



Consolidated Financial Statements

for the

State of Tasmania

1998-99

Contents

Page No.

Summary for 1998-99

Tasmanian Government's Fiscal Strategy

Financial year in review - Operating Results

Financial year in review – The State's Financial Position

Financial year in review – Net Worth Per Head of Population

Financial year in review – Indicators of Financial Condition

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Certification

Opinion of the Auditor-General

Consolidated Operating Statement

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Index to notes accompanying the consolidated financial statements

Note No.	Description	Page No.
Note 1	Statement of Significant Accounting Policies	
Note 2	Disaggregated Information	
Note 3	Taxation Revenues	
Note 4	Investment Income	
Note 5	Grants Revenue	
Note 6	Sales of Goods and Services	
Note 7	Net Revenue from Disposal of Physical Assets	
Note 8	Other Revenues	
Note 9	Employee Entitlements	
Note 10	Depreciation	
Note 11	Interest and Other Finance Costs	
Note 12	Other Expenses	
Note 13	Abnormal Items	
Note 14	Extraordinary Items	
Note 15	Investments	
Note 16	Receivables	
Note 17	Other Assets	
Note 18	Land, Buildings, Forest Estate	
Note 19	Plant and Equipment	
Note 20	Infrastructure	
Note 21	Payables	
Note 22	Borrowings	
Note 23	Employee Entitlements	
Note 24	Superannuation	
Note 25	Other Liabilities	
Note 26	Commitments	
Note 27	Contingent Liabilities	
Note 28	Compliance with Appropriations	
Note 29	Additional Financial Instruments Disclosure	
Note 30	Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities to Operating Surplus	
Note 31	Statement of Cash Flows of Financial Institutions	
Note 32	Closing Cash Balances	
Note 33	Details of Controlled Entities	

Consolidated Financial Statements

Summary for 1998-99

- The net worth of the Tasmanian public sector as at 30 June 1999 was \$5 484 million, comprising assets of \$13 199 million and liabilities of \$7 715 million.
- The consolidated operating surplus before abnormal and extraordinary items was \$71 million.
- Cash and investments totalled \$2 004 million as at 30 June 1999, representing 15 per cent of total assets held.
- Physical assets totalled \$10 681 million as at 30 June 1999, representing 81 per cent of total assets held.

Tasmanian Government's Fiscal Strategy

The Government introduced its Fiscal Strategy as part of the 1998-99 Budget. Broadly, the Government's Fiscal Strategy is concerned with maintaining a Budget surplus, reducing net debt and debt servicing levels and addressing the State's unfunded superannuation liability. Its primary objective is to ensure responsible financial management while supporting industry development and job creation. The Fiscal Strategy is structured to run until the end of 2003-04 and contains five broad components which address the range of financial management issues facing the State. These five components are:

Budget Position

To stabilise and strengthen the State's financial position, the State Budget will be managed on a long-term sustainable basis.

Asset Sales

The proceeds from major asset sales will not be used to fund recurrent expenditure, but to repay debt.

Community Dividend

The implementation of more efficient administration across the State Service will provide a direct financial benefit to the Tasmanian community through reduced costs of Government.

Taxation

The taxation burden on Tasmanians and Tasmanian businesses will not be increased.

Debt

The burden of debt on the Tasmanian community will be reduced.

Operating Results

Operating Result

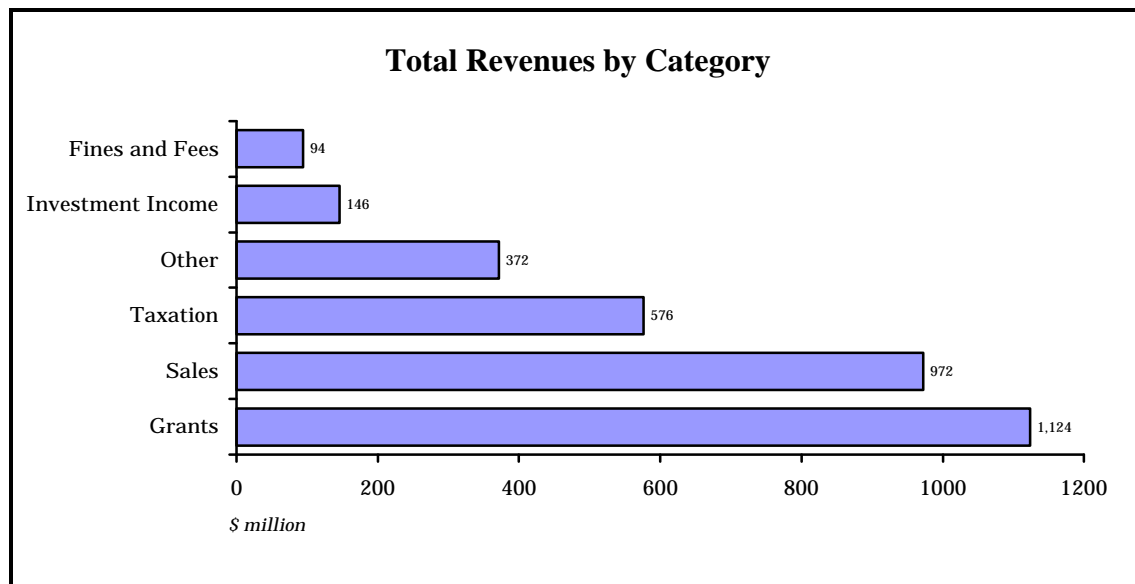
The operating surplus, before abnormal and extraordinary items for the year ended 30 June 1999 was \$71 million. Abnormal expense was \$51 million and extraordinary expense \$2 million. Deducting these expenses from the operating surplus results in a surplus for the State of \$18 million for the year.

Revenues

Total revenues for the year ended 30 June 1999 were \$3 283 million.

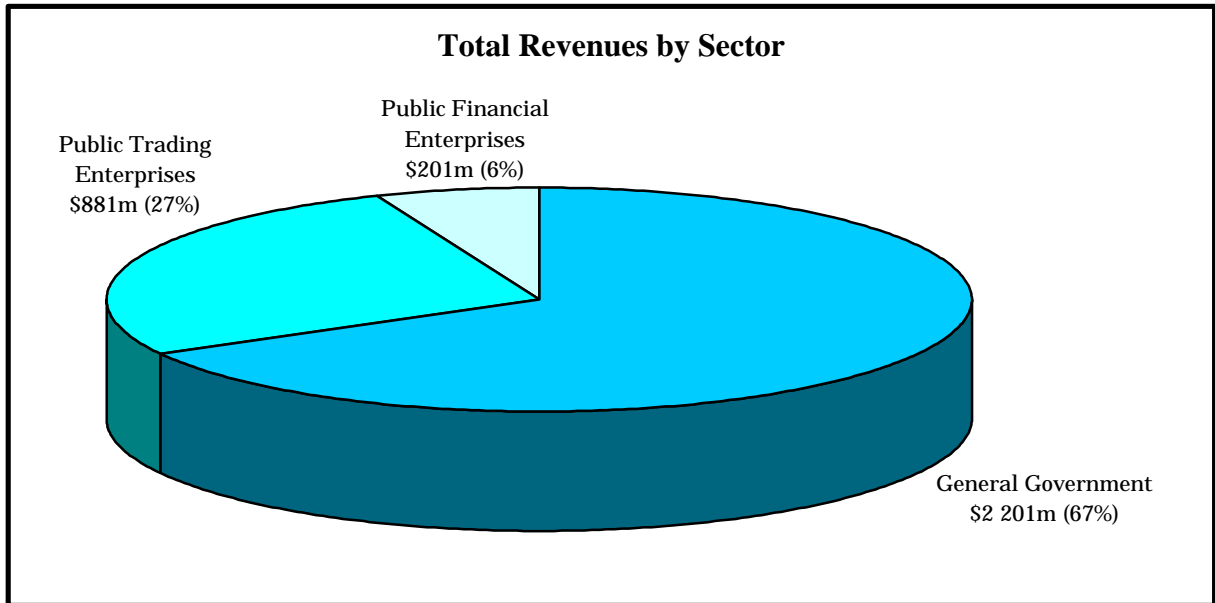
Total Revenues by Category are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Total Revenues by Category



