686
I.4 Government Property and Accommodation Services	2 496	2 466	2 110
I.5 Government Procurement Services	3 722	2 988	2 670
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 685</b>	<b>15 600</b>	<b>14 230</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Financial and Resource Management Services	2 293	10 327	10 036
Total liabilities incurred for Financial and Resource Management Services	(489)	(3 165)	(3 093)
<b>Net assets deployed for Financial and Resource Management Services</b>	<b>1 804</b>	<b>7 162</b>	<b>6 943</b>

## Output group 2 – Economic and Fiscal Policy Advice

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	9 105	8 897	7 962
Other revenue from Government	849	...	411
Fees and fines	78	531	141
Other revenue	3	11	48
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>10 035</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>8 562</b>
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	...	...	(1)
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>10 035</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>8 561</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	8 564	7 414	7 187
Depreciation and amortisation	194	322	256
Supplies and consumable	1 470	1 917	1 243
Grants		...	1
Other expenses	55	65	51
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>10 283</b>	<b>9 718</b>	<b>8 738</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(248)</b>	<b>(279)</b>	<b>(177)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(248)</b>	<b>(279)</b>	<b>(177)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
2.1 Economic Policy Advice	2 573	2 456	2 561
2.2 Regulatory Policy	4 083	4 565	3 768
2.3 Intergovernmental Financial Matters	2 604	2 696	2 409
2.4 Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania	1 023	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 283</b>	<b>9 718</b>	<b>8 738</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Economic and Fiscal Policy Advice	...	2 398	2 135
Total liabilities incurred for Economic and Fiscal Policy Advice	...	(2 157)	(1 724)
<b>Net assets deployed for Economic and Fiscal Policy Advice</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>411</b>

### Output group 3 – Revenue, Superannuation and Regulatory Management Services

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	28 688	26 287	25 166
Other revenue from Government	501	...	...
Fees and fines	1 794	1 482	382
Other revenue	8	45	126
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>30 991</b>	<b>27 813</b>	<b>25 674</b>
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	...	...	(2)
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>30 991</b>	<b>27 813</b>	<b>25 672</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	17 085	16 538	15 950
Depreciation and amortisation	468	775	633
Supplies and consumables	4 994	10 146	9 604
Grants	2	...	1
Transfer	1 593	1 740	274
Other expenses	7 467	148	120
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>31 609</b>	<b>29 348</b>	<b>26 582</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(618)</b>	<b>(1 535)</b>	<b>(910)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(618)</b>	<b>(1 535)</b>	<b>(910)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(618)</b>	<b>(1 535)</b>	<b>(910)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
3.1 Tax Administration and Revenue Collection	7 927	7 853	8 123
3.2 Regulation and Administration of Liquor and Gaming	7 160	7 100	5 028
3.4 Office of the Superannuation Commission	14 714	12 596	11 720
3.5 Administration of Grants, Subsidies and Concessions	1 808	1 799	1 711
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 609</b>	<b>29 347</b>	<b>26 582</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Revenue, Superannuation and Regulatory Management Services	15	6 550	5 776
Total liabilities incurred for Revenue, Superannuation and Regulatory Management Services	(530)	(5 808)	(4 913)
<b>Net assets deployed for Revenue, Superannuation and Regulatory Management Services</b>	<b>(516)</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>863</b>

### Output group 4 – Community Assistance

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	2 212	2 212	2 163
Fees and fines	4 200	4 323	4 392
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>6 412</b>	<b>6 535</b>	<b>6 555</b>
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>6 412</b>	<b>6 535</b>	<b>6 555</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	48	48	48
Supplies and consumables	146	42	824
Grants and subsidies	6 248	6 144	6 495
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>6 442</b>	<b>6 234</b>	<b>7 367</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>(812)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>(812)</b>
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	30	301	(812)
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Comprehensive result</b>			
<b>Expense by output</b>			
4.2 Public Trustee Community Service Obligation	2 212	2 212	2 163
4.3 Community Support Levy	4 230	4 022	5 204
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 442</b>	<b>6 234</b>	<b>7 367</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Community Assistance	...	387	86
Total liabilities incurred for Community Assistance	...	...	...
<b>Net assets deployed for Community Assistance</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>86</b>

### Output group 5 – Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	...	8 251	...
Grants	...	610	...
Other revenue	...	1 259	...
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	...	<b>10 119</b>	...
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	...	<b>10 119</b>	...
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	...	2 852	...
Supplies and consumables	...	2 992	...
Grants and subsidies	...	2 615	...
Other expenses	...	268	...
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	...	<b>8 727</b>	...
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	...	<b>1 392</b>	...
<b>Net result</b>	...	<b>1 392</b>	...
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	...	<b>1 392</b>	...
<b>Expense by output</b>	...		...
5.1 Climate Change	...	1 353	...
5.2 Energy and Renewables	...	7 374	...
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>8 727</b>	...
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania	...	1 510	...
Total liabilities incurred for Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania	...	(25)	...
<b>Net assets deployed for Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania</b>	...	<b>1 485</b>	...

### Output group 89 – Public Building Maintenance Program

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Grants	687	267	1 432
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1 432</b>
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1 432</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Supplies and consumables	687	248	1 451
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1 451</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
89.1 Public Building Maintenance Program	687	248	1 451
<b>Total</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1 451</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Public Building Maintenance Program	...	...	...
Total liabilities incurred for Public Building Maintenance Program	...	...	...
<b>Net assets deployed for Public Building Maintenance Program</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

## Output group 92 – Capital Investment Program

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	...	...	...
Other revenue from Government	...	...	421
Other revenue	...	...	...
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	...	...	<b>421</b>
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	...	...	<b>421</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	...	...	...
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	...	...	...
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	...	...	<b>421</b>
<b>Net result</b>	...	...	<b>421</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	...	...	<b>421</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
92.1 Budget Information Management System	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...
<b>Net assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program	...	...	1 037
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program	...	...	...
<b>Net assets deployed for Capital Investment Program</b>	...	...	<b>1 037</b>

## 2.2 Reconciliation of total output groups comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Total Comprehensive result of Output Groups</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>(879)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>(879)</b>

## 2.3 Reconciliation of total output groups net assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Total Net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>10 017</b>	<b>9 340</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>10 017</b>	<b>9 340</b>

## 2.4 Administered Output Schedule

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in 2021-22 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit.

### Output group I – Debt Servicing and Management

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	37 601	29 951	13 060
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>37 601</b>	<b>29 951</b>	<b>13 060</b>
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>37 601</b>	<b>29 951</b>	<b>13 060</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Finance costs	38 163	34 316	19 723
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>38 163</b>	<b>34 316</b>	<b>19 723</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>(562)</b>	<b>(4 365)</b>	<b>(6 663)</b>
Other movements taken to equity	...	...	...
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>(562)</b>	<b>(4 365)</b>	<b>(6 663)</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
I.1 Debt Servicing	37 894	33 683	19 435
I.2 Interest on Sundry Deposits	269	633	288
I.3 Debt Management	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 163</b>	<b>34 316</b>	<b>19 723</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Debt Servicing and Management	600 747	885 162	933 524
Total administered liabilities incurred for Debt Servicing and Management	(3 243 218)	(3 126 638)	(2 369 520)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Debt Servicing and Management</b>	<b>(2 642 471)</b>	<b>(2 241 476)</b>	<b>(1 435 996)</b>

## Output group 2 – Employee Related Costs

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	294 242	311 422	288 445
Other revenue	111 000	122 155	120 076
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>405 242</b>	<b>433 577</b>	<b>408 521</b>
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>405 242</b>	<b>433 577</b>	<b>408 521</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Superannuation	258 165	309 267	305 617
Supplies and consumables	...	...	...
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>258 165</b>	<b>309 267</b>	<b>305 617</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>147 077</b>	<b>124 310</b>	<b>102 904</b>
<b>Administered other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Administered items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</b>			
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on superannuation defined benefit plans	...	1 326 996	1 217 472
<b>Total administered other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 326 996</b>	<b>1 217 472</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>147 077</b>	<b>1 451 306</b>	<b>1 320 376</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
2.1 Superannuation and Pensions	258 165	309 267	305 617
<b>Total</b>	<b>258 165</b>	<b>309 267</b>	<b>305 617</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Employee Related Costs	...	20 225	2 809
Total administered liabilities incurred for Employee Related Costs	(9 893 800)	(7 732 519)	(9 069 417)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Employee Related Costs</b>	<b>(9 893 800)</b>	<b>(7 712 294)</b>	<b>(9 066 608)</b>

### Output group 3 – Government Businesses

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	204 348	140 008	74 759
Other revenue from Government	10 348	8 848	1 000
Investment income	435	366	17 141
Other revenue	...	...	1 400
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>215 131</b>	<b>149 223</b>	<b>94 300</b>
Other gain/(loss)	...	...	...
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>215 131</b>	<b>149 223</b>	<b>94 300</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Grants and subsidies	22 194	25 560	12 559
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>22 194</b>	<b>25 560</b>	<b>12 559</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>192 937</b>	<b>123 662</b>	<b>81 741</b>
<i>Administered other comprehensive income</i>			
<b>Administered items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</b>			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity investments	(181 210)	137 316	297 280
<b>Total administered other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(181 210)</b>	<b>137 316</b>	<b>297 280</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>11 727</b>	<b>260 978</b>	<b>379 021</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
3.1 Sustainable Timber Tasmania	2 000	2 000	2 000
3.2 State Fire Commission	12 596	11 481	8 008
3.4 Government Businesses	7 598	12 079	2 551
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 194</b>	<b>25 560</b>	<b>12 559</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Government Businesses	4 967 632	5 577 677	5 243 111
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Government Businesses</b>	<b>4 967 632</b>	<b>5 577 677</b>	<b>5 243 111</b>

## Output group 4 – Miscellaneous

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	186 586	124 190	30 656
Other revenue from Government	5 914	4 206	2 587
Grants	316	...	...
Sales of goods and services	162 302	166 906	134 359
Other revenue	3 700	282	1 901
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>358 818</b>	<b>295 584</b>	<b>169 503</b>
Net gain/(loss) of non-financial assets	4 623	10 688	6 178
Net gain/(loss) on statutory receivables/payables	(6 486)	...	...
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>356 955</b>	<b>306 272</b>	<b>175 681</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation	51 189	55 339	49 979
Grants and subsidies	5 159	365	12 164
Finance costs	4 485	15 463	15 398
Supplies and consumables	289 486	149 602	110 940
Other expenses	...	...	...
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>350 319</b>	<b>220 769</b>	<b>188 481</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>6 636</b>	<b>85 503</b>	<b>(12 800)</b>
<b>Administered items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</b>			
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	...	(12 703)	(42 238)
Changes in physical assets revaluation surplus	...	...	11 595
<b>Total administered other comprehensive income</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(12 703)</b>	<b>(30 643)</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>6 636</b>	<b>72 800</b>	<b>(43 443)</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
4.1 Information and Communication Technology	140	97	11 381
4.2 Treasurer's Reserve	150 000	...	...
4.3 Miscellaneous	1 499	795	1 162
4.4 Payment to Australian Taxation Office: GST Administration	14 411	12 490	13 093
4.5 Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	97 351	124 419	91 985
4.6 Fleet Management Services	16 566	17 014	16 608
4.7 Property Management Services	63 652	65 813	53 693
4.8 Infrastructure Investment Project Planning	2 000	141	...
4.9 Ex-Gratia Assistance	4 700	...	559
<b>Total</b>	<b>350 319</b>	<b>220 769</b>	<b>188 481</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Miscellaneous	594 054	1 091 783	730 139
Total administered liabilities incurred for Miscellaneous	(500 659)	(904 331)	(617 330)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Miscellaneous</b>	<b>93 395</b>	<b>187 452</b>	<b>112 809</b>

### Output group 89 – Public Building Maintenance Fund

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	20 819	17 211	42 373
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>20 819</b>	<b>17 211</b>	<b>42 373</b>
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>20 819</b>	<b>17 211</b>	<b>42 373</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Grants and subsidies	20 819	17 211	42 373
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>20 819</b>	<b>17 211</b>	<b>42 373</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	...	...	...
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	...	...	...
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
89.1 Public Building Maintenance Program	20 819	17 211	42 373
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 819</b>	<b>17 211</b>	<b>42 373</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered liabilities incurred for Public Building Maintenance Fund	...	...	(1 121)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Public Building Maintenance Fund</b>	...	...	<b>(1 121)</b>

## Output group 90 – COVID-19 Response

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	24 821	28 908	16 040
Other revenue from Government	...	...	422
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>24 821</b>	<b>28 908</b>	<b>16 462</b>
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>24 821</b>	<b>28 908</b>	<b>16 462</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Supplies and consumables	...	9 082	3 561
Grants and subsidies	24 821	20 979	13 394
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>24 821</b>	<b>30 061</b>	<b>16 955</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(1 153)</b>	<b>(493)</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(1 153)</b>	<b>(493)</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
90.2 Local Government \$200 million Interest Free Loans	1 381	1 439	404
90.3 COVID-19 Provision for unforeseen costs	...	1 102	3 561
90.4 Small Business Electricity Waiver	...	...	410
90.8 Tasmanian HomeBuilder Grant	23 440	19 540	12 580
90.9 Interstate Hotel Quarantine Costs	...	7 980	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 821</b>	<b>30 061</b>	<b>16 955</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for COVID-19 Response	...	...	...
Total administered liabilities incurred for COVID-19 Response	...	...	...
<b>Administered net assets deployed for COVID-19 Response</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

## Output group 9I – Administered Payments

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	183 208	217 860	144 144
Other revenue from Government	2 373	500	2 824
Grants	378 612	393 576	417 435
Sales of goods and services	83	85	81
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>564 276</b>	<b>612 021</b>	<b>564 484</b>
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>564 276</b>	<b>612 021</b>	<b>564 484</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Supplies and consumables	220	211	287
Grants and subsidies	474 500	516 828	439 788
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>474 720</b>	<b>517 039</b>	<b>440 075</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>89 556</b>	<b>95 982</b>	<b>124 409</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>89 556</b>	<b>95 982</b>	<b>124 409</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
Extension of Pensioner Concessions	342	140	171
Energy Retailer Concession	56 306	49 354	44 700
Management of Australian Government Funding	289 111	307 492	292 871
Water and Sewerage Concessions and Subsidies	9 208	8 942	8 739
Payroll Tax Assistance	7 320	6 476	5 068
Payments under <i>Local Government (Rates and Charges Remissions) Act 1991</i>	18 651	13 115	18 155
Other Grants and Subsidies	9 407	3	339
Local Government Grants	55 004	110 474	45 469
First Home Owners Grant Assistance	26 280	17 062	17 980
Tourism, Hospitality and Ancillary Support	...	1 232	...
National Disaster Relief Scheme	3 091	2 748	6 583
<b>Total</b>	<b>474 720</b>	<b>517 039</b>	<b>440 075</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Administered Payments	293 035	291 304	307 125
Total administered liabilities incurred for Administered Payments	(250 219)	(257 271)	(272 409)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Administered Payments</b>	<b>42 816</b>	<b>34 034</b>	<b>34 716</b>

## Capital Investment Program

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	20 033	11 951	1 208
Other revenue from Government	3 907	1 450	4 700
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>23 940</b>	<b>13 401</b>	<b>5 908</b>
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>23 940</b>	<b>13 401</b>	<b>5 908</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>	...	...	...
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>23 940</b>	<b>13 401</b>	<b>5 908</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>23 940</b>	<b>13 401</b>	<b>5 908</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Capital Investment Program	51 580	41 056	27 656
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Capital Investment Program</b>	<b>51 580</b>	<b>41 056</b>	<b>27 656</b>

## 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
<b>Total administered net result of Output Groups</b>	<b>278 374</b>	<b>1 887 949</b>	<b>1 779 115</b>
<b>Reconciliation to administered net surplus/(deficit)</b>			
Finance-General Revenue	5 401 820	5 869 435	5 092 240
Less Transfers to the Public Account	(6 869 855)	(6 856 284)	(5 796 540)
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>(1 189 661)</b>	<b>(901 100)</b>	<b>1 074 814</b>

## 2.6 Reconciliation of total administered output groups net assets to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Total administered net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>(7 380 848)</b>	<b>(4 113 552)</b>	<b>(5 085 434)</b>
<b>Reconciliation to administered net assets</b>			
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	564 026	779 668	791 298
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	...	...	...
<b>Administered net assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(6 816 822)</b>	<b>(3 333 884)</b>	<b>(4 294 136)</b>

## NOTE 3: EXPLANATIONS OF MATERIAL VARIANCES BETWEEN BUDGET AND ACTUAL OUTCOMES

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2021-22 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$50 000.

### 3.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Other revenue from Government	(a)	2 000	2 776	776	39
Grants	(b)	1 853	1 113	(739)	(40)
Other revenue	(c)	1 295	2 709	1 414	109
Depreciation and amortisation	(d)	1 205	1 581	376	31
Supplies and consumables	(e)	10 187	18 329	8 142	80
Grants and subsidies	(f)	6 249	8 763	2 514	40
Other expenses	(g)	7 608	589	(7 019)	(92)

#### Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) The increase in Other revenue from Government is due to additional rollover of unexpended funds from prior year for Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT).
- (b) The decrease in Grants reflects lower than expected expenditure associated with the Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program (PARAMIS Project) partially offset by additional Grants for ReCFIT not included in the Original Budget.
- (c) The increase in Other revenue is due to additional revenue relating to ReCFIT projects that was not included in the Original Budget.
- (d) The increase in Depreciation and amortisation is due to the purchase of additional information and communication technology equipment primarily relating to the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (e) The increase in Supplies and consumables reflects the inclusion of actual superannuation fund administration fees (recognised as Other expenses for Budget purposes) as well as additional costs associated with the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (f) The increase in Grants and subsidies reflects additional Grants associated with the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (g) The decrease in Other expenses reflects the classification of actual superannuation fund administration fees as Supplies and consumables.

## 3.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2021-22 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2021-22. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2021-22. The following variance analysis therefore describes major movements between the 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 actual balances.

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	8 763	11 258	8 521	2 495	2 737
Receivables (includes tax assets)	(b)	275	369	227	94	142
Other financial assets	(c)	531	352	784	(179)	(433)
Property, plant and equipment	(d)	676	925	690	249	234
Heritage assets	(e)	158	410	155	252	255
Intangible assets	(f)	8 080	7 106	8 060	(974)	(955)
Other assets	(g)	510	709	558	199	151
Employee benefit liabilities	(h)	9 127	10 241	8 834	1 114	1 407

### Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase in Cash and cash equivalents reflects Specific Purpose Account balances transferred from the Department of State Growth and Department of Premier and Cabinet as part of the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (b) The increase in Receivables is primarily due to the expected timing of the receipt of Contract management fees.
- (c) The decrease in Other financial assets reflects a reduction in accrued revenue.
- (d) The increase in Property, plant and equipment reflects additional purchases of information and communication technology equipment primarily relating to the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (e) The increase in Heritage assets is due to the assets being revalued as at 30 June 2022.
- (f) The decrease in Intangible assets is due to higher amortisation in the current year due to the capitalisation of Budget Information Management System Stage 2 project in June 2021.
- (g) The increase in Other assets is due to additional prepayments relating primarily to subscriptions, insurances and service agreements.
- (h) The increase in Employee benefit liabilities is due to the additional staff as a result of the establishment of ReCFIT.

### 3.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Other revenue from Government	(a)	2 000	2 776	776	39
Grants	(b)	2 136	1 454	(682)	(32)
GST receipts	(c)	1 600	2 218	618	39
Other revenue	(d)	1 295	2 712	1 417	109
Grants and subsidies	(e)	6 249	8 763	2 514	40
Supplies and consumables	(f)	10 193	18 528	8 335	82
GST payments	(g)	1 600	2 294	694	43
Other expenses	(h)	7 608	(440)	(8 048)	(106)

#### Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) The increase in Other revenue from Government is due to additional rollover of unexpended funds from prior year for ReCFIT.
- (b) The decrease in Grants reflects lower than expected expenditure associated with the Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program (PARAMIS Project) partially offset by additional Grants for ReCFIT not included in the Original Budget.
- (c) The increase in GST receipts reflects GST credits and/or refunds associated with additional supplies and consumables expenditure.
- (d) The increase in Other revenue is due to additional revenue relating to ReCFIT projects that were not included in the Original Budget.
- (e) The increase in Grants and subsidies reflects additional Grants associated with the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (f) The increase in Supplies and consumables reflects the inclusion of actual superannuation fund administration fees (recognised as Other expenses for Budget purposes) as well as additional costs associated with the establishment of ReCFIT.
- (g) The increase in GST payments reflects GST paid on additional supplies and consumables.
- (h) The decrease in Other expenses reflects the classification of actual superannuation fund administration fees as Supplies and consumables.

