

September Quarterly Report 2014-15



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1 INTRODUCTION

The *September Quarterly Report 2014-15* is prepared in accordance with Section 26 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. It presents financial results for the three months ending 30 September 2014 for the General Government Sector and the Consolidated Fund.

Seasonal and timing factors impact the State's finances, especially the timing of Grants revenue and Grant expenses. Therefore, care should be taken using the quarterly information to extrapolate the likely outcome for 2014-15.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards including *AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*. Estimation methods have been used in the preparation of this Report which are based on the principles of *AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting*.

Presentation of the financial statements is consistent with the 2014-15 Budget and reporting requirements of the Uniform Presentation Framework.

The Report contains the following information:

- Section 2 presents the financial results for the General Government Sector for the three months ending 30 September 2014;
- Section 3 summarises receipts to and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund; and
- Section 4 outlines key concepts used within this Report.

2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR OUTCOME

Income Statement

The General Government Sector Net Operating Balance for the three months ending 30 September 2014 is a deficit of \$117.8 million. The quarterly results are impacted by the timing of expenditure and revenue items including:

- Grants revenue is \$788.2 million, or 26 per cent of the 2014-15 Budget estimate of \$3 027.5 million. This primarily reflects the timing of Australian Government Grant receipts;
- Taxation revenue is \$312.9 million, or 32 per cent of the 2014-15 Budget estimate of \$983.2 million. The year-to-date receipts reflect the timing of Land tax revenue. The majority of Land tax for 2014-15 is recognised in the September 2014 quarter;
- Dividend, tax and rate equivalent income is \$34.4 million, or 10 per cent of the 2014-15 Budget estimate of \$342.9 million. Dividends from State-owned Companies and Government Business Enterprises are generally received in the December quarter;
- Expenses from transactions is \$1 379.8 million, or 26 per cent of the 2014-15 Budget estimate of \$5 249.3 million. This is consistent with the seasonal patterns of departmental spending, including timing differences for Grant expenses; and
- Other gains/(losses) is a \$132.6 million loss for the three months ending 30 September 2014. This reflects housing asset transfers and write-downs by the Department of Health and Human Services as part of the *Better Housing Futures* Program.

Balance Sheet

- Net Worth decreased by \$160.6 million from \$9 330.1 million as at 30 June 2014 to \$9 169.5 million as at 30 September 2014. The fall is primarily due to a decrease in cash of \$182.5 million (due to the Consolidated Fund Deficit of \$185.9 million); reduced Land and buildings of \$116.4 million (predominantly due to the housing asset transfers and write-downs of \$132 million); partly offset by an increase in Receivables of \$96 million (primarily due to Land tax receivables of \$91.4 million). Refer to Section 3 of this Report for more information on the Consolidated Fund Outcome; and
- Net Debt deteriorated by \$186.3 million from negative \$208.3 million as at 30 June 2014 to negative \$22 million as at 30 September 2014. The decline is due to the decrease in Cash and deposits of \$182.5 million primarily relating to the Consolidated Fund Deficit.

Table 2.1: General Government Income Statement

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual	2014-15 Original Budget	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Revenue from transactions			
Grants	747.1	3 027.5	788.2
Taxation	305.4	983.2	312.9
Sales of goods and services	85.8	354.1	81.3
Fines and regulatory fees	22.4	103.3	22.3
Interest income	2.4	15.9	2.1
Dividend, tax and rate equivalent income	14.9	342.9	34.4
Other revenue	32.9	136.8	20.8
	1 210.9	4 963.7	1 262.0
Less Expenses from transactions			
Employee expenses	534.3	2 137.0	550.0
Superannuation	41.9	268.3	62.1
Depreciation	69.1	287.0	62.9
Supplies and consumables	241.7	1 083.9	243.0
Nominal superannuation interest expense	67.0	283.1	70.6
Borrowing costs	5.1	11.0	2.8
Grant expenses	390.8	1 148.3	385.0
Other expenses	9.5	30.5	3.3
	1 359.5	5 249.3	1 379.8
Equals NET OPERATING BALANCE	(148.6)	(285.6)	(117.8)
Plus Other economic flows – Included in Operating Result			
Gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	0.9	11.3	3.6
Revaluation of equity investment in PNFC and PFC sectors	(1 798.0)	(347.8)	....
Other gains/(losses)	1.8	(176.8)	(132.6)
	(1 795.3)	(513.2)	(129.0)
Equals Operating Result	(1 944.0)	(798.8)	(246.8)

