

# Department of Justice

Annual Report 2020–2021



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A safe, fair and just  
Tasmania.

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**Department of Justice**  
Office of the Secretary  
Level 14, 110 Collins St, Hobart  
GPO Box 825 HOBART TAS 7001

15 September 2021

**Elise Archer MP**

Attorney-General  
Minister for Justice  
Minister for Corrections  
Minister for Workplace Safety  
and Consumer Affairs  
Minister for the Arts

**Roger Jaensch MP**

Minister for State Growth  
Minister for Environment  
Minister for Local Government and  
Planning  
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs  
Minister for Heritage

Dear Ministers

**Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the year ended 30 June 2021.**

In accordance with the requirements of Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management Act 2016*, I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the Department of Justice for the financial year ending 30 June 2020.

Please note that this report also includes the reports by the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service pursuant to Section 121 of the *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005* and the Attorney-General pursuant to Section 31 of the *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005*.



**Ginna Webster**

Secretary  
Department of Justice

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**Department of Justice Annual Report 2020-21**

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For further information, please contact:

Office of the Secretary  
GPO Box 825  
Hobart TAS 7001

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# Reporting Requirements

## Legislative Reporting Requirements

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This annual report includes specific information required by either statute, the Auditor-General or the Treasurer's Instructions.

In particular, it contains the reports on the functions and exercise of powers of the Secretary of the Department required by the:

- *State Service Act 2000*, section 36(1);
- *State Service Regulations 2021*, regulation 9;
- *Financial Management Act 2016*, section 42;
- *Right to Information Act 2009*;
- *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*;
- Treasurer's Instructions; and
- Employment Directions.

See Table 1 below for an index of the full list of legislative and other compliance reporting requirements, including where they are addressed in this annual report.

## Reports of Statutory Officers

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This annual report contains only a brief outline of the functions of independent statutory officers who are subject to separate annual reporting requirements. Readers should refer to the annual reports prepared by these statutory officers for further information.

A small number of statutory office holders employed in the Agency do not report independently to Parliament, and their reports are therefore required to be included in this annual report in accordance with the following legislative requirements:

- *State Service Act 2000*, Section 36(1)(c);
- *State Service Regulations 2021*, Regulation 9; and
- *Financial Management Act 2016*, Section 42.

The relevant officers, and the section in which their reports are included, are listed below:

- the Report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages is included within Section 3
- the Report of the Director of Corrective Services is included within Section 5
- the Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs is included within Section 6
- the Report of the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service, required under section 121 of the *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005*, is included within Section 5.

**Table I.1: Compliance Reporting Requirements**

Requirement	Legislation	Section of this report
Performance of the functions and powers of the Head of Agency	SSA s36(1)(a)	Sections 7 and 14
Report by statutory office holder except where required to report under any other act	SSA s36(1)(b)	Sections 3, 5 and 6
Performance management	SSA s36(1)(ba); ED 26	Section 7
Overview of Strategic Plan	SSR r9(a)(i)	Section 1
Organisational chart	SSR r9(a)(ii)	Section 1
Organisational structure and program management structure relationship	SSR r9(a)(iii)	Section 1
Major changes in programs, aims, functions or organisational structure	SSR r9(a)(iv) TI FR-4 (4.1.4)	Sections 2 to 7
Major initiatives to develop and give effect to Government policy	SSR r9(a)(v); TI FR-4 (4.1.4)	Sections 2 to 7
Industrial democracy and employee participation	SSR r9(b)(i)	Section 7
Occupational health and safety strategies	SSR r9(b)(ii); ED 27	Section 7
Community awareness, services and publications	SSR r9(c)(i)	Sections 2 to 7
Contact officers and points of public access	SSR r9(c)(ii)	Sections 1 and 13
Processes for appealing decisions of the Agency	SSR r9(c)(iii)	Section 11
Legislation administered by the Agency	SSR s9(d)	Sections 4 and 12
Contracts and consultancies awarded	TI FR-4 (4.1.8)	Section 18
Debts written off	TI FC-14	Section 20
Loss and damage	TI FC-4	Section 20
Infrastructure projects undertaken	TI FR-4 (4.1.3)	Sections 2 and 7
Pricing policies for goods or services provided by the Agency,	TI FR-4 (4.1.2)	Section 21
Risk management policies activities, and initiatives	TI FR-4 (4.1.5)	Section 19
Asset management policies, strategies and initiatives;	TI FR-4 (4.1.6)	Section 17
Grant Management	TI FC-12	Section 22
Financial Statements	FMA s42; TI FR-3; TI FR-2 TI FR-4 (4.1.1) TI FR-4 (4.1.7)	Section 22
Auditor-General's Report on Financial Statements	FMA s42(4)	Section 22
Health and wellbeing	ED 23	Section 7
Workplace diversity	State Service Diversity and Inclusion Policy; State Service Diversity and Inclusion Framework 2017-2020	Sections 7 and 15
Public Interest Disclosures	<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002 s86</i>	Section 10
Right to Information	<i>Right to Information Act 2009 S23(d)</i>	Section 9
Superannuation contributions	<i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016 s55</i>	Section 16
Police Powers	<i>Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005</i>	Section 8

SSA = State Service Act 2000

SSR = State Service Regulations 2021

FMA = Financial Management Act 2016

TI = Treasurer's Instruction

ED = Employment Direction

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# Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to present the 2020-21 Annual Report of the Department of Justice, which provides a summary of the extensive work undertaken across all areas of the Department over the last 12 months.

In 2020-21 COVID-19 again impacted on many aspects of our work and life, and while a number of areas saw a return to a form of COVID normal operations, some continued to have to adapt their operations to manage the risk, and others saw a significant increase to their workload as part of the government's ongoing COVID response. I would particularly like to acknowledge the significant workload that WorkSafe Tasmania and Consumer, Building and Occupational Services (CBOS) undertook over the last 12 months as they continued to play a key role in the response to COVID-19. For WorkSafe this involved a significant educative and compliance role providing information and support to businesses to ensure they understand their responsibilities and are taking all necessary steps to manage the risk in their workplaces. CBOS administered the rental support programs that provided financial support to tenants and property owners experiencing financial hardship as a result of COVID-19. More details on the ways Outputs continue to be impacted by or work in response to COVID-19 are provided in the relevant Output reports throughout this annual report.

Both the volume and diversity of the work our staff undertake was highlighted in the release of our new Corporate Direction 2020-2022 which captures the high priority initiatives that the Department is progressing in order to implement the Government's key deliverables, together with other key reforms and projects. We have identified seven key priorities and more than 30 major projects and initiatives that we are working to progress across all areas of our operations over the 2020-21 and 2021-22 financial years. Progress has already been made in implementing the Corporate Direction, with some items already completed and many others underway. The Corporate Direction is reproduced in Section 1 of this annual report and progress on implementation is reflected throughout the report.

Throughout the reporting period progress was made on a number of major projects which, when completed, will have a positive impact on our clients, the wider community and our own work. This includes major infrastructure developments such as the Southern Remand Centre, Northern Regional Prison and Burnie Court Relocation. When completed, these projects will deliver modern, fit for purpose correctional and court infrastructure that will contribute to better rehabilitative outcomes for people in custody and/or the efficient and effective administration of justice. We are also continuing to progress important technology and service improvement initiatives such as the Justice Connect Program and PlanBuild Tasmania. Both of these projects, which will modernise ways of working, streamline processes and enhance access to information, reached important milestones during the reporting period and I look forward to seeing them implemented in the coming years.

The Department continues to provide a range of important supports for victims of crime, through the work of Victim Support Services, Safe at Home and the Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit. This crucial work recognises the ongoing impacts experienced by many victims of crime and I am proud to lead an organisation that not only provides such important support and services, but more importantly that we do so in a sensitive, professional manner that is tailored to the needs and circumstances of individuals. During 2020-21 the legislative framework for the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot Scheme was developed and the scheme commenced operation to support a particularly vulnerable group in their engagement with the legal system.

The Department undertook significant work in 2020-21 to support the Government's commitment to examine and respond to historical cases of child sexual abuse in government agencies, most significantly assisting in the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings. The Department

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will continue to have a key role in the work of the Commission over its duration, including leading the government's response.

As in previous years, the Department has again progressed a number of significant pieces of legislation to give effect to the government's policy priorities and reform commitments. In the past 12 months this has included legislation relating to:

- planning reforms relating to major projects
- dangerous criminals and high risk offenders
- several justice miscellaneous reforms, including to address Court backlogs
- the establishment of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- Advance Care Directives.

The Department has further supported the government's commitments and priorities through its responsibilities arising from the recommendations of the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Committee and election commitments, particularly those identified to be progressed within the first 100 days of the new term of government. Progress has been made against a number of these, which is reported in the responsible Output's sections throughout this annual report.

Internally, we have continued to focus heavily on ensuring we have the right frameworks in place to support our people and create a positive workplace culture. During 2020-21 we launched a new set of organisational values, which:

- influence policy, practices and service delivery
- help form and strengthen our collective identity as an Agency
- influence how we engage with colleagues, clients and external organisations
- create a productive and supportive work environment for all employees
- set an expected level of employee behaviour.

Following a process of engaging with staff to seek their views on the most appropriate values for the department, in December 2020 I was proud to launch the new Department of Justice values. These are that: We act with *integrity*, *respect* and *accountability* and our workplaces are inclusive and collaborative. Since the launch of our values, we continue to develop tools and resources to ensure the values are embedded in all aspects of our work, a task which we will continue to prioritise in the years ahead.