Total Revenues by Sector are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Total Revenues by Sector

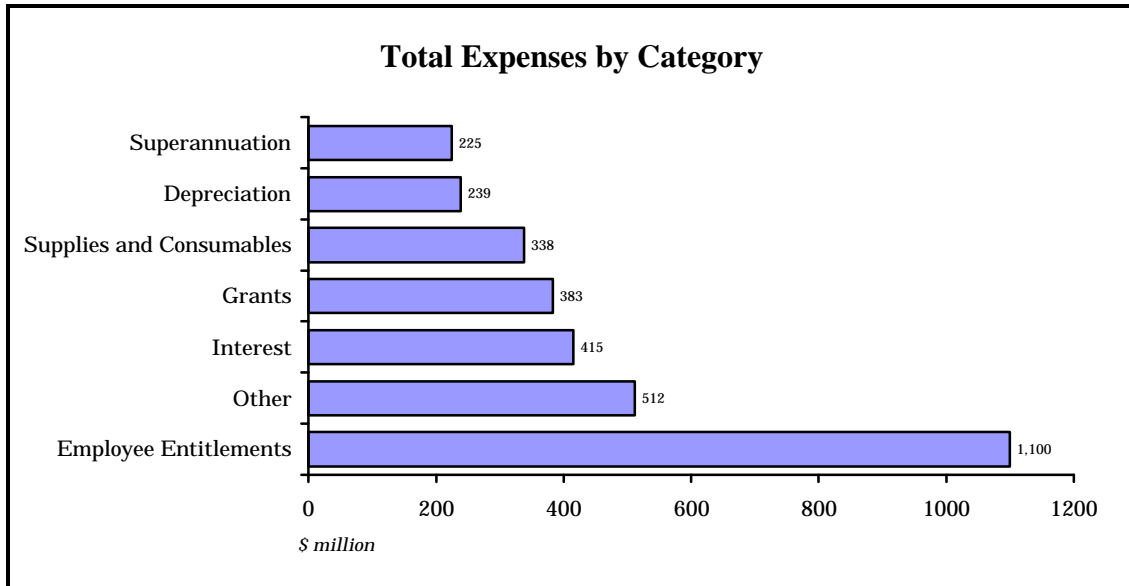


Expenses

Total expenses, before abnormal and extraordinary items, for the year ended 30 June 1999 were \$3 212 million.

Expenses by category are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Total Expenses by Category



Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements primarily consist of salaries and wages. Of the total employee entitlement cost for the State, just over half of these costs are incurred by the Department of Education (28%) and the Department of Health and Human Services (26%).

Total Expenses by Sector are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Total Expenses by Sector

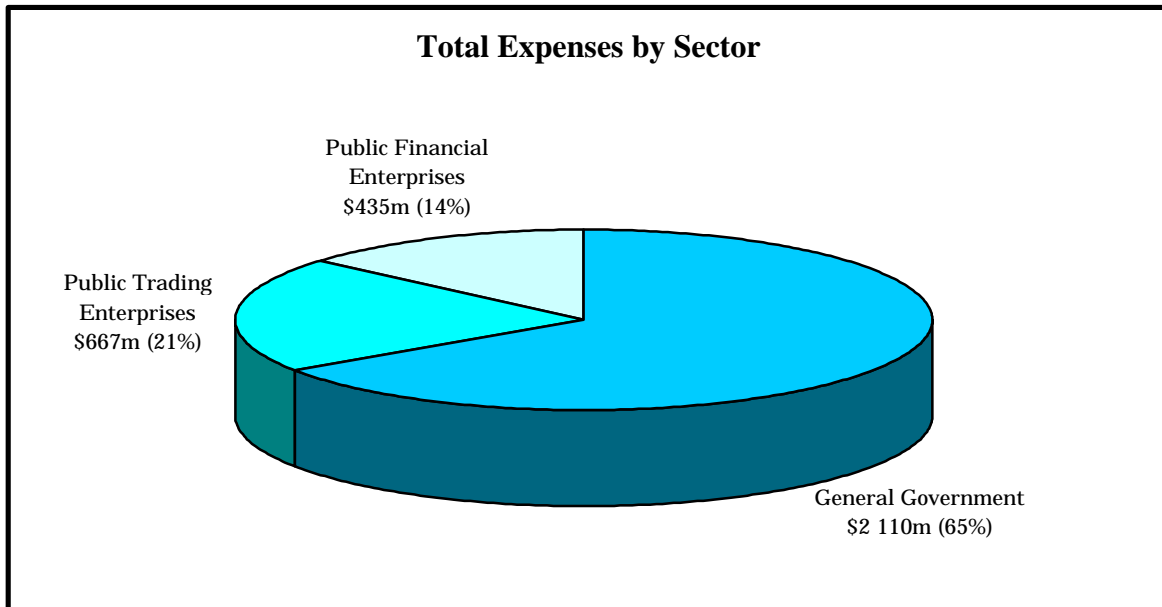


Figure 4 shows that the majority of expenses of the State are in the General Government sector, reflecting the level of salary and wages costs being incurred by government departments.

The State's Financial Position

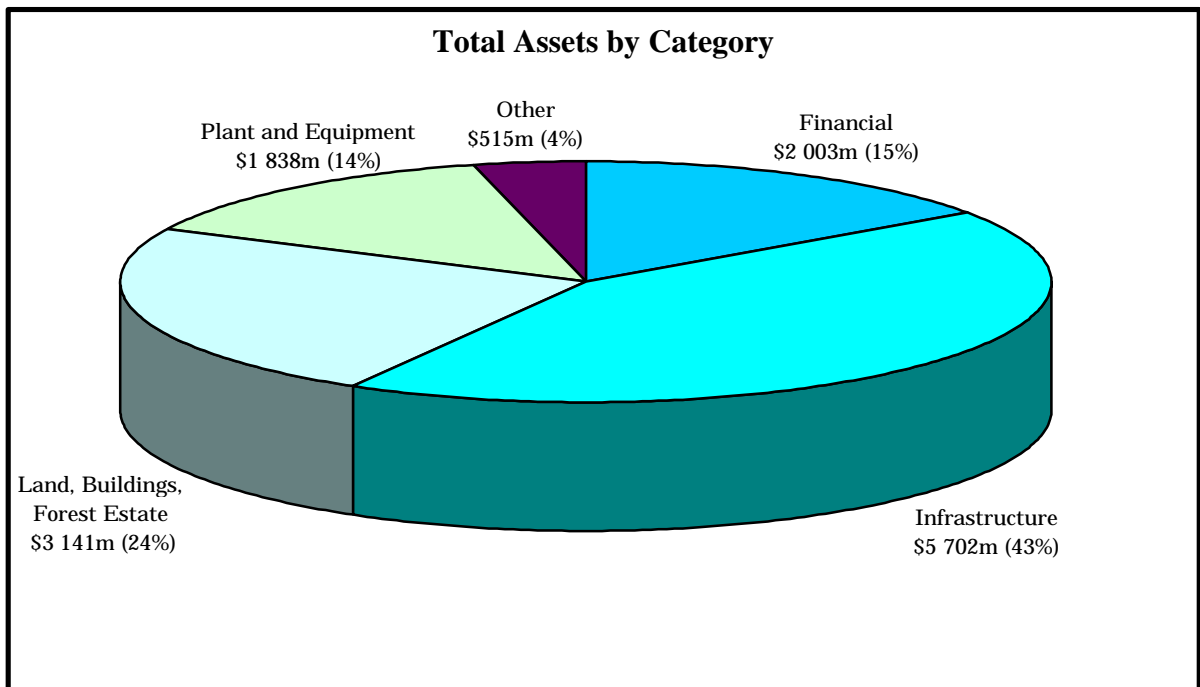
As at 30 June 1999, total assets of \$13 199 million exceeded total liabilities of \$7 715 million, resulting in a net worth of \$5 484 million.