## NOTE 4: UNDERLYING NET RESULT

The Underlying Net result from continuing operations is a measure which removes the distorting impact of one-off non-operational capital funding. Non-operational capital funding includes one-off Australian Government funding for specific capital projects and other non-operational capital related funding received from the Australian Government.

The Department has not recognised any non-operational capital funding or other one-off transactions relating to funding for capital projects. Accordingly, the Underlying Net result does not differ from the Net result reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## NOTE 5: 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.

### 5.1 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. Except for any amounts identified as rollovers, 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 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.

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue – operating			
Current year	52 283	55 072	46 259
	<b>52 283</b>	<b>55 072</b>	<b>46 259</b>
Other revenue from Government			
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2016</i>	2 000	2 776	918
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 283</b>	<b>57 848</b>	<b>47 177</b>

## 5.2 Grants

Grants revenue, where there is a sufficiently specific performance obligation attached, is recognised when the Department satisfies the performance obligation and transfers the promised goods or services. The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations when services have been completed and invoiced under contract terms. The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations using the output method based on direct measurement of the value of goods or services transferred to date in comparison with the remaining goods or services to be provided.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>		
Marinus Link	610	...
Public Building Maintenance Fund	267	1 455
Public Account Reporting and Management Information System	237	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 113</b>	<b>1 602</b>

## 5.3 Fees and fines

Revenue from fees and fines is recognised on an accrual basis.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Fees</b>		
Contract management fees	2 172	2 442
Community Support Levy	4 323	4 392
Liquor licensing revenue	1 733	277
Gaming regulation revenue	280	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 508</b>	<b>7 357</b>

## 5.4 Other revenue

Revenue from miscellaneous sources is recognised when it is earned and controlled by the Department and can be deployed for the achievement of its objectives.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Recovery of expenses	2 030	1 238
Board fees	122	114
Other	558	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>1 359</b>

## NOTE 6: NET GAINS/(LOSSES)

### 6.1 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 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
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	1	(4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(4)</b>

## NOTE 7: EXPENSES

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.

### 7.1 Employee benefits

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

#### (a) Employee expenses

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Wages and salaries	30 917	27 103
Annual leave	2 316	2 010
Long service leave	580	740
Sick leave	308	364
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	3 750	3 102
Superannuation – defined benefit schemes	704	731
Parental leave	23	70
Other employee expenses	273	291
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 871</b>	<b>34 413</b>

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefit schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. 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 Public Account 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 \$'000	Total \$'000
	Salary \$'000	Other benefits \$'000	Superannuation \$'000	Other benefits & long service leave \$'000		
<b>Key management personnel</b>						
Tony Ferrall, Secretary	485	18	48	12	...	563
Anton Voss, Chief Executive Officer – Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania, commenced 13 September 2021	359	...	22	...	...	381
James Craigie, Deputy Secretary	257	20	26	6	...	309
Abigail Shelley, Deputy Secretary, commenced 23 August 2021	159	18	16	...	...	193
Fiona Calvert, Deputy Secretary	253	13	33	6	...	305
Jonathon Root, Deputy Secretary	236	17	24	2	...	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2 030</b>

2021	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Termination benefits \$'000	Total \$'000
	Salary \$'000	Other benefits \$'000	Superannuation \$'000	Other benefits & long service leave \$'000		
<b>Key management personnel</b>						
Tony Ferrall, Secretary	474	18	45	(5)	...	532
James Craigie, Deputy Secretary	241	20	23	6	...	290
Emsada Babic, Deputy Secretary, ceased employment 9 March 2021	115	15	15	...	...	145
Fiona Calvert, Deputy Secretary	246	13	32	6	...	297
Jonathon Root, Deputy Secretary	210	17	20	(3)	...	244
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 508</b>

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

Remuneration during 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 and superannuation obligations.

### 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

There are no significant related party transactions requiring disclosure.

## 7.2 Depreciation and amortisation

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

### Key estimate and judgement

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed annually. Major depreciation periods are:

Vehicles	2–5 years
Plant and equipment	3–10 years
Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	3–20 years
Computer and office equipment	3–5 years

In accordance with AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*, computer software intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis, as the pattern of consumption cannot be determined reliably.

Major amortisation rates are:

Computer software	3–10 years
-------------------	------------

### (a) Depreciation

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Plant and equipment	359	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>295</b>

### (b) Amortisation

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Intangible assets	1 192	949
Leasehold improvements	31	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>980</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>1 275</b>

## 7.3 Supplies and consumables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	333	324
Audit fees – internal audit	108	166
Consultants	2 704	1 090
Office equipment	13	...
Maintenance and property services	2 682	3 329
Communications	304	488
Information technology	2 892	2 483
Travel and transport	299	233
Advertising and promotion	137	33
Other supplies and consumables	8 857	7 504
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 329</b>	<b>15 649</b>

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of the Department's financial statements were \$232 790 (2020-21: \$224 480).

## 7.4 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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Grants</b>		
Community Support Levy Grants	3 932	4 335
ChargeSmart Grants	298	...
Climate Research Grants	24	...
Electric Vehicle Grants	100	...
Hydrogen Grants	1 693	...
No Interest Loan Scheme Grants	500	...
Royal Society of Tasmania Grant	4	...
<b>Community Service Obligations</b>		
The Public Trustee	2 212	2 163
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 763</b>	<b>6 498</b>

The Department is responsible for the distribution of the Community Support Levy provided for under the Government's *Future Gaming Market* policy to the Department of Communities Tasmania. Communities Tasmania provides administrative support for grant programs for: the provision of services to prevent and treat compulsive gambling and for the benefit of charitable organisations; community education on gambling matters; and activities in the category of other health services.

The ChargeSmart Grants Program supports the installation of destination and fast charging stations in regional Tasmanian locations and key tourism destinations not currently well serviced with charging infrastructure.

The Climate Research Grants Program supports research, and/or the development of decision support tools, that align with one or more of these seven Tasmanian priority research areas: Compound extreme events; Agriculture sector; Biosecurity and invasive pests; Tourism sector; Health and wellbeing; Aquaculture and wild fisheries; and Tools for decision making.

Electric Vehicle Grants provide support for the transitioning of the Government fleet to electric vehicles, supporting a second-hand electric vehicle market for the community and enhancing demand for electric vehicle models in the State.

Hydrogen Grants support the work being undertaken to develop the hydrogen industry in Tasmania including providing assistance to investigate large-scale renewable hydrogen projects in Tasmania.

The No Interest Loans Scheme Grants provide funding for the NILS Energy Saver Loan and Subsidy Program to support Tasmanians to lower their power bills with energy efficient products.

The Royal Society of Tasmania Grant supports the publication of papers and proceedings of the Society.

The Department is responsible for Community Service Obligation payments to the Public Trustee, which provides assistance in the administration of Absolute Estates, Continuing Trust and Life Tenancy Estates, Minor Trusts and management of Assets for Represented Persons.

## 7.5 Other expenses

Expenses from ordinary activities 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 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Salary on-costs</b>		
Workers compensation	329	260
Other agency transfers	260	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>260</b>

## NOTE 8: 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.

### 8.1 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 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Tax assets	295	218
Other receivables	75	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>227</b>
Settled within 12 months	369	227
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>227</b>

For ageing analysis of the financial assets, refer to note 13.1.

### 8.2 Other financial assets

Other financial assets are classified and measured at amortised cost. Impairment losses are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in net results and presented in other gains/(losses).

The Department recognises an allowance for an expected credit loss 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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accrued revenue	352	784
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>784</b>
Settled within 12 months	352	784
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>784</b>

## 8.3 Property, plant and equipment

### Key estimate and judgement

#### (i) Valuation basis

Heritage assets and administered land and buildings 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. All assets within a class of assets are measured on the same basis.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of 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.

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.

#### (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 \$5 000 exclusive of GST.

Assets valued at less than the threshold amount 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 exceed the threshold total).

#### (iv) Revaluations

The Department has adopted a revaluation threshold of \$50 000. Non-current assets measured at fair value are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of each asset does not differ materially from fair value at reporting date. Independent valuations are obtained at least every five years.

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

Heritage assets were revalued on a fair value basis as at 30 June 2022. The revaluation was independently conducted by Warwick Oakman B. Des (Hons), member of the Australian Antique and Art Dealers Association and the Confédération Internationale des Négociants en Œuvres d'Art.

All assets held by Finance-General are disclosed in the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities as administered assets, as Finance-General is responsible for administering whole-of-government activities. The Department's administered Land and Buildings were revalued by the Valuer-General, on a fair value basis, as at 30 June 2021.

**(a) Carrying amount**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Leasehold improvements</b>		
At cost	1 257	1 257
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1 213)	(1 182)
Less: Improvement disposals	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	2 670	2 122
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1 745)	(1 432)
<b>Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>690</b>
<b>Heritage assets</b>		
At fair value	410	158
Disposals	...	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Total Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>920</b>

The revaluation of heritage assets as at 30 June 2022 was independently conducted. The valuer was Warwick Oakman B. Des (Hons). The revaluation was based on an approximate cost based on knowledge and skills through Heritage collections within Tasmania. Revaluations are shown on a gross basis where a replacement cost basis of valuations has been used. Asset revaluations based on a market basis have been disclosed on a net basis.

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

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of Property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

2022	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Heritage assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>920</b>
Additions	...	593	...	593
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	...	...
Depreciation and amortisation	(31)	(314)	...	(345)
Revaluation	...	...	255	255
Gain/(loss) on disposal	...	(45)	...	(45)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1 379</b>

2021	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Heritage assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1 014</b>
Additions	...	237	...	237
Fair value of assets recognised	...	...	...	...
Depreciation and amortisation	(31)	(295)	...	(326)
Revaluation	...	...	...	...
Gain/(loss) on disposal	...	(1)	(3)	(4)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>920</b>

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

	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
Heritage assets	410	A description and location B approximate age C values represent an approximate cost	Valuing these assets is an inexact science and it is not likely that alternative values, by applying other inputs, would result in a materially different value.	The values are based on the knowledge and skill set of the valuer. As a result, it is likely that values will increase/decrease.

## 8.4 Intangible assets

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.

Where no active market exists, intangible assets are valued at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

### (a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Intangible assets with a finite useful life</b>		
Software at cost	13 306	13 306
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(6 608)	(5 416)
Work in progress (at cost)	407	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 106</b>	<b>8 060</b>

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>8 418</b>
Additions	...	421
Work in progress (at cost)	237	170
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(1 192)	(949)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>7 106</b>	<b>8 060</b>

## 8.5 Other assets

### (a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Prepayments	709	558
<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>558</b>
Recovered within 12 months	702	554
Recovered in more than 12 months	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>558</b>

## NOTE 9: 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.

### 9.1 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	22	5
Accrued expenses	825	833
Paid Parental Leave Scheme liabilities	3	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>838</b>
Settled within 12 months	850	838
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>838</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

## 9.2 Employee benefit liabilities

### Key estimate and judgement

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid.

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accrued salaries	912	649
Annual leave	2 681	2 368
Long service leave	6 511	5 708
Other – Purchased Leave Scheme	28	19
Other – SSALS Provision	109	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 241</b>	<b>8 834</b>
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	4 500	3 849
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	5 741	4 985
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 241</b>	<b>8 834</b>

## 9.3 Other liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Other liabilities</b>		
Employee benefit liabilities – on-costs	65	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>
Settled within 12 months	24	22
Settled in more than 12 months	41	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>

## NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### 10.1 Schedule of commitments

Commitments represent those contractual arrangements entered into 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 low-value. These are recognised as an expense when incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Community Service Obligation – Public Trustee	3 321	2 212
Business Resource Efficiency Program – Business Action Learning Tasmania	150	...
Budget Management Information System Support	390	390
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>2 602</b>
<b>By maturity</b>		
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	3 861	2 602
From one to five years	...	...
More than five years	...	...
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>2 602</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>2 602</b>

The Department occupies office accommodation at Franklin Square, Parliament Square and Kirksway Place in Hobart, and Henty House in Launceston. Lease rentals are generally based on negotiated agreements that reflect the current market rent rates paid for comparable buildings within the precinct. The lease liability and right-of-use asset for these major office accommodations are recognised on the Finance-General Statement of Financial Position, on behalf of the Crown. The Department recognises the outgoings associated with the occupation of major office accommodation expenses when incurred.

The commitment to the Public Trustee represents the Community Service Obligation agreement for the Public Trustee to provide administration services for the 2022-23 year.

The commitment to Business Action Learning Tasmania is a contract for services to undertake a second round of the Business Resource Efficiently Program, which aims to assist small and medium-sized enterprises to improve resource efficiency, reduce waste and operating costs, and drive productivity gains.

The commitment for the Department's Budget Information Management System includes system licensing, hosting and support provided by Performa Software Pty Ltd.

## 10.2 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.

The Department has no quantifiable contingencies for year ended 30 June 2022.

### (b) Unquantifiable Contingencies

The Department has no unquantifiable contingencies for the year ended 30 June 2022.

## NOTE 11: RESERVES

### 11.1 Reserves

2022	Heritage & cultural assets \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Reserves</b>		
Balance at beginning of financial year	11	11
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	255	255
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>		
Balance at beginning of financial year	11	11
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	255	255
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>266</b>

2021	Heritage & cultural assets \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Reserves</b>		
Balance at beginning of financial year	11	11
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>		
Balance at beginning of financial year	11	11
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	...	...
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

#### (a) Nature and purpose of reserves

##### Asset revaluation reserve

The Asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-financial assets.

## 11.2 Administrative restructure

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as Contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferring departments immediately prior to the transfer.

Effective 31 October 2021, the Department was restructured in accordance with *State Service (Restructuring) Order 2021*, and ReCFIT was established through the amalgamation of Renewables Tasmania (previously part of the Department of State Growth) and the Tasmanian Climate Change Office (previously part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet).

### (a) Energy and Renewables (transfer of Renewables Tasmania)

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

	2022 \$'000
<b>Contributions by owners</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	580
<i>Total assets recognised</i>	580
Employee entitlements	729
<i>Total liabilities assumed</i>	729
<b>Net assets/(liabilities) assumed on restructure</b>	<b>(149)</b>

	2022 \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	
Recognised by the Department of Treasury and Finance	8 859
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	3 899
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>12 758</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Recognised by the Department of Treasury and Finance	7 374
Recognised by the Department of State Growth	2 705
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>10 079</b>

**(b) Climate Change (transfer of Tasmanian Climate Change Office)**

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

	2022 \$'000
<b>Contributions by owners</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	441
<i>Total assets recognised</i>	441
Employee entitlements	176
<i>Total liabilities assumed</i>	176
<b>Net assets/(liabilities) assumed on restructure</b>	<b>265</b>

	2022 \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	
Recognised by the Department of Treasury and Finance	1 260
Recognised by the Department of Premier and Cabinet	563
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>1 823</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Recognised by the Department of Treasury and Finance	1 353
Recognised by the Department of Premier and Cabinet	536
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>1 889</b>

## NOTE 12: CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in Specific Purpose Accounts, being short-term of three months or less and highly liquid. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

### 12.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes the balance of the Specific Purpose 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 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Specific Purpose Account balances</b>		
S525 Financial Management Account	11 257	8 520
Cash floats	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 258</b>	<b>8 521</b>

### 12.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net result	(600)	(879)
Depreciation and amortisation	1 581	1 275
(Gain)/loss on non-financial assets	(1)	4
Decrease/(increase) in Receivables	(65)	418
Decrease/(increase) in Prepayments	(151)	(69)
Decrease/(increase) in Accrued revenue	433	(402)
Decrease/(increase) in Tax assets	(77)	(102)
Increase/(decrease) in Employee benefit liabilities	1 407	422
Increase/(decrease) in Payables	12	186
Increase/(decrease) in Other liabilities	7	3
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>857</b>

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

In 2019-20 the Department received capital appropriation funding and revenues from Special Capital Investment Funds to fund a specific project.

Cash outflows relating to this project are listed below.

**(a) Project expenditure**

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Capital Investment Program</b>			
PARAMIS Project	...	237	170
Budget Information Management System	...	...	421
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>237</b>	<b>591</b>

**(b) Classification of cash flows**

The project expenditure above is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Payments for acquisition of assets	237	591
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>591</b>

## NOTE 13: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### 13.1 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 Accountable Authority 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.

#### (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, 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)
<b>Financial asset</b>		
Receivables/Other financial assets	<p>Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for impairment. Other financial assets are recognised at the amount receivable.</p> <p>Collectability of debts is reviewed on a monthly basis. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less, rather than more, likely.</p>	Credit terms are generally 30 days.
Cash and cash equivalents	<p>Cash and deposits are recognised at face value.</p> <p>It is a requirement for any changes in deposit strategy to be approved by the Treasurer.</p>	Cash and cash equivalents means notes, coins and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk or change in value.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any provision for impairment, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security.

#### Expected credit loss analysis of receivables

The simplified approach is used to measure expected credit losses. This uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Expected credit losses for financial assets have not been recognised in the current year (2020-21: Nil).

### (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, 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)
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Payables	<p>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.</p> <p>The Department regularly reviews budgeted cash outflows to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all obligations.</p>	Settlement is usually made within 14 days

#### Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department by the 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	1 year \$'000	2 years \$'000	3 years \$'000	4 years \$'000	5 years \$'000	5+ years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	850	...	...	...	...	...	850	850
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>850</b>

2021	1 year \$'000	2 years \$'000	3 years \$'000	4 years \$'000	5 years \$'000	5+ years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	838	...	...	...	...	...	838	838
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>838</b>

### (d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk.

As at 30 June 2022, there is no interest rate exposure on controlled activities, as all financial instruments are non-interest bearing.

## 13.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	11 258	8 521
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	721	1 012
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 979</b>	<b>9 533</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	850	838
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>838</b>

## NOTE 14: DETAILS OF CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

### 14.1 List of entities

The Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator is not controlled by the Department and has not been consolidated. However, OTTER is included as an Output in the Department's budget figures disclosed in the 2021-22 Budget Papers.

## NOTE 15: NOTES TO ADMINISTERED STATEMENTS

### 15.1 Administered Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	Tasmanian Government Funding		Australian Government Funding	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>National Partnership Program</b>				
<i>Via appropriation</i>				
Natural Disaster Relief – Floods	2 748	3 759	...	...
Australian Government Contribution for Extension of Pension Concessions	140	171	...	...
<i>Agency reimbursements by program type</i>				
<i>Health</i>				
Community Services	...	...	1	7
Education	...	...	...	1
Health	...	...	26 070	19 373
<i>Education</i>				
Education	...	...	9 314	12 467
<i>Finance-General</i>				
Environment	...	...	30 745	15 705
Local Government Grant Prepayment	...	...	...	40 949
Housing	...	...	39 575	25 160
<i>Communities Tasmania</i>				
Community Services	...	...	3 575	3 849
Health	...	...	...	4 019
<i>Justice</i>				
Community Service	...	...	1 037	1 022
Other – Community Legal Centres	...	...	...	216
Other – Community Legal Services	...	...	12 874	14 245
<i>Police, Fire and Emergency Management</i>				
Community Services	...	...	...	509
Environment	...	...	...	90
Other – Disaster Resilience	...	...	280	453
Other – Disaster Risk Reduction	...	...	969	489
Other – Bushfire Mitigation	...	...	114	39
Other – Provision of Fire Services	...	...	351	339
Other – Family Law Information Sharing	...	...	72	94

## 15.1 Administered Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements (continued)

	Tasmanian Government Funding		Australian Government Funding	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<i>Premier and Cabinet</i>				
Environment	...	...	863	...
<i>Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania</i>				
Environment	...	...	11 454	6 627
Other – Tourism Icon Package	...	...	650	130
<i>State Growth</i>				
Environment	...	...	653	1 047
Infrastructure	...	...	175 569	125 429
Skills and Workforce	...	...	11 425	4 961
Other – Regional Tourism Infrastructure and Investment Fund	...	...	...	248
<i>Treasury and Finance</i>				
Environment	...	...	610	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 888</b>	<b>3 930</b>	<b>326 201</b>	<b>277 469</b>

## 15.2 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2020-21 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$5 million.