We have also continued a body of work to implement our People Strategy and Diversity and Inclusion Strategy to ensure that our recruitment and people management framework allows us to attract, retain and develop the

best people and ensure our workplaces are inclusive and supportive for all staff.

In addition to the major initiatives detailed above, all areas of the Department undertake a significant amount of business as usual activity which is not often recognised but makes an important contribution to the Tasmanian community we serve. For this reason, I would like to thank all staff of the Department for their work and dedication over the last 12 months. Our people are central to all that we do and I continue to be impressed by the high levels of knowledge and skill they each bring to their roles and the enthusiasm with which they undertake their work.

I would also like to acknowledge Output Managers across the Department, the three Deputy Secretaries and those who have acted in these roles at various times over the last 12 months. Each of these people continue to show strong leadership and commitment in their work and support their teams to achieve outcomes, in roles that are often as challenging as they are rewarding. Without the important contribution of each of these groups, the Department would not have been able to achieve all that we have over the last 12 months.

Additional information on all of these initiatives, along with qualitative and quantitative performance reports, financial statements and information required to be published to meet a range of compliance obligations, is provided throughout the subsequent sections of this annual report, which I commend to you.



**Ginna Webster**

Secretary  
Department of Justice

15 September 2021

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# Highlights of 2020-21

**Highlights amongst the range of projects and initiatives progressed across the Department during the 2020-21 reporting period include:**

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launched FuelCheck TAS in September 2020, the first mandatory, real-time fuel pricing system in the Tasmanian fuel marketplace

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further expanded and enhanced the Registration to Work With Vulnerable People framework to better protect vulnerable Tasmanians

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continued to provide financial support to tenants and property owners experiencing hardship as a result of COVID-19

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continued to work with Tasmanian businesses to manage their COVID risk and facilitate compliance with Public Health directions relating to COVID-19

---

prepared for the commencement of a new Primary Producer Safety Rebate Scheme

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appointed nine new WorkSafe inspectors located across all regions of Tasmania to enhance capacity

oversaw the delivery of 24 projects funded under the Public Building Maintenance Fund to repair and upgrade Court and prison facilities across the State

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progressed further work, including planning and stakeholder consultation, for the relocation of the Burnie Court Complex to a new site to deliver modern, fit for purpose facilities that will enable the efficient and accessible administration of justice in Burnie into the future

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progressed due diligence to inform a Combined Planning Scheme Amendment and Development Application for construction of the Northern Regional Prison

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made significant progress on construction of the new Southern Remand Centre and associated upgrades to facilities on the Risdon Prison site

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co-located nine Tribunals as the first step towards amalgamation into a single civil and administrative tribunal

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delivered the legislative framework and commenced the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot

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progressed work to further strengthen the family violence legislative framework

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released the *Child Safe Organisations Bill 2020* for public consultation

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supported the Government to establish the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings

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released the Electoral Act Review Final Report

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progressed measures and initiatives (including working towards the implementation of legislation and commencing recruitment of the seventh Supreme Court Judge) aimed at reducing the court backlog in the Supreme Court and improving administrative efficiency in the courts

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updated Tasmania's legislative framework for the indefinite detention of dangerous criminals, including introduction of a new, second-tier scheme that provides for post-sentence supervision of high risk offenders within the community

---

introduced three new therapeutic programs aimed at supporting prisoners to address their specific risks and needs

---

progressed revised partnership agreements between the Tasmania Prison Service, TasTAFE and Libraries Tasmania to enhance prisoners' access to these services

---

implemented electronic monitoring for individuals subject to a Parole Order with this as a condition

---

progressed work to implement the Government's planning reform agenda, including legislative amendments to provide for a new Major Projects process

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continued planning to enable Tasmania Police to be relieved of court security and prisoner transport duties at the Burnie Supreme Court

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successfully completed a preliminary proof of concept to validate and test the design and functionality of the Astria solution, a digital solution to replace outdated and inefficient practices across the Department

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progressed to the Implementation Development phase of the PlanBuild Tasmania project.

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# I. About Us

## Department of Justice Corporate Direction 2020-22

The Department's Corporate Direction Statement 2020-2022 captures the high priority initiatives that the Department is progressing in order to implement the Government's key deliverables, together with other key reforms and projects. The document identifies over 30 major projects and initiatives, grouped under seven key priority areas, which span all areas of the Department's operations. As the Corporate Direction covers the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022, work on a number of initiatives has already commenced, with a small number already having been completed. Progress towards achieving the priorities and initiatives identified in the Corporate Direction is reported in the relevant sections of this annual report.

### Our aim

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**A safe, fair and just Tasmania.**

### Our Purpose

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To promote the rule of law by ensuring an effective, efficient and accessible justice system; protecting and respecting rights; improving laws; and influencing positive behaviour and enforcing responsibilities.

### Our Structure

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The Department delivers a range of services related to the administration of justice, legal services, corrections and enforcement and regulatory and other services.

The Department also supports the Supreme and Magistrates Courts, together with various legal Tribunals, Boards, Commissions and protective jurisdictions.

A complete organisational chart is available on our website.

### Our Values

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We act with:

- Integrity
- accountability
- Respect

Our workplaces are:

- Inclusive
- Collaborative

### Our Ministers

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The Department is responsible to the following Ministers:

- Attorney-General, Minister for Justice and Minister for Corrections
- Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs
- Minister for Local Government and Planning

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## From the Secretary

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This Corporate Direction captures high priority initiatives that the Department will progress in order to implement the Government's key deliverables, together with other key reforms and projects.

During 2019-20, the Department's work to deliver on significant infrastructure and technology programs continued and that work will be ongoing into 2021 and 2022.

An extensive law reform and policy agenda will also continue in order to implement Tasmanian Government priorities, including progressing the commitment to a State-based political donations disclosure scheme, establishing a single Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and progressing the Government's planning reform agenda.

Following the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Response to Child Abuse in Institutional Settings, the Department will be responsible for the coordination and management of the Tasmanian Government's response to the Commission.

The Government has committed to keeping the community safe and free from the impact of crime, and will make a record investment to increase access to justice, reduce the court criminal backlogs and support the delivery of corrective services in Tasmania. As part of this, the Tasmania Prison Service continues to contribute to a safer Tasmania by ensuring the safe and secure containment of prisoners and by providing them with opportunities for rehabilitation, personal development and community engagement. Similarly, Community Corrections continues to work closely with offenders, providing a combination of support and accountability.

The Government will also increase its investment to deliver key planning and building reforms, reduce red tape and make Tasmanian workplaces safer.

Since the 2019-20 Corporate Direction, the Department has introduced new Agency Values to represent who we are and what we want to be known for in the Tasmanian community. Our Agency Values will influence policy, practices and service delivery; help form and strengthen our collective identity; influence how we engage with colleagues, clients and external organisations; create a productive and supportive work environment for all DoJ staff; and set an expected level of employee behaviour.

Following the finalisation of the Department's People Strategy and Diversity and Inclusion Strategy, annual actions plans will ensure we can provide the best possible workplaces for our staff, while we continue to prioritise workplace health and safety and wellbeing.

2019-20 delivered new challenges, with the COVID-19 pandemic impacting all areas of the Department. I am proud of the way all staff responded to ensure we adapted quickly and were able to continue to deliver services to the community.

I look forward to productive years ahead and thank all staff for the contribution they make to the Department and the community.

**Ginna Webster**

Secretary  
Department of Justice

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## Our Key Priorities

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### Corrections 2020 and Beyond

- Continue work on the development of a new Strategic Plan for Corrections
- Commence recruitment of new therapeutic staff at the Tasmania Prison Service to provide drug and alcohol intervention and program delivery
- Continue work on the new Southern Remand Centre
- Continue work on due diligence to inform the planning application for construction of a Northern Regional Prison
- Introduce body scanning technology at the Hobart and Launceston Reception Prisons and Risdon Prison to increase safety and minimise personal searches
- Introduce changes to the laws governing searches of youth in custody
- Expand the use of electronic monitoring of offenders

### Infrastructure to Support Recovery

- Progress the relocation of the Burnie Court Complex
- Enhance capacity in both the Office of the Crown Solicitor and the Office of the Solicitor General to meet the needs of its clients and better meet the demands of the Government's extensive infrastructure program

### Improving Access to Justice

- Continue to implement the Government's commitment to establish a single Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- Establish a legislative framework for the use of witness intermediaries in courts
- Introduce new legislation to provide for judge-alone trials in Tasmania
- Appoint a 7th Supreme Court Judge
- Progress installation of new video conferencing equipment at the Magistrates and Supreme Court facilities and the Tasmania Prison Service
- Manage the Tasmanian Government's response to the Commission of Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings

### Protecting the Community

- Reform Tasmania's indefinite detention laws for dangerous criminals and introduce a second-tier scheme for the monitoring of high risk offenders
- Introduce legislation to guarantee prison time for serious child sex offenders and assaults on front line workers
- Provide access to legal representation for children and young people appearing in courts in the North and North West after-hours
- Implement the Government's commitment to remove

police officers from court duties in the North-West of the State

- Strengthen family violence laws, including introducing a second-tier 'serial' family violence offender declaration
- Commence the establishment of a \$2 million Primary Producer Safety Rebate Scheme to provide cash-back rebates for farmers that implement safety measures that help reduce work-related injuries and deaths in farming
- Monitor compliance with the Government's COVID Safe Workplace Framework under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* following funding for an additional 6 inspectors for a 12 month period to support this strategy