Table 2.1: General Government Income Statement (continued)

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual	2014-15 Original Budget	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Plus Other economic flows – Other non-owner movements in equity			
Revaluations of non-financial assets	81.5	340.7	85.2
Other movements in equity	20.7	3.8	18.7
	102.2	344.5	103.9
Equals Comprehensive Result	(1 841.7)	(454.3)	(142.9)
KEY FISCAL AGGREGATES			
NET OPERATING BALANCE	(148.6)	(285.6)	(117.8)
Less Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Purchase of non-financial assets	41.4	400.8	38.7
Less Sale of non-financial assets	7.3	32.6	7.8
Less Depreciation	69.1	287.0	62.9
	(34.9)	81.2	(32.0)
Equals FISCAL BALANCE	(113.7)	(366.8)	(85.8)

Table 2.2: General Government Balance Sheet

	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 Sept 2014
	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and deposits	1 308.5	1 041.1	1 126.0
Investments	48.8	77.7	45.5
Equity investment in PNFC and PFC sectors	4 530.1	4 331.7	4 530.1
Other equity investments	10.8	14.7	12.3
Receivables	406.3	304.3	502.3
Other financial assets	922.7	755.2	922.9
	7 227.3	6 524.8	7 139.1
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	5 841.9	5 829.6	5 725.5
Infrastructure	4 290.9	4 634.4	4 359.9
Plant and equipment	245.9	231.2	242.1
Heritage and cultural assets	466.4	485.0	464.9
Investment property	11.6	11.9	11.6
Intangible assets	43.9	35.1	43.5
Assets held for sale	24.8	10.9	11.3
Other non-financial assets	32.0	36.9	33.0
	10 957.4	11 274.9	10 891.7
Total Assets	18 184.8	17 799.7	18 030.8
Liabilities			
Borrowings	1 149.0	930.6	1 149.5
Superannuation ¹	6 622.9	5 448.0	6 665.5
Employee entitlements	574.0	561.7	563.5
Payables	113.7	91.0	93.2
Other liabilities	395.1	408.7	389.7
Total Liabilities	8 854.7	7 439.9	8 861.3
NET ASSETS	9 330.1	10 359.7	9 169.5

Table 2.2: General Government Balance Sheet (continued)

	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 Sept 2014
	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Equity			
Accumulated funds	4 847.9	5 434.6	4 602.2
Asset revaluation reserve	4 482.1	4 925.2	4 567.3
Total Equity	9 330.1	10 359.7	9 169.5
KEY FISCAL AGGREGATES			
NET WORTH ²	9 330.1	10 359.7	9 169.5
NET FINANCIAL WORTH ³	(1 627.4)	(915.1)	(1 722.2)
NET FINANCIAL LIABILITIES ⁴	6 157.5	5 246.8	6 252.4
NET DEBT ⁵	(208.3)	(188.3)	(22.0)

Notes:

1. There is a difference of \$1 217.5 million between the Original Budget and the September year to date valuation of the Superannuation liability. This reflects the difference between the discount rate of 4.1 per cent applied, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, for financial reporting purposes and the long-term bond rate of 5.5 per cent which is used for Budget purposes.
2. Net Worth represents total assets less total liabilities.
3. Net Financial Worth represents financial assets less total liabilities.
4. Net Financial Liabilities represents total liabilities less financial assets, excluding equity investment in the PNFC and PFC sectors.
5. Net Debt represents borrowings less cash and deposits and investments.