### (a) Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation revenue – operating	(a)	943 758	861 682	(82 076)	(9)
Appropriation revenue – capital	(b)	20 033	11 951	(8 082)	(40)
Other revenue from Government	(c)	30 409	22 871	(7 538)	(25)
Grants	(d)	4 071 125	4 326 723	255 598	6
State taxation	(e)	1 317 863	1 412 727	94 864	7
Other revenue	(f)	118 416	131 435	13 019	11
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(g)	4 623	10 688	6 065	131
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(h)	(6 863)	124 287	131 150	(1 911)
Superannuation	(i)	257 965	317 096	59 131	23
Supplies and consumables	(j)	289 906	158 896	(131 010)	(45)
Grants and subsidies	(k)	547 493	580 943	33 450	6
Finance costs	(l)	42 648	49 778	7 130	17

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Transfers to the Public Account	(m)	6 869 855	6 856 285	(13 570)	...
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity investments	(n)	(181 210)	137 316	318 526	(176)
Net actuarial gain/(losses) on superannuation liability	(o)	...	1 334 824	1 334 824	100
Net gain/(loss) on Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	(p)	...	(12 703)	(12 703)	100

### Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

- (a) The decrease in Appropriation revenue – operating primarily reflects revised timing of cash flows associated with Government initiatives and the Treasurer's Reserve of \$150 million in the 2021-22 Budget. This is partially offset by revised timing in cash flows associated with the Local Government Financial Assistance Grants by the Australian Government, a contribution to the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund to meet increasing workers compensation liabilities and lower Reserved by Law superannuation expenditure.
- (b) The decrease in Appropriation revenue – capital is due to the timing of cash flows associated with the Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program.
- (c) The decrease in Other revenue from Government is due to lower than expected expenditure associated with the rollover of unexpended appropriations in the prior year, including revised timing of cash flows associated with the Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program, Copper Mines of Tasmania Support and CIP-Essential maintenance.
- (d) The increase in Grants reflects an increase in revenue received from the Australian Government for GST and higher than anticipated receipts for Local Government Financial Assistance Grants due to advance payments from the Australian Government.
- (e) The increase in State taxation primarily reflects increases in Conveyance duty, Payroll tax and Motor vehicle tax.
- (f) The increase in Other revenue primarily reflects increased superannuation contributions from agencies.
- (g) The increase in Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets reflects an increase in gains on disposal of motor vehicles.
- (h) The movement in Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables primarily reflects the movement in deferred Income Tax Equivalents from Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies.
- (i) The increase in Superannuation reflects increased employer service costs and interest costs, partially offset by increased expected return on plan assets.
- (j) The decrease in Supplies and consumables reflects lower than anticipated expenditure. The 2021-22 Budget included an increase in the Treasurer's Reserve, which was not fully utilised during the reporting period.
- (k) The increase in Grants and subsidies reflects an increase in local government grants and revised expenditure relating to National Partnership Payments, partially offset by a decrease in payments relating to the Public Building Maintenance Program and payments under the *Local Government (Rates and Remissions) Act 1977*.
- (l) The increase in Finance costs primarily reflects interest on new lease liabilities, partially offset by a better than anticipated Public Account Outcome resulting in lower than forecast debt requirements.
- (m) The decrease in Transfers to the Public Account primarily reflects the final Public Account outcome being lower than expected.
- (n) The Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity investments reflects the total net assets of Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies as at 30 June 2022.
- (o) The Net actuarial gain/(losses) on superannuation liability reflects the actuarial valuation provided by the Actuary in relation to the State's defined benefit obligations.
- (p) The Net gain/(loss) on Tasmanian Risk Management Fund reflects the valuation provided by the Actuary in relation to the Tasmanian Government's self-insurance obligations.

## (b) Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

Budget estimates for the 2021-22 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2021-22. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2021-22. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 actual balances.

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	1 066 972	974 305	1 482 251	(92 667)	(507 946)
Receivables	(b)	96 201	129 737	150 207	33 536	(20 470)
Equity investments	(c)	5 028 582	5 613 777	5 295 885	585 195	317 892
Other financial assets	(d)	468 870	1 271 826	652 099	802 956	619 727
Property, plant and equipment	(e)	137 128	149 725	147 092	12 597	2 633
Right-of-use assets	(f)	219 700	495 738	274 609	276 038	221 129
Infrastructure	(g)	51 580	41 056	27 656	(10 524)	13 400
Payables	(h)	30 386	13 989	35 088	(16 397)	(21 099)
Lease liabilities	(i)	223 337	510 876	291 990	287 539	218 886
Interest bearing liabilities	(j)	3 234 398	2 293 037	1 691 692	(941 361)	601 345
Contract liabilities	(k)	230 871	254 176	245 038	23 305	9 138
Superannuation	(l)	9 893 800	7 732 519	9 066 592	(2 161 281)	(1 334 073)
Other liabilities	(m)	275 104	1 216 163	999 397	941 059	216 766

### Notes to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities variances

#### *Variances between Original Budget and 2022 Actual*

- (a) The decrease in Cash and cash equivalents primarily reflects the movement of cash to a long-term investment with Tascorp which is recognised within Other financial assets, partially offset by higher than anticipated cash held in the Public Account.
- (b) The increase in Receivables reflects higher than anticipated tax accruals and GST credits.
- (c) The increase in Equity investments primarily reflects the net assets of Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies.
- (d) The increase in Other financial assets primarily reflects a long-term investment with Tascorp previously recognised in Cash and cash equivalents.
- (e) The increase in Property, plant and equipment primary reflects an increase in the motor vehicle fleet, which is partially offset by a decrease in accumulated depreciation of leasehold improvements.
- (f) The increase in Right-of-use assets primarily reflects additional major office accommodation leases executed during the reporting period and the recognition of options to extend lease contracts in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases* and the Major Office Accommodation Lease Policy.
- (g) The decrease in Infrastructure primarily reflects a decrease in the Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program as a result of revised timing of expenditure.
- (h) The decrease in Payables primarily reflects lower than anticipated accruals relating to the timing of Tasmanian Risk Management Fund claims payments and the timing of RBF pension claims payments.
- (i) The increase in Lease liabilities primarily reflects additional major office accommodation lease agreements executed during the reporting period, and the recognition of options to extend lease contracts in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases* and the Major Office Accommodation Lease Policy.



- (j) The decrease in Interest bearing liabilities primarily reflects lower than forecast borrowings with Tascorp.
- (k) The increase in Contract liabilities primarily reflects an increase in the revenue received in advance liability associated with National Partnership Agreements and reflects the performance obligations associated with those Agreements.
- (l) The decrease in Superannuation reflects the actuarial valuation provided by the Actuary in relation to the defined benefit superannuation obligations. The decrease is primarily due to an increase in the discount rate used to value the Superannuation liability.
- (m) The increase in Other liabilities reflects an increase in Deposits held on behalf of agencies and the movement in Tasmanian Risk Management Fund outstanding claim liabilities

*Variances between 2021 Actual and 2022 Actual*

- (a) The decrease in Cash and cash equivalents primarily reflects the long-term investment with Tascorp which is recognised within Other financial assets.
- (b) The decrease in Receivables is the result of timing of the receipt and accruals of State taxes.
- (c) The increase in Equity investments primarily reflects the net assets of Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies.
- (d) The increase in Other financial assets primarily reflects a long-term investment with Tascorp previously recognised in Cash and cash equivalents.
- (e) The increase in Property, plant and equipment primary reflects an increase in the motor vehicle fleet, which is partially offset by a decrease in accumulated depreciation of leasehold improvements.
- (f) The increase in Right-of-use assets primarily reflects additional major office accommodation leases executed during the reporting period and the recognition of options to extend lease contracts in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases* and the Major Office Accommodation Lease Policy.
- (g) The increase in Infrastructure primarily reflects an increase in expenditure related to the Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program.
- (h) The decrease in Payables primarily reflects lower than anticipated accruals relating to the timing of Tasmanian Risk Management Fund claims payments and the timing of RBF pension claims payments.
- (i) The increase in Lease liabilities primarily reflects additional major office accommodation lease agreements executed during the reporting period, and the recognition of options to extend lease contracts in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases* and the Major Office Accommodation Lease Policy.
- (j) The increase in Interest bearing liabilities primarily reflects higher borrowings with Tascorp.
- (k) The increase in Contract liabilities primarily reflects an increase in the revenue received in advance liability associated with National Partnership Agreements and reflects the performance obligations associated with those Agreements.
- (l) The decrease in Superannuation reflects the valuation provided by the Actuary in relation to the defined benefit superannuation obligations. The decrease is primarily due to an increase in the discount rate used to value the Superannuation liability.
- (m) The increase in Other liabilities reflects an increase in Deposits held on behalf of agencies and the movement in Tasmanian Risk Management Fund outstanding claim liabilities.

### 15.3 Administered Underlying Net result

The Department has not recognised any administered non-operational capital funding or other one-off transactions relating to funding for capital projects. Accordingly, the Administered Underlying Net result does not differ from the Administered Net result reported in the Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses.

### 15.4 Administered Revenue from Government

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Administered Revenue from Government please refer to note 5.1.

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue – operating			
Current year	631 215	532 024	302 923
Items Reserved by Law			
Superannuation benefits payable under the <i>Solicitor-General Act 1983</i>	273	272	272
Payments under the <i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform (Parliamentary Superannuation) Regulations 2016</i>	1 019	926	948
Superannuation benefits payable under the <i>Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968</i>	1 912	1 910	1 910
Payments to municipalities under the <i>Local Government (Rates and Charges Remissions) Act 1991</i>	18 651	18 489	18 315
Superannuation benefits payable under the <i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016</i>	290 575	307 951	284 998
Superannuation benefits payable under the <i>Governor of Tasmania Act 1982</i>	113	109	111
	<b>943 758</b>	<b>861 682</b>	<b>609 477</b>
Appropriation revenue – capital	20 033	11 951	1 208
Other revenue from Government			
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2016</i>	30 409	22 871	11 533
	<b>50 442</b>	<b>34 822</b>	<b>12 741</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>994 200</b>	<b>896 504</b>	<b>622 218</b>

### 15.5 Administered Grants

Grants revenue, where there is a sufficiently specific performance obligation attached, is recognised when the Department satisfies the performance obligation and transfers the promised goods or services. In 2021-22, payments that meet this requirement are those made from the Australian Government to the State under National Partnership Agreements. The Department recognises revenue as agencies achieve performance obligations or over time as agencies make progress towards the delivery of outputs as required under specific National Partnership Agreements. Agencies are reimbursed in arrears after costs have been incurred and obligations have been met or progressed.

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>		
<b><i>National Partnership Payments</i></b>		
Health services	26 069	23 393
Education	9 314	12 468
Community services	28 755	51 249
Housing	34 255	25 160
Infrastructure services	210 519	169 179
Environmental services	50 795	30 468
Skills and workforce development	11 425	4 961
Other services	22 444	59 608
	<b>393 579</b>	<b>376 486</b>
<b>Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>		
<b><i>General Purpose Grants</i></b>		
GST Revenue	3 159 238	2 604 830
<b><i>Specific Purpose Payments</i></b>		
Grant to the State for local government	107 594	79 194
Education	597 948	552 084
Skills and workforce development	33 261	32 914
Disability services	...	...
Affordable housing	35 106	34 606
National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements	...	...
	<b>3 933 147</b>	<b>3 303 628</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 326 723</b>	<b>3 680 114</b>

## 15.6 Administered State taxation

Revenue from State taxation is recognised upon the first occurrence of either:

- receipt by the State of a taxpayer's self-assessed taxes; or
- the time the obligation to pay arises.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Payroll tax	443 999	382 340
Land tax	137 162	129 767
Motor vehicle tax	109 848	100 139
Financial transactions tax	595 135	514 194
Gambling taxes	113 218	112 471
Guarantee fees	13 365	13 299
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 412 727</b>	<b>1 252 210</b>

## 15.7 Administered Sales of goods and services

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Fleet management reimbursement from agencies	13 318	14 815
Risk management contributions from agencies	109 057	83 332
Property-related income	44 616	36 293
<b>Total</b>	<b>166 991</b>	<b>134 440</b>

## 15.8 Administered Investment income

Dividend and tax equivalent payments from Government businesses are recognised as administered revenue on the date that the right to receive payment is established.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Dividends	278 364	295 425
Tax equivalent income	97 355	97 884
Rates equivalents	4 944	4 585
Interest income	9 979	6 514
<b>Total</b>	<b>390 642</b>	<b>404 407</b>

## 15.9 Administered Other revenue

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Other revenue please refer to note 5.4.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Superannuation contributions from agencies and authorities	122 155	120 077
Other	9 280	9 314
<b>Total</b>	<b>131 435</b>	<b>129 390</b>

## 15.10 Administered Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets please refer to note 6.1.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant, equipment and vehicles	9 689	6 178
Net gain/(loss) on lease modifications	999	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 688</b>	<b>6 178</b>

### 15.11 Administered Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

Financial assets are impaired under the expected credit loss approach required under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. The expected credit loss is recognised for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Key judgement

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

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 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Impairment of statutory receivables	(132)	44
Movement in deferred Income Tax Equivalents	124 420	184 038
<b>Total</b>	<b>124 287</b>	<b>184 082</b>

### 15.12 Administered Superannuation expenses

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employer service cost	117 884	143 917
Interest cost	234 390	190 055
Expected return on plan assets	(43 079)	(28 442)
Other	71	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>309 267</b>	<b>305 617</b>

### 15.13 Administered Depreciation and amortisation

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Depreciation and amortisation please refer to note 7.2.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	15 839	15 417
Buildings	786	624
Leasehold improvements	3 601	3 601
Right-of-use assets	35 112	30 336
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 339</b>	<b>49 979</b>

## 15.14 Administered Supplies and consumables

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Supplies and consumables please refer to note 7.3.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
GST administration contribution	12 490	13 093
Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	124 454	91 923
Fleet management	1 175	1 191
Property management	11 008	3 889
Other	9 769	4 702
<b>Total</b>	<b>158 896</b>	<b>114 797</b>

## 15.15 Administered Grants and subsidies

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Grants and subsidies please refer to note 7.4.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Grants		
National Partnership Payments	307 492	236 520
Local Government Grants	107 594	79 194
First Home Builder Assistance	36 602	30 560
Natural Disaster Relief Scheme	2 683	6 543
Payroll Tax Assistance	7 709	5 068
Tasmanian Government Radio Network	...	11 275
State Fire Contribution	11 481	8 008
Energy Rebates for Business	...	650
Public Building Maintenance Program	17 211	57 087
Other	14 827	7 337
	<b>505 599</b>	<b>442 242</b>
Subsidies		
Water and Sewerage Community Service Obligation concessional payments	8 926	12 271
Energy Retailer Concession Community Service Obligation	49 208	44 453
Payments under the <i>Local Government (Rates and Charges Remissions) Act 1991</i>	14 554	19 138
Sustainable Timber Tasmania	2 000	2 000
Other	655	175
	<b>75 344</b>	<b>78 037</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>580 943</b>	<b>520 278</b>

### National Partnership Payments

National Partnership Payments are time-limited agreements between the State and the Australian Government to support the delivery of specific outcomes or projects and/or facilitate the implementation or reward the delivery of national reforms. NPPs are conditional (tied) funding which must only be spent for purposes agreed with the Australian Government.

### Local Government Grants

Local Government Financial Assistance Grants consist of two Australian Government funding components: general purpose (base grant) funding; and identified local road (road grant) funds. Under the Australian Government's *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*, the Australian Government each year provides financial assistance grants to the states for on passing as general purpose grants to local government. The base grant funding is distributed amongst states and territories based on population share, whereas the road grant funding is distributed amongst states and territories according to proportions historically agreed to by all jurisdictions.

The financial assistance grant funds are distributed amongst councils on the basis of recommendations made by the State Grants Commission (the Commission) to the Treasurer and ultimately approved by the Australian Government Minister for Local Government. The Commission is required to make its recommendations for the distribution of the funds in accordance with the National Principles currently in force under the Australian Government Act. Six National Principles currently apply for determining the distribution of the base grant funding, including the three key principles of horizontal fiscal equalisation, effort neutrality and minimum grant. The National Principle for determining the distribution of the road grant funding is asset preservation.

### First Home Builder Assistance

The First Home Owner Grant is available to eligible applicants who purchase or build a new home in Tasmania.

In 2021-22 the First Home Owner Grant was \$30 000.

### Natural Disaster Relief Scheme

This Scheme provides for payments to local government authorities that face the eligible costs of restoring or replacing essential public assets which have been damaged as a direct result of a disaster; to a pre-disaster standard. Disasters for which relief is available are determined at the national level and include any one of, or a combination of, the following natural hazards: bushfire; earthquake; flood; storm; cyclone; storm surge; landslide; tsunami; meteorite strike; or tornado.

### Payroll Tax Assistance

Payroll Tax Assistance Grants provide financial assistance to organisations subject to various eligibility criteria and include the Payroll Tax Rebate for trainees, apprentices and youth employees.

### State Fire Contribution

The State Fire Commission received an annual funding contribution in accordance with section 101 of the *Fire Service Act 1979* and funding to support the Bushfire Mitigation Program and excess firefighting costs. The State Fire Commission received an annual appropriation of \$11.5 million in 2021-22.

### Public Building Maintenance Program

The Government's Public Building Maintenance Program provides funding for critical maintenance on public buildings and other publically owned assets. The Program is part of the Response and Recovery Measures announced in 2019-20 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Other Grants

Other grants expenditure primarily reflects support for Accelerated Local Government Capital Programs, Tasracing Pty Ltd, the Launceston City Deal and the Tasmanian Cycle Tourism Strategy.

### Water and Sewerage Community Service Obligations Concession Payments

Under the *Water and Sewerage Industry (Community Service Obligation) Act 2009*, concessions are made available to eligible low-income households and pensioners to assist them in meeting the cost of services provided by TasWater. Payments are made to TasWater which passes the benefit on to concession cardholders as lower service charges. Persons eligible for the concession are current holders of a Health Care Card, Pensioner Concession Card or a Department of Veterans' Affairs Repatriation Health Gold Card.

### Energy Retailer Concession

In accordance with the provisions of the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995*, the Government entered into a community service obligation agreement with authorised electricity retailers to provide concessions to eligible low-income earners and pensioners to assist them in meeting the cost of electricity. Payments are made to electricity retailers, who pass the benefit on to eligible customers through lower service charges. Electricity customers who have a Pensioner Concession Card, Health Care Card or who are an asylum seeker on a bridging visa receive the annual electricity concession.

### Payments under the *Local Government (Rates and Charges Remissions) Act 1991*

In accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government (Rates and Charges Remissions) Act 1991*, local authorities are required to remit 30 per cent of council rates and charges levied on eligible pensioners, up to an annual maximum, for their principal place of residence. Local authorities are subsequently reimbursed from Finance-General. Eligible pensioners are residential property owners who must hold a current Australian Government Pensioner Concession Card.

### Sustainable Timber Tasmania

During 2021-22, Sustainable Timber Tasmania was provided with a contribution of \$2.0 million to maintain its firefighting capacity and assist with wildfire fighting costs.

## 15.16 Administered 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;
- unwinding of discounting of provisions;
- amortisation of discounts or premiums related to borrowings;
- amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings; and
- finance lease charges.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Interest on bank overdraft and loans	33 840	19 591
Interest on lease liabilities	15 306	15 242
Other interest expense	633	288
<b>Total</b>	<b>49 778</b>	<b>35 121</b>

## 15.17 Administered Receivables

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Receivables please refer to note 8.1.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Receivables	130 178	151 180
Less: Expected credit loss	(1 051)	(972)
<b>Total</b>	<b>129 127</b>	<b>150 207</b>
<b>Contractual receivables</b>		
User charges	509	3 734
Trade receivables	111	109
Accrued interest income	3 129	155
Other receivables	20 225	17 498
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 973</b>	<b>21 496</b>
<b>Statutory receivables</b>		
State taxes	104 512	129 869
GST	642	(1 158)
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 154</b>	<b>128 711</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>129 127</b>	<b>150 207</b>
Settled within 12 months	129 127	150 207
Settled in more than 12 months	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>129 127</b>	<b>150 207</b>

### (a) Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss for receivables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1 016</b>
Amounts written off during the year	...	...
Amounts recovered during the year	...	...
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	79	(45)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>972</b>

## 15.18 Administered Contract assets and liabilities

A Contract asset is the Department's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Department has transferred to the customer, but not billed as at the reporting date as all conditions have not been fulfilled. Contract assets become receivable when the rights to receive payment become unconditional on satisfactory completion of performance obligations.

The Administered Contract asset relates solely to National Partnership Agreement funding for the HomeBuilder program. This is the only National Partnership Agreement program that reimburses funding to Finance-General after the grant has been paid. A Contract asset is recognised, until funds are reimbursed by the Australian Government. 2021-22 is the first year that Finance-General has recognised a contract asset.

A Contract liability relates to the Department's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Department has received consideration.

The Administered Contract liability relates solely to funding received under National Partnership Agreements which are administered on behalf of agencies. Receipts from the Australian Government under these agreements are held within a Specific Purpose Account. Agencies are reimbursed from this account in arrears after costs have been incurred and performance obligations have been met or progressed over time in accordance with specific National Partnership Agreements. Payments to agencies from this Account result in a decrease to the Contract liability.

2022	Australian Government Funding \$'000
<b>Contract assets</b>	
Balance at 1 July 2021	...
Balance at 30 June 2022	2 660
<b>Contract liabilities</b>	
Balance at 1 July 2021	245 038
Balance at 30 June 2022	254 176

2021	Australian Government Funding \$'000
<b>Contract assets</b>	
Balance at 1 July 2020	...
Balance at 30 June 2021	...
<b>Contract liabilities</b>	
Balance at 1 July 2020	216 984
Balance at 30 June 2021	245 038

2022	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Revenue from performance obligations met during the current period	393 518	376 486
Revenue from performance obligations partially satisfied in the current period	...	...