### Achieving Regulatory Reform

- Continue to implement the Government's planning reform agenda
- Implement the Government's commitment to deliver a State-based political donations disclosure scheme
- Implement the Government's commitment to reintroduce Workplace Protection laws
- Establish a statutory basis for Advance Care Directives in Tasmania
- Develop a real-time fuel price monitoring scheme in Tasmania

### Coordination, stakeholder engagement and collaboration

- Create opportunities for the sharing of information and collaboration:
  - across government, particularly with key stakeholders
  - within and across the Department
- Explore the development of a departmental reporting 'dashboard', providing headline indicators and supporting statistics

### Our people and systems

- Continue to implement our whole-of-agency People Strategy, with a focus on:
  - Recruitment and Retention
  - Leadership and management capability
  - Developing our people
  - Performance management
  - Managing significant change
- Implement our Agency Values by incorporating the Values into everything we do
- Implement the wellbeing support program
- Implement our ICT Strategy, including commencing development of the Astria digital solution

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# Organisational chart (as at June 2021)



## Ministerial Responsibilities

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During the 2020-21 reporting period, the Department has been responsible to the following Ministers:

- Hon Elise Archer MP  
Attorney-General, Minister for Justice  
Minister for Corrections  
Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs (prior to the May 2021 election this portfolio was Building and Construction)
- Hon Roger Jaensch MP  
Minister for Local Government and Planning (prior to the May 2021 election this portfolio was Planning)

The Department also:

- acts as the employing agency for the staff of the offices of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Ombudsman, which are separate entities for budgetary purposes; and
- provides corporate services to the offices of the Ombudsman and the Health Complaints Commissioner, Asbestos Compensation Commissioner, Tasmanian Audit Office, Integrity Commission and the Public Trustee.

Each of these areas has separate accountability arrangements.

## Secretary: **Ginna Webster**

Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit:  
Director, Amber Mignot

Crown Law:  
Director, Michael Varney

Crown Solicitor  
Solicitor-General\*

Tasmanian Electoral Commission\*:  
Electoral Commissioner,  
Andrew Hawkey

WorkCover Board\*



**A/Deputy Secretary  
(Corporate, Strategy  
& Policy):  
Kerrie Crowder**

A/Chief Information  
Officer: David Byrne

Finance & Procurement:  
Director, Gavin Wailes

Human Resources:  
A/Director, Tracey Mulcahy

Office of the Secretary:  
Director, Michelle Lowe

Strategic Communications:  
Director, Jennifer Lee

Strategic Infrastructure  
Projects:  
Director, Brad Wheeler

Strategic Legislation and  
Policy:  
Director, Brooke Craven

**Deputy Secretary  
(Regulation & Service  
Delivery):  
Nick Evans**

Births, Deaths and  
Marriages:  
Manager, Ann Owen

Consumer, Building and  
Occupational Services:  
Executive Director, Peter  
Graham

Monetary Penalties  
Enforcement Service:  
Director, Wayne Johnson

Planning Policy Unit:  
Manager, Brian Risby

Safe at Home:  
Senior Consultant, Rebecca  
Flakelar

Victims Support Services:  
Manager, Catherine  
Edwards

Tasmanian Industrial  
Commission\*:  
Registrar, Alison Oakes

Tasmanian Planning  
Commission\*:  
A/Executive Commissioner,  
Sandra Hogue

WorkSafe Tasmania:  
Executive Director, Robyn  
Pearce

**Deputy Secretary  
(Corrections &  
Justice):  
Kristy Bourne**

Anti-Discrimination  
Tribunal\*; Asbestos  
Compensation Tribunal\*;  
Health Practitioners  
Tribunal\*; Workers  
Rehabilitation and  
Compensation Tribunal\*:  
Registrar, Ross Thomas

Community Corrections:  
Director, Pauline van  
Adrichem

Equal Opportunity  
Tasmania\*:  
Anti-Discrimination  
Commissioner, Sarah Bolt

Guardianship and  
Administration Board\*:  
Registrar, David Sealy

Legal Aid Commission\*:  
Director, Vincenzo  
Caltabiano

Magistrates Court\*:  
Administrator of Courts,  
Penelope Ikedife

Mental Health Tribunal\*:  
Registrar, Sam Christensen

Office of the Public  
Guardian\*:  
Public Guardian, Jeremy  
Harbottle

Resource Management and  
Planning Appeal Tribunal\*;  
Forest Practices Tribunal\*:  
Registrar, Jarrod Bryan

Supreme Court\*:  
Registrar, Jim Connolly

Tasmania Prison Service:  
Director of Prisons, Ian  
Thomas

\*Denotes administrative  
support only, independent  
statutory body

**Table I.2: Output Structure and Organisational Responsibility**

Output Group	No.	Output	Organisational Responsibility
Output Group 1:			
Administration of Justice	1.1	Supreme Court Services	Supreme Court
	1.2	Magistrates Court Services	Magistrates Court
	1.3	Births, Deaths and Marriages	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
	1.4	Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime	Victims Support Services
	1.5	Legal Aid	Legal Aid Commission
	1.6	Protective Jurisdictions	Mental Health Tribunal
			Office of the Public Guardian
			Guardianship and Administration Board
	1.7	Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	Equal Opportunity Tasmania
	1.8	Electoral Services	Tasmanian Electoral Commission
	1.9	Tasmanian Industrial Commission	Tasmanian Industrial Commission
	1.10	Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal
1.11	Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal	Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal	
1.12	Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit	Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit	
Output Group 2:			
Legal Services	2.1	Crown Law	Solicitor-General Crown Solicitor
	2.2	Strategic Legislation and Policy	Strategic Legislation and Policy
Output Group 3:			
Corrections and Enforcement	3.1	Corrective Services	Tasmania Prison Service
	3.2	Community Corrections	Community Corrections
	3.3	Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service	Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service
Output Group 4:			
Regulatory and Other Services	4.1	WorkSafe Tasmania	WorkSafe Tasmania
	4.2	Tasmanian Planning Commission	Tasmanian Planning Commission
	4.3	Planning Reforms	Planning Policy Unit
	4.4	Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	Consumer, Building and Occupational Services

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## Agency Executive

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The Department is led by the Agency Executive (AE), which is responsible for ensuring that the Agency is able to contribute to a safe, fair and just Tasmania through the outcomes identified in the Department's corporate and business planning processes.

AE aims to create a responsive and flexible organisation to meet the evolving and changing needs of Government and the Tasmanian community.

AE sets the Department's aim, purpose, strategies and values in consultation with senior managers and staff of the Department and key stakeholders.

AE approves matters relating to:

- people
- budget
- strategy
- risk.

AE notes decisions made by and implements relevant recommendations of the following sub-committees:

- Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee
- Major Project Oversight Committee
- Procurement Review Committee
- Strategic Information Management and Technology Committee
- Work Health and Safety Management Committee.

As at 30 June 2021, AE's core members were the Secretary and the three Deputy Secretaries of the Department. Other attendees include:

- Director, Finance
- Director, Human Resources
- Director, Office of the Secretary
- Director, Strategic Communications

The Department has continued with the process of Output Managers participating in AE on a rotational basis for a period of six months to increase their strategic understanding of the role and function of the Department and to provide them with opportunities to contribute to AE.

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## 2. Report on 2020-2021 Key Deliverables

In the 2020-21 State Budget, the Tasmanian Government funded the Department to deliver specific projects, services and initiatives to keep the community safe and free from the impact of crime, increase access to justice, reduce the court criminal backlogs and support the delivery of corrective services in Tasmania. Funding was also provided to deliver key planning and building reforms, reduce red tape and make Tasmanian workplaces safer.

### COVID-19 Response and Recovery Measures

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#### Public Building Maintenance Program

Funding of \$5.8 million was provided in the 2020-21 State Budget as part of the Government's Public Building Maintenance Program. Projects to be delivered include upgrades at the Risdon Prison Site, COVID 19 O'Hara Temporary Minimum Security Project Temporary accommodation, as well as other upgrades statewide. Further details of the specific projects progressed with this funding are included in Section 7 of this annual report.

#### Rent Relief Fund

Initial funding of \$1.25 million was provided in the 2020-21 State Budget to support Tasmanian residential households who rent homes in the private market and were suffering extreme hardship. This funding provided targeted support of up to \$2,000 or four weeks rent to eligible tenants and landlords.

Given the prolonged impacts of the pandemic, the scheme was extended until 30 June 2021 with a total of \$4.152 million paid to tenants and rental property owners through the Rent Relief Fund (\$2.508 million) and Landlord Support Fund (\$1.644 million).

#### Video Conferencing and Recording

Funding of \$1.8 million was provided over two years for new or replacement video conferencing equipment at the Magistrates and Supreme Courts facilities and the Tasmania Prison Service. This will improve statewide access to justice services and reduce transportation needs of prisoners/remandees to and from the courts. The Department has commenced works to scope the project and intends to undertake an open tender process during 2021-22.

### Other Key Deliverables

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#### Crown Law Legal Risk Management

New funding of \$550,000 per annum was provided from 2021-22 to enable Crown Law to meet the increasing demand for services to the Government and agencies. This funding will enable Crown Law to provide additional legal services in both the Office of the Crown Solicitor and the Office of the Solicitor General to meet the needs of its clients and better meet the demands of the Government's extensive infrastructure program. An additional four permanent lawyers have been appointed and have begun work on the property, construction and other contract and advice matters.