Table 2.3: General Government Cash Flow Statement

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual	2014-15 Original Budget	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Grants received	531.5	3 027.5	769.7
Taxation	213.1	983.4	233.0
Sales of goods and services	97.1	353.8	86.1
Fines and regulatory fees	21.4	103.3	22.0
Interest received	2.8	16.1	2.3
Dividend, tax and rate equivalents	14.9	576.7	34.4
Other receipts	74.5	305.9	63.5
	955.4	5 366.7	1 211.1
Cash outflows			
Employee entitlements	(539.2)	(2 128.6)	(554.6)
Superannuation	(74.3)	(397.3)	(102.6)
Supplies and consumables	(252.2)	(1 097.3)	(269.4)
Borrowing costs	(0.8)	(10.8)	(0.7)
Grants and subsidies paid	(219.7)	(1 148.4)	(369.5)
Other payments	(53.2)	(199.8)	(49.2)
	(1 139.4)	(4 982.1)	(1 346.0)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(184.0)	384.6	(134.9)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash flows from non-financial assets			
Purchase of non-financial assets	(41.4)	(400.3)	(38.7)
Sale of non-financial assets	7.3	36.8	7.8
	(34.2)	(363.5)	(30.8)
Net cash flows from financial assets (policy purposes)			
Equity injections	(16.2)	(42.8)	(17.7)
Net advances paid	(0.6)	(20.6)	0.8
	(16.8)	(63.4)	(16.9)
Net cash flows from financial assets (liquidity purposes)			
Net purchase of investments	(0.6)	0.7	0.1
	(0.6)	0.7	0.1
Net cash flows from investing activities	(51.6)	(426.2)	(47.6)

Table 2.3: General Government Cash Flow Statement (continued)

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual \$m	2014-15 Original Budget \$m	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual \$m
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net borrowing	(0.4)	(229.5)	....
Net cash flows from financing activities	(0.4)	(229.5)	....
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(236.0)	(271.2)	(182.6)
Cash at the beginning of the year	1 298.3	1 312.4	1 308.5
Cash at the end of the period	1 062.3	1 041.1	1 126.0
KEY FISCAL AGGREGATES			
Net cash flows from operating activities	(184.0)	384.6	(134.9)
Plus Net cash from investments in non-financial assets	(34.2)	(363.5)	(30.8)
Equals CASH SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(218.2)	21.0	(165.8)

3 CONSOLIDATED FUND OUTCOME

Table 3.1: Consolidated Fund Outcome

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual \$m	2014-15 Original Budget \$m	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual \$m
Recurrent Receipts			
Australian Government sources			
General purpose payments	481.4	1 911.4	477.9
Specific purpose payments	84.5	423.4	108.3
National partnership payments	9.1	72.1	18.2
Other grants and subsidies	....	0.1	....
	574.9	2 407.0	604.4
State sources			
Taxation	197.3	862.4	206.3
Receipts from government businesses	17.2	601.8	36.7
Departmental fees and recoveries	21.3	90.1	22.4
Sale and rent of government property	....	5.0	....
Resource rents and royalties	6.7	31.3	6.5
Recoveries of state debt charges	....	0.1	....
Other recurrent receipts	31.8	135.0	32.4
	274.3	1 725.7	304.2
Capital Receipts			
Proceeds on sale of assets	3.7	2.8	0.7
Other capital receipts	....	0.5	....
	3.7	3.3	0.7
Total Receipts	852.9	4 136.0	909.3
less Expenditure			
Recurrent services			
Appropriation Act	980.5	3 423.5	991.3
Reserved by Law	59.2	297.9	83.5
	1 039.7	3 721.3	1 074.8
Works and services			
Capital Investment Program	21.7	159.2	20.4
	21.7	159.2	20.4
Total Expenses	1 061.4	3 880.6	1 095.2
Equals CONSOLIDATED FUND SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(208.5)	255.4	(185.9)