Revenue paid under National Partnership Agreements is recognised as performance obligations are met through the achievement of outputs, milestones and reimbursement of costs incurred. As this results in revenue being recognised over time, a specific transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as at 30 June 2022 is not required, as per AASB 15(120).

## 15.19 Administered Equity investments

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are generally classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, the Department has elected to classify irrevocably its unlisted equity investments as designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Department has made this election as these unlisted equity investments are held as long-term strategic investments that are not expected to be sold in the short to medium term. These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to accumulated funds and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends associated with the equity investments are recognised in profit and loss when the right of payment has been established and it can be reliably measured.

Control of the investment rests with the responsible minister rather than with Finance-General. Accordingly, Government businesses are not consolidated in the Financial Statements and are recognised as an administered equity investment. This policy is consistent with the principles of AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*. Fully consolidated Financial Statements are contained in the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>State-owned Companies</b>		
Aurora Energy Pty Ltd	199 991	62 220
Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd	62 106	55 810
Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd	308 942	237 476
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	5 009	11 205
Tasmanian Railway Pty Ltd	163 646	146 426
Tasracing Pty Ltd	52 285	44 807
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd	1 146 927	1 027 001
TT-Line Company Pty Ltd	402 455	407 246
<b>Statutory authorities</b>		
Macquarie Point Development Corporation	66 749	78 643
Private Forests Tasmania	2 041	1 898
<b>Government Business Enterprises</b>		
Sustainable Timber Tasmania	195 679	179 170
Hydro Tasmania	1 850 503	1 750 026
Motor Accidents Insurance Board	559 868	652 525
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority	62 521	41 831
Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation	437 200	528 600
The Public Trustee	10 741	11 001
<b>Other</b>		
Tasmanian Water and Sewerage Corporation Pty Ltd	87 113	60 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 613 777</b>	<b>5 295 885</b>

The following table provides a reconciliation of the movement in the administered equity investment, measured as the consolidated value of net assets.

	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July</b>	<b>5 295 885</b>	<b>4 843 899</b>
Equity contributions	180 576	154 706
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of equity instruments	137 316	297 280
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>5 613 777</b>	<b>5 295 885</b>

**(a) Unlisted Administered Equity investments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income**

	Fair value at 30 June 2022 \$'000	Dividend income recognised during 2021–22 \$'000
<b>State-owned Companies</b>		
Aurora Energy Pty Ltd	199 991	13 117
Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd	62 106	...
Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd	308 942	98 411
Tasmanian Irrigation Pty Ltd	5 009	...
Tasmanian Railway Pty Ltd	163 641	...
Tasracing Pty Ltd	52 285	...
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd	1 146 927	5 122
TT-Line Company Pty Ltd	402 455	...
<b>Statutory authorities</b>		
Macquarie Point Development Corporation	66 749	...
Private Forests Tasmania	2 041	...
<b>Government Business Enterprises</b>		
Sustainable Timber Tasmania	195 679	1 092
Hydro Tasmania	1 850 503	112 300
Motor Accidents Insurance Board	559 868	48 292
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority	62 521	...
Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation	437 200	...
The Public Trustee	10 741	...
<b>Other</b>		
Tasmanian Water and Sewerage Corporation Pty Ltd	87 113	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 613 777</b>	<b>278 885</b>

## 15.20 Administered Other financial assets

### (a) Tascorp Investment

This reflects the TT-Line Vessel Replacement Fund which has been invested with Tascorp.

The Tascorp Deposit Product is invested over the term of five years with rolling maturity, and earning a higher return than a short-term at call placement.

### (b) Advances—other

Loans to agencies are valued at face value and recognised as an asset in the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities. There is currently one existing interest-free loan.

### (c) Deferred Income Tax assets

Deferred income tax liabilities of Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies recognised in accordance with the National Taxation Equivalence Regime are recognised as an asset in the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Tascorp investment – TT-Line Vessel Replacement Fund	41 038	62 352
Tascorp investment – Deposit Product	600 000	...
Advances – other	2 350	2 820
Deferred income tax assets	628 438	586 927
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 271 826</b>	<b>652 099</b>
Settled within 12 months	41 508	62 822
Settled in more than 12 months	1 230 318	589 277
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 271 826</b>	<b>652 099</b>

## 15.21 Administered 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 at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

### (a) Carrying value

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1 421	1 071
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 071</b>
Settled within 12 months	1 421	1 071
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 071</b>

Plant, equipment and vehicles held for sale represents the motor vehicles that were identified for disposal as at 30 June. Once identified for disposal, these vehicles are sent to auction for public sale.

### (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
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1 421	...	1 421	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>...</b>

2021	Carrying value at 30 June \$'000	Fair value measurement at end of reporting period		
		Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1 071	...	1 071	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>...</b>

Plant, equipment and vehicles held for sale are valued at carrying amount. The process of acquisition and disposal in the market is managed by experienced fleet managers who set relevant depreciation rates to reflect the utilisation of the vehicles ensuring the carrying value of vehicles remains at fair value.

## 15.22 Administered Property, plant and equipment

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Property, plant and equipment please refer to note 8.3.

### (a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Land</b>		
At independent valuation 30 June 2021	14 900	14 900
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 900</b>	<b>14 900</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At independent valuation 30 June 2021	31 450	31 450
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(786)	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 664</b>	<b>31 450</b>
<b>Leasehold improvements</b>		
At cost	45 968	43 593
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(15 260)	(11 658)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 708</b>	<b>31 935</b>
<b>Total Land, Buildings and Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>76 272</b>	<b>78 285</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	102 897	97 181
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(29 444)	(28 374)
<b>Total</b>	<b>73 453</b>	<b>68 807</b>
<b>Total Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>149 725</b>	<b>147 092</b>

Land and Buildings were independently valued by the Valuer-General on 30 June 2021.

Land and Buildings were revalued either at market value using observable inputs in an active market or using a market-summed approach having regard to qualitative and quantitative market evidence.

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

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of Property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

2022	Land Level 2 (vacant land in active markets) \$'000	Buildings Level 2 (general office building) \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>14 900</b>	<b>31 450</b>	<b>31 935</b>	<b>68 807</b>	<b>147 092</b>
Additions			2 382	32 052	34 434
Disposals	...	...		(10 146)	(10 146)
Assets held for sale	...	...	...	(1 421)	(1 421)
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(786)	(3 609)	(15 839)	(20 234)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>14 900</b>	<b>30 664</b>	<b>30 708</b>	<b>73 453</b>	<b>149 725</b>

2021	Land Level 2 (vacant land in active markets) \$'000	Buildings Level 2 (general office building) \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>11 250</b>	<b>24 129</b>	<b>35 167</b>	<b>67 425</b>	<b>137 971</b>
Additions			369	27 139	27 508
Disposals	...	...	...	(9 269)	(9 269)
Assets held for sale	...	...	...	(1 071)	(1 071)
Depreciation and amortisation	...	(624)	(3 601)	(15 417)	(19 642)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	3 650	7 945	...	...	11 595
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>14 900</b>	<b>31 450</b>	<b>31 935</b>	<b>68 807</b>	<b>147 092</b>

### 15.23 Administered 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 and 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 asset's 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.

2022	Buildings \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>274 609</b>
Additions	77 044
Disposals/derecognition	(6 587)
Depreciation and amortisation	(35 112)
Adjustment due to Departmental policy to recognise lease extension options	173 139
Make Good	12 645
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>495 738</b>

2021	Buildings \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>279 591</b>
Additions	19 173
Disposals/derecognition	...
Depreciation and amortisation	(30 336)
Adjustment for change in discount rate	6 181
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>274 609</b>

## 15.24 Administered Infrastructure

### (a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
At Cost: Optic Fibre Cable	30 473	30 473
Less: Provision for impairment	(30 473)	(30 473)
	...	...
At Cost – Project Unify	11 888	11 888
At Cost – Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program	29 168	15 768
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 056</b>	<b>27 656</b>

The full impairment of the Optic Fibre Cable reflects the agreement between the Government and Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd, under which TasNetworks has responsibility for the operation of the cable but provides no payment to Finance-General.

## 15.25 Administered Other assets

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Other assets please refer to note 8.5.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Prepayments	7 242	4 792
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 424</b>	<b>4 792</b>
Settled within 12 months	7 242	4 792
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 242</b>	<b>4 792</b>

## 15.26 Administered Payables

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Payables please refer to note 9.1.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accrued expenses	13 989	35 088
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 989</b>	<b>35 088</b>
Settled within 12 months	13 989	35 088
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 989</b>	<b>35 088</b>

Settlement is usually made within 14 days.

## 15.27 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.

Finance-General has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is low-value. 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
Land and Buildings	<p>The Department is responsible for administering the whole-of-government major office accommodation lease contracts. The Department's exposure to future cash outflows due to variable lease payments, lease extensions/termination options, residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants imposed by leases, and sale and leaseback transactions is minimal.</p> <p>Finance-General recognises a liability for lease payments for major office accommodation and an associated right-of-use asset that are initially recognised at cost then measured at present value as at the reporting date.</p> <p>Finance-General regularly reviews its lease invoicing arrangements with agencies to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet specific lease payments.</p>

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Lease liabilities	24 843	25 490
<b>Non-current</b>		
Lease liabilities	486 033	266 500
<b>Total</b>	<b>510 876</b>	<b>291 990</b>

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
One year or less	24 843	25 490
One to five years	90 754	23 074
More than five years	395 279	194 168
<b>Total</b>	<b>510 876</b>	<b>291 990</b>

The following amounts are recognised in the Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 15.16	15 306	15 242
<b>Net expenses from leasing activities</b>	<b>15 306</b>	<b>15 242</b>

## 15.28 Administered Interest bearing liabilities

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.

Finance-General administers debt on behalf of the Government which takes the form of facilities taken out with Tascorp.

The debt holdings with Tascorp have been valued at historical capital value with no adjustment made to reflect changes in market interest rates. The borrowing portfolio consists of fixed rate borrowings. Interest expense is brought to account on an accrual basis.

Historical capital value represents the present value of the cash flows associated with the service and eventual repayment of financial assets and liabilities, such present value being determined by discounting the cash flows at the rate implicit in the original contract or arrangement. The term historical capital value equates with present value. In the case of securities issued at a discount, historical capital value represents the proceeds of a loan transaction, or the cost of acquisition of a financial asset, plus the amortised discount. For securities issued at a premium, the amortised premium is subtracted from the original proceeds or cost to obtain the historical capital value.

Discounts and premiums are amortised over the life of the related financial instrument on the basis of yield at purchase, with the amortisation being taken to the Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses as part of finance costs.

Loans from Tascorp undertaken during 2021-22 are Semi Annual bond loans to increase the Government's cash holdings as a result of expected Public Account funding requirements.

### (a) Carrying amount

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Loans from Tascorp	2 293 037	1 691 692
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 293 037</b>	<b>1 691 692</b>

## 15.29 Administered Superannuation

### (i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

### (ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

#### Key estimate and judgement

Finance-General's superannuation obligations, in respect of the contributory service of current and past government employees, are recognised at the latest actuarial assessment of the members' entitlements, net of scheme assets. The valuation is determined by discounting to present value, the gross benefit payments at a current, market-determined, risk-adjusted discount rate appropriate to the respective plan.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from the actuarial revaluation of superannuation liabilities are recognised in the Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses.

### (a) Type of plan

Unfunded liabilities arise under the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016*, the former *Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1973*, the former *Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Act 1985* and the *Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968*. All of these schemes are now closed to new membership.

In November 2002, Parliament approved legislation that repealed the *Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1973* and the *Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Act 1985* with effect from 31 December 2002. The scheme details have been reproduced as regulations, namely the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations 2017*. The legislation transferred the Parliamentary Superannuation Fund and the Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Fund as sub-funds of the Retirement Benefits Fund. This decision, which followed a recommendation from the Parliamentary Superannuation and Retirement Benefits Trust to take such action, has not altered the benefits payable to Parliamentary Superannuation Fund or Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Fund members, but has provided administrative efficiencies and reduced costs.

The Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act created the Superannuation Commission with effect from 1 April 2017 and transferred the trustee responsibility from the former Retirement Benefits Fund to the Commission, from that date. The functions and powers of the Commission are specified in the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act and the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations.

The Superannuation Commission is supported by the Office of the Superannuation Commission, which is a branch of the Department of Treasury and Finance (Output 3.4).

These schemes, which are now all closed to new entrants, provide superannuation arrangements for public sector employees generally, Members of Parliament, the judiciary and statutory legal officers.

#### (i) Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme

The RBF Scheme was established under the *Retirement Benefits Act 1970*, but was continued under the *Retirement Benefits Act 1982*, the *Retirement Benefits Act 1993* and the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act. Scheme details are contained in the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations.

The RBF contributory scheme is an unfunded defined benefit scheme. Members contribute between five per cent and 15 per cent of salary, and voluntary contributions may be made. This scheme was closed to new entrants from 15 May 1999, with new employees appointed on or after that date initially becoming members of the RBF non-contributory scheme.

The RBF non-contributory scheme was an unfunded accumulation (or defined contribution) scheme for those employees not eligible to join the contributory scheme. The employer contributions in respect of non-contributory employees were at the rate required by the Australian Government's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*. The scheme was closed on 25 April 2000, with the establishment of the fully funded Tasmanian Accumulation Scheme to replace it.

The emerging cash cost of defined benefit superannuation payments is met from the Public Account, funded partly by agency contributions and by a Reserved by Law contribution, which comprises the balance of the Government's share of pension and lump sum benefit costs.

In making an employer contribution to the Public Account, individual agencies discharge their superannuation liability, which is then met by the Crown.

An independent actuarial assessment is undertaken into the RBF Scheme as at 30 June each financial year. In the valuation, the Actuary includes liabilities of Government Business Enterprises, State-owned Companies and other statutory authorities, as part of the overall RBF Scheme valuation. These liabilities are excluded from the administered liabilities of the Department, as these authorities carry their own provisions for superannuation and separately report liabilities in their financial statements.

The net liability in respect of on Budget agencies as at 30 June each year is based on the latest available actuarial assessment, which was undertaken as at that date.

The division between the current and non-current liability as at 30 June each year is based upon anticipated superannuation expenditure during the ensuing financial year.

As a consequence of the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999*, the RBF defined benefit scheme was closed to new entrants with effect from 15 May 1999. New public sector employees appointed after that date are now members of an alternative complying superannuation scheme of their choice. Thus, there are no liabilities pertaining to employees covered by these arrangements.

## (ii) Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

The Parliamentary Superannuation Fund is a defined benefit pension scheme established under the provisions of the former Parliamentary Superannuation Act, and continued under the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations, and is the older of the two Parliamentary schemes in operation. The scheme was closed to new members in 1985, but was maintained for parliamentarians who, having been first elected before that date, were subsequently re-elected to Parliament after a period out of office. The 1999 reforms closed this scheme to parliamentarians re-elected as described above and therefore allows no parliamentarians to re-enter the scheme.

The Parliamentary Superannuation Fund is fully in pension phase.

An actuarial valuation of the scheme was undertaken as at 30 June 2022.

## (iii) Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Fund

The Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Fund is a closed defined benefit lump sum scheme established under the provisions of the former Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Act and continued under the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations. The scheme covered those members of Parliament first elected after 12 November 1985 and before 1 July 1999.

There are no members left in the Scheme at 30 June 2022, with the Scheme holding a residual balance.

## (iv) Judges' Scheme

Superannuation arrangements for judges are specified in the Judges' Contributory Pensions Act.

The Judges' Scheme is a defined benefit scheme that was closed to new entrants with effect from 1 July 1999. Prior to that date, the Solicitor-General, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Master of the Supreme Court were also members of this Scheme. Judges and statutory legal officers appointed after that date become members of the Tasmanian Accumulation Scheme unless they elect to join a private complying superannuation scheme.

The Judges' Scheme is an unfunded scheme in respect of employer contributions, with all the benefits being met by the Government on an emerging cost basis.

The Judges' Scheme is fully in pension phase.

## (b) Superannuation liability

	Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme		Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes		Judges' Contributory Pensions		Total Liability	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Present value of defined benefit obligation	9 592 786	11 066 610	17 725	20 055	27 790	32 048	9 638 301	11 118 713
Fair value of plan assets	(1 900 544)	(2 046 427)	(5 238)	(5 693)	...	...	(1 905 782)	(2 052 120)
<b>(Surplus)/deficit</b>	<b>7 692 242</b>	<b>9 020 183</b>	<b>12 487</b>	<b>14 362</b>	<b>27 790</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>7 732 519</b>	<b>9 066 592</b>
Settled within 12 months	327 118	301 452	975	993	2 335	2 303	330 428	304 748
Settled in more than 12 months	7 365 124	8 718 731	11 512	13 369	25 455	29 745	7 402 092	8 761 844
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 692 242</b>	<b>9 020 183</b>	<b>12 487</b>	<b>14 362</b>	<b>27 790</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>7 732 519</b>	<b>9 066 592</b>

(c) Reconciliation of movements in present value of Superannuation liability

	Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme		Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes		Judges' Contributory Pensions		Total Liability	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>11 066 610</b>	<b>12 029 930</b>	<b>20 055</b>	<b>22 617</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>35 720</b>	<b>11 118 713</b>	<b>12 088 266</b>
<b>Included in profit or loss</b>								
Current service cost	117 884	143 917	...	...	...	...	117 884	143 917
Interest cost	233 309	189 152	417	350	664	553	234 390	190 055
	<b>351 193</b>	<b>333 069</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>352 274</b>	<b>333 972</b>
<b>Included in other comprehensive income</b>								
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:								
Demographic assumptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial assumptions	(1 660 972)	(903 886)	(1 845)	(1 115)	(2 809)	(1 553)	(1 665 626)	(906 554)
Experience	249 754	(16 110)	409	(433)	141	(372)	250 304	(16 914)
	<b>(1 411 218)</b>	<b>(919 996)</b>	<b>(1 436)</b>	<b>(1 548)</b>	<b>(2 668)</b>	<b>(1 925)</b>	<b>(1 415 322)</b>	<b>(923 469)</b>
<b>Other</b>								
Contributions by plan participants	33 266	36 659	...	...	...	...	33 266	36 659
Benefits paid	(445 817)	(412 835)	(1 311)	(1 364)	(2 254)	(2 300)	(449 382)	(416 499)
Other	(1 248)	(217)	...	...	...	...	(1 248)	(217)
	<b>(413 799)</b>	<b>(376 392)</b>	<b>(1 311)</b>	<b>(1 364)</b>	<b>(2 254)</b>	<b>(2 300)</b>	<b>(417 365)</b>	<b>(380 057)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>9 592 786</b>	<b>11 066 610</b>	<b>17 725</b>	<b>20 055</b>	<b>27 790</b>	<b>32 048</b>	<b>9 638 301</b>	<b>11 118 713</b>

#### (d) Reconciliation of movements in plan assets

	Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme		Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes		Judges' Contributory Pensions		Total Liability	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>2 046 427</b>	<b>1 817 604</b>	<b>5 693</b>	<b>5 047</b>	...	...	<b>2 052 120</b>	<b>1 822 651</b>
Expected return on plan assets	42 960	28 365	119	77	...	...	43 079	28 442
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(87 543)	289 133	(206)	983	...	...	(87 749)	290 116
Employer contributions	312 500	287 717	943	950	2 254	2 300	315 696	290 967
Contributions by plan participants	33 266	36 659	...	...			33 266	36 659
Benefits paid	(445 817)	(413 835)	(1 311)	(1 364)	(2 254)	(2 300)	(449 382)	(416 499)
Other	(1 248)	(217)	...	...	...	...	(1 248)	(217)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>1 900 544</b>	<b>2 046 427</b>	<b>5 238</b>	<b>5 693</b>	...	...	<b>1 905 782</b>	<b>2 052 120</b>

#### (e) Plan assets at fair value

Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme	Level 1 (Quoted in active market)		Level 2 (Observable inputs, not quoted)		Level 3 (Unobservable inputs)		Total Fair value at 30 June	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equity instruments	...	...	731 710	732 621	...	...	731 710	732 621
Debt instruments	...	...	423 822	509 560	...	...	423 822	509 560
Derivatives	...	...	144 441	151 436	...	...	144 441	151 436
Property/Infrastructure	...	...	95 027	96 182	505 544	556 628	600 571	652 810
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	...	...	<b>1 395 000</b>	<b>1 489 799</b>	<b>505 544</b>	<b>556 628</b>	<b>1 900 544</b>	<b>2 046 427</b>

Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes	Level 1 (Quoted in active market)		Level 2 (Observable inputs, not quoted)		Level 3 (Unobservable inputs)		Total Fair value at 30 June	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equity instruments	...	...	2 016	1 493	...	...	2 016	1 493
Debt instruments	...	...	1 169	1 038	...	...	1 169	1 038
Derivatives	...	...	398	308	...	...	398	308
Property/Infrastructure	...	...	262	196	1 393	1 133	1 655	1 329
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	...	...	<b>3 845</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>1 133</b>	<b>5 238</b>	<b>4 168</b>

**(f) Key actuarial assumptions**

	Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme		Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes		Judges' Contributory Pensions	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Discount rate	3.85	2.15	3.85	1.60	3.85	2.15
Expected rate of salary increases	3.50	3.00	...	...	...	...
Expected rate of pensions increases	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.25	3.50	3.00

**(g) Weighted average durations**

	Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme 2022	Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes 2022	Judges' Contributory Pensions 2022
Weighted average durations of the defined benefit obligation (in years)	12.5	9.0	7.9

**(h) Sensitivity analysis**

	Base Case 2022	Scenario A -1.0% pa discount rate 2022	Scenario B +1.0% pa discount rate 2022	Scenario C -1.0% pa inflation increase rate 2022	Scenario D +1.0% pa inflation increase rate 2022
<b>Retirement Benefits Fund Scheme</b>					
Discount rate (% pa)	3.85	2.85	4.85	3.85	3.85
Pension increase rate (% pa)	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	3.50
<b>Defined benefit obligation (\$'000)</b>	<b>9 592 786</b>	<b>10 866 999</b>	<b>8 548 852</b>	<b>8 723 556</b>	<b>10 627 963</b>
<b>Parliamentary Superannuation Schemes</b>					
Discount rate (% pa)	3.85	2.85	4.85	3.85	3.85
Pension increase rate (Parliamentary Superannuation Fund only) (% pa)	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	3.50
Salary increase rate (Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Fund only) (% pa)	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Defined benefit obligation (\$'000)</b>	<b>17 725</b>	<b>19 379</b>	<b>16 295</b>	<b>16 342</b>	<b>19 294</b>
<b>Judges' Contributory Pensions</b>					
Discount rate (% pa)	3.85	2.85	4.85	3.85	3.85
Pension increase rate (% pa)	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50	4.50
<b>Defined benefit obligation (\$'000)</b>	<b>27 790</b>	<b>30 036</b>	<b>25 811</b>	<b>25 901</b>	<b>29 890</b>

**(i) Amounts recognised in Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employer service cost	117 884	143 917
Interest cost	234 390	190 055
Expected return on plan assets	(43 079)	(28 442)
Other	71	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>309 267</b>	<b>305 617</b>
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(1 326 995)	(1 217 472)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1 017 728)</b>	<b>(911 885)</b>

**(j) Funding arrangements**

Contributions to the Superannuation Commission in respect of defined benefit schemes are made on an emerging cost basis.