#### Justice Connect - Stage 3 (Single Tribunal)

The third stage of the Justice Connect program will see the replacement of current case management systems with a single, more contemporary, integrated system that will support the case management needs of a combined Single Tribunal. The Department has undertaken a tender process appointing a consortium led by Fujitsu in partnership with Journal Technologies, Syscom Justice System and Synatec to develop the new solution Astria. The Department has successfully completed the 'minimum viable product' and is now in negotiations to complete the development of Astria.

## Legal Assistance Sector Continuation of Funding

Following the commencement of the National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-25 on 1 July 2020, to maintain core service levels, the Tasmanian Government committed to provide funding of \$640,000 each year from 2020-21 to Tasmania Legal Aid and the State's Community Legal Centres.

The Government recognises and values the important role that legal assistance plays in our community and the funding allocated will allow Tasmania Legal Aid and the Community Legal Centres to continue delivering vital legal assistance to the most vulnerable members of our community.

The Department also notes that during the State Election campaign, the Government announced the provision of an additional \$2.2 million a year for four years to the sector to continue to provide free or low-cost legal services to vulnerable Tasmanians.

## Metro Plan

Development of the Metro Plan is a critical component of the Hobart City Deal and will inform and guide a range of actions including:

- the future review of the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy
- a range of state and local government programs, including prioritising immediate capital works in response to the COVID-19 pandemic
- support work with stakeholders to shape the vision statement(s) upon which the Metro Plan will be based.

\$50,000 from the 2020-21 State Budget has been transferred to the Department of State Growth's Metro Plan project to specifically assist with implementing the plan into the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy. Work on the Metro Plan is progressing with a draft plan anticipated to be completed by the end of 2021.

## Real Time Fuel Price Monitoring

Capital funding of \$300,000 was provided to develop of a real time fuel price monitoring scheme application in Tasmania. To meet the operating costs of the scheme application, ongoing funding of \$50,000 a year from 2020-21 was also provided. Further details on the scheme are provided in Section 6 of this annual report.

## Regional Land Use Review

Funding of \$500,000 over two years was provided to assist with the Stage 1 review of the three Regional Land Use Strategies. Once the Tasmanian Planning Policies have been prepared, baseline data will be established, from which a review of the Regional Land Use Strategies can begin. By running these two phases concurrently,

delivery timeframes of the project will be reduced.

A delay in progressing the Tasmanian Planning Policies during the pandemic resulted in the majority of the funding being carried over into the 2021-22 period, although significant amendments to the Northern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy were approved in June 2021.

## Serious Cases Fund - Complex Criminal Trials

Funding of \$2.3 million was provided to Tasmania Legal Aid, incrementally over four years, to reduce the backlog of complex criminal cases waiting to be processed through the Supreme Court.

## Southern Remand Centre

The 2021-21 State Budget allocated additional capital funding of \$15 million (payable in 2021-22) to supplement the budget for construction of a new remand facility on the Risdon Prison site. The Major Projects Oversight Committee determined that this funding should be used to reinstate the kitchen, which had previously been removed from the plans due to budget constraints. Work has started to finalise the most appropriate design and location for the kitchen to maximise the opportunities and benefits it will deliver for the Tasmania Prison Service.

The new remand facility is being incorporated within the Risdon Prison Complex's existing network of secure walkways, with the main connection located near the existing Visits Building.

During 2020-21 significant progress has been made on construction of the new facility as well as commencement of work on the related upgrades across the Risdon Prison Complex.

Initial operational funding of \$910,000 was also provided in 2020-21, increasing to \$5.1 million, \$6.8 million and \$6.9 million over the Forward Estimates. This funding will support the administrative and operational costs associated with the construction and commissioning of the New Southern Remand Centre and the ongoing operational costs once the centre opens in 2022, including correctional, rehabilitation and reintegration staff, security, utilities, property maintenance and other support.

## Structure Planning for Regional Centres in Southern Tasmania

Constraints on how the growth of key centres outside Hobart are addressed will be considered through updating the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy and the Hobart City Deal. Currently, growth in these areas is controlled by policy statements and not urban growth boundaries. As a result, some logical re-zonings have been rejected. To rectify this issue,

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more detailed structure planning of key settlements to assess areas that are better placed for growth will be incorporated into the Strategy.

The Metro Plan process is providing the basis for updating part of the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy. Discussions have been held with non-urban councils about funding reviews of their residential land supply and demand data, prior to funding structure planning based on this.

### **Tasmanian Prison Services - Increasing Demand and Cost Pressures**

In 2020-21, to assist with increasing cost pressures as a result of sustained high prisoner numbers, additional funding of \$3.5 million a year was provided for the Tasmania Prison Service. This funding was applied in addressing correctional staffing costs to maintain the safety and security of staff and prisoners and the facilities. It also contributed towards other costs associated with high prisoner numbers, including water, food, clothing, bedding and other prisoner related consumables and non salary costs.

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## 3. Output Group I: Administration of Justice

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### Supreme Court Services

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Supreme Court, which is the independent third arm of government. Find the Supreme Court annual report, practice directions, judgments and other information on the Supreme Court website – <https://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au>.

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### Law Library Services

The Tasmanian Law Library operates under a partnership agreement between the Crown and the Law Society of Tasmania. The library provides research, information and educational services to the Department of Justice, the legal profession and the wider community within Tasmania. The Library operates under the broad strategic direction of the Library Management Committee, and facilitates access to a comprehensive range of digital and print legal resources.

#### Major Achievements

The Library successfully completed the following major initiatives during 2020-21:

- acquisition and implementation of a new reference management system
- successful application for grant funding from the Law Foundation of Tasmania for a digitisation project
- design, development and implementation of a new catalogue interface and judgments template for the Tasmanian Law Library website.

#### Statistical Snapshot

The Library continues to focus on electronic content, as demand from members increases. Database searches (excluding e-book loans) rose 63% from 183,913 in 2019-20 to 299,783 in 2020-21. Web portal access also increased 83% from 47,497 hits in 2019-20 to 87,254 in 2020-21.

#### Education and Training

The Library increased the number of training sessions delivered during the reporting period, therefore providing more opportunities for members to participate. There were 48 sessions offered in 2020-21, compared with 33 sessions in 2019-20. Although the Library has implemented a blended learning model, the focus has been on expanding the range and frequency of the online lunchtime webinars. These webinars have proven popular with members, and have provided the library with an opportunity to tailor the sessions by targeting relevant content for specific client groups.

Find more information on the Tasmanian Law Library website – <https://www.lawlibrary.tas.gov.au>.

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### Magistrates Court

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Magistrates Court, which is the independent third arm of government. Find the Magistrates Court annual report, decisions, coronial findings, forms and other information on the Magistrates Court website – <https://www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au>.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) is responsible for registering and maintaining records for life events occurring in Tasmania. It issues certificates and provides information to approved applicants.

### Activity and performance

In 2020-21, BDM:

- registered 13,872 life events
- issued over 30,000 certificates
- received over 15,000 phone calls and e-mail enquiries
- had over 430,000 page views on its website.

The average processing time for standard certificate applications was 3 days.

**Table 3.1: Performance Indicators**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
% of events registered in less than 7 days	95	93	95
% of applications processed in less than 7 days	95	92	94
Registration error rate (%)	1.4	1	<1
Unit cost per transaction (\$)	14.91	17.40	20.75*

\* Note - As part of some budget and cost restructuring within BDM, the unit cost per transaction was reviewed in 2020-21 and now includes all IT related support and maintenance costs to better reflect the true operational costs incurred by BDM each year.

### Key achievements

In July 2020, BDM launched a new Online Marriage Registration Service for celebrants. The system is device-friendly, secure and can be used 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

BDM now has a suite of online services for the lodgement of birth, death and marriage registration details and ordering of certificates. These services are helping to improve operational efficiency, data accuracy and make it quicker for people to obtain certificates.

**Table 3.2: Use of Online Services**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
% of marriages registered electronically by marriage celebrants	-	-	55
% of deaths registered electronically by funeral directors	95	98	99
% of births registered by parents online	70	92	87
% of applications lodged online	20	41	53

In April 2021, the online services were enhanced to enable the automatic verification of an applicant's identity documents via the national Document Verification Service – <https://www.idmatch.gov.au/our-services>.

As part of ongoing work to ensure the security and accessibility of BDM records, a major platform upgrade of the BDM system was completed in November 2020.

Find more BDM registration statistics, including most popular baby names on the Department of Justice website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm>.

## Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime

Victims Support Services was established to meet the needs of victims of crime in the community. Victims Support Services manages the operation of the Victims Assistance Unit, the Eligible Persons Register, Court Support and Liaison Service, and the Victims of Crime Service.

### Victims Assistance Unit

The Victims Assistance Unit is responsible for:

- producing and maintaining the Eligible Persons Register and providing information to victims on this Register
- liaising between the victim and other divisions of the Department
- providing information to victims about court processes and outcomes
- administering the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976* and supporting the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioners.

**Table 3.3: Victims of Crime Assistance Awards**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of applications	326	385	378
Numbers of awards made (including interim awards)	399	325	381
Total payments excl. costs (\$'000)	6,431	5,343	7,109
Total costs including reports (\$'000)	381	281	325
Average award	\$17,075.37	\$17,305.80	\$19,513.50

Note - Total payments exclude amounts paid to victims to reimburse the costs associated with their claims for compensation. These include expenses such as legal costs and the costs of medical and other reports. These are reported under total costs.