Assets

Total assets consisted of current assets of \$1 217 million and non-current assets of \$11 982 million, as at 30 June 1999.

Total assets, by category, are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Total Assets by Category

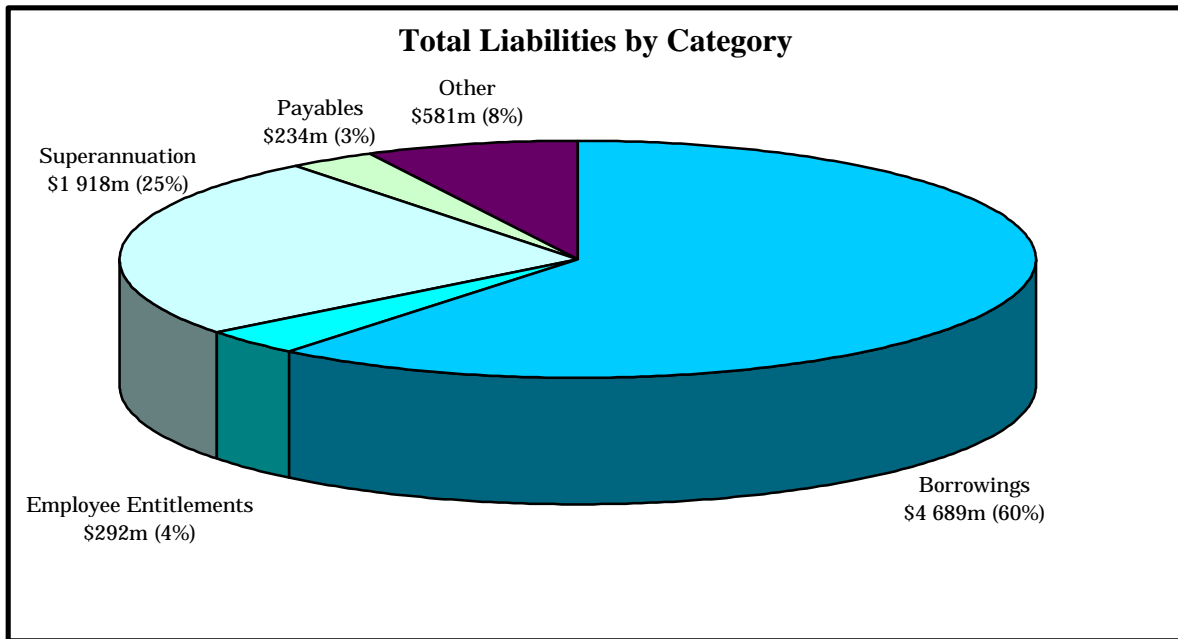


Liabilities

Total liabilities consisted of current liabilities of \$1 931 million and non-current liabilities of \$5 784 million as at 30 June 1999.

Total liabilities, by category, are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Total Liabilities by Category

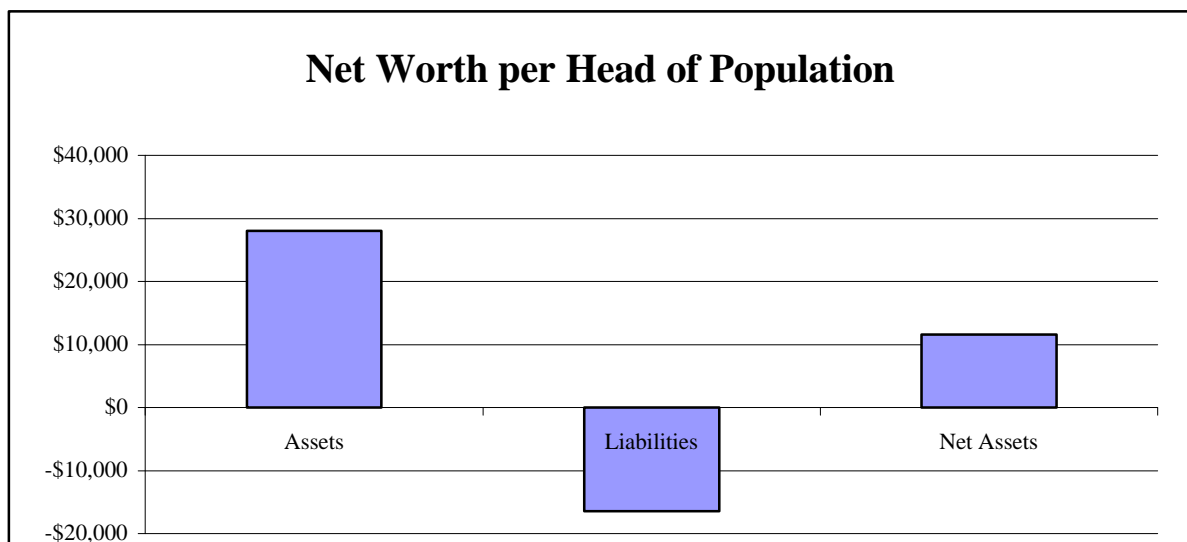


Employee Entitlements

The unfunded superannuation liability relates, in the main, to the RBF Contributory Fund. The RBF Contributory Fund is a defined benefit scheme where the benefit is calculated as a function of the members’ salaries, level of contributions and length of service. From 15 May 1999 the Contributory Fund was closed to new members. As a result, over time, the Contributory Fund liability of the RBF scheme will gradually decline and eventually be extinguished.

Net Worth Per Head of Population

Based on an estimated Tasmanian population of 470 300 at 30 June 1999, the net worth per head of population was \$11 661.



Indicators of Financial Condition

A suite of financial indicators will be used in the annual consolidated financial statements each year to report on the financial condition of Tasmania and its ability to meet current and future demands.

In general terms, the sustainability measures describe the Government's ability to meet and maintain existing programs and operations without increasing its borrowings or the burden on taxpayers. The flexibility measures describe the Government's ability to respond to unexpected events or opportunities and readiness to respond to rising commitments by either expanding its revenues or increasing its debt burden.

These measures will be of increasing significance over time as they track movements in Tasmania's financial performance

Indicators	30 June 1999
<i>Financial Stability Ratios</i>	
	<i>(per cent %)</i>
Total liabilities to total assets (debt ratio)	58.4
Total borrowings to total assets (gearing ratio)	35.5
<i>Liquidity Ratios</i>	
	<i>(ratio)</i>
Current assets to current liabilities (current ratio)	0.63
Quick ratio*	0.57

*The quick ratio represents cash, current investments and current receivables to current liabilities.