**15.30 Administered Other liabilities**

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Other liabilities please refer to note 9.3.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Other liabilities</b>		
Deposits held on behalf of agencies	802 238	664 763
Accrued interest expense	15 762	8 866
Make Good provision	12 645	...
Tasmanian Risk Management Fund outstanding claims liability	374 338	321 371
Other	11 179	4 396
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 216 163</b>	<b>999 396</b>
Settled within 12 months	924 941	748 924
Settled in more than 12 months	291 222	250 473
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 216 163</b>	<b>999 397</b>

### 15.31 Tasmanian Risk Management Fund

The Tasmanian Risk Management Fund is the Tasmanian Government's self-insurance fund which was established on 1 January 1999 to provide a whole-of-government approach to funding and managing specific identifiable insurable liabilities of inner Budget agencies.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Fund and the inter-agency TRMF Steering Committee serves as a consultative forum through which agencies can provide input into the operations of the Fund and feedback to Treasury, the Fund Agent and the Actuary.

The Fund operates on a cost recovery basis with participant contributions set to ensure that adequate financial provision for the cost of risk now and in the future. The level of assets and liabilities in each risk category is taken into account when determining annual contributions. Any shortfall in assets will be addressed in future contributions to ensure that the Fund meets its objective of holding sufficient assets to meet claim costs.

The Government has provided funding of \$105 million to the Fund in the *Appropriation (Supplementary Appropriation for 2021-22) Act 2022* to offset material increases in the workers compensation liabilities. The appropriation from the Public Account into the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund to offset workers compensation liabilities is intended as a one-off measure. Any future funding shortfalls in the workers compensation risk are expected to be met through annual agency budget allocations.

#### (a) TRMF Concise Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Revenue and other income</b>		
Appropriation revenue – operating	105 000	...
Agency contributions	111 578	85 553
Investment income	2 521	756
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>	<b>218 646</b>	<b>86 309</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>		
Claim expenses	124 466	87 611
Other expenses	...	4 338
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>124 466</b>	<b>91 949</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>94 180</b>	<b>(5 640)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Net actuarial gain/(loss) of the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	(12 703)	(42 238)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>(12 703)</b>	<b>(42 238)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>81 477</b>	<b>(47 879)</b>

**(b) TRMF Concise Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2022**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	424 389	290 868
Receivables	4 099	3 097
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>428 488</b>	<b>293 966</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Payables	1 215	1 148
Outstanding claims	374 338	321 371
Employee entitlements	124	84
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>375 678</b>	<b>322 603</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>52 810</b>	<b>(28 638)</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Accumulated funds	52 810	(26 638)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>52 810</b>	<b>(26 638)</b>

**(c) Outstanding Claims Liabilities**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Claims liabilities</b>		
Personal injury	219 563	157 716
Property	17 198	16 887
Motor vehicle	907	517
General liability	5 560	6 091
Medical liability	131 110	140 160
<b>Total</b>	<b>374 338</b>	<b>321 371</b>
Settled within 12 months	88 176	70 898
Settled in more than 12 months	286 162	250 473
<b>Total</b>	<b>374 338</b>	<b>321 371</b>

**(d) Timing of estimated claim expenditure**

Based on information provided by the Actuary, the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund has recognised a total provision of \$374 million. For all insurance risks, the actual claim costs are uncertain. Even a modest deviation from the central estimate basis can have a material effect on the net outstanding liability. The timing of estimated expenditure is based on claims experience. The schedule below shows the average time to settle for each risk category:

Category	Average settlement
Workers compensation	2.5 years
Personal accident cover	<1 year
Property risk	<1 year
Motor vehicle risk	<1 year
General liability	3 years
Medical liability	6 years

**(e) Reconciliation of movements in provision**

2022	Workers compensation \$'000	Medical liability \$'000	Other liabilities \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>157 675</b>	<b>140 160</b>	<b>23 536</b>	<b>321 372</b>
Claims paid	(61 171)	(1 030)	(10 899)	(73 100)
Increase in provision	89 388	13 251	10 725	113 364
Actuarial losses/(gains)	33 659	(21 271)	315	12 703
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>219 551</b>	<b>131 110</b>	<b>23 677</b>	<b>374 338</b>

2021	Workers compensation \$'000	Medical liability \$'000	Other liabilities \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>122 835</b>	<b>119 958</b>	<b>15 215</b>	<b>258 008</b>
Claims paid	(50 011)	(4 464)	(5 677)	(60 152)
Increase in provision	57 959	12 513	10 806	81 278
Actuarial losses/(gains)	26 892	12 151	3 192	42 238
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>157 675</b>	<b>140 160</b>	<b>23 536</b>	<b>321 372</b>

The provision for workers compensation does not reconcile with the personal injury liability, which also includes provision for personal accident and aero-medical retrieval activities.

Workers compensation and medical claim liabilities are the only risk categories with discounting applied. As a consequence, the remaining risk categories are not shown in the reconciliation of movements in provisions.

### 15.32 Schedule of Administered Commitments

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Commitments and Contingencies please refer to Note 10.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
<b>Capital commitments</b>		
Vehicles	38 721	20 294
Building works	...	331
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 721</b>	<b>20 625</b>
<b>By maturity</b>		
<b>Capital commitments</b>		
One year or less	38 721	20 625
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 721</b>	<b>20 625</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 721</b>	<b>20 625</b>

### 15.33 Schedule of Administered Quantifiable Contingencies

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>		
Appeals	35	925
TasPorts Deed of Guarantee	286 000	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>286 035</b>	<b>925</b>

The Appeals relate to tax assessments currently under appeal in the Supreme Court or Magistrates Court.

On 7 April 2022, the Treasurer signed a Deed of Guarantee in relation to the borrowings of the Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd from the Tascorp. The Guarantee supports borrowings of \$241 million for the Devonport East Redevelopment project and \$45 million for the ongoing operations.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Quantifiable contingent assets</b>		
GST Credits	14 778	16 656
Appeals	115	112
Basslink Arbitration	46 740	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 633</b>	<b>16 768</b>

Prior to the sale of TOTE Tasmania to Tattsbet Limited, TOTE Tasmania had accrued \$41.7 million in GST credits for previously overpaid GST. The contingent asset represents the unutilised component of GST credits as at 30 June 2022. Under the sale agreement, Tatts Group Limited agreed to remit the value of those GST credits to the Government as and when they are utilised by Tatts Group Limited after completion of the sale.

Hydro Tasmania and Basslink Pty Ltd have made claims against each other in respect to contractual arrangements regarding the Basslink interconnector. The claims relate to the outage of the interconnector. In December 2020, the arbitrator found in favour of the State and Hydro Tasmania in relation to the disputes and awarded damages of \$38.5 million. The arbitrator also found that a force majeure event had not occurred and declared that Basslink's claim for unpaid fees of \$31 million against Hydro Tasmania relating to the period of the outage was not recoverable. On 8 June 2021, the arbitrator ruled that Basslink must pay costs and interest of \$8.24 million to the State and \$26 million to Hydro Tasmania.

### 15.34 Schedule of Administered Unquantifiable Contingencies

Finance-General has an unquantifiable contingent liability related to the superannuation obligations of Government businesses and statutory authorities.

Finance-General has an unquantifiable contingent liability related to the explicit support for the borrowings of Government businesses and other participating authorities provided to Tascorp by the Treasurer on 15 June 2020 (updated as approved by the Treasurer).

As at 30 June 2022, Finance-General had in place a number of indemnities under various sale agreements relating to the divestment of Government businesses. Treasury is of the opinion that these indemnities are unlikely to arise and the amounts are not quantifiable.

Finance-General has a potential unquantifiable liability relating to the support for the relocation of the Macquarie Point wastewater treatment plant. The commitment is to share potential shortfall costs, in direct proportion to the initial contribution by the Government, for the decommissioning and demolition of the Macquarie Point wastewater treatment plant.

### 15.35 Administered Reserves

2022	Financial Assets \$'000	Land and Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>			
Balance at beginning of financial year	...	22 187	22 187
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	...	...	...
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>22 187</b>
<b>Other reserves – Financial asset</b>			
Balance at beginning of financial year	(553 075)	...	(553 075)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	137 316	...	137 316
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>(415 759)</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(415 759)</b>

2021	Financial Assets \$'000	Land and Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>			
Balance at beginning of financial year	...	10 592	10 592
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	...	11 595	11 595
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22 187</b>	<b>22 187</b>
<b>Other reserves – Financial asset</b>			
Balance at beginning of financial year	(850 355)	...	(850 355)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	297 280	...	297 280
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>(553 075)</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>(553 075)</b>

### (a) Nature and purpose of reserves

#### Asset revaluation reserve

The Asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-financial assets.

#### Financial asset reserves

Financial asset reserves is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of the Government's investment in Government Business Enterprises and State-owned Companies designated as fair value through other comprehensive income.

## 15.36 Administered Cash and cash equivalents

Administered Cash and cash equivalents includes the balance of the Specific Purpose Accounts held by the Department, and other cash held, which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Westpac Banking Corporation	974 305	1 040 587
Tascorp Cash Index Fund	...	441 664
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>974 305</b>	<b>1 482 251</b>

### Accounts Administered by Finance-General

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
S118 TT-Line Vessel Replacement Fund	41 038	62 352
S513 Finance-General Financial Management Account	6 198	6 798
S702 Unclaimed Money Account <sup>1</sup>	55 954	...
S722 Australian Government Funding Management Account	251 456	244 978
S775 Rosetta Landslip Account	682	599
J839 State Debt Management Account <sup>2</sup>	20 773	268 760
S847 Tasmanian Risk Management Fund Account	424 273	290 868
S905 Government Car Fleet Account	12 730	10 812
<b>Total accounts administered by Finance-General</b>	<b>813 104</b>	<b>885 168</b>

1. The balance of the Unclaimed Money Account has been reclassified from an Agency Trust Account to a Specific Purpose Account during 2021-22, to recognise the legislative requirement for unclaimed money to be receipted into the Public Account, in accordance with section 22 of the *Unclaimed Money Act 2015*.
2. The balance of the State Debt Management Account reflects the impact of the Public Account Outcome and Borrowings undertaken during the year.

### Cash Held in a Trustee capacity or as part of an Agency Arrangement

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
T702 Unclaimed Monies Account	...	51 730
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>51 730</b>

## 15.37 Administered Financial instruments

### (a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

The Accountable Authority 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.

### (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, 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)
<b>Financial asset</b>		
Contractual receivables	Contractual receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for bad and doubtful debts.  Collectability of debts is reviewed on a monthly basis. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are generally 30 days.
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at face value.  It is a requirement for any changes in deposit strategy to be approved by the Treasurer. Currently only highly liquid, low-risk cash-based investment products, transacted with or via Tascorp, or at call cash held with Westpac, are approved.	Cash means notes, coins and any deposits at call with a bank or financial institution.
Other financial assets	Other financial assets includes the TT-Line Vessel Replacement Fund and the Tascorp Deposit Product.	Finance-General has beneficial ownership of the Fund's assets, including exposure to all risks and rewards, which includes any applicable credit risk. This will be minimised by detailed oversight by Treasury's Financial Assets and Borrowings Management Committee.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents Finance-General's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral or other security.

### Expected credit loss analysis of receivables

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 are as follows:

2022	Not past due \$'000	Past due 1-30 days \$'000	Past due 31-60 days \$'000	Past due 61-90 days \$'000	Past due 91+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.80%	1.20%	2.00%	5.00%	20.00%	0.81%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	128 729	...	374	...	24	129 127
Expected credit loss (A x B)	1 034	...	17	...	...	1 051

2021	Not past due \$'000	Past due 1-30 days \$'000	Past due 31-60 days \$'000	Past due 61-90 days \$'000	Past due 91+ days \$'000	Total \$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0.66%	1.20%	2.00%	5.00%	20.00%	0.98%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	98 026	...	15	3	1 630	99 674
Expected credit loss (A x B)	647	...	...	...	326	972

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that Finance-General 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, 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)
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Payables	<p>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 Finance-General becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services</p> <p>Finance-General regularly reviews budgeted cash outflows to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all obligations.</p>	Settlement is usually made within 14 days.
Interest bearing liabilities	<p>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.</p> <p>Finance-General regularly reviews its contractual outflows to ensure that there is sufficient cash available to meet contracted payments.</p>	Contractual payments made on a regular basis.
Guarantees	Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at the higher of fair value or the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i> .	Guarantees relate to financing obligations of Government businesses and statutory authorities.
Customer contract liabilities	<p>A liability is recognised where cash is received from customers under contracts with sufficiently specific performance obligations where those obligations have not yet been delivered or achieved. Revenue is recognised upon achievement or progress over time towards delivery of contractual obligations has occurred.</p> <p>Finance-General holds funds received from the Australian Government under National Partnership Agreements in a Specific Purpose Account within the Public Account. The account is monitored to ensure that sufficient cash is available to reimburse agencies for delivery against obligations under individual agreements.</p>	Payments made under contracts with sufficiently specific performance obligations.

### Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

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	1 year \$'000	2 years \$'000	3 years \$'000	4 years \$'000	5 years \$'000	5+ years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	13 022	...	...	...	...	...	13 022	13 022
Borrowings	3 037	191 000	345 000	300 000	379 000	1 075 000	2 293 037	2 293 037
Contract liability	2 019	...	...	...	...	252 157	254 176	254 176
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 078</b>	<b>191 000</b>	<b>345 000</b>	<b>300 000</b>	<b>379 000</b>	<b>1 327 157</b>	<b>2 560 235</b>	<b>2 560 235</b>

2021	1 year \$'000	2 years \$'000	3 years \$'000	4 years \$'000	5 years \$'000	5+ years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	35 088	...	...	...	...	...	35 088	35 088
Borrowings	1 692	...	191 000	...	345 000	1 154 000	1 691 692	1 691 692
Contract liability	14 167	...	...	...	...	230 871	245 038	245 038
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 947</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>191 000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>345 000</b>	<b>1 384 871</b>	<b>1 971 818</b>	<b>1 971 818</b>

### (d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Fixed rate instruments</b>		
Financial assets	2 350	2 820
Financial liabilities	(2 293 037)	(1 691 692)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2 290 687)</b>	<b>(1 688 872)</b>
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
Financial assets	1 615 342	1 544 603
Financial liabilities	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 615 342</b>	<b>1 544 603</b>

### Sensitivity analysis of the Department's exposure to possible changes in interest rate

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:

	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease
<b>30 June 2022</b>				
Financial assets	14 264	(14 264)	...	...
Less: Financial liabilities	...	...	...	...
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>14 264</b>	<b>(14 264)</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>30 June 2021</b>				
Financial assets	14 137	(14 137)	...	...
Less: Financial liabilities	...	...	...	...
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>14 137</b>	<b>(14 137)</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2021.

### 15.38 Categories of Administered Financial assets and liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Equity investments designated on initial recognition	5 613 777	5 295 885
Other financial assets at amortised cost	67 361	86 669
Cash and deposits	974 305	1 482 251
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 655 443</b>	<b>6 864 805</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2 560 235	1 971 818
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 560 235</b>	<b>1 971 818</b>

### 15.39 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
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash at bank	974 305	974 305	1 482 251	1 482 251
Cash in Specific Purpose Accounts	...	...	...	...
Contractual receivables	23 973	23 973	21 497	21 497
Other financial assets:				
Equity investments	5 613 777	5 613 777	5 295 885	5 295 885
Tascorp investments	41 038	41 019	62 352	62 457
Advances	2 350	2 350	2 820	2 820
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 655 443</b>	<b>6 655 424</b>	<b>6 864 805</b>	<b>6 864 910</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (recognised)</b>				
Trade creditors	13 022	13 022	35 088	35 088
Other financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	2 293 037	1 990 913	1 691 692	1 695 157
Contract liabilities	254 176	254 176	245 038	245 038
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 560 235</b>	<b>2 258 111</b>	<b>1 971 818</b>	<b>1 975 283</b>

## 15.40 Net fair value 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
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	...	5 613 777	...	5 613 777
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>5 613 777</b>	...	<b>5 613 777</b>

2021	Net fair value Level 1 \$'000	Net fair value Level 2 \$'000	Net fair value Level 3 \$'000	Net fair value Total \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	...	5 295 885	...	5 295 885
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>5 295 885</b>	...	<b>5 295 885</b>

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.

## NOTE 16: TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES RELATING TO A TRUSTEE OR AGENCY ARRANGEMENT

### 16.1 Activities undertaken under a trustee or agency arrangement

Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled nor administered.

Fees, commissions earned and expenses incurred in the course of rendering services as a trustee or through an agency arrangement are recognised as controlled transactions.

Account/Activity	Opening balance \$'000	Net transactions during 2021–22 \$'000	Closing balance \$'000
Government Economic Regulator Account	239	18	257

## NOTE 17: EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

On 26 August 2022, the Premier announced that from 30 September 2022, ReCFIT will transition from being supported by the Department of Treasury and Finance to the Department of State Growth, aligning the State's renewable energy, emissions reduction and climate policy functions, with other like policy functions, focused on jobs and business, economic development, precinct planning, investment attraction and major industrials.

## NOTE 18: OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND JUDGEMENTS

### 18.1 Objectives and funding

The Department's objectives are to improve the wellbeing of Tasmanians by providing:

- high quality advice and service delivery to the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Renewables, Minister for Environment and Climate Change and our stakeholders; and
- effective and efficient administration of our financial, property, regulatory and policy responsibilities.

The Department works collaboratively with other agencies and stakeholders to:

- support the Government to deliver its economic, financial and policy objectives;
- improve Tasmania's economic conditions; and
- deliver high quality efficient government services by improving regulatory and administrative processes.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government, as reported at note 2.4.

The Department is a Tasmanian Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations under two separate divisions: Treasury and Finance; and Finance-General. The activities of Treasury and Finance are controlled, while the activities of Finance-General are administered on behalf of the Government. The Department also provides services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in note 5.3.

The Financial Statements encompass all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry out its functions, with the exception of the activities of the Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator. The Tasmanian Economic Regulator is required to prepare a separate financial report in accordance with the *Economic Regulator Act 2009*, *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*, *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* and the *Gas Industry Act 2019*.

## 18.2 Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board; and
- the Treasurer’s Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Accountable Authority on 29 September 2022.

Compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards 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 18.5.

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.

The Department has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

## 18.3 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.

The Department must provide a list of entities whose transactions and balances are included in its Consolidated Financial Statements in note 14.1.

## 18.4 Functional and presentation currency

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

## 18.5 Changes in accounting policies

### (a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

The Department adopts all new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations. There have been no new Standards issued by the AASB that are relevant to the operations of the Department during the current annual reporting period.

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

The Department has not applied any new or revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are not yet effective.

## 18.6 Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

## 18.7 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at note 18.5.

## 18.8 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 "...".

## 18.9 Departmental taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and Goods and Services Tax.

## 18.10 Goods and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax, 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.

## 18.11 Budget information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2021-22 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit.

OTTER is included in the Department's budget figures disclosed in the 2021-22 Budget Papers. However, OTTER has been excluded from budget information and actual figures in the 2021-22 Financial Statements. The Tasmanian Economic Regulator is required to prepare separate financial reports in accordance with the *Economic Regulator Act 2009*, *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*, *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* and the *Gas Industry Act 2019*. A reconciliation to the 2021-22 Budget Papers is included below.

Reconciliation of 2021-22 Budget Papers to the Department's Budget

	Budget \$'000
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(166)</b>
<i>Adjustments for OTTER</i>	
<b>Plus impact of Revenue and other income from transactions</b>	
Fees and fines	(2 176)
Other revenue	...
	<b>(2 176)</b>
<b>Plus impact of Expenses from transactions</b>	
Employee benefits	1 641
Supplies and consumables	525
Depreciation	...
Other expenses	10
	<b>2 176</b>
<b>Comprehensive result – Department only</b>	<b>(166)</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>9 153</b>
<i>Adjustments for OTTER</i>	
<b>Plus impact of Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	(626)
Receivables	(15)
Other financial assets	(118)
	<b>(759)</b>
<b>Plus impact of Liabilities</b>	
Employee benefits	257
Payables	...
Other liabilities	479
	<b>754</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities) – Department only</b>	<b>9 148</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</b>	<b>(385)</b>
<i>Adjustments for OTTER</i>	
<b>Plus impact of Cash inflows</b>	
Fees and fines	(2 152)
Other receipts	...
	<b>(2 152)</b>
<b>Plus impact of Cash outflows</b>	
Employee benefits	1 617
Supplies and consumables	525
Other payments	10
	<b>2 152</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held – Department only</b>	<b>385</b>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



### Auditor's Report

#### To the Members of Parliament

#### The Department of Treasury and Finance

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

### Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Treasury and Finance (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><b>Defined Benefits Superannuation (Administered)</b>  <i>Refer to note 15.29</i></p>	
<p>The Department administers the Government’s defined benefit superannuation liability. As at 30 June 2022, the net defined benefit superannuation liability was \$7.73 billion.</p> <p>The underlying model used to value the liability is complex and involves a significant degree of judgement and estimation by management and the State Actuary in the selection of long-term assumptions. These include salary and pension incremental rates, indexation rates for compulsory preserved benefits, employer contribution rates, discount rates and other assumptions to which the valuation of the liability is highly sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the methodology and assumptions used to ensure compliance with AASB 119 <i>Employee Benefits</i> and that the relevant valuation framework was reasonable and appropriate.</li> <li>Reviewing underlying data and actuarial calculations, including ensuring consistent application of the methodology and assessing the reasonableness of changes in assumptions used.</li> <li>Examining the accounting for superannuation costs and movements in the valuation of the superannuation liability.</li> <li>Assessing the adequacy of relevant disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.</li> </ul>

**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.

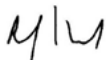
As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- 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.



Rod Whitehead  
**Auditor-General**  
Tasmanian Audit Office

29 September 2022  
Hobart

# Our compliance report

In 2021-22, we continued to meet our compliance requirements. This section includes our mandatory reporting responsibilities under legislation.

## Legislation administered

As at 30 June 2022, Treasury administered 78 pieces of primary legislation, either whole or in part.

*Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020*

*Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020*

*Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021*

*Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021*

*Appropriation (Supplementary Appropriation for 2021-22) Act 2022*

*Audit Act 2008*

*Business Undertakings Assistance Act 1984*

*Charter of Budget Responsibility Act 2007*

*Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008*

*Commonwealth and State Statistical Agreement Act 1924*

*Commonwealth Places (Mirror Taxes Administration) Act 1999*

*Competition Policy Reform (Tasmania) Act 1996*

*Corporations (Tasmania) Act 1990* (in so far as it relates to superannuation entitlements of transferred members of the Australian Securities Commission)

*Decimal Currency Act 1965*

*Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1973* (in so far as it relates to superannuation entitlements of the Director of Public Prosecutions)

*Duties Act 2001*

*Economic Regulator Act 2009*

*Electricity Companies Act 1997*

*Electricity – National Scheme (Tasmania) Act 1999*

*Electricity Reform Act 2012*

*Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* (except Part 8 and regulations that relate to Part 8)

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

*Energy Co-ordination and Planning Act 1995*

*Electricity Wayleaves and Easements Act 2000*

*Fee Units Act 1997*

*Financial Agreement Act 1994*

*Financial Management Act 2016*

*Financial Sector Reform (Tasmania) Act 1999*

*First Home Owner Grant Act 2000*

*Gaming Control Act 1993*

*Gas Industry Act 2019*

*Government Business Enterprises Act 1995*

*Government Business Enterprises (Sale) Act 2003*

*Government Procurement Review (International Free Trade Agreements) Act 2019*

*Governor of Tasmania Act 1982* (in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Governor)

*HomeBuilder Grants Act 2020*

*Homes Act 1935* (in so far as it relates to the lending of funds for home ownership)

*Homes (Sale of Mortgages) Act 1993*

*Hydro-Electric Corporation Act 1995*

*Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968*

*Land Tax Act 2000*

*Land Tax Rating Act 2000*

*Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Subsidy) Act 1980*

*Liquor Licensing Act 1990*

*Local Government (Rates and Charges Remissions) Act 1991*

*Mutual Recognition (Tasmania) Act 1993*

*Nation Building and Jobs Plan Facilitation (Tasmania) Act 2009*

*National Energy Retail Law (Tasmania) Act 2012*

*National Gas (Tasmania) Act 2008*

*National Taxation Reform (Commonwealth-State Relations) Act 1999*

*New Tax System Price Exploitation Code (Tasmania) Act 1999*

*Parliamentary Salaries, Superannuation and Allowances Act 2012* (in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of members of Parliament)

*Parliament Square Planning Permit Act 2012*

*Payroll Tax Act 2008*

*Payroll Tax Rebate (Apprentices, Trainees and Youth Employees) Act 2017*

*Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994*

*Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016*

*Public Works Committee Act 1914*  
(in so far as it relates to the conditions precedent to commencing public works)

*Public Works Construction Act 1880*

*Solicitor-General Act 1983*  
(in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Solicitor-General)

*Subordinate Legislation Act 1992*

*State Grants Commission Act 1976*

*Supply Act (No. 1) 2021*

*Supply Act (No. 2) 2021*

*Supply Act (No. 3) 2021*

*Supply Act (No. 4) 2021*

*Tamar Valley Power Station Act 2008*

*Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation Act 1985*

*Taxation Administration Act 1997*

*TOTE Tasmania (Sale) Act 2009*

*Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Tasmania) Act 2003*

*Treasury (Borrowing) Act 2016*

*TT-Line Gaming Act 1993*

*TT-Line Vessel Replacement Fund Act 2017*

*Unclaimed Money Act 2015*

*Water and Sewerage Corporation Act 2012*

*Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008* (Subdivision 3 of Division 1 of Part 4, Division 5 of Part 4 and section 111, and making of regulations under section 115 in so far as those regulations relate to Subdivision 3 of Division 1 of Part 4, Division 5 of Part 4 and section 111)

*Water and Sewerage Industry (Community Service Obligation) Act 2009*

## Legislation enacted

During 2021-22, 16 pieces of legislation were prepared by Treasury and received Royal Assent.

### **Appropriation (Supplementary Appropriation for 2021-22) Act 2022 (Royal Assent 8 June 2022)**

This Act provided for the supplementary appropriation of \$441.74 million out of the Public Account in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2016* to meet operating and capital expenditure requirements of Government for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022 (which was not included in the 2021-22 Budget).

### **Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021 (Royal Assent 5 October 2021)**

This Act provided for the appropriation of \$6.56 billion out of the Public Account for the services of the Government for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022.

### **Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021 (Royal Assent 5 October 2021)**

This Act provided for the appropriation of \$40.14 million out of the Public Account for the services of the Government in respect of Parliament and statutory offices for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022.

### **Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2022 (Royal Assent 30 June 2022)**

This Act provided for the appropriation of \$6.99 billion out of the Public Account for the services of the Government for the financial year ending on 30 June 2023.

### **Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2022 (Royal Assent 30 June 2022)**

This Act provided for the appropriation of \$43.20 million out of the Public Account for the services of the Government in respect of Parliament and statutory offices for the financial year ending on 30 June 2023.

### **Duties Amendment Act 2022 (Royal Assent 16 June 2022)**

This Act amended the *Duties Act 2001* to prevent the double duty treatment of non-interest-based property transactions and introduce Foreign Investor Duty Surcharge relief for Tasmanian-based foreign developers. These measures commenced on 1 July 2022. The Act also made amendments to clarify the application of the Foreign Investor Duty Surcharge to commercial residential properties and self-managed super funds and testamentary trusts, with amendments applying retrospectively from 1 July 2018.

### **Gaming Control Amendment (Future Gaming Market) Act 2021 (Royal Assent 16 December 2021)**

This Act amended the *Gaming Control Act 1993* and the *TT-Line Gaming Act 1993* to reflect the Tasmanian Government's policy, The Future of Gaming in Tasmania, and to restructure the gaming industry in Tasmania by removing Federal Group's monopoly arrangement and changing the rights to operate electronic gaming machines in hotels and clubs from a single gaming operator model to an individual venue operator model.

### **Land Tax Amendment (Foreign Investors) Act 2022 (Royal Assent 16 June 2022)**

This Act amended the *Land Tax Act 2000* to introduce a Foreign Investor Land Tax Surcharge. The Act commenced on 1 July 2022.

### **Land Tax Rating Amendment (Foreign Investors) Act 2022 (Royal Assent 16 June 2022)**

This Act amended the *Land Tax Rating Act 2000* to set the Foreign Investor Land Tax Surcharge at a rate of two per cent. The Act commenced on 1 July 2022.

### **Land Tax Rating Amendment Act 2022 (Royal Assent 13 May 2022)**

This Act amended the *Land Tax Rating Act 2000* to change the rates and thresholds used in assessing land tax by increasing the tax free threshold from \$49 999 to \$99 999, increasing the upper threshold from \$399 999 to \$499 999 and decreasing the rate applied to the

\$100 000 to \$499 999 band from 0.55 per cent to 0.45 per cent. Each of these amendments commenced on 1 July 2022.

### **Mutual Recognition Amendment Act 2021 (Royal Assent 12 November 2021)**

This Act amended the *Mutual Recognition (Tasmania) Act 1993* to adopt the Automatic Mutual Recognition Scheme in Tasmania. The Act commenced on 22 December 2021.

### **Supply Act (No. 1) 2021 (Royal Assent 9 July 2021)**

This Act made interim provision for the appropriation of \$2.19 billion out of the Public Account to meet operating and capital expenditure requirements of the Government for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022.

### **Supply Act (No. 2) 2021 (Royal Assent 9 July 2021)**

This Act made interim provision for the appropriation of \$12.35 million out of the Public Account to meet operating and capital expenditure requirements of the Government in respect of Parliament and statutory offices for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022.

### **Supply Act (No. 3) 2021 (Royal Assent 6 September 2021)**

This Act made interim provision for the appropriation of \$1.65 billion out of the Public Account to meet operating and capital expenditure requirements of the Government for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022.

### **Supply Act (No. 4) 2021 (Royal Assent 6 September 2021)**

This Act made interim provision for the appropriation of \$9.85 million out of the Public Account to meet operating and capital expenditure requirements of the Government in respect of Parliament and statutory offices for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022.

### **Treasury Miscellaneous (Affordable Housing and Youth Employment Support) Act 2022 (Royal Assent 5 April 2022)**

This Act amended the *Duties Act 2001* to extend the duty concessions for first home buyers and pensioners downsizing until 30 June 2023 and increase the maximum dutiable value of property for the concessions from \$500 000 to \$600 000; amended the *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000* to extend the First Home Owner Grant at \$30 000 for a further year until 30 June 2023; amended the *HomeBuilder Grants Act 2020* to give the Commissioner of State Revenue discretion to extend the construction completion date for recipients of the Tasmanian HomeBuilder grant; and amended the *Payroll Tax Rebate (Apprentices, Trainees and Youth Employees) Act 2017* to extend the payroll tax rebate scheme for apprentices, trainees and youth employees until 30 June 2024.

## Appeal processes

Avenues exist under legislation for people to appeal decisions made by Treasury and its associated entities.

Under the *Gaming Control Act 1993*, a person aggrieved of certain decisions of the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission may appeal to the Supreme Court of Tasmania. Where an exclusion from wagering has been applied, if the Commission amends the exclusion order, the person who is subject to the exclusion order or the person who applied for it may apply to the Administrative Appeals Division of the Magistrates Court under the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001* for a review of the decision.

Under the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*, a person may appeal to the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission against certain decisions of the Commissioner for Licensing. A decision of the Commission is final and without appeal. The Commission's written decisions on these matters are published on the Treasury website.

Under the *Taxation Administration Act 1997*, taxpayers may lodge an objection against a decision or assessment of the Commissioner of State Revenue. Similar provisions exist for recipients of grants under the *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000* and *HomeBuilder Grants Act 2020* and claimants under the *Payroll Tax Rebate (Apprentices, Trainees and Youth Employees) Act 2017*. If the person is dissatisfied with the independent internal review of a decision, taxpayers have the right of review/ appeal to the Administrative Appeals Division of the Magistrates Court or by the Supreme Court of Tasmania.

Under the *State Service Act 2000*, applicants to employment processes may seek a review from the Tasmanian Industrial Commission in relation to a permanent recruitment process or an administrative action undertaken by Treasury.

Under the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations 2017*, members of defined benefit schemes may make an application to the Supreme Court for a determination regarding a decision of the Superannuation Commission.

## Participation in industrial relations matters

We take a consultative approach to change in Treasury and provide a range of opportunities for our people to contribute to decision-making, new initiatives and workplace changes through participation on various departmental committees and forums. These include:

- participation on the Executive Committee as a six-month rotational member which involves active input into policy development and governance matters;
- consultation in relation to Treasury's COVID-19 safety risk assessment, including mandatory vaccination for particular higher risk work areas;
- representative participation on our Work Health and Safety Committee which involves consultation and active consideration of relevant health and safety matters;
- participation in the Diversity and Inclusion Reference Group

which provides staff with an opportunity to contribute towards a more diverse, inclusive and equitable workplace; and

- participation in relation to specific change management processes in order to provide employees with the opportunity to influence workplace initiatives or changes that will affect them.

## Internal grievance procedures

Our aim is to work with our people to resolve any employment matters in a timely manner and at the local level. We also have an internal grievance resolution procedure which ensures that our employees will be treated with care and respect and that any grievances will be dealt with promptly and fairly.

## Ethics and integrity

We are committed to integrity and ethical behaviour and uphold our responsibilities under the *Integrity Commission Act 2009*. Our recruitment, procurement, grant management, remuneration and entertainment expenditure practices and policies align with the requirements of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines.

Treasury's Selection Report Template incorporates conflict of interest requirements to strengthen our management of these risks in the recruitment process and align with whole-of-government requirements. We also provide regular workshops for recruiting managers to ensure they understand their responsibilities related to unconscious bias and conflict of interest in the recruitment process.

## Gifts, benefits and hospitality

We maintain a register to record gifts, benefits and hospitality received or given by our staff, consistent with the whole-of-government Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy. Our register is updated quarterly, and is available on our website ([www.treasury.tas.gov.au/about-us/corporate-governance/routine-disclosure-of-information/gifts-benefits-and-hospitality](http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au/about-us/corporate-governance/routine-disclosure-of-information/gifts-benefits-and-hospitality)). The register aims to provide transparency on how we manage the receipt and offer of gifts, benefits and hospitality.

## Community awareness

Treasury's role and services are explained on our websites, which include contact information for our worksites and service areas. To educate the public on our services and programs, our State Revenue Office, Liquor and Gaming Branch and Office of the Superannuation Commission regularly produce information including newsletters, fact sheets and videos that are published on our websites. A list of Treasury's websites appears at the back of this Report.

## Speeches and presentations

In 2021-22, we delivered the following presentations at professional forums.

- Clubs Tasmania Conference: Jemma Hynes, Senior Licensing Officer, Liquor and Gaming Branch, 3 October 2021, Hobart
- Information on the Government's Renewable Energy Agenda for Rosny School for Seniors: Stewart Sharples, Director, Major Energy Projects with Hydro Tasmania and TasNetworks, 12 November 2021, Hobart
- Technical regulation and interaction with economic regulation, Utilities Regulators Forum: Chris Lock, Director, Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, 8 March 2022, online
- Water regulation: urban water and sewerage services, Utilities Regulators Forum: Chris Lock, Director, Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, 22 March 2022, online
- Taroona High School and University of Tasmania students: Anton Voss, CEO, ReCFIT, 6 April 2022, Hobart
- Role of ReCFIT and the Government's renewable energy agenda, Marinus Link Customer Advisory Panel: Stewart Sharples, Director, Major Energy Projects, 11 April 2022, online
- Tasmanian Development Board: Anton Voss, CEO, ReCFIT, 12 May 2022, Hobart
- Australian Institute of Project Management – Tasmania's Renewable Energy Future Seminar: Anton Voss, CEO, ReCFIT, 18 May 2022, Hobart
- Local Government Association of Tasmania Climate Change Conference: Anton Voss, CEO, ReCFIT and Kim Enkelaar, Director, Energy Policy and Regulation, 25 May 2022, Launceston
- 2022-23 State Budget – IPAA Tasmania's Annual State Budget Briefing Lunch: Tony Ferrall, Secretary, 30 May 2022, Hobart
- 2022-23 State Budget – Tasmanian State Budget Insights Breakfast, CPA Australia: Tony Ferrall, Secretary, 2 June 2022, Hobart
- 2022-23 Budget – Presentation to Tasmanian Audit Office Staff: Tony Ferrall, Secretary, 9 June 2022, online
- Register of Interest for investment in Tasmania's renewable energy industry update, Clean Energy Council – Utility Solar Directorate: Phoebe Chadwick-Masters, Policy Analyst, Major Energy Projects, 15 June 2022, online
- Renewable Energy Coordination Framework Update, Central Highlands Council: Stewart Sharples, Director, Major Energy Projects, 21 June 2022, Bothwell

- Register of Interest for investment in Tasmania's renewable energy industry update, Clean Energy Council – Wind: Jonathan McGuffie, Principal Policy Analyst, Major Energy Projects, 22 June 2022, online
- Tasmanian Energy Development Conference: Anton Voss, CEO, ReCFIT and Sean Terry, Executive Director, Energy, 23 June 2022, Devonport
- Register of Interest for investment in Tasmania's renewable energy industry information session: Jonathan McGuffie, Principal Policy Analyst, Major Energy Projects, 24 June 2022, online
- Venue Licence Application Information session to Tasmanian Hospitality Association members: Fiona McIntyre, Director, Sharon Rooney, Manager and Rebecca Mitchelmore, Team Leader, Liquor and Gaming Branch, 27 and 28 June 2022, online
- Various forums and workshops relating to hydrogen and renewable energy: Sean Terry, Executive Director, Energy, 11 appearances
- Various forums and information sessions relating to hydrogen and renewable energy: Kim Enkelaar, Director, Energy Policy and Regulation, 27 appearances

## Parliamentary committee appearances

In 2021-22, our people appeared before nine parliamentary committees:

- Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Accounts, Review of the Tasmanian Government Fiscal Sustainability Report 2021, 28 July 2021
- Budget Estimates Committee for Treasurer portfolio, House of Assembly Committee A and Legislative Council Committee A, 6 and 7 September 2021
- Budget Estimates Committee for Finance portfolio, House of Assembly Committee A and Legislative Council Committee A, 6 and 7 September 2021
- Budget Estimates Committee for Climate Change portfolio, House of Assembly Committee A and Legislative Council Committee A, 6 and 7 September 2021
- Budget Estimates Committee for Energy and Emissions Reduction portfolio, House of Assembly Committee A and Legislative Council Committee B, 7 and 9 September 2021
- Budget Estimates Committee for Treasurer portfolio, House of Assembly Committee A and Legislative Council Committee A, 6 and 7 June 2022
- Budget Estimates Committee for Energy and Renewables portfolio, House of Assembly Committee B and Legislative Council Committee B, 6 and 7 June 2022
- Budget Estimates Committee for Environment and Climate Change portfolio, House of Assembly Committee B and Legislative Council Committee B, 8 and 9 June 2022
- Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Accounts, Hydro Tasmania and the Termination of the Basslink Services Agreement, 17 June 2022

## Publications

During 2021-22, we produced a range of publications to develop stakeholder and community understanding of Treasury's role and services. These publications are listed below and are available on our website unless otherwise stated.