## Court Support and Liaison Service

The Court Support and Liaison Service is a Safe at Home program working with adult and child victims of family violence. Its services include:

- advising victims of family violence on how to take out a Family Violence Order
- supporting Legal Aid in completing applications for Family Violence Orders
- accompanying victims to court and providing personal support throughout the court process
- provide ongoing updates on progress of a matter in court.

**Table 3.4: Court Support and Liaison Service Indicators to manage service delivery**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of existing client contacts	9,023	8,802	13,569
Number of new client contacts	1,044	1,084	1,145

## Victims of Crime Service

The Victims of Crime Service is a counselling, support and referral service for self-identified victims of crime. It provides:

- personal support, counselling and information
- referral to appropriate community services and resources
- information regarding the criminal justice system
- assistance with the provision of victim impacts statement and completing Victim of Crime Assistance (VoCA) applications.

**Table 3.5: Victims of Crime: Indicators to manage service delivery**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of victim contacts	2,000	1,932	1,955
Number of new client contacts	261	317	347

**Table 3.6: Victims of Crime: Client Group Composition**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Female	1,559	1,387	1,435
Male	441	545	520

In 2020-21 the Victims of Crime Service provided:

- 1,145 counselling sessions to victims of crime
- 86 counselling reports to assist with VoCA applications
- assisted victims with the completion of 188 VoCA applications and extension of time applications.

## Eligible Persons Register

Victims on the Eligible Persons Register are entitled to be provided with certain information about the offender while they remain within the prison system, including their location, security classification, parole and hearing dates as well as possible release dates and times.

The Role of the Eligible Persons Register is to provide information about leave and convey any concerns from the victim. The Register does not make decisions about leave. There continues to be a high number of eligible victims registered.

**Table 3.7: Eligible Persons Register: Indicators to manage service delivery**

Measure	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of letters of invitation to join the register	167	205	201
Number of Victim Impact Statements provided to the Parole Board	54	58	62
Number of non-contact clause requests forwarded to the Parole Board	65	82	83
Number of leave notifications sent to registrants	1,583	576	575*
New registrations	101	108	73
Number of current registrations on the Register (including offenders currently serving parole)	383	436	428

Note - The TPS leave program was suspended as a result of COVID-19 which, coupled with some changes to TPS policy and procedures, meant there was a reduction in offender leave in 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Find more Victims Support Services information and publications on the Department of Justice website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/victims>.

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## Legal Aid

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to Tasmania Legal Aid, which is an independent statutory body. Find Tasmania Legal Aid's annual report, publications and other information on the Tasmania Legal Aid website – <https://www.legalaid.tas.gov.au>.

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## Protective Jurisdictions

### Guardianship and Administration Board

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Guardianship and Administration Board, which is an independent statutory body. Find the Guardianship and Administration Board's annual report, publications and other information on the Guardianship and Administration Board website – <https://www.guardianship.tas.gov.au>.

### Mental Health Tribunal

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Mental Health Tribunal, which is an independent statutory body. Find the Mental Health Tribunal annual report, publications and other information on the Mental Health Tribunal website – <https://www.mentalhealthtribunal.tas.gov.au>.

### Office of the Public Guardian (OPG)

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Office of the Public Guardian. Find the Office of the Public Guardian annual report, publications and other information on the Office of the Public Guardian website – <https://www.publicguardian.tas.gov.au>.

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## Anti-Discrimination Commissioner

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to Equal Opportunity Tasmania, which is an independent statutory body. Find the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner's annual report, along with other reports, publications and information on the Equal Opportunity Tasmania website – <https://www.equalopportunity.tas.gov.au>.

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## Electoral Services

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, which is an independent statutory body. Find the Tasmanian Electoral Commission annual report, electoral results and other information on the Tasmanian Electoral Commission website – <https://www.tec.tas.gov.au>.

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## Tasmanian Industrial Commission

The Commission is Tasmania's industrial relations tribunal. It is independent of government and other interests, with a jurisdiction mainly limited to state public servants employed pursuant to the *State Service Act 2000*.

The principal powers and functions of the Commission are set out in the *Industrial Relations Act 1984* which provides the Tasmanian Industrial Commission with the power to hear and determine matters and things arising from or relating to industrial matters, including the making of awards and registration of industrial and enterprise agreements. Section 50 of the *State Service Act 2000* also enables the Commission to receive applications from State Service employees for a review of decisions involving selections or any other action that relates to their employment.

The Commission has jurisdiction in long service leave matters for employees covered by the long service leave legislation, which includes employers and employees from the private sector and public servants.

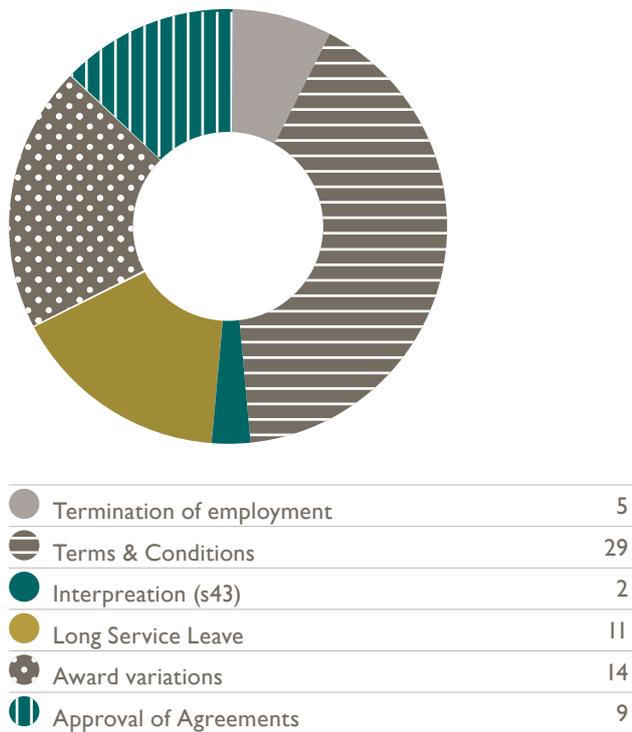
### Performance

**Table 3.8: Total number of applications received. (applications listed under the relevant legislation that gives rise to the applications)**

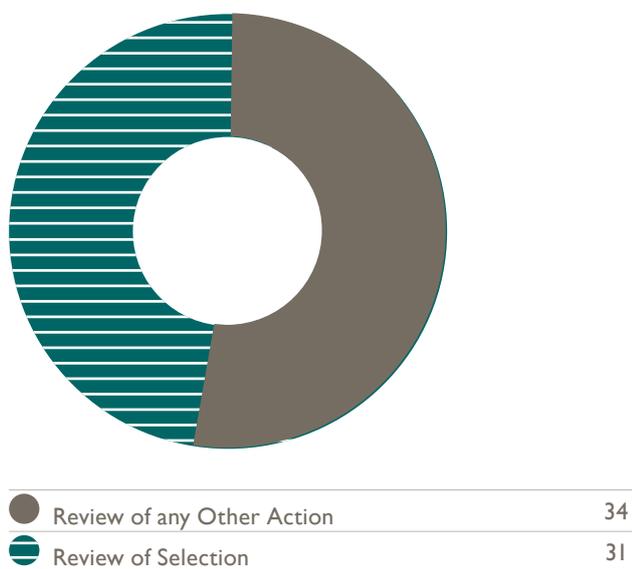
Applications received	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1984</i> incl. termination of employment, award variation, approval of agreements	44	131	69
<i>Long Service Leave Act 1976</i>	5	1	1
<i>State Service Act 2000</i> Reviews	49	59	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>135</b>

Note: The increase in the number of applications under the *Industrial Relations Act 1984* represents a return to more normal levels and is due in part to the finalisation of Agreements and Awards in relation to the resolution of the public sector pay dispute.

**Figure 3.1: Industrial Relations Act 1984 - Applications Received by Type**



**Figure 3.2: State Service Act 2000 - Applications Received by type**



Find the Tasmanian Industrial Commission annual report, awards, decisions and other information on the Commission's website – <https://www.tic.tas.gov.au>.

## Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal, which is an independent statutory body.

Find the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal annual report, decisions and other information on the Tribunal's website – <https://www.workerscomp.tas.gov.au>.

The Tribunal also includes the jurisdictions of the Anti-Discrimination Tribunal, Asbestos Compensation Tribunal, and Health Practitioners Tribunal.

## Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal, which is an independent statutory body.

Find the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal annual report, decisions and other information on the Tribunal's website – <https://www.rmpat.tas.gov.au>.

The Tribunal also includes the jurisdiction of the Forest Practices Tribunal.

## Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit

The Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit is responsible for the coordination of the Tasmanian Government response to and implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

The Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit provides strategic advice to Government, other agencies and divisions within the Department of Justice on policies and projects designed to address the impacts of child abuse.

The Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit is responsible for:

- the Tasmanian Government's participation in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse
- the delivery of Direct Personal Responses and access to Approved Counselling and Psychological Care services required by the National Redress Scheme
- the management and evaluation of the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot
- the development of Tasmania's Child Safe Organisations framework.

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## Implementation of the Royal Commission's recommendations

During the 2020-21 reporting period, the Tasmanian Government released its Third Annual Progress Report and Action Plan 2021, meeting its key performance indicator by publicly reporting on the progress of implementation and planned implementation activities in response to the Royal Commission's recommendations.