Table 3.2: Consolidated Fund Expenditure

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual \$m	2014-15 Original Budget \$m	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual \$m
Education			
Recurrent services ¹	307.0	1 093.7	335.5
Works and services	0.1	16.5	....
	307.1	1 110.1	335.5
Finance-General			
Recurrent services	26.3	227.1	46.8
Reserved by Law	52.3	267.4	77.9
	78.6	494.5	124.7
Health and Human Services			
Recurrent services	368.2	1 108.7	311.4
Works and services	3.1	7.9	....
	371.3	1 116.6	311.4
House of Assembly			
Recurrent services	0.6	2.2	0.7
Reserved by Law	1.3	5.4	1.3
	1.9	7.6	1.9
Integrity Commission			
Recurrent services	0.6	2.4	0.6
	0.6	2.4	0.6
Justice			
Recurrent services	36.3	118.8	36.8
Reserved by Law	2.7	13.2	2.9
Works and services	0.1	6.0	0.7
	39.1	138.0	40.4
Legislative Council			
Recurrent services	0.9	3.4	0.9
Reserved by Law	0.8	3.0	0.8
	1.7	6.4	1.7
Legislature-General			
Recurrent services	1.8	5.8	1.9
	1.8	5.8	1.9
Ministerial and Parliamentary Support			
Recurrent services	6.1	16.8	5.9
Reserved by Law	0.2	0.8	0.2
	6.2	17.6	6.1
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions			
Recurrent services	1.9	6.5	1.9
Reserved by Law	0.1	0.6	0.3
	2.0	7.1	2.2

Table 3.2: Consolidated Fund Expenditure (continued)

	2013-14 Sept YTD Actual \$m	2014-15 Original Budget \$m	2014-15 Sept YTD Actual \$m
Office of the Governor			
Recurrent services	0.9	2.8	0.7
Reserved by Law	0.2	0.6	0.1
	1.1	3.4	0.8
Office of the Ombudsman			
Recurrent services	0.6	2.1	0.6
	0.6	2.1	0.6
Police and Emergency Management			
Recurrent services	47.5	183.8	52.1
Works and services	....	0.5	....
	47.5	184.3	52.1
Premier and Cabinet			
Recurrent services ¹	12.0	73.1	27.6
Reserved by Law	1.5	6.2	....
Works and services	....	1.1	....
	13.5	80.4	27.6
Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment			
Recurrent services	48.1	128.6	41.5
Works and services	0.2	8.5	0.3
	48.3	137.2	41.8
State Growth¹			
Recurrent services	108.8	383.9	114.5
Reserved by Law	....	0.1	....
Works and services	18.1	117.5	19.4
	127.0	501.5	133.9
Tasmanian Audit Office			
Recurrent services	0.4	1.7	0.4
Reserved by Law	0.1	0.5	0.1
	0.5	2.2	0.5
Tourism Tasmania¹			
Recurrent services	4.9	24.6	2.7
	4.9	24.6	2.7
Treasury and Finance			
Recurrent services	7.8	37.5	8.8
Works and services	....	1.3	....
	7.8	38.8	8.8
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE	1 061.4	3 880.6	1 095.2

Note:

1. 2013-14 comparative amounts have been restated to reflect the restructuring of entities that took effect from 1 July 2014. Details of the restructure are provided in Page 19 of this Report.

4 CONCEPTS

Compliance Framework

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, in particular, AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

AASB 1049 is based on the harmonised requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Government Finance Statistics to improve the clarity and transparency of government financial statements. GFS is an accounting framework used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the preparation of public statistics. These, in turn, are based on international standards set out in the International Monetary Fund's *Government Finance Statistics Manual* and the United Nations' *System of National Accounts*. GAAP is represented by the Australian Accounting Standards developed by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The GFS classification adopts a national format for presenting the financial transactions of governments and government trading enterprises. GFS is an accounting framework that facilitates comparison of financial performance across jurisdictions and is used by financial markets, credit rating agencies and other analysts and commentators.

Compliance with AASB 1049 means that the statements are also consistent with the reporting requirements of the Uniform Presentation Framework.

The AASB 1049 framework includes:

- the balances and transactions of both the Consolidated Fund and the Special Deposits and Trust Fund; and
- accrual transactions such as depreciation and nominal interest on superannuation.