Publications produced by Treasury's associated entities can be found on the websites listed at the back of this Report.

- Contract Works and Legal Liability Insurance Rates, July 2021
- Technology Services List Scope and Categories, July 2021
- Community Support Levy funding consultation material including survey questions for targeted organisations, July 2021
- Future Gaming Market consultation material and fact sheets, including details about changes to licensing arrangements and legislative provisions, July 2021
- Preliminary Outcomes Report 2020-21, July 2021
- 2021-22 Tasmanian Budget, August 2021

- Contracts Better Practice Guidelines, August 2021
- Various ICT and Tasmanian Technology Contract Conditions, guidelines and templates, August 2021
- Occasional Paper on new GST distribution arrangements, September 2021
- Review of the *Fire Service Act 1979* Options Paper: Fire Service Funding Arrangements, October 2021 (available on the Department of Police, Fire & Emergency Management website)
- Liquor Permits for Clubs fact sheet, October 2021
- Treasurer’s Annual Financial Report 2020-21, October 2021
- Department of Treasury and Finance Annual Report 2020-21, October 2021
- Tasmanian Future Gas Strategy Discussion Paper, November 2021
- Response to the Commonwealth Grants Commission Staff Discussion Paper CGC 2021-01-S New Issues for the 2022 Update, November 2021 (available on the Commonwealth Grants Commission website)
- September Quarterly Report 2021-22, December 2021
- Buy Local Policy, December 2021
- Future Opportunities Schedule, December 2021
- International Procurement Obligations, December 2021
- Procurement Better Practice Guidelines (Procurement Processes and Documentation), December 2021
- Procurement Better Practice Guidelines (Principles and Policies), December 2021
- Procurement Better Practice Guidelines (Accountability and Reporting), December 2021
- Disposals Better Practice Guidelines, December 2021
- Occasional Paper on new GST distribution arrangements – alternative scenarios, December 2021
- Draft Bioenergy Vision for Tasmania, December 2021
- Government Vehicle Emissions Policy – Frequently Asked Questions, January 2022
- Revised Estimates Report 2021-22 (including the December 2021 Quarterly Report), February 2022
- Tasmanian Risk Management Fund Annual Report 2020-21, February 2022
- Technology Services List Guidelines and Application for Suppliers, February 2022
- 2022-23 Tasmanian Budget (including the March 2022 Quarterly Report), May 2022
- Drivers’ Responsibilities, May 2022
- Tasmanian Government Fleet Management Handbook, May 2022
- Tasmanian Government Motor Vehicle Allocation and Use Policy, May 2022
- Tasmanian Green Hydrogen International Engagement and Export Strategy, May 2022
- Renewable Energy Coordination Framework, May 2022
- Department of Treasury and Finance Prequalification Scheme Categories, Guidelines and Applications (Consultants), June 2022
- Department of Treasury and Finance Prequalification Scheme Categories, Guidelines and Applications (Contractors), June 2022
- Draft Community Support Fund Regulations fact sheet, June 2022
- Overall Government Procurement Statistics, August 2021, November 2021, February 2022, May 2022
- Liquor and Gaming News – July 2021, December 2021, March 2022
- ReCFIT Climate Change newsletter – December 2021, June 2022
- Economic data releases, on a regular basis
- State Revenue Office guidelines and fact sheets for taxpayers, including details about specific grants, concessions and exemptions, published continuously throughout the year

## Pricing policy

We have limited activities for which the pricing of goods and services is required. In accordance with the Government's policy on fees and charges, Treasury's normal practice is to adopt a model based on full-cost recovery.

As at 30 June 2022, we levied fees and charges in accordance with the provisions of one act and eight regulations.

- *Gaming Control Act 1993*
- *Duties Regulations 2021*
- *Economic Regulator Regulations 2020*
- *Gaming Control Regulations 2014*
- *Land Tax Regulations 2021*
- *Liquor Licensing (Fees) Regulations 2015*
- *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Regulations 2017*
- *Public Sector Superannuation Reform (Parliamentary Superannuation) Regulations 2016*
- *Taxation Administration Regulations 2021*

These fees and charges are subject to the *Fee Units Act 1997* and were revised and gazetted in accordance with the provisions of that legislation on 29 March 2022.

## Superannuation contributions

### SUPERANNUATION CERTIFICATE

I, Tony Ferrall, Secretary, Department of Treasury and Finance, hereby certify that the Department of Treasury and Finance has met its obligations under the Australian Government's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*.



**Tony Ferrall**  
Secretary  
24 October 2022

## Ex-gratia payments

In accordance with Treasurer's Instruction FC-13 *Ex-gratia Payments*, the Treasurer may approve payments under section 55 of the *Financial Management Act 2016*.

No payments were made by Treasury in 2021-22.

## Director of Energy Planning Report

I am pleased to provide this report in my capacity as both Director of Energy Planning and Energy Security Co-ordinator under the provisions of the *Energy Co-ordination and Planning Act 1995* (the Act).

Since my last report, Renewables Tasmania transitioned from the Department of State Growth into Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT). The Tasmanian Government established ReCFIT in recognition of the rapid transition occurring in the Tasmanian and national energy sector and the impacts and opportunities of a changing climate.

In continuing to balance our current energy security needs with the ambitious plans for our energy future, I can report that under the Energy Security Risk Response Framework, the State's hydro generation storage levels remained above the Prudent Storage Level (PSL) throughout 2021-22 and no risks to electricity supply were identified.

Under the Framework, responsibility for reviewing the PSL and High Reliability Level (HRL) for hydro-electric storages is a matter for the Tasmanian Economic Regulator in its statutory role as Monitor and Assessor for Energy Security.

Following the commissioning of the Cattle Hill and Granville Harbour wind farms, the Monitor and Assessor conducted a review of the appropriate levels at which to set the PSL and HRL. The review also considered updated in-flow assumptions to our hydro storages and the role that gas-powered generation has played in recent years.

The Minister for Energy and Renewables accepted the recommendations of the Monitor and Assessor, with minor updates to the profiles provided through the *Energy Co-ordination Planning Order 2021*, which was gazetted and given effect on 1 September 2021.

Under the Act, I am also required to report on progress made towards meeting Tasmania's renewable energy targets of 15 750 gigawatt hours (150 per cent of 2020 levels) of Tasmania's electricity to be generated annually by utilising renewable sources by 31 December 2030, and 21 000 gigawatt hours (200 per cent of 2020 levels) by 2040.

These targets must be met in calendar years. In the 2021 calendar year, Tasmania's electricity generation from on-island renewables (hydro generation, wind and rooftop solar) was 11 412 gigawatt hours, meeting 108.7 per cent of our baseline. This represents steady progress towards our interim Tasmanian Renewable Energy Target of 15 750 gigawatt hours.

In the 2021-22 financial year, 110.1 per cent of our baseline was achieved through generation from renewables for our Tasmanian Renewable Energy Target. While actual outcomes will vary annually depending on a range of factors including rainfall volumes, this also indicates encouraging progress towards our interim target of 15 750 gigawatt hours.

I can further advise that as at 30 June 2022, Tasmania has a number of renewable energy projects at the feasibility stage, progressing through the approval stage, or approved that would enable us to exceed the legislated

renewable energy targets if they proceed to construction.

During 2021-22, I continued to oversee energy-related support for the State-wide response to the COVID-19 pandemic including assisting business continuity and supply in the electricity, gas and liquid fuel sectors.

The second half of 2021-22 saw a number of emerging national and international challenges that impacted on global and domestic energy supply. A combination of planned transmission outages, periods of low wind and solar output, disruption to coal fired generation through unplanned events (particularly floods), an earlier and colder winter along the eastern part of Australia (increasing demand for both electricity and gas) and the high cost of gas generation resulted in significant energy supply concerns on mainland Australia.

This culminated in the Australian Energy Market Operator suspending the spot market on 15 June 2022 to ensure reliability of supply in the National Energy Market. The market suspension was lifted on 24 June 2022.

Tasmania's energy sector has remained resilient throughout this period with no energy supply disruptions occurring due to these challenges. I am confident that the energy sector will remain strong both as a supplier of essential services to households and businesses and as a stable economic contributor to the State.

**Sean Terry**  
Director of Energy Planning

## Grants administered

Program name	Program objective	Number of grant recipients 2021–22	Grant expenditure 2021–22
ChargeSmart Grants Program – Destination Charging <sup>1</sup>	Support the installation of destination charging stations in regional Tasmanian locations and key tourism destinations not currently well serviced with charging infrastructure.	17 (23 locations)	\$62 500
ChargeSmart Grants Program – Fast Charging <sup>1</sup>	Support the installation of fast charging stations in regional Tasmanian locations and key tourism destinations not currently well serviced with charging infrastructure.	9 (20 locations)	\$235 450
Climate Research Grants Program <sup>1</sup>	Support research, and/or the development of decision support tools, that align with one or more of these seven Tasmanian priority research areas: 1. Compound extreme events; 2. Agriculture sector; 3. Biosecurity and invasive pests; 4. Tourism sector; 5. Health and wellbeing; 6. Aquaculture and wild fisheries; and 7. Tools for decision-making.	10	\$24 000
Electric Vehicle Grants <sup>1</sup>	Support the transition of the Government fleet to electric vehicles, supporting a second-hand vehicle market for the community and enhancing demand for electric vehicle models in the State.	1	\$100 000
Hydrogen Bus Demonstration Project <sup>1</sup>	Project Management Services.	1	\$95 000
Tasmanian Hydrogen Technology Cluster <sup>1</sup>	Support and expand the work of BBAMZ as part of the NERA's Regional Hydrogen Technology Cluster.	1	\$60 000
Sustainable Hydrogen Certification: A Multistakeholder Governance Approach – ARC Grant <sup>1</sup>	The project aims to assist policy analysts to devise a sustainable certification scheme for hydrogen that meets multi-stakeholder requirements.	1	\$40 000
Hydrogen Feasibility Grant <sup>1</sup>	Investigating large-scale renewable hydrogen projects in Tasmania.	3	\$1 497 594
No Interest Loan Scheme (NILS) <sup>1</sup>	Provides individuals and families on low incomes with support to lower their power bills with energy efficient products.	901	\$500 000
First Home Owner Grant (FHOG)	A one-off payment for eligible first home buyers/builders.	740	\$17 062 000
Royal Society of Tasmania	Annual support for the publication of the Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania.	1	\$4 000

1. Treasury-administered grants following the establishment of Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT) as a division within Treasury.

## Risk management

Our Audit and Risk Management Committee has oversight of Treasury's internal audit function and risk management framework. The Committee includes Treasury staff and independent members, with an independent Chairperson.

Treasury worked with its external Internal Audit service provider WLF Accounting & Advisory to deliver the following reviews during 2021-22:

- IT system key controls;
- accounts payable;
- procurement compliance with Treasurer's Instructions;
- TRMF Fund Administration Performance Audit;
- identification and access management to systems during the employee life cycle;
- implementation of management delegations for the Office of the Superannuation Commission; and
- cyber security.

## Asset management

Treasury performs the function of building owner for the government-owned office accommodation portfolio through the statutory maintenance and office works program.

In 2021-22, \$2.2 million was expended for maintenance required under the Building Code of Australia and legislation including the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and the *Building Act 2016*.

Existing statutory maintenance contracts provide for routine and remedial maintenance and security of the government office portfolio managed by Treasury. The statutory maintenance and office works program also includes funding for consultancy investigations and landlord works for the buildings within the portfolio.

Under this program in 2021-22, we undertook sandstone repairs, air conditioning upgrades, painting and general lighting upgrades at the Franklin Square worksite and some accessibility upgrades at 21 Kirksway Place, Battery Point.

## Infrastructure projects

As part of the Government's COVID-19 response and recovery measures, under the Government's Public Building Maintenance Program we coordinated maintenance work on the Treasury Building Complex at 21 Murray Street, Hobart and the Public Office Building at 53-59 St John Street, Launceston.

The projects at 21 Murray Street, Hobart included ongoing sandstone restoration works commenced the previous year and the completion of structural roof stiffening repairs to ensure the structural integrity of the buildings and protect against future water damage. Expenditure on stonework restoration was \$114 000, and \$35 000 was expended for structural roof repairs. There is a final package of sandstone and rising damp restoration works to be undertaken during 2022-23.

During 2021-22, we also completed essential upgrades to bathrooms, painting and carpet replacement to the Public Office Building at 53-59 St John Street, Launceston. Expenditure this year for these projects was \$60 000 which represented the final balances as these projects reached completion, having commenced during 2020-21.

Under Treasury's Capital Investment Program this year, we continued to undertake work to modernise Treasury's financial systems to support efficient operational processing, and improve the data collection, management and statutory reporting of corporate and whole-of-government financial outcomes.

As part of the PARAMIS Project, we have focused on ensuring that the replacement of ageing infrastructure that houses the Public Account Reporting System (PARS) and the Public Account Cash Management System (PACMS) coincides with transformative business process redesign and an upgrade of associated fundamental operational systems. Expenditure on this project in 2021-22 was \$237 000.

## Carbon emissions

We are committed to reducing our energy usage and carbon emissions.

During 2021-22, we continued to install more energy efficient heating and lighting at our Franklin Square worksite and to recycle paper, cardboard, bottles, cans and plastic containers at all Treasury worksites.

Treasury's fuel usage increased during the 2021-22 year as a result of three additional vehicles in the Treasury fleet and the lifting of intrastate travel restrictions previously imposed due to COVID-19.

Our energy and fuel usage from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is provided in the table below.

### Energy usage by year:

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Electricity (kWh)	855 561	887 015	1 149 827 <sup>2</sup>	1 202 810	1 402 796
Gas (MJ) <sup>1</sup>	...	187 516	184 714	258 407	293 050
Petrol (kl)	18	24	24	29	30
Diesel (kl)	13	11	10	9	10
<b>Total (kl)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>

1. Until the occupation of the Salamanca Building, Parliament Square, buildings managed by Treasury did not consume natural gas. The leased Salamanca Building, Parliament Square is heated using gas-fired boilers and this is the consumption for that building. 2021-22 figures include occupation of the Podium Office at Parliament Square.
2. In 2019-20, Treasury assumed the Kirksway Place building electricity account, which resulted in increased energy usage due to the 67 per cent increase in building area in Treasury's portfolio.

## Procurement

We undertake procurement specific to our own needs, as well as being responsible for the management of a number of whole-of-government common use contracts. All procurement is undertaken in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the Treasurer's Instructions.

## Support for local business

We undertake procurement in a manner that is consistent with the Government's Buy Local Policy, which provides Tasmanian businesses with opportunities to compete for Government business.

A summary of the level of participation by local businesses for contracts and procurement processes (including direct selections and consultancies) with a value of \$50 000 or over (excluding GST) is presented in the table below.

### Level of participation of local businesses for contracts and procurement (including consultancies):

	Treasury-specific contracts	Whole-of-government common use contracts	Total Treasury-specific and common use contracts
Total number of contracts awarded in 2021-22	18	34 <sup>1</sup>	52 <sup>1</sup>
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses <sup>2</sup> in 2021-22	12	29 <sup>1</sup>	41 <sup>1</sup>
Value of contracts <sup>3</sup> awarded in 2021-22	\$2 792 537	\$48 379 547 <sup>4</sup>	\$51 172 084 <sup>4</sup>
Value of contracts <sup>3</sup> awarded to Tasmanian businesses <sup>2</sup> in 2021-22	\$2 029 029	\$48 099 547 <sup>4</sup>	\$50 128 576 <sup>4</sup>
Number of procurement processes run in 2021-22	18	9	27
Total number of submissions (bids) received in 2021-22	35	55	90
Total number of submissions (bids) received from Tasmanian businesses <sup>2</sup> in 2021-22	23	49	72

1. Contracts awarded during the financial year include one common use contract panel arrangement – the Information and Communications Technology Hardware Contract (CI50) – with multiple contracts awarded. Due to the nature of panel arrangements, the individual contract values for the suppliers awarded contracts cannot be determined. However, as the total estimated value of the procurement is \$50 000 or more, the number of contracts awarded has been included in the Contracts Awarded information for completeness.
2. A "Tasmanian business" is a business operating in Tasmania that has a permanent office or presence in Tasmania and which employs Tasmanian workers.
3. The values in this table do not include the value of options to extend.
4. As individual contract sales under the Information and Communications Technology Hardware Contract (CI50) are not guaranteed, individual contract values for the supplier's awarded contracts are not able to be determined. Therefore, zero values have been attributed to this contract. An estimate for this contract is set out in footnotes to the Contracts Awarded table.

## Contracts awarded

The following table provides information on contracts that Treasury has awarded this year with a value of \$50 000 or over (excluding GST):

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract	Option to extend	Total value of contract (excluding GST)
AIA Australia Limited	Silverwater, New South Wales	State Fire Commission Superannuation Scheme – Salary Continuance Insurance Policy	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$205 036 <sup>2</sup>
Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd	Docklands, Victoria <sup>3</sup>	Renewable Energy Spatial Analysis	5 May 2022 to 28 Jul 2022	na	\$77 400
Australia Postal Corporation	Melbourne, Victoria <sup>3</sup>	Provision of supplementary revenue collection services	1 Jul 2022 to 31 Jul 2024	1 Aug 2024 to 31 Jul 2029	\$655 025 Option value: \$1 572 060
Bentley Workspaces	Hobart, Tasmania	Supply and installation of office furniture for 21 Murray Street, Hobart	27 Jan 2022 (one-off purchase)	na	\$147 320
BSH Electrical Pty Ltd	Moonah, Tasmania	RCD switchboard upgrade, 21 Murray Street, Hobart	25 Aug 2021 to 10 Nov 2021	na	\$154 390
Business Action Learning Tasmania Pty Ltd	Launceston, Tasmania	Business Resource Efficiency Program 2022	5 Apr 2022 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$199 900
Coastal Lawn Care	West Ulverstone, Tasmania	Lawn and Garden Maintenance Services, Stony Rise Government Offices, Devonport	7 Feb 2022 to 6 Feb 2025	7 Feb 2025 to 6 Feb 2027	\$42 000 Option value: \$28 000
Crisp Bros	Kings Meadows, Tasmania	Steel Fencing – PSQ Laneway	8 Mar 2022 to 30 Jun 2022	na	\$73 810
GM Actuaries Pty Ltd	Hobart, Tasmania	Provision of actuarial services and advice for the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	1 Sep 2021 to 31 Aug 2022	na	\$230 000

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract	Option to extend	Total value of contract (excluding GST)
JLT Risk Solutions Pty Ltd and Marsh Pty Ltd	Sydney, New South Wales <sup>3</sup>	Tasmanian Risk Management Fund – Fund Administration Agent	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Jun 2025	1 Jul 2025 to 30 Jun 2031	\$5 566 667 Option value: \$11 133 333
KPMG	Sydney, New South Wales <sup>3</sup>	Taxation Advisor for the Superannuation Commission	1 Jul 2021 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$128 000
Mercer Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Victoria	Provision of Actuarial services – Tasmanian Government Superannuation	1 Sep 2021 to 31 Aug 2022	na	\$280 000
Microsoft Ireland Operations Ltd	Southbank, Victoria <sup>3</sup>	Whole-of-government Microsoft Enterprise Agreement	1 Dec 2021 to 30 Nov 2024	1 Dec 2024 to 30 Nov 2026	\$39 900 000 Option value: \$26 600 000
Microsoft Pty Ltd	Southbank, Victoria <sup>3</sup>	Microsoft Unified Support Agreement	1 Sep 2021 to 31 Aug 2022	na	\$547 855
MSS Security	Bellerive, Tasmania	Security and Front Desk Reception Services, Henty House, Launceston	10 Mar 2022 to 9 Mar 2024	na	\$177 914
Resolution Life Australasia Limited	Docklands, Victoria	Tasmanian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme – Group Life Insurance Policy	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$55 500
Resolution Life Australasia Limited	Docklands, Victoria	Tasmanian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme – Salary Continuance Insurance Policy	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$107 972
Star Track Express Pty Limited	Hobart, Tasmania	Cartage and Interstate Air Freight (CI06) Contract	1 Dec 2021 to 30 Nov 2024	1 Dec 2024 to 30 Nov 2026	\$1 200 000 Option value: \$800 000
TAL Life Limited	Sydney, New South Wales	State Fire Commission Superannuation Scheme – Group Life Insurance Policy	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$100 000