In 2020-21, the Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit supported the Tasmanian Government to:

- pass the *Evidence (Children and Special Witnesses) Amendment Act 2020* to implement the legislative framework for the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot (which commenced on 1 March 2021)
- release the *Child Safe Organisations Bill 2020* for public consultation
- establish the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings
- pass the *Justice Miscellaneous (Commissions of Inquiry) Act 2021* to ensure that Commissions of Inquiry are appropriately empowered to conduct their work, including amendments that provide enable people to engage with a Commission in ways that are sensitive to individuals' needs.

## Participation in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

The Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit manages and coordinates the Tasmanian Government's participation in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and obligations as a State institution, including:

- co-ordinating and managing information requests from the National Redress Scheme from responsible Tasmanian Government Agencies
- managing the delivery of the National Redress Scheme's Counselling and Psychological Care component to Tasmanian claimants
- providing support and facilitation of the Tasmanian Government's Direct Personal Response by responsible Government Agencies.

The key performance indicator for Tasmania's participation in the National Redress Scheme is the percentage claims addressed by the Tasmanian Government within statutory timeframes. In 2020-21, 97% of claims against the Tasmanian Government were responded to within the statutory timeframes, broadly consistent with the previous year.

## Management of the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot

The Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit manages the Tasmanian Government's three year Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot, which began on 1 March 2021, and is responsible for:

- the selection and training of suitably qualified people for appointment to the Intermediaries Panel
- an intermediary liaison service to facilitate the allocation of suitably qualified witness intermediaries to eligible victims and witnesses.

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## 4. Output Group 2: Legal Services

### Crown Law

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Crown Law provides a framework for the provision of legal services to the State of Tasmania. It provides support to the independent statutory officers, the Solicitor-General and the Director of Public Prosecutions, and encompasses the Office of the Crown Solicitor.

Together with the independent statutory officers, it ensures that Government is provided with accurate, timely and effective legal services.

### Solicitor-General

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The Solicitor-General is an independent statutory officer responsible for providing legal advice to Ministers, departments and other government instrumentalities, and undertaking constitutional litigation on behalf of the Crown.

The Solicitor-General reports annually to Parliament on the exercise of their functions. Find the Solicitor-General's annual report and other information on the Solicitor-General's website – <https://www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/solicitorgeneral>.

### Director of Public Prosecutions

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The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is responsible for:

- conducting all criminal prosecutions on indictment in the Supreme Court of Tasmania
- prosecution of some regulatory offences
- conducting appeals from the Magistrates Court to the Supreme Court on behalf of the State
- conducting all child safety legal matters on behalf of the Secretary of the Department of Communities Tasmania.

The Director of Public Prosecutions reports annually to Parliament on the exercise of their functions and is funded through a direct appropriation. Find the Director of Public Prosecutions' annual report and other information on the Director of Public Prosecutions – <https://www.dpp.tas.gov.au>.

### Crown Solicitor

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The Office of the Crown Solicitor is critical to the delivery of Government services, major projects and infrastructure. The Office of the Crown Solicitor provides commercial law and conveyancing services to the Crown, including services related to:

- property acquisition and disposal
- leases and licences of Crown land
- procurement of goods and services
- Government grants
- financing transactions
- major infrastructure projects
- other Government contracts.

In 2020-21, 1,649 new matters were opened. New matters consist of routine transactional services, significant matters and major infrastructure projects. A core part of the Office's work is routine property, grant and procurement work for Government.

In 2020-21, the Office provided legal advice and services for a range of significant matters including;

- Calvary Launceston Hospital proposal
- Derwent Entertainment Centre and Multi-Sports Facility
- Digital Transformation Priority Expenditure Program
- Greater Hobart Traffic Solution
- Macquarie Point Redevelopment

- Marinus Link
- New Bridgewater Bridge
- New Northern Prison
- Parliament Square
- Southern Remand Centre.

In 2020-21, the Office completed new draft versions of the goods and services procurement templates and a comprehensive guide to the new procurement templates. It is expected the documents will be made available for use by agencies later in 2021. The new templates reduce the overall number of templates and will be easier to use.

## Strategic Legislation and Policy

Strategic Legislation and Policy provides advice to assist the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, and other Ministers as required, with the formation of strategic policy and development of legislation that the Department administers. Strategic Legislation and Policy provides support to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice in the discharge of parliamentary, constitutional and legal duties, including participation in the Meeting of Attorneys-General and advice in relation to cooperative legislative schemes and administration of copyright.

### Key Legislative Projects

Significant legislative reforms delivered during 2020-21 include the tabling and/or passage of the following legislation by the Tasmanian Parliament:

- COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill (No. 2) 2020
- Corrections Amendment (Electronic Monitoring) Bill 2020
- Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Bill 2020
- Guardianship and Administration Amendment (Advance Care Directives) Bill 2021
- Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2020
- Justice Miscellaneous (Court Backlog and Related Matters) Bill 2020
- Justice Miscellaneous (Increasing Judicial Retirement Age) Bill 2021
- Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Bill 2020.

Strategic Legislation and Policy also progressed policy and legislative reforms during 2020-21 including:

- release of the Electoral Act Review Final Report

- consultation on various draft legislation including:
  - Bail Bill 2021
  - Criminal Code Amendment (Judge Alone Trials) Bill 2020
  - Custodial Inspector Amendment (OPCAT) Bill 2020
  - Defamation Amendment Bill 2021
  - Guardianship and Administration Amendment (Advance Care Directives) Bill 2021
  - Justice Miscellaneous (Court Backlog and Related Matters) Bill 2020
  - Justice Miscellaneous (Increasing Judicial Retirement Age) Bill 2021
  - Monetary Penalties Enforcement Amendment Bill 2020
  - Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Bill 2020 [tranche 2 legislation]
  - Youth Justice Amendment (Searches in Custody) Bill 2020.

Strategic Legislation and Policy is responsible for progressing two commitments from the Tasmanian Government's First 100 Days Plan, specifically the release of draft legislation to introduce a state-based political donations disclosure scheme for public consultation and the reintroduction of workplace protection laws to Parliament. Work on both of these had begun by the end of the 2020-21 reporting period. Further work is also being progressed to implement other commitments, including introducing a stand-alone offence for non-fatal strangulation and strengthening laws regarding persistent family violence offenders.

More information about community consultation undertaken by the Department can be found on the Have Your Say section of the Department of Justice website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/community-consultation>.

### Meeting of Attorneys-General

Strategic Legislation and Policy supported the Attorney General in participation in the Meeting of Attorneys-General, which considered these key priorities:

- family violence national information sharing framework
- protecting older Australians: National Register of Enduring Powers of Attorney
- Model Defamation Reform
- Respect@Work Report.

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## Regulations made and remade

Section 11 of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1992* provides that subordinate legislation is automatically repealed on the tenth anniversary of the date on which it is made. If the regulations are still required, they need to be remade.

The following regulations were either made or remade in 2020-21:

- Bail Amendment Regulations 2020
- Corrections Amendment Regulations 2020
- Electronic Transactions Regulations 2021
- Health Practitioners Tribunal (Fees) Regulations 2020
- Legal Profession (Board of Legal Education) Rules 2021
- Legal Profession (Disciplinary Tribunal) Rules 2021
- Neighbourhood Disputes About Plants Amendment Regulations 2021
- Right to Information Regulations 2021.

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## 5. Output Group 3: Corrections and Enforcement

### Tasmania Prison Service

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The Tasmania Prison Service (TPS) aims to provide a safer Tasmania by ensuring the secure containment of prisoners, while offering them opportunities for rehabilitation and personal development. The TPS works in partnership with a range of government, community, private and voluntary organisations to deliver this service for the betterment of the Tasmanian community.

The TPS maintains facilities located at Risdon Vale, Hobart and Launceston that provide care and custody, at various levels of security, for prisoners and persons remanded in custody. In Hobart and Launceston, the Reception Prisons also hold people in police custody. The TPS also provides safe and secure transport for prisoners between prison and courts, and to facilitate medical care, as required.

The vision of the TPS is to contribute to a safer Tasmania. The objective is to provide safe and constructive environments for employees and prisoners. It does this by:

- engaging the right people and empowering them to succeed
- developing a healthy prison environment
- equipping our people with the resources they need to do their jobs
- ensuring effective community engagement
- supporting rehabilitation and reintegration.

More information is available on the TPS website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/prisonservice>.

### COVID-19 Response

During the second half of 2019-20, in response to the emerging COVID-19 threat, the TPS implemented measures to deal with the pandemic and its potential impacts on the health and wellbeing of prisoners and staff. These included screening and isolating new receptions into custody, the temporary cessation of personal visits and limited entry to all prisons.

Following the initial response to the COVID-19 threat, the TPS then implemented a Recovery Plan which ran for 19 weeks and concluded on 14 September 2020. The Recovery Plan was designed to direct the transition back to normal operations, while maintaining flexibility to allow for any changes necessary, in line with Public Health advice and Departmental policies and procedures. The TPS continues to maintain some necessary preventative measures including social distancing practices, using relevant PPE, and increased hygiene awareness and practices.

The response to COVID-19 saw an increase in the use of technology to facilitate communication between prisoners and their families and friends who were not able to visit in person. This form of communication has remained as part of core business, improving access to loved ones for many prisoners.

The TPS commenced the rollout of the TPS COVID-19 vaccination program from 26 April 2021, with all employees and prisoners at the TPS offered the opportunity to receive the Pfizer vaccination.

## Performance

There were no deaths in custody due to apparent unnatural causes in 2019-20.