Audited Consolidated

Financial Statements

STATE OF TASMANIA

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

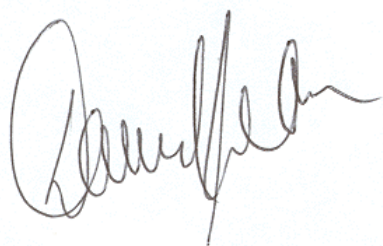
STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the State of Tasmania have been prepared by the Department of Treasury and Finance from information provided by State entities.

In our opinion, the Statements:

- (a) fairly present the operating results and cashflows of the State for the year ended 30 June 1999 and the financial position of the State as at 30 June 1999; and
- (b) have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards, in particular AAS 31 *Financial Reporting by Governments* and Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the Consolidated Financial Statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



David Crean
TREASURER



D W Challen
SECRETARY
Department of Treasury and Finance

28 April 2000

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Treasurer of Tasmania

STATE OF TASMANIA - CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

Scope

I have audited the State of Tasmania - Consolidated Financial Statements (comprising Operating, Financial Position and Cash Flows Statements and notes thereto) for the year ended 30 June 1999. The Department of Treasury and Finance assumed responsibility for preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements from information provided by State entities. I have conducted an independent audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in order to express an opinion on them.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the Consolidated Financial Statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the Statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the Consolidated Financial Statements are presented fairly in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the financial position of the State of Tasmania and the results of its operations and cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the State of Tasmania - Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the financial position of the State of Tasmania as at 30 June 1999, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended.



A J McHugh
AUDITOR-GENERAL

28 April 2000

HOBART

TASMANIAN



AUDIT OFFICE

STATE OF TASMANIA
CONSOLIDATED OPERATING STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

	<i>Note</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
REVENUES		
Taxation	3	576
Fines and Regulatory Fees		94
Investment Income	4	146
Grants	5	1 124
Sales of Goods and Services	6	972
Net Revenue from Disposal of Physical Assets	7	(1)
Other	8	372
TOTAL REVENUES		3 283
EXPENSES		
Employee Entitlements	9	1 100
Superannuation		225
Depreciation	10	239
Interest and Other Finance Costs	11	415
Grants and Transfer Payments		383
Supplies and Consumables		338
Other	12	512
TOTAL EXPENSES		3 212
OPERATING SURPLUS, BEFORE ABNORMAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		71
Abnormal Items	13	(51)
Extraordinary Items	14	(2)
OPERATING SURPLUS, AFTER ABNORMAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		18

STATE OF TASMANIA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 1999

	<i>Note</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	32	14
Investments	15	783
Receivables	16	296
Prepayments		47
Accrued Revenue		14
Other	17	63
Total Current Assets		1 217
Non-Current Assets		
Investments	15	1 207
Receivables	16	90
Land, Buildings, Forest Estate	18	3 141
Plant and Equipment	19	1 838
Infrastructure	20	5 702
Other	17	4
Total Non-Current Assets		11 982
TOTAL ASSETS		13 199
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Payables	21	235
Borrowings	22	1 194
Employee Entitlements	23	178
Superannuation	24	126
Accrued Expenses		28
Other	25	170
Total Current Liabilities		1 931
Non-Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	22	3 495
Employee Entitlements	23	114
Superannuation	24	1 792
Other	25	383
Total Non-Current Liabilities		5 784
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7 715
NET ASSETS		5 484

STATE OF TASMANIA

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999**

	<i>Note</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i> <i>Inflows</i> <i>(Outflows)</i>
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Taxation		550
Fines and Regulatory Fees		117
Interest Received		41
Grants		1 124
Sales of Goods and Services		924
Other Receipts		364
Payments		
Employee Entitlements		(1 135)
Superannuation		(155)
Interest Paid		(77)
Grants and Transfer Payments		(383)
Supplies and Consumables		(364)
Other Payments		(653)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	30	353
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of Land, Buildings and Forest Estate		22
Purchase of Land, Buildings and Forest Estate		(77)
Proceeds from sale Plant and Equipment		8
Purchase of Plant and Equipment		(73)
Purchase of Infrastructure		(122)
Purchase of Other Assets		(35)
Net Purchase of Investments		(11)
Net Customer Loans Repaid		9
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(279)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Borrowings		(17)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(17)
NET CASH FLOWS USED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	31	(102)
NET DECREASE IN CASH HELD		(45)
Cash at Beginning of Reporting Period		59
CASH HELD AT 30 JUNE 1999	32	14

Note 1 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

In order to assist in understanding the financial information presented, the following summary explains the significant accounting policies which have been adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

A. Compliance Framework

These statements are the audited consolidated financial statements for the State of Tasmania (the State) and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including relevant Australian Accounting Standards, in particular Australian Accounting Standard AAS31 *Financial Reporting by Governments*.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement

Generally, accrual accounting principles are employed in the preparation of these financial statements so as to recognise the financial effects of transactions and other events in the period in which they occur.

These financial statements are generally prepared on a historical cost basis, although most non-current physical assets are revalued at least every five years to recognise the current value of their remaining service potential (under a “deprival value” approach).

Certain liabilities, most notably superannuation and workers’ compensation, are calculated with regard to actuarial assumptions.

C. Government Reporting Entity

The government reporting entity includes government statutory authorities, public trading enterprises and public financial enterprises.

These entities are generally classified according to the Uniform Presentation Framework and disaggregated information is presented in Note 2. An exception to this classification is the Housing Division of the Department of Health and Human Services which is included in the general government sector, consistent with the State Budget Papers, rather than as a public trading enterprise in accordance with the Uniform Presentation Framework.

Specific details of the entities consolidated by the State are shown in Note 33.

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the financial statements include all assets, liabilities, equities, revenues and expenses of the State, including those of entities controlled by the State as at 30 June 1999, or for part of the financial year ended on that date.

Uniform Presentation Framework**(a) *General Government Sector***

The primary function of entities within the general government sector is to provide public services (outputs). These outputs are mainly non-market in nature and are for the collective consumption of the community. They involve the transfer or redistribution of income and are financed mainly through taxes and other compulsory levies.

(b) *Public Trading Enterprises Sector*

The primary function of enterprises in the government public trading sector is to provide goods and services within a competitive market which is non-regulatory and non-financial in nature. Such enterprises are financed mainly through sales to the consumer of goods and services.

(c) *Public Financial Enterprises Sector*

The public financial enterprises sector comprises enterprises which are government controlled and which have one or more of the following characteristics:

- ◆ perform a central banking function;
- ◆ accept call, term or savings deposits; or
- ◆ have the ability to incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the market on their own account.

D. *Basis of Consolidation*

Reporting entities controlled by the State are consolidated within these consolidated financial statements.

Where control of an entity is obtained during a financial year, the results of that entity are included in the operating statement from the date on which control commenced. Where control of an entity ceases during a financial year, the entity's results are included for that part of the year for which control existed.

In the process of reporting the State as a single economic entity, all material transactions and balances between government controlled entities are eliminated. Commitments and contingent liabilities of reporting entities are consolidated and are disclosed in Notes 26 and 27 respectively.

E. *Disaggregated Information*

The State's consolidated financial information has been disaggregated between the following sectors:

- ◆ general government;
- ◆ public trading enterprises; and
- ◆ public financial enterprises.

This information is provided as there is dissimilarity between general government activities and those of public entities in the public trading enterprises and the public financial enterprises sectors. Disclosure of this information is to assist users of these financial statements in determining the effects of differing activities on the financial position of the State. It will also assist users in identifying the resources used in the provision of a range of goods and services and the extent to which the State has recovered the costs of those resources from revenues attributable to those activities.