The framework distinguishes between “transaction flows” and “other economic flows” in a manner that is consistent with the principles in the ABS GFS Manual. Transaction flows result directly from a mutually agreed interaction between two parties, for example, the sale of a good or service. The definition of a “transaction flow” also includes depreciation. This recognises that in the case of depreciation the one party is acting in two roles, as owner of the asset and consumer of the services provided by the asset.

An “other economic flow” is a change in the volume or value of an asset, or a liability, that does not result from a transaction. This includes a number of events such as the revaluation of assets (holding gains or losses) arising from changes in market prices, and changes in the volume of assets that result from discoveries, depletion and destruction of assets. The impacts of all “other economic flows” are shown as gains or losses in the Income Statement. The combination of transaction flows and other economic flows reflects the total change in the value of net worth.

Income Statement

The Income Statement presents information on revenue and expenses. This Statement is designed to capture the composition of revenues, expenses and the net cost of government activities within a fiscal year. It shows the full cost of resources consumed by a government in achieving its objectives and how these costs are met from various revenue sources. The Income Statement reports two major measures: the Net Operating Balance and the Fiscal Balance. In accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and, more specifically, AASB 1049, the Income Statement includes two additional measures: the Operating Result and Comprehensive Result.

Net Operating Balance

The Net Operating Balance is a measure of the ongoing sustainability of the operations of government. It indicates whether a government is generating enough revenue to cover the cost of its operations. A Net Operating Surplus indicates that a government has sufficient revenue to fund its operations and contribute to an increase in its asset base.

Operating Result

The Operating Result is similar to the Net Operating Balance because it measures the sustainability of the operations of government. However, this measure includes movements in asset and liability balances that result from movements in market values rather than government operations. These gains or losses on assets or liabilities are “unrealised” and are not available to fund government operations.

Comprehensive Result

The Comprehensive Result represents the total change in value of the Net Worth during a year arising from revenues, expenses and movements in the valuation of assets and liabilities. As such, the Comprehensive Result is equivalent to the total increase or decrease in Net Assets during the year. The Comprehensive Result is similar to the Operating Result in that it includes unrealised movements in the value of assets and liabilities that impact on net assets. These movements are not available to fund operations and do not arise as a result of government decisions.

Fiscal Balance

The Fiscal Balance indicates whether a sufficient surplus is being generated by the operations of government to fund its capital expenditure needs. It is the difference between revenue from transactions over expenses from transactions, after allowing for the net addition to non-financial assets such as buildings and infrastructure.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet is a financial snap-shot of assets and liabilities taken at the end of the financial year and discloses the resources which a government controls. By providing information on the type of assets and liabilities held by a government, the statement shows a government’s financial position at that point in time. The major Balance Sheet indicators are Net Debt, Net Financial Liabilities, Net Financial Worth and Net Worth.

Net Debt

Net Debt is a measure used to assess the overall strength of a government's fiscal position. Net Debt comprises borrowings less the sum of cash and deposits and investments.

Net Financial Liabilities

Net Financial Liabilities comprises total liabilities less financial assets, excluding equity investments in Government Businesses. This is a broader measure than Net Debt, as it incorporates other liabilities such as superannuation.

Net Financial Worth

Net Financial Worth is calculated as financial assets less liabilities. This measure is broader than Net Debt, as it includes provisions made (such as superannuation, but not depreciation and bad debts) and ownership of equity.

Net Worth

Net Worth is calculated as total assets (both financial and non-financial) minus total liabilities. Net Worth incorporates non-financial assets such as land and other infrastructure assets, which may be sold and used to repay debt. It also incorporates certain financial assets and liabilities not captured by the Net Debt measure, including accrued employee superannuation liabilities, ownership of equities, debtors and creditors.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement records a government's cash receipts and payments, outlining how a government receives and spends cash.

This Statement categorises cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Operating activities include collection of taxes, the distribution of grants, and the provision of goods and services. Investing activities are related to the acquisition and disposal of financial and non-financial assets. Financing activities are related to changing the size and composition of a government's financial structure.