**Table 5.1: Assaults: Prisoners on staff**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Serious assaults	0	3	0
Assaults	21	12	17

Note: For national comparability purposes, these figures do not include assaults by watch-house detainees.

**Table 5.2: Assaults: Prisoner on prisoner**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Serious assaults	13	16	12
Assaults	89	78	112

Note: Assaults are measured by the number of victims, not the number of attackers or events and are broken down by seriousness.

A 'serious assault' is defined as one requiring overnight hospitalisation, on-going medical treatment or any sexual assault.

An 'assault' is defined as an act of physical violence resulting in physical injuries (which may or may not require medical treatment).

**Table 5.3: Escapes**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Secure custody	0	3	0
Open	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0

**Table 5.4: Staff Days Lost Due to Workers Compensation**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Average days lost	37.4	29.5	39.6
Total days lost	3,362	2,388	2,219

Note: The figures for earlier years differ to what was reported in previous annual reports. This is because claims are often made in the new financial year for incidents that occurred in the previous financial year. Those claims are reported in the figures for the financial year in which they occurred so the claim numbers and days lost may change from what was previously reported.

The average out of cell hours per prisoner per day was 7.95 this year, compared to 7.1 last year.

## 2020-21 Highlights

### Correctional Officer Recruitment

In the past financial year, the TPS has welcomed 39 new Correctional Officers to its ranks.

On 24 August 2020, four Interstate Officers completed their bridging course. On 27 November 2020, 23 correctional officer recruits graduated and a further 12 graduated on 26 February 2021. The TPS wishes the new Correctional Officers a long and successful career in Corrective Services. A further recruitment process also began during the reporting period, with another recruit course due to start later in 2021.

### Staff Awards and National Corrections Day

Throughout 2020-21 the TPS recognised staff at several awards ceremonies. In particular, National Corrections Day (held 15 January 2021) provided an opportunity to thank and recognise the dedicated and hardworking staff of the TPS. Long Service Awards and National Medals were presented, and Director's commendations recognised the contributions of staff to the COVID-19 response across the service.

### Diversity and Inclusion Project

The TPS seeks to create a diverse workforce and embed a culture that ensures the values and behaviours of the organisation enable everyone to be respected in the workplace and to have equal access to opportunities and resources.

In 2020-21 the TPS established the Diversity and Inclusion Group to identify diversity, equity and inclusion issues specific to the TPS, and collaborate on developing appropriate interventions and initiatives to address those issues. The TPS partnered with other organisations such as the Migrant Resource Centre, and most recently collaborated on a project to better describe prison life to migrant communities, and encourage migrants to seek employment within the TPS.

### Intervention Programs

In 2020-21 the TPS implemented three new programs to support prisoners to address their criminogenic and non-criminogenic risk and needs. These programs are offence-specific and provide more general skills to build resilience and manage problematic thinking and behaviour that can increase an individual's risk of offending.

The Resilience (Strong not Tough) program helps participants develop awareness, mindfulness, empathy and relaxation skills in order to build better resilience and coping skills when faced with life's challenges. This program is delivered in Risdon Prison Complex to

maximum and medium rated prisoners and in the Mary Hutchinson Women’s Prison.

The Violence Prevention Program is a high-intensity program designed for people with convictions of violent offences. This nine month program helps participants understand how they have dealt with problems in the past, and develop new skills for coping with stressful emotions and difficult situations to reduce the risk of future violence. This program is delivered in the Ron Barwick Prison.

A Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Program provides group-based and individual therapy to participants. The program supports participants to develop new skills of mindfulness, emotional regulation, distress tolerance, and communication and relationship skills to reduce the impact of past trauma, and decrease the risk of engaging in problematic behaviours, such as substance abuse and self-harm. This program is delivered in the Mary Hutchinson Women’s Prison.

In recognition of the serious consequences of abusive behaviour within intimate partner relationships, and the often entrenched nature of such behaviour, the TPS has increased the duration of the Family Violence Offender Intervention Program from moderate to high intensity. Engaging participants in this program for longer provides a greater opportunity for skill and knowledge development to reduce the risk of future abusive behaviour.

The Tasmanian Government made a commitment to start recruiting additional therapeutic staff to provide drug and alcohol intervention and program delivery within the first 100 days of the new term of government. The TPS undertook a review to determine how best to use existing and newly funded therapeutic positions in order to ensure resources are allocated to best support alcohol, drug and other treatment needs of prisoners. The newly created positions will be advertised in July 2021, within the 100 day timeframe.

### Partnership with TasTAFE and Libraries Tasmania

The TPS Prisoner Education and Training Unit is based on recently renewed partnership arrangements with TasTAFE and Libraries Tasmania who, under a new integrated education model with prison based staff and teachers, deliver a range of education services to prisoners.

TasTAFE provides Vocational Education and Training with short courses, employability skill sets and certificated courses, while Libraries Tasmania deliver library services including information resources and an Adult Literacy Service. The TPS continues to provide opportunities for tertiary studies through the University

of Southern Queensland and a secure prison education computer network.

As a result of a revised Service Level Agreement between TPS and TasTAFE that began in October 2020, three TPS Education officers transferred to TasTAFE, operating within the prison. These staff work under a TasTAFE Prison Education Manager in addition to 7.3 FTE prison-based teachers.

A Partnership Agreement with Libraries Tasmania was formalised through letters of Intent exchanged in March 2021. This agreement details plans for the extension of Library services to incorporate physical library spaces in all TPS prison facilities and two prison-based Library Services Officers.

In the 2020-21 reporting period over one fifth of the female prisoner population participated in the Tertiary Preparation program.

**Table 5.5: Count of Education Participation**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Enrolments in VET	368	393	480
Enrolment/participation in other Education Activities (incl. Literacy/numeracy & Tertiary Preparation)	163	435*	482

\* Note: In 2019-20 Libraries Tas employed a second Literacy Coordinator to improve literacy and numeracy tutoring and programs at the prison.

These figures reflect enrolment/participation numbers in each category and not discrete individuals who may participate in a number of courses/programs.

### Annual Artists with Conviction Exhibition

The tenth annual Artists With Conviction exhibition, featuring work produced by prisoners, moved online in 2020 due to COVID restrictions, to enable more people to appreciate the results of this important rehabilitative program. The theme for the exhibition was “Isolation and Connection” with 50 works including painting, drawing, photography, textiles, sculpture and literacy.

The online gallery was developed specifically for the exhibition with assistance from the Department of Justice Web Services Team and launched on 7 December 2020. The online gallery had 1,394 views up to 30 June 2021, and more than 10 of the featured works were sold.

The online gallery is still live and is expected to run alongside the next physical exhibition in November 2021.

## Return to Corrections

One of the primary objectives of Tasmania's criminal justice system is to reduce the incidence of repeat offending by offenders. This is tracked using benchmarks from the national data on return-to-corrections rates, which is published in the annual Report on Government Services (ROGS). Return-to-corrections rates are affected by many factors, including police and court practices and corrective services.

The figures measure the proportion of adults returned to corrective services under sentence for a new offence within two years of being released from prison or completing a community-based order.

People are counted as having 'returned to corrections' if:

- within two years of release from prison, they start a further period of sentenced imprisonment or a new probation or community service order
- within two years of completing a probation or community service order, they start a period of sentenced imprisonment or a new probation or community service order
- while serving a community service or probation order, they start a period of sentenced imprisonment.

The figures from the most recent ROGS, published in January 2021, are provided below. Figures for 2020-21 will be publicly available when the next ROGS is published in January 2022. The full ROGS is available on the Productivity Commission website – <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2020/justice/corrective-services>.

### Adult offenders released from prison

**Table 5.6: Prisoners released during 2017-18 who returned to prison or corrective services with a new sentence or a new correctional sanction within two years:**

Prisoners returning to:	TAS	AUS
Prison	47.1%	46.0%
Corrective services	56.6%	54.9%

### Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders

**Table 5.7: Offenders discharged from community corrections orders in 2017-18 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years:**

Offenders returning to:	TAS	AUS
Community Corrections	20.9%	16.1%
Corrective Services	27.1%	25.7%

## Community Corrections

Community Corrections contributes to a just and safe Tasmania by supporting offenders to meet their legal obligations and conditions of a community based sentencing order. These orders may include supervision, community service, home detention and electronic monitoring, parole, drug treatment orders and intervention programs. Community Corrections also undertakes criminogenic risk assessments to inform pre-sentence or pre-parole reports. These reports assist the decision making of the Courts and the Parole Board to achieve offender specific outcomes, deter re-offending, promote community reintegration, and enhance community safety.

Community Corrections has offices in Hobart, Glenorchy, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie. Supervision services are also provided in more remote locations where access to services is not always readily available. These include Rosny Park, Huonville, Sorell, New Norfolk, Ulverstone, Queenstown and Smithton.

### COVID 19 Impact

Community Corrections has returned to full service delivery after the initial COVID-19 outbreak in Tasmania. Community Corrections has incorporated the use of alternate communication methods trialled during the pandemic as part of its service profile for engagement with clients, where appropriate. The use of technology has made it easier for some clients to meet their reporting obligations. For those required to attend Community Corrections offices in person, appropriate COVID control measures are in place.

Current COVID restrictions on room capacity have reduced the number of clients able to participate in an intervention program, and a number of Community Service work sites remain closed. Community Corrections continues to explore options to service demand for programs and is re-engaging with inactive work-sites.