F. Accounting Periods

The reporting period for most reporting entities is the year ended 30 June. For those entities with a reporting date other than 30 June, the most recent financial year results are used.

G. Revenues

Taxation

State taxation and fee revenue is recognised upon the first occurrence of either:

- (a) receipt by the State of a taxpayer's self-assessed taxes and fees; or
- (b) the time the taxpayer's obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

Interest is charged on outstanding amounts and is brought to account, where possible, on an accrual basis, otherwise as it is received. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for doubtful debts.

Fines and Regulatory Fees

Revenue is recognised at the time the fine or regulatory fee is issued.

Investment Income

This includes interest, dividends and other income earned during the financial year from bank term deposits, shares and other investments. Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis and dividend income is recognised when dividends are declared. Net realised and unrealised gains/losses on the revaluation of investments form part of investment income. The only entity within the Consolidation to bring net unrealised gains/losses to account is the Motor Accidents Insurance Board.

Grants

These mainly consist of Commonwealth grants to the State for meeting general and specific expenditure responsibilities. Normally they are recognised when received.

Sales of Goods and Services

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods or services are recognised when the good or service is provided.

Net Revenue from the Disposal of Physical Assets

Any net surplus or deficit from the disposal of physical assets is recognised at the date of disposal and reflects the net disposal value received after deducting the carrying value of the asset at that time.

H. Expenses

Expenses are generally recognised on an accrual basis, that is, when incurred, and are reported in the financial period to which the expenses relate.

Employee Entitlements

These expenses include all costs related to employment (other than superannuation) including salaries and wages, fringe benefits tax, workers' compensation, leave entitlements and redundancy payments.

Superannuation

Any change in the unfunded superannuation liability of the State, together with superannuation contributions paid or accrued, are recognised in the period in which they occur.

Depreciation

Depreciation recognises the consumption of the service potential of non-current physical assets as an expense. All infrastructure, buildings, plant and equipment and other non-current physical assets that have a limited useful life are depreciated. Land is not depreciated because it is considered to have an infinite useful life. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of heritage assets and collections as their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period. Depreciation rates and methods are generally reviewed annually.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time that an asset is held ready for use.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is generally calculated on a straight line basis.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease, whichever is the shorter.

The State has a wide variety of assets within each class, which have varying useful lives. The following are typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes in 1998-99.

<i>Asset Class</i>	<i>Useful Life</i>
Buildings	3 - 120 years
Computer Equipment	3 - 7 years
Motor Vehicles	3 - 6 years
Office Equipment	2 - 15 years

Plant and Equipment	2 - 20 years
Infrastructure Assets	20 - 50 years
Roads	50 - 100 years

Interest and Other Finance Costs

Interest on outstanding borrowings and other finance costs directly related to borrowings are recognised when incurred.

Grants and Transfer Payments

Payments to third parties are recognised as an expense when incurred and include transactions such as grants, subsidies and transfer payments made to non government entities.

Supplies and Consumables

These generally represent the day-to-day running, other than employee related, costs incurred in the normal operation of entities. These items are recognised as an expense when incurred.

I. Assets

Investments

Investments are generally carried at face value adjusted for unamortised discounts or premiums and unrealised exchange gains or losses. Discounts and premiums are amortised over the life of the related instrument on the basis of yield at purchase, with the amortisation being taken to the Operating Statement. Any permanent diminution in the market value of an investment is taken to the Operating Statement.

Entities required to report under Australian Accounting Standard AAS26 *Financial Reporting by General Insurance Activities*, have valued their investments at net market value. Any movements in the value of investments between reporting dates are recognised as revenues or expense in the operating statement.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised net of any provision for bad and doubtful debts and therefore at the amounts expected to be ultimately collected.

Loan Advances

Loan advances are recognised net of any provision for non-performing debts and therefore at the amounts expected to be ultimately collected.

Capitalisation of Non-Current Physical Assets

All non-current physical assets in the general government sector with a value above a minimum capitalisation value are capitalised. A similar minimum capitalisation value also applies to entities within the Public Trading Enterprise and Public Financial Enterprise sectors.

Valuation of Non-Current Physical Assets

Non-current physical assets are generally measured at their deprival value, unless stated otherwise. Deprival value determines the value of the asset as being the loss the State would suffer if it were deprived of the future economic benefits embodied in an asset at the date of valuation.

The nature of an asset determines the valuation method used and the following generally applies to the core assets (assets that would be replaced) and non-core assets (assets that would not be replaced) of the State:

- ◆ where an asset would be replaced, and there is a secondary market for the asset, it is valued at current market buying price;
- ◆ where an asset would be replaced and there is no secondary market for the asset, it is valued at the lower of current replacement cost, current reproduction cost or future economic benefit of the existing asset; or
- ◆ where the asset would not be replaced, it is valued at the greater of net present value or net market selling price.

Land, Buildings and Forest Estate

Land and buildings are initially recognised at historical cost. When revalued, the deprival value methodology, as described in the previous section, is applied.

All Crown Land is valued at the Valuer-General's latest valuation. Crown Land valuations are carried out on a five year cycle. National Parks and Conservation Areas were valued for the first time during the 1998-99 financial year. This resulted in a \$70 million increase in the value of land assets controlled by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

The forest estate comprises timber resource (being land and standing timber) and roads. For valuation and reporting purposes, these assets are considered one. The value reported in the statement of financial position is for the forest estate as a whole.

In determining the values of component assets, the forest estate is valued using a discounted cash flow method to derive a net present value of the combined asset. The major roads included in the forest estate valuation are valued at written down replacement cost while the minor roads are valued at the net present value of their cash flows for the life of the present native forest crop. For more detail on forest estate valuation, refer to the 1998-99 financial statements of Forestry Tasmania.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are recognised at historical cost or valuation. When revalued, plant and equipment are recognised at written-down replacement cost.

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure assets include such items as:

- ◆ road infrastructure;
- ◆ bridge infrastructure;
- ◆ electricity generation dams;
- ◆ water supply systems and reservoirs; and
- ◆ electricity transmission network.

Road infrastructure valuation is based on replacement value, being the cost to provide a new road of the existing standard. Road condition surveys are conducted each financial year. Land under roads and within road reserves is valued at the Valuer-General's latest valuation

Bridge infrastructure valuations are based on replacement values calculated for different bridge types.

The electricity transmission network assets are valued upon the depreciated optimised replacement cost (DORC) methodology. For further details on this methodology, refer to Transend Networks Pty Ltd's annual report.

Heritage Assets and Collections

Heritage assets and collections are defined as those non-current physical assets that the State intends to preserve because of their unique historical, cultural or environmental attributes. These assets include items such as historic houses, monuments, certain museum exhibits, art collections, archival collections and other items of cultural significance.

All heritage assets and collections are generally recognised at their deprival value.

Museum Collections

Parliamentary Museum and Library Collections have not been included in the valuation of non-current assets as no standard methodology for the valuation of such assets has been established.

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Collections fall under the control of Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. They have no values disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as values cannot be reliably determined. However, a \$35 million insurance cover has been made in respect of the collections.

Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The lease asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or, where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset, the useful life of the asset to the entity. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense to the Operating Statement systematically over the term of the lease.

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised as an asset and amortised over the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

Details of commitments in relation to operating leases, which by their nature do not give rise to liabilities, are disclosed in Note 26B.

J. Liabilities

Payables

This item consists predominantly of creditors and other sundry liabilities.