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract	Option to extend	Total value of contract (excluding GST)
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	Moonah, Tasmania	Accessibility upgrades to the principal entry and accessible toilets at 21 Kirksway Place	18 Jan 2022 to 31 May 2022	na	\$432 800
TechnologyOne Ltd	Fortitude Valley, Queensland <sup>3</sup>	CiAnywhere – Lease contracts, payments and receivables automation project	6 Apr 2022 to 30 Jun 2032	na	\$369 295
Petroleum Products: – United Petroleum Pty Ltd, – United Card Services Pty Ltd, – United Petroleum Transport Pty Ltd, – United Terminals Pty Ltd.	Hawthorn, Victoria <sup>3</sup>	Provision of Petroleum Products including fuel card and bulk	1 Dec 2021 to 30 Nov 2024	1 Dec 2024 to 30 Nov 2028	See Note 4

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Description of contract	Period of contract	Option to extend	Total value of contract (excluding GST)
Information and Communication Technology Hardware (CI50) Contract					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Allcom Networks Pty Ltd – Mascot, New South Wales</li> <li>– Dyeramics Pty Ltd t/a Ricoh Business Centre – Ulverstone, Tasmania</li> <li>– Integrate AV Pty Ltd – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Jettech Networks Pty Ltd – North Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Link Technologies Tasmania Pty Ltd – Launceston, Tasmania</li> <li>– More than Mobiles Pty Ltd t/a Essentially Mobile – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Outcomex Pty Ltd – North Ryde, New South Wales</li> <li>– Perfekt Pty Ltd – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– TasmaNet Pty Ltd – Dowsing Point, Tasmania</li> <li>– Tasprint Pty Ltd – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Techbyte Solutions Pty Ltd – Launceston, Tasmania</li> <li>– Techquity Pty Ltd – North Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Uplinx Advanced Services Pty Ltd – North Sydney, New South Wales</li> </ul>	1 May 2022 to 30 Apr 2024	1 May 2024 to 30 Apr 2028	See Note 5
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Anabelle Bits Pty Ltd – Botany, New South Wales</li> <li>– Cambridge Superstore Pty Ltd t/a Harvey Norman Cambridge – Cambridge, Tasmania</li> <li>– Centorrino Technologies Pty Ltd – Coburg, Victoria<sup>2</sup></li> <li>– Contact Electrical Pty Ltd – North Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Data#3 Limited – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Document Management Tasmania Pty Ltd – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Innovative Network Solutions Pty Ltd – Dynnyrne, Tasmania</li> <li>– Interact IT Services Pty Ltd – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Intuit Technologies Pty Ltd – Battery Point, Tasmania</li> <li>– IRIS Computing Pty Ltd – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– MUDA Pty Ltd t/a Principal Computers – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– Officeworks Ltd t/a Officeworks – Hobart, Tasmania</li> <li>– System Sales Pty Ltd t/a Phil Hughes' Office Solutions – Newstead, Tasmania</li> </ul>	1 June 2022 to 30 Apr 2024	1 May 2024 to 30 Apr 2028	See Note 5

1. The values in this table include the value, or estimated value, of any possible option to extend.
2. The contract values disclosed are deposit premiums paid in advance. An adjustment at the end of the contract period may result in a refund or further premium being payable.
3. While the head offices of these businesses are located outside of Tasmania, these businesses operate in Tasmania and employ Tasmanian workers.
4. The total estimated value of the Petroleum Products Contract is \$298 million. United Petroleum Pty Ltd is the secondary supplier of Petroleum Products to the Tasmanian Government. The secondary supplier's sales represent a minimal amount of the total contract value and are therefore not shown.
5. These contracts form part of the common use contract for Information and Communications Technology Hardware Contract (CI50). The estimated value of the panel contract is \$154.2 million (including options to extend). As individual contract sales are not guaranteed under this panel arrangement, individual contract values are not shown.

## Consultancies awarded

The following table provides information on consultancies that Treasury has awarded in 2021-22 with a value of \$50 000 or over (excluding GST):

Name of consultant	Location of consultant	Description of consultancy	Period of consultancy	Option to extend	Total value of consultancy (excluding GST) <sup>1</sup>
Deloitte Financial Advisory Pty Limited	Hobart, Tasmania	Venue Financial Capability Assessment	3 Nov 2021 to 30 Jun 2023	na	\$150 200
Keystone Negotiation Pty Ltd	Sydney, New South Wales	Consultant services to assist with the whole-of-government Microsoft Agreement renewal process	15 Jun 2021 to 30 Nov 2021	na	\$215 000
KPMG	Hobart, Tasmania	Financial Adviser to the Licensed Monitoring Operator Tender	17 Dec 2021 to 16 Dec 2022	na	\$76 000
Vital Advisory Pty Ltd	Sydney, New South Wales	IT Adviser to the Licensed Monitoring Operator Tender	9 Dec 2021 to 30 Sep 2022	na	\$80 000

1. The values in this table include the value, or estimated value, of any possible option to extend.

## Common use contracts

We administer a range of common use contracts and related agreements on behalf of the Tasmanian Government. Common use contracts aggregate buying power to gain efficiencies in the procurement process. Selected common use contracts may also be used by Government Business Enterprises, State-owned Companies, statutory authorities, local government and other community-based organisations approved by Treasury. A list of common use contracts is located on Treasury's purchasing website ([www.purchasing.tas.gov.au](http://www.purchasing.tas.gov.au)).

This year we tendered for, or established, the following common use contracts:

### ***Cartage and Interstate Air Freight (CI06) Contract***

This contract provides government users with freight services throughout Australia. The contract commenced on 1 December 2021 for an initial term of three years. The CI06 Contract includes one two-year extension option expiring on 30 November 2026.

### ***Petroleum Products (P450) Contract***

This is for the provision of motor spirit and automotive diesel either in bulk or via a fuel card/reseller network. The contract commenced on 1 December 2021 for an initial term of three years, with two two-year extension options expiring on 30 November 2028.

### ***FAA Tasmanian Risk Management Fund – Fund Administration Agent***

This contract is for the provision of Fund Administration Agent services for the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund, including claims administration, provision of advice in relation to claims management and the brokerage of insurance as required. The contract commenced on 1 July 2022 for an initial term of three years, with two three-year extension options expiring on 30 June 2031.

### ***Information and Communications Technology Hardware (CI50) Contract***

The CI50 Contract is a panel contract for the provision of information and communication technology hardware. The CI50 Contract commenced on 1 May 2022 or 1 June 2022, depending on the supplier, for a period of two years and has two additional two-year extension options. This panel had 26 suppliers as at 30 June 2022.

### ***Tasmanian Risk Management Fund – Actuarial Services***

This contract is for the provision of Actuarial Services for the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. The tender was advertised on 9 April 2022 and closed on 13 May 2022. The new contract commenced on 1 September 2022.

### ***Microsoft Enterprise Agreement***

A new contract was established with Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited for Microsoft software licences for the Tasmanian Government. The contract commenced on 1 December 2021, for an initial term of three years. The contract has an option to extend for a further two-year period.

## Limited tendering (direct/limited submission sourcing)

Treasurer's Instruction PP-2 *Market Approaches* provides the Accountable Authority with the discretion, where specified circumstances exist, to approve a direct sourcing or limited submission sourcing approach. In 2021-22, Treasury approved 10 procurement processes under TI PP-2.

Name of supplier	Description of contract	Reasons for approval	Total value of contract <sup>1</sup>
AIA Australia Limited	State Fire Commission Superannuation Scheme – Salary Continuance Insurance Policy	Exceptional circumstances exist that justify the use of direct sourcing	\$205 036 <sup>2</sup>
Australia Postal Corporation	Provision of supplementary revenue collection services	Urgent procurement due to withdrawal of services by existing contractor, and an absence of competition for technical reasons	\$655 025 Option value: \$1 572 060
GM Actuaries Pty Ltd	Provision of actuarial services and advice for the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund	Exceptional circumstances exist that justify the use of direct sourcing	\$230 000
Keystone Negotiations Pty Ltd	Consultant services to assist with the whole-of-government Microsoft Agreement renewal process	Absence of competition for technical reasons, use of an open tender outweighing value for money benefits from use of these methods, and exceptional circumstances existing that justify the use of limited tendering	\$215 000
Mercer Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd	Provision of Actuarial services – Tasmanian Government Superannuation	Exceptional circumstances exist that justify the use of direct sourcing	\$280 000
Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited	Whole-of-government Microsoft Enterprise Agreement	A competitive process was not considered a viable option given that Microsoft products already underpin the Tasmanian Government's business operations	\$39 900 000 Option value: \$26 600 000
Microsoft Pty Ltd	Microsoft Unified Support Agreement	No other equivalent providers available who could provide the support services	\$547 855
Resolution Life Australasia Limited	Tasmanian Ambulance Service Superannuation Scheme – Salary Continuance Insurance Policy	Exceptional circumstances exist that justify the use of direct sourcing	\$107 972 <sup>2</sup>
TAL Life Limited	State Fire Commission Superannuation Scheme – Group Life Insurance Policy	Exceptional circumstances exist that justify the use of direct sourcing	\$100 000 <sup>2</sup>
TechnologyOne Ltd	CiAnywhere – Lease contracts, payments and receivables automation project	The goods or services can only be supplied by a particular supplier and no reasonable alternative or substitute exists due to an absence of competition for technical reasons	\$369 295

1. The values in this table include the value, or estimated value, of any possible option to extend.

2. The contract values disclosed are deposit premiums paid in advance. An adjustment at the end of the contract period may result in a refund or further premium being payable.

## Contracts exempt from disaggregation requirement

Under Treasurer's Instruction PF-2 *Policies impacting on procurement: all procurement*, an Accountable Authority may approve an exemption from the requirement to disaggregate contracts where the benefits of aggregation clearly outweigh any potential negative impact on local suppliers or the local economy.

During 2021-22, two contracts were entered into where an exemption to disaggregate a contract was granted under TI PF-2.

Name of contract	Location of contract	Description of contract	Period of contract	Total value of contract (excluding GST) <sup>1</sup>
Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited	North Sydney, New South Wales	Whole-of-government Microsoft Enterprise Agreement	1 Dec 2021 to 30 Nov 2024 Plus option to extend: 1 Dec 2024 to 30 Nov 2026	\$39 900 000 Option value: \$26 600 000
TechnologyOne Ltd	Fortitude Valley, Queensland	CiAnywhere: Lease contracts, payments and receivables automation project	6 Apr 2022 to 30 Jun 2032	\$369 295

1. The values in this table include the value, or estimated value, of any possible option to extend.

## Contract extensions granted

Treasurer's Instructions PP-6 *Contract Extensions: Goods and Services* provides for an Accountable Authority to extend a contract outside the original term of the contract, for a period of no longer than one year, where specified circumstances exist.

Treasurer's Instruction PF-7 *COVID-19 Emergency Procurement Measures* provides for an Accountable Authority to extend existing contracts due to reasons of extreme urgency brought about in connection with COVID-19.

There were no contract extensions granted under TI PP-6 or PF-7 in 2021-22.

## Confidentiality of government contracts

Treasurer's Instruction C-1 *Disclosure and Confidentiality in Government Contracting* provides for an Accountable Authority to approve the inclusion of a confidentiality provision in certain contracts.

During 2021-22, Treasury's Accountable Authority approved four exemptions from the requirements of TI C-1.

Name of Parties	Date of approval by Accountable Authority
Australian Postal Corporation	21 Apr 2022
Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited	12 Nov 2021
Standards Australia	24 Jul 2021
Zingtree Inc	27 Jul 2021

## Exemptions from the requirement to use prequalified suppliers

Government agencies must undertake procurement activities in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions. The Secretary of Treasury can grant exemptions in relation to certain requirements including:

- the requirement to use prequalified contractors for building and construction/roads and bridges works (see Treasurer's Instruction PF-4 *Policies impacting on procurement: building and construction/roads and bridges*); or
- the requirement to use prequalified consultants for building and construction projects (see Treasurer's Instruction PF-4 *Policies impacting on procurement: building and construction/roads and bridges*).

No exemptions from the requirement to use prequalified suppliers in relation to procurement activities were granted in 2021-22.

## Premier’s Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council

The Premier’s Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC) was established on 30 April 2020 to provide advice to the Government on strategies and initiatives to support the short, medium and long-term recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

PESRAC delivered its Interim Report on 20 July 2020 and its Final Report on 4 March 2021. These reports contained an overview of the economic and social impacts of COVID-19 and outlined recommendations relating to the recovery journey and its priorities. The Government accepted all 116 recommendations included in the reports.

Of the recommendations, Treasury had responsibility for the implementation of 11 recommendations. A progress statement relating to implementation of the recommendations is provided in the following table.

Report	Rec #	Recommendation	Implementation summary	Status
Interim	9	<i>The State Government should continue and extend the requirements implemented during COVID-19 for government agencies and Government businesses to pay their Tasmanian suppliers on 14-day terms.</i>	Effective from 18 March 2020, Treasurer’s Instruction FC-7 <i>Managing Receipts, Payments and Bank Accounts</i> was amended to state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– agencies must pay correctly rendered invoices (unless otherwise required by contractual arrangements) in accordance with agreed terms and within 14 days of receiving the invoice, or if a shorter term has been agreed, within the shorter term; and</li> <li>– where a correctly rendered invoice of more than \$1 000 is not paid in accordance with Treasurer’s Instruction FC-7, agencies are required to, in addition to the amount of the invoice, pay penalty interest to the supplier.</li> </ul>	Completed
Interim	10	<i>Government agencies should seek the agreement of existing major contractors to agree on 14-day terms with their Tasmanian suppliers.</i>	From 18 March 2020, creditor payment terms were reduced from 30 to 14 days by amendment to Treasurer’s Instruction FC-7 <i>Managing Receipts, Payments and Bank Accounts</i> .	Completed

Report	Rec #	Recommendation	Implementation summary	Status
Interim	11	<i>The State Government should amend its standard contracting framework to require contractors to trade on 14-day terms with their Tasmanian suppliers.</i>	Crown Law has included the following requirement in standard contract terms for goods and services contracts, as part of the new suite: “The Tasmanian Government expects the Supplier trade with its Tasmanian-based suppliers on trading terms that include a requirement that the Supplier pays invoices (received from its Tasmanian-based suppliers) within 14 days.” The new contract suite has been available on the purchasing website for use by agencies from 7 September 2021.	Completed
Interim	13	<i>Contracts should provide flexibility in the nature of service delivery, reflecting new models developed during COVID-19.</i>	Existing frameworks provided for the flexibility contained in this recommendation.	Completed
Interim	18	<i>The State Government should require agencies to purchase from Tasmanian business on an "if not, why not" basis for at least the next two years.</i>	On 31 July 2020, the Government's Buy Local Policy was amended to increase support for Tasmanian businesses. This recommendation has been implemented through the expansion of the policy, which includes a number of measures to enhance opportunities for local suppliers, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– mandatory requirements for procurement planning to ensure agencies focus on maximising opportunities for local businesses before going to the market;</li> <li>– the disaggregation of substantial procurement opportunities;</li> <li>– incorporation of an Economic and Social Benefits Test evaluation criterion; and</li> <li>– a requirement for successful suppliers to complete a Tasmanian Industry Participation Plan for high value procurements and for private sector projects that receive Government support.</li> </ul>	Completed
Interim	19	<i>The State Government should include in its standard government contracting framework a requirement that government contractors use local suppliers on a similar "if not, why not" basis.</i>	Similarly to recommendation 18, this recommendation has been implemented through the expansion of the Government's Buy Local Policy.	Completed

Report	Rec #	Recommendation	Implementation summary	Status
Interim	20	<i>Government businesses should be subject to as strong buying local requirements as government agencies.</i>	Government businesses are required to comply with Treasurer's Instruction GBE 13-114-11 <i>Buy Local</i> and Buy Local Guidelines for Tasmanian Government Businesses, with a key requirement being that Government businesses ensure that procurement policies seek to maximise the opportunities for local businesses. The Guideline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– requires that Government businesses endeavour to purchase from Tasmanian businesses on an “if not, why not” basis when considering any procurement;</li> <li>– sets out an expectation that Government businesses will support local businesses that are investing in innovation, where relevant; and</li> <li>– incorporates several new tips for supporting local business, such as ensuring that conditions and mandatory requirements, like insurance requirements, are proportionate to the size and complexity of the procurement contract and do not exclude suppliers unnecessarily.</li> </ul>	Completed
Interim	45	<i>The State Government should extend the payroll tax rebate schemes for youth employees, and for apprentices and trainees.</i>	This recommendation was implemented through the introduction of the Payroll Tax Rebate (Apprentices, Trainees and Youth Employees) Amendment Bill 2020 which amended the <i>Payroll Tax Rebate (Apprentices, Trainees and Youth Employees) Act 2017</i> to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– extend the payroll tax rebate scheme as it relates to youth employees for 18 months from 31 December 2020 to 30 June 2022;</li> <li>– extend the payroll tax rebate scheme as it relates to apprentices and trainees for 12 months from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022; and</li> <li>– expand the payroll tax rebate scheme for apprentices and trainees to all industries from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2022.</li> </ul>	Completed
Interim	52	<i>The State Government should review its capital program and place a higher weighting on distributing activity towards smaller-scale regional projects.</i>	This recommendation was implemented through existing Budget allocations and initiatives included in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 State Budgets by directing additional support to areas identified as most in need of funding.	Completed

Report	Rec #	Recommendation	Implementation summary	Status
Final	45	<i>Shareholding Ministers must use their influence to transparently drive the focus of Government businesses towards pressing whole-of-State priorities during recovery and hold boards accountable for doing so.</i>	This recommendation was implemented through the Government business corporate planning cycle.	Completed
Final	46	<i>The Government business governance framework should be revisited to enable the Government of the day to set binding whole-of-State strategic priorities.</i>	The Treasurer has agreed to the establishment of a rolling review of Government business Ministerial Charters and Statements of Expectation. This has commenced with a review of the Ministerial Charter for the Public Trustee.	Completed

## Right to information

2021–22 Right to Information requests	Number
RTI requests to Treasury, the Treasurer, the Minister for Finance <sup>1</sup> , Minister for Energy and Renewables <sup>2</sup> and the Minister for Environment and Climate Change <sup>2</sup>	19
Number of applications where no relevant information was held	0
Number of applications transferred to another Minister or Public Authority under section 14 of the Act	2
Number of applications where information was exempt or partly exempt	9
Provisions of the RTI Act under which the information was exempt	Sections 26, 27, 31, 35, 36
Number of applications refused	3 <sup>3</sup>
Provisions of the RTI Act under which application was refused	Sections 12, 20
Internal reviews sought on original decision	0
Results of these reviews	na
Requests referred to Ombudsman for assessment	1
Results of this referral	Not determined at time of publication

1. The Minister for Finance portfolio responsibilities were absorbed into the Treasurer portfolio responsibilities following ministerial portfolio changes on 12 April 2022.
2. Treasury is responsible to the Minister for Energy and Renewables and Minister for Environment and Climate Change as of 31 October 2021 following the establishment of Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania (ReCFIT) as a division within Treasury.
3. One application received was partially refused for assessment under section 20(1) with the remainder accepted for assessment with information released in part. One application received was refused for assessment as the information requested was actively disclosed.

## Public interest disclosures

We are committed to the aims and objectives of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*, and value transparency and accountability in our administrative and management practices.

Under the Act, we provide support to people who make disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to public health and safety or the environment.

We have a responsibility to afford natural justice to all parties involved in the investigation of a disclosure.

Our public interest disclosure procedures are available on our website ([www.treasury.tas.gov.au/about-us/corporate-governance/public-interest-disclosure](http://www.treasury.tas.gov.au/about-us/corporate-governance/public-interest-disclosure)).

No disclosures were received by Treasury during the reporting period. Pursuant with our reporting responsibilities under section 86 of the Public Interest Disclosures Act, a nil return is provided in the prescribed table format.

2021–22 Public Interest Disclosures	Number
The number and types of disclosures made to Treasury during the year and the number of disclosures determined to be a public interest disclosure	0
The number of disclosures determined by Treasury to be public interest disclosures that it investigated during the year	0
The number and types of disclosed matters referred to Treasury during the year by the Ombudsman	0
The number and types of disclosed matters referred during the year by Treasury to the Ombudsman to investigate	0
The number and types of investigations of disclosed matters taken over by the Ombudsman from Treasury during the year	0
The number and types of disclosed matters that Treasury has declined to investigate during the year	0
The number and type of disclosed matters that were substantiated upon investigation and the action taken on completion of the investigation	0
Any recommendations made by the Ombudsman that relate to Treasury	0

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## CONTACT US

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<b>State Revenue Office</b>	Parliament Square HOBART TAS 7000  GPO Box 1374 HOBART TAS 7001	P: (03) 6166 4400 P: 1800 001 388 For email contact, please refer to "Contact Us" on the SRO website. You can visit the State Revenue Office website at <a href="http://www.sro.tas.gov.au">www.sro.tas.gov.au</a>