The convention is that all inflows carry a positive sign and all outflows carry a negative sign. The Cash Flow Statement reports two major fiscal measures: Net Increase in Cash Held and Cash Surplus/(Deficit).

Net Increase in Cash Held

Net Increase in Cash Held is the sum of net cash flows from all operating, investing and financing activities. This measure is consistent with the movement in cash and deposits reported in the Balance Sheet, and provides a mechanism for managing the cash position to ensure that sufficient cash is available to fund Government policy decisions.

Cash Surplus/(Deficit)

The Cash Surplus/(Deficit) comprises cash received from operating activities, and from sales and purchases of non-financial assets less finance leases and similar arrangements.

The Cash Surplus/(Deficit) is used for cash management purposes. It is important to note that a Cash Surplus does not necessarily imply that there is cash available for spending.

It should be noted that the ABS does not include equity injections/withdrawals and the repayment of advances in the calculation of the surplus/(deficit). However, these items can have a major impact in any given year.

Consolidation of Transactions

The AASB 1049 statements present a consolidated view of the financial transactions for all entities within the General Government Sector. Receipts, payments, financial assets and liabilities held with other agencies within the Sector are matched and eliminated to avoid double counting. This process is known as consolidation.

For example, the rental payment by the Department of Justice to Treasury for the Department of Justice's occupation of a Government owned building will be matched and eliminated from the Income Statement as both agencies are classified within the GGS.

Consolidated Fund

The Consolidated Fund is the source of funding for appropriations and Reserved by Law payments.

Consolidated Fund appropriations are provided for two types of expenditure, Recurrent services and Works and services.

Recurrent services funding is provided by Parliament to meet the cost of the ordinary annual services of the Government. The major expenses are salaries and other departmental operating costs including building services and maintenance, minor works and furniture and equipment purchases. Reserved by Law funds are also made available to departments on a recurrent basis, where there is a legislative requirement for funding to be provided for specific purposes without the necessity for annual appropriation through the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Act. Examples of Reserved by Law expenditure include funding for the salary of the Auditor-General and pensions payable under the *Judges' Contributory Pensions Act 1968*.

Works and services funding is provided to meet construction costs and the purchase and maintenance of major capital assets such as roads, public housing, schools and hospitals.

Under the *Public Account Act 1986*, unless specifically excluded by that Act or any other Act, all revenue of the State is credited to the Consolidated Fund.

Consolidated Fund Surplus/(Deficit)

The excess of Consolidated Fund receipts over the expenditure of these funds is the Consolidated Fund Surplus. A CFS represents funds that are available for the retirement of debt or the accumulation of financial assets. A Consolidated Fund Deficit indicates that Consolidated Fund expenditure exceeds receipts to the Fund.

Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$100 000, unless otherwise stated. As a consequence, rounded figures may not add to totals. Amounts less than \$50 000 are indicated by "...".

General Government Sector

This Report includes all General Government agencies and statutory authorities. The primary function of these entities is to provide public services which are mainly non-market in nature and for consumption by the community. The services provided by these entities are financed mainly through taxes and other compulsory levies. As at 30 September 2014, the following entities are classified within the General Government Sector:

Department of Education
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Justice
Department of Police and Emergency Management
Department of Premier and Cabinet
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
Department of State Growth
Department of Treasury and Finance (including Finance-General)
House of Assembly
Inland Fisheries Service
Integrity Commission
Legislative Council
Legislature-General
Marine *and* Safety Tasmania
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
Office of the Governor
Office of the Ombudsman
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
State Fire Commission
Tasmanian Audit Office
Tasmanian Health Organisation - North
Tasmanian Health Organisation - North West
Tasmanian Health Organisation - South
TasTAFE
Tourism Tasmania

Administrative Restructuring

From 1 July 2014, the Department of State Growth was created through the amalgamation of the former Departments of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources and Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts.

Other agency changes associated with the establishment of the Department of State Growth include:

- the transfer of Skills Tasmania from the Department of Education to the Department of State Growth;
- the transfer of Sport and Recreation Tasmania from the former Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts to the Department of Premier and Cabinet; and
- the establishment of Tourism Tasmania as a separate entity.