Borrowings

The State's borrowings represent funds raised from the following sources:

- ◆ loans raised by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State;
- ◆ domestic and overseas borrowings via the Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation; and
- ◆ overdraft facilities obtained by public trading enterprises and public financial enterprises from the commercial banking sector.

Valuation of Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at either Historical Capital Cost (i.e. historical cost adjusted for amortisation of discount and premium) or at historical cost.

Reporting within sectors reflects different accounting policies with respect to the valuation of borrowings. General government values its borrowing portfolio at historical capital cost.

The Public Trading Enterprise sector generally values its borrowings at historical cost. The majority of the Public Financial Enterprise sector values its borrowings at face value adjusted for unamortised discounts or premiums and unrealised exchange gains or losses.

Employee Entitlements

The Statement of Financial Position reports provisions for entitlements not taken at the reporting date in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave. The amounts are accrued at the current wage rates except for long service leave, which is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows arising from employees' service to date.

Superannuation

The State's superannuation liability in respect of the service of current and past government employees is based upon the latest actuarial assessment of the members' entitlements, net of the superannuation schemes' assets. This valuation is determined by discounting to present value the gross benefit payments at a current, risk-adjusted discount rate appropriate to the plan, less the current market value of the schemes' assets. Further detail on the superannuation liability is outlined in Note 24.

Other Liabilities

Generally other liabilities are recognised at the estimated amounts payable. However, a significant proportion of other liabilities relate to outstanding motor accident and workers' compensation claims - claims reported but not yet paid, claims incurred but not reported and the anticipated direct and indirect costs of settling those claims.

The liability for outstanding claims is measured as the present value of the expected future payments using statistics based on past experience and trends.

K. Commitments

Commitments include those operating and capital commitments arising from non-cancellable contractual or statutory sources.

L. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities arise from guarantees and any other forms of support provided by the State. Contingent liabilities also arise from legal disputes and other claims against the State.

Details of quantifiable and non-quantifiable contingent liabilities are contained in Note 27.

M. Foreign Currency Balances/Transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including hedging arrangements) are translated to Australian currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All exchange gains and losses are brought to account in the Operating Statement in the same period as the exchange differences on the items covered by the hedge transactions arise.

Foreign currency receivables and payables at balance date are translated at exchange rates at balance date.

N. Derivative Financial Instruments

Risk Management

Certain of the State's controlled entities, particularly those within the Public Financial Enterprise sector, enter into derivative financial instruments to manage the financial risks inherent in the State's financial asset and liability management activities. Those entities principally use interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, interest rate options and exchange traded futures contracts to manage the risks relating to the State's interest rate exposures.

Currency swaps and foreign currency forward contracts are also entered into by certain entities controlled by the State to manage the currency risks relating to offshore funding and investment programs and to ensure that there is no material residual currency exposure.

Recognition of Gains and Losses

Gains and losses on derivatives used as hedges are accounted for on the same basis as the underlying physical exposures they are hedging.

O. Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars unless otherwise stated.

P. Comparative Information

These financial statements do not contain comparative information as the 1998-99 financial year is the first year Australian Accounting Standard AAS 31 *Financial Reporting by Governments* is being applied.

STATE OF TASMANIA

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999**Note 2 – Disaggregated Information****Disaggregated Operating Statement for the year ended 30 June 1999**

	<u>General Government</u> \$ million	<u>Public Trading</u> <u>Enterprises</u> \$ million	<u>Public Financial</u> <u>Enterprises</u> \$ million	<u>Inter-Sector</u> <u>Eliminations</u> \$ million	<u>Consolidated</u> \$ million
REVENUES					
Taxation	654	....	....	(78)	576
Fines and Regulatory Fees	172	....	....	(78)	94
Investment Income	123	6	373	(356)	146
Grants	1 151	86	....	(113)	1 124
Sales of Goods and Services	39	886	75	(28)	972
Net Revenue from Disposal of Physical Assets	(1)	....	....	....	(1)
Other	384	17	4	(33)	372
TOTAL REVENUE	2 522	995	452	(686)	3 283
EXPENSES					
Employee Entitlements	892	222	3	(17)	1 100
Superannuation	190	36	....	(1)	225
Depreciation	78	161	....	....	239
Interest and Other Finance Costs	188	161	350	(284)	415
Grants and Transfer Payments	540	47	....	(204)	383
Supplies and Consumables	259	83	2	(6)	338
Other	316	148	87	(39)	512
TOTAL EXPENSES	2 463	858	442	(551)	3 212
OPERATING SURPLUS BEFORE ABNORMAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS, INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT AND DIVIDENDS	59	137	10	(135)	71
Abnormal Items	(17)	(18)	(16)	....	(51)
Extraordinary Items	(3)	(2)	....	3	(2)
Income Tax Equivalent	....	(56)	3	53	....
Dividends	....	(68)	(6)	74	....
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER ABNORMAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS, INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT AND DIVIDENDS	39	(7)	(9)	(5)	18

Note 2 – Disaggregated Information (continued)**Disaggregated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 1999**

	<u>General Government</u>	<u>Public Trading Enterprises</u>	<u>Public Financial Enterprises</u>	<u>Inter-Sector Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash	408	34	....	(428)	
Investments	117	71	1 449	(854)	
Receivables	61	180	134	(79)	
Prepayments	3	2	42	....
Accrued Revenue	4	10	....	....
Other	7	56	....	....
Total Current Assets	600	353	1 625	(1 361)	
Non-Current Assets					
Investments	901	22	3 412	(3 128)	
Receivables	13	2	76	(1)	
Land, Buildings, Forest Estate	2 356	730	55	....
Plant and Equipment	253	1 583	2	....
Infrastructure	2 752	2 950	....	....
Other	1	27	22	(46)	
Total Non-Current Assets	6 276	5 314	3 567	(3 175)	
TOTAL ASSETS	6 876	5 667	5 192	(4 536)	
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Payables	93	105	95	(58)	
Borrowings	525	412	1 527	(1 270)	
Employee Entitlements	127	51	....	....
Superannuation	101	25	....	....
Accrued Expenses	17	10	1	....
Other	41	124	111	(106)	
Total Current Liabilities	904	727	1 734	(1 434)	
Non-Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	1 609	1 204	3 024	(2 342)	
Employee Entitlements	109	5	....	....
Superannuation	1 528	263	1	....
Other	49	210	359	(235)	
Total Non-Current Liabilities	3 295	1 682	3 384	(2 577)	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4 199	2 409	5 118	(4 011)	
NET ASSETS	2 677	3 258	74	(525)	

Note 3 – Taxation Revenue

	<i>1999</i>
	<i>\$ million</i>
Payroll Tax	120
Land Tax	27
Motor Tax	40
Financial Transaction Taxes	145
Safety Net Revenues	169
Gambling Taxes	67
Other	8
Total Taxation Revenue	576

Note 4 – Investment Income

	<i>1999</i>
	<i>\$ million</i>
Interest	139
Dividends	3
Other	4
Total Investment Income	146

Note 5 – Grants Revenue

	<i>1999</i>
	<i>\$ million</i>
Commonwealth General Purpose Grants	733
Commonwealth Special Purpose Grants	327
Commonwealth Capital Grants	35
Other	29
Total Grants Revenue	1 124

Note 6 – Sales of Goods and Services

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Sale of Goods	670
Sale of Services	302
Total Sales of Goods and Services	972

Note 7 – Net Revenue from Disposal of Physical Assets

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Proceeds from Disposal of Physical Assets	30
Deduct written down value of assets sold	(31)
Total Net Revenue from Disposal of Physical Assets	(1)

Note 8 – Other Revenues

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Rents, commissions, etc.	6
Cost recoveries	19
Hospital, ambulance, and other fees	36
Housing receipts	46
Local authorities	18
Other	247
Total Other Revenues	372

Note 9 – Employee Entitlements

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Salaries and Wages	1 031
Long Service Leave	20
Other	49
Total Employee Entitlements	1 100

Note 10 – Depreciation

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Depreciation in respect of:	
Buildings	48
Plant and Equipment	39
Infrastructure	122
Other	30
Total Depreciation	239

Note 11 – Interest and Other Finance Costs

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Interest on Borrowings	411
Other Borrowing Costs	4
Total Interest and Other Finance Costs	415

Note 12 – Other Expenses

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Forestry specific expenses	36
Concessions	40
Advertising & promotion	11
MAIB specific expenses	85
Operating leases	27
Rates	16
Consultants	6
Maintenance & property services	6
Other	285
Total Other Expenses	512

Note 13 – Abnormal Items

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Increase in outstanding claims provision by MAIB for anticipated introduction of GST	(16)
Maintenance and refurbishment of HEC assets	(7)
Various other abnormal items	(17)
Loss on transfer of bridge assets to local government	(2)
Loss on privatisation of LSL (Construction Industry) Fund	(9)
Total Abnormal Items	(51)

Note 14 – Extraordinary Items

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Metro – Underprovision for employee superannuation withdrawal	(2)
Total Extraordinary Items	(2)

Note 15 – Investments

	<i>1999</i> <i>Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>Non-Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Unsettled Forward Transactions	49	....
Loan Advances	49	136
Short Term Deposits, Bills and Other Securities	659	704
Equities from a Prescribed Stock Exchange	....	56
Government and Institutional Securities	26	311
Total Investments	783	1 207

Note 16 – Receivables

	<i>1999</i> <i>Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>Non-Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Trade Receivables	225	2
Housing Assistance	10	67
Other	80	21
	315	90
Less provision for doubtful debts	(19)	....
Total Receivables	296	90

Note 17 – Other Assets

	<i>1999</i> <i>Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>Non-Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Inventories	25	....
Forest Estate – current portion	28	....
Other	10	4
Total Other Assets	63	4

Note 18 – Land, Buildings, Forest Estate

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Land at cost or valuation	421
Buildings at cost or valuation	2 877
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(646)
	<u>2 231</u>
Forest Estate at valuation	489
Total Land, Buildings, Forest Estate	<u>3 141</u>

Note 19 – Plant and Equipment

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Carrying value of plant and equipment under finance lease	4
Plant and Equipment at cost or valuation	2 263
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(429)
	<u>1 834</u>
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>1 838</u>

Note 20 – Infrastructure

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Infrastructure at cost or valuation	6 726
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1 024)
Total Infrastructure	<u>5 702</u>

Note 21 – Payables

	<i>1999</i> <i>Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>Non-Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Trade Creditors	110	....
Other	125	....
Total Payables	235	....

Note 22 – Borrowings

	<i>1999</i> <i>Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>Non-Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Non-Commonwealth	1 053	3 021
Debt due to Commonwealth	141	474
Total Borrowings	1 194	3 495

Note 23 – Employee Entitlements

	<i>1999</i> <i>Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>	<i>1999</i> <i>Non-Current</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Accrued salaries and wages	20	....
Annual leave	89	....
Long service leave	69	114
Total Employee Entitlements	178	114

Note 24 – Superannuation

The liability for employee superannuation resides in the State's public sector superannuation funds. These funds are not consolidated as they are not 'controlled' by the State, however, the major proportion of unfunded superannuation liabilities are the responsibility of the State and are recognised accordingly.

Each year, the Government Actuary, Mr Peter Crump, NSP Buck conducts a valuation of the benefits accrued within Contributory Funds by members up to the reporting date. Any shortfall between the value of these accrued benefits and the net market value of Fund assets determines the value of any unfunded superannuation liability, and is shown as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

The funding status of the State's share of defined benefit and defined contribution Funds at 30 June 1999, based on actuarial valuations, is summarised as follows:

<i>State's Unfunded liabilities under State Government schemes:</i>	<i>1999 \$ million</i>
Retirement Benefits Act 1993	1 885
Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1973	13
Parliamentary Retiring Benefits Act 1985	1
Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968	19
	1 918
Classified as:	
Current	126
Non-Current	1 792
	1 918

Note 25 – Other Liabilities

	<i>1999 Current \$ million</i>	<i>1999 Non-Current \$ million</i>
Funds held in trust	12	4
Provision for workers' compensation	22	29
Revenue received in advance	16	....
MAIB provision for unearned income	39	....
Provision for outstanding and unreported claims for MAIB	67	344
Other	14	6
Total Other Liabilities	170	383

Note 26 – Commitments**A. Commitments for Capital Expenditure**

At 30 June 1999, the State had entered into a number of contracts for capital expenditure. These contractual commitments have not been recognised as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Not later than 1 year	58
Later than 1 year	91
Total	149

B. Operating Lease Commitments

At the reporting date, the Government had the following obligations under non-cancellable operating leases:

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Not later than 1 year	87
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	50
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	127
Later than 5 years	177
Total	441

C. Finance Lease Commitments

At the reporting date, the Government had the following obligations under finance leases:

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
<i>Lease commitments:</i>	
Not later than 1 year	2
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	1
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	2
Later than 5 years	6
<i>Minimum lease payments</i>	11
<i>Deduct: future finance charges</i>	(5)
Finance Lease Liability	6

Note 27 – Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities represent items that, at 30 June 1999, are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position because there is significant uncertainty at that date as to the necessity for the entity to receive or make payments in respect of them. Following are details of the more significant of these liabilities. Reference should be made to individual entity financial statements for additional information.

The quantifiable estimates, when presented, require careful interpretation. They represent the maximum potential exposure of the quantifiable contingent liabilities of the State, without any explicit assessment of the likelihood of any contingent liabilities being converted to actual liabilities in the future.

Contingent Liabilities - Quantifiable

These comprise:

Nature of Contingency	General Government Enterprises 1999 \$ million	Public Trading Enterprises 1999 \$ million	Public Financial Enterprises 1999 \$ million	Total 1999 \$ million
Guarantees	9	....	....	9
Claims relating to insurance (excluding claims by employees for personal injuries)	....	2	....	2
Deferred Start Swaps:				
Receive Fixed	....	....	49	49
Pay Fixed	....	....	60	60
Forward Rate Agreement	....	....	....	....
Total Contingent Liabilities – Quantifiable	9	2	109	120

Contingent Liabilities - Not Quantifiable*Legal Proceedings and Disputes*

A number of legal actions have been brought against the State and its agencies. Notification has also been received of a number of other cases that are not yet subject to Court action but which may result in subsequent litigation. The legal actions include:

- public liability claims by former patients of the Department of Health and Human Services;
- claims against the Department of Infrastructure, Environment and Resources relating to Limited Access Compensation and damage to property (including motor vehicles) allegedly due to road works or road conditions; and
- actions relating to the Port Arthur tragedy in 1996.

Due to the wide variety and the nature of the claims and the uncertainty of any potential liability, no value has been attributed to the claims in the financial statements.

One claim is currently lodged under the Commonwealth *Native Titles Act 1993* relating to certain Bass Strait Islands off Wilsons Promontory which are within Tasmanian coastal waters.

Note 28 – Compliance with Appropriations

In conformity with Australian Accounting Standard AAS 29 *Financial Reporting by Government Departments*, general government entities have included details of compliance with Parliamentary appropriations in their financial statements for the period.

Information about compliance with such appropriations can be obtained from entity financial statements and from the Treasurer's Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 1999.

Note 29 – Additional Financial Instruments Disclosures*Interest rate risk*

Several entities utilise derivative financial arrangements to manage financial risks inherent in their management activities. These instruments include swaps, forward interest rate agreements and other hedging instruments to manage fluctuations in interest or exchange rates.

The State's exposure at 30 June 1999 to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities are shown in the following table.

	Note	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed Interest Maturing In:			Non-Interest Bearing	Total
				1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year to 5 Years	More than 5 Years		
			1999 \$ million	1999 \$ million	1999 \$ million	1999 \$ million	1999 \$ million	1999 \$ million
Financial Assets								
Cash		N/A	14	....	....	....	....	14
Investments	15	6.36	444	339	309	841	57	1 990
Receivables	16	N/A					386	386
			458	339	309	841	443	2 390
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	21	N/A	....	....	....	....	235	235
Borrowings	22	7.31	940	253	2 377	1 119	....	4 689
Finance Leases	26C	10.94	....	2	3	1	....	6
			940	255	2 380	1 120	235	4 930

Foreign exchange risk

To effectively manage the exposure of foreign currency borrowings and offshore investments to fluctuation in exchange rates, both cross currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts are used. Offshore borrowings are required to provide access to additional sources of funding and to diversify risk exposure.

The following table summarises the effect of cross currency swaps at balance date.

	Borrowings 1999 \$ million	Investments 1999 \$ million	Swaps 1999 \$ million	Net exposure 1999 \$ million
YEN	478	....	(478)	....
USD	152	(135)	(17)	....

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the individual entities may be unable to settle a transaction on the due date. The Government's central borrowing authority, Tascorp, has a US\$45 million standby facility and other funding arrangements to cover this possibility.

*Credit risk*Financial Instruments - On Balance Sheet

The credit risk on recognised financial assets, excluding investments, is the carrying amount of these assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The market value at balance dates is the credit exposure to investments.

Financial Instruments - Off Balance Sheet

The credit exposure for derivative contracts entered into by the Government's central borrowing authority, Tascorp, is calculated after taking into account the current market value, duration, time to maturity, and interest rate and/or exchange rate volatility.

Credit exposure related to derivative financial instruments follow:

Type of Instrument	Exposure 1999 \$ million
Interest rate swaps	143
Futures contracts	17
Foreign exchange contracts	118

Net Fair Value

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of recognised financial instruments held at 30 June 1999 are as follows:

	Net Fair Value 1999 \$ million	Carrying Value 1999 \$ million
Financial Assets		
Cash	14	14
Investments	2 119	1 990
Receivables	386	386
Total Financial Assets	2 519	2 390
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	235	235
Borrowings	4 997	4 689
Finance Leases	6	6
Total Financial Liabilities	5 238	4 930

**Note 30 – Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities to
Operating Surplus**

	<i>1999</i> <i>\$ million</i>
Operating Surplus (excluding certain public financial institutions)	314
Non-Cash Movements	
Depreciation and Amortisation	239
Net Revenue from Sale of Physical Assets	1
Abnormal Expenses	40
Decrease in Payables	(69)
Decrease in Employee Entitlements	(36)
Increase in Superannuation	56
Decrease in Accrued Expenses	(38)
Decrease in Other Liabilities/Provisions	(1)
Increase in Receivables	(77)
Decrease in Prepayments	1
Increase in Accrued Revenue	(2)
Decrease in Other Assets	19
Adjustment for other Non-Cash Items	(94)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	353

Note 31 – Statement of Cash Flows of Financial Institutions

	<i>1999</i>
	<i>\$ million</i>
	<i>Inflows</i>
	<i>(Outflows)</i>
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts	
Interest Received	101
Other Receipts	3
Payments	
Employee Entitlements	(1)
Interest Paid	(350)
Other Payments	(1)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(248)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Net Purchase of Investments	(11)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(11)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Net Increase in Swap Repayments	(24)
Net Decrease in Deposits	(39)
Net Borrowings	220
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	157
NET CASH FLOWS USED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	(102)

Note 32 – Closing Cash Balances

	<i>1999</i>
	<i>\$ million</i>
DEPOSITS AT CALL	
Financial Institutions	....
Other Sectors	14
CASH HELD AT 30 JUNE 1999	14

Note 33 – Details of controlled entities

During the year ended 30 June 1999, a number of changes occurred to the structure of entities controlled by the Government. As the ultimate control of the businesses restructured or disaggregated remains within the State of Tasmania, the changes have not impacted upon the Government's net asset position as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 1999.

As provided under the *Tasmanian State Service (Restructuring) Order (No 2) of 1998*, certain agencies within the State Service were restructured with effect from 23 September 1998.

As provided under the *Electricity Companies Act 1997*, the HEC Enterprises Corporation was dissolved, on 1 July 1998, with the assets and liabilities of the former Corporation vesting in the Hydro-Electric Corporation. For further details refer to the Hydro-Electric Corporation Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1999.

As provided under the *Electricity Companies Act 1997*, the Hydro-Electric Corporation was disaggregated, with the distribution and retail sales businesses, employees, assets and liabilities transferring to Aurora Energy Pty Ltd (Aurora) and the transmission business, employees, assets and liabilities transferring to Transend Networks Pty Ltd (Transend). Both Aurora and Transend are wholly owned by the Government of Tasmania. The electricity generation business, employees, assets and liabilities remain with the Hydro-Electric Corporation. The transfers took effect from 1 July 1998. For further details refer to the Hydro-Electric Corporation Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1999.

The following controlled entities of the State are included in the consolidated financial report for the year ended 30 June 1999.

General Government Enterprises

Department of Education
Department of Health and Human Services (excluding Home Ownership Assistance Program)
Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
Department of Justice and Industrial Relations
Department of Police and Public Safety
Department of Premier and Cabinet
Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment
Department of State Development
Department of Treasury and Finance
House of Assembly
Inland Fisheries Commission
Legislative Council
Legislature-General
Marine and Safety Tasmania
Office of the Governor
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
State Fire Commission
Tasmanian Audit Office
Tasmanian Racing Authority

Public Trading Enterprises

Aurora Energy Pty Ltd
Burnie Port Corporation Pty Ltd
Civil Construction Services Corporation
Egg Marketing Board
Flinders Island Port Company Pty Ltd
Forestry Tasmania
Hobart Ports Corporation Pty Ltd

Hydro-Electric Corporation
King Island Ports Corporation Pty Ltd
Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd
North West Regional Water Authority
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority
Port of Devonport Corporation Pty Ltd
Port of Launceston Pty Ltd
Printing Authority of Tasmania
Private Forests Tasmania
Rivers and Waters Supply Commission
Southern Regional Cemetery Trust
Stanley Cool Stores Board
TAFE Tasmania
Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority
Tasmanian Grain Elevators Board
Tasmanian International Velodrome Management Authority
The Public Trustee
Totalizator Agency Board
Transend Networks Pty Ltd
TT-Line Company Pty Ltd

Public Financial Enterprises

Home Ownership Assistance Program
Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB)
Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation (Tascorp)

ENTITIES NOT CONSOLIDATED

Certain entities that administer superannuation and like funds and/or hold private funds of a trust or fidelity nature, have not been included in this financial report because the assets are not available for the benefit of the State. The University of Tasmania, certain professional, occupational and marketing boards and Local Government authorities have not been included in this financial report because they are not controlled.

Other Government bodies that are controlled but are not considered material, for whole of Government purposes, are also excluded from these accounts.