### Electronic Monitoring

Offenders who are subject to electronic monitoring are monitored 24 hour a day, 7 days a week by the Monitoring and Compliance Unit within Community Corrections.

Electronic monitoring is included on Home Detention Orders. In January 2021 electronic monitoring became an option for inclusion on a Parole Order. Electronic monitoring is also provided as a service to the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management to monitor family violence offenders who are deemed high risk. Victims of family violence may also carry a monitoring device to enhance their safety.

On 30 June 2021, there were 146 offenders being monitored across three order types: Home Detention (107), Parole (17) and Family Violence (22). This was a significant increase from the 91 offenders being monitored on 30 June 2020 (61 Home Detention and 30 Family Violence).

### Community Based Order Completions

The Report on Government Services (RoGS) is published by the Productivity Commission in January each year and includes comparative measures of performance within corrective services across Australia. The full report is located on the Productivity Commission website – <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2020/justice/corrective-services>.

One of the 12 national performance indicators is measured as the completion rate of community corrections orders. The national rate in 2019-20 was recorded at 71.4%. The Tasmanian rate for this same period was 82.6%, well above the national average.

### Court Mandated Diversion Program

As an alternative to prison, the Court Mandated Diversion Program (CMD) is tailored specifically to offenders who commit crimes as a result of their abuse of illicit substances. Court Diversion Officers work with offenders whose risk of re-offending can be addressed by treating their substance abuse issues while remaining in the community. The program was expanded in February 2017 to provide the Supreme Court with this sentencing option.

Entry to the program is subject to an assessment process and subsequent Court Order. CMD participants are required to attend frequent urinalysis testing, individual counselling sessions, group counselling, and weekly appointments with their allocated Court Diversion Officer.

During the 2020-21 reporting period there were 89 Drug Treatment orders and 13 Bail Diversion orders imposed.

### Parole

On behalf of the Parole Board, Community Corrections undertake suitability and risk assessments for Parole applications and manages offenders subject to a Parole Order. The Parole Board produces a comprehensive annual report detailing its operations each year which is available on the Board's website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/paroleboard/annualreports>.

## Community Corrections Summary Statistics

**Table 5.8: Summary Statistics, three years to 30 June 2021**

	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21
<b>Reports Completed</b>			
Pre-Sentence	1,010	719	803
Pre-Parole	178	181	243
Screening	461	407	417
Community Service Screening	72	21	7**
Home Detention	53	310	437
Deferred Sentence	26	16	10
<b>Community Based Orders***</b>			
Supervision Com-menced	1,051	999	1,075
Supervision Com-pleted	1,055	927	875
Supervision Revoked	24	44	80
Parole Imposed	102	90	121
Parole Completed	67	72	49
Parole Revoked	44	43	32
Home Detention Commenced	31	127	217
Home Detention Completed	2	62	144
Home Detention Revoked	1	17	20
Community Service Commenced	679	514	539
Community Service Completed	593	434	374
Community Service Revoked	133	146	209
<b>Programs****</b>			
Family Violence Offender Intervention (FVOIP)			
Commenced	90	44	85
Completed	56	22	41
Sober Driver (SDP)			
Commenced	89	51	89
Completed	68	49	59
EQUIPS			
Commenced	181	62	97
Completed	102	36	60

Notes: Source – OIS database

\* 2019-20 figures were affected by the impacts of COVID-19.

\*\* Legislative amendments passed in 2018 saw probation and community service orders replaced with community correction orders, providing courts the opportunity to include multiple conditions for Community Corrections intervention on a single order. Courts have moved away from requesting pre-sentence offender assessments for single types of intervention, like the Community Service suitability assessment, to seek broader assessments of offender's suitability for any potential conditions that can be included on these new orders to inform their sentencing decisions.

\*\*\* Includes all forms of order past and present with supervision or community service as a penalty.

\*\*\*\* Programs can commence and complete across financial years.

COVID room capacity restrictions have reduced group sizes for programs.

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## Safe at Home Coordination Unit

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The Safe at Home Coordination Unit is responsible for managing the policy and administrative support for Safe at Home, Tasmania's integrated criminal justice response to family violence. This includes:

- providing strategic policy development and oversight of the whole-of-government integrated Safe at Home program
- providing executive support and administration of the Safe at Home coordination and governance committee meetings, including 204 Integrated Case Coordination Meetings during the reporting period
- providing oversight and continued development of the Safe at Home Information Management System
- administering funding under the Keeping Women Safe in Their Homes Program and Flexible Support Packages.

### Keeping Women Safe in Their Homes Program

The Keeping Women Safe in Their Homes Program, which is funded by the Australian Government, provides security upgrades to women's homes to increase their sense of safety after experiencing family violence. In 2020-21 the Safe at Home Coordination Unit administered funding and coordinated contractors to complete security upgrades to the homes of 174 women. This included installing new solid core doors, deadlocks, security screens, door viewers, sensor lights and security cameras.

### Flexible Support Packages

In 2020-21 the Safe at Home Coordination Unit administered flexible support package funding, provided as part of the COVID-19 emergency response, to 109 victim-survivors of family violence. These packages provided assistance including the purchase of furniture and white goods for new homes after they had fled or were planning to flee an abusive relationship, relocation costs interstate and within Tasmania (such as removalist costs, bond deposits and/or upfront rent payments), supporting victim-survivors to achieve financial independence through payment of outstanding debts incurred as a result of living in an abusive relationship. Some recipients were provided with more than one type of assistance.

Safe at Home publications and information can be found on the Safe at Home website – <https://www.safeathome.tas.gov.au>.

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## Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service

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The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) collects monetary penalties that are referred to it by courts, police, local governments and public sector bodies. Enforcing these amounts means there are consequences for offenders' unlawful behaviour which serves as a personal and general deterrent against offending. This also helps to achieve the Department's aim of a fair, just and safe Tasmania.

This report satisfies the requirements of section 121 of the *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005*.

### Referrals

MPES receives referrals from three main sources:

- fines, compensation orders, pecuniary penalty orders, costs and levies imposed by courts
- infringement notices issued by police and public sector bodies
- infringement notices issued by councils.

**Table 5.9: Referrals in dollar value**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Infringement notices	7,440,943	6,475,473	6,485,447
Court fines	5,569,239	2,128,723	4,239,421
Pecuniary penalty orders	237,800	76,240	12,450
Compensation orders	1,772,328	3,201,516	1,095,657
<b>Total referrals</b>	<b>\$15,020,310</b>	<b>\$11,881,952</b>	<b>\$11,832,975</b>

### Collection Performance

On average, MPES collects approximately \$16 million in monetary penalties each year.

A key measure of service effectiveness is the collection rate, which is the value of collections as a percentage of the net value of penalties imposed.

**Table 5.10: Collection rate**

Debt type	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Infringement notices	102%	108%	115%
Court fines	110%	270%	139%
Pecuniary penalty orders	42%	162%	1275%*
Compensation	18%	15%	24%
<b>Collection rate of referred debt**</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>117%</b>
Enforcement fees	99%	463%***	98%
<b>Collection rate of all debt</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>115%</b>

Notes:

\* Only 3 Pecuniary penalty orders were referred for collection during 2020-21 valued at \$13,830. The value of PPOs collected in the same period was \$180,159.

\*\* Total referred debt excludes MPES fees. The referral of high-value Fines, Pecuniary Penalty Orders and Compensation Orders can significantly impact collection rates

\*\*\* Most enforcement action was paused during the last quarter of 2019-20 due to the COVID19 pandemic, this meant that few enforcement fees were issued. During the same period a higher than average number of debts including fees were terminated. These actions disproportionately affected the usual collection rate of enforcement fees.

**Table 5.11: Value collected**

Creditor	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Consolidated Fund	13,238,151	12,242,829	11,343,557
Local Government	2,722,946	2,415,398	2,691,617
Compensation	251,000	269,202	382,545
Victims of Crime	297,244	276,917	295,554
Compensation Levy			
Crime (Confiscation of Profits)	100,178	123,215	180,159
Other Tasmanian State Government	203,341	175,580	138,371
Commonwealth Government	122,692	67,940	49,587
Appeals Cost Fund	37,418	34,656	33,340
Other	9,043	68,138	65,519
<b>Total collected</b>	<b>\$16,982,013</b>	<b>\$15,673,875</b>	<b>\$15,180,248</b>

An important measure of service effectiveness is the debt finalisation rate. The debt finalisation rate is the number of fines and infringements finalised as a proportion of the number of fines and infringements referred for enforcement. Unlike the collection rate, this measure is not impacted by high-value penalties.

**Table 5.12: Debt finalisation rate**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Finalisation rate all referred debt	107%	130%	144%

**Table 5.13: Debt finalisation**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of debts referred for collection (gross)	70,831	59,212	52,270
less Debts withdrawn by issuing authority	5,354	3,273	2,357
less Debts revoked for re-issue	966	949	687
<b>Debts referred for collection (net)</b>	<b>64,511</b>	<b>54,990</b>	<b>49,226</b>
Paid in full	64,502	58,772	59,553
Deemed uncollectable	3,729	13,085	12,121
Administrative debt withdrawal	886	972	510
Monetary Penalty Community Service Order (MPCSO)	19	1	1
<b>Debts satisfied</b>	<b>69,136</b>	<b>69,136</b>	<b>72,830</b>
<b>72,830</b>	<b>72,185</b>		
<b>Debts finalised</b>	<b>75,456</b>	<b>77,052</b>	<b>75,229</b>

## Payment Options

MPES offers a variety of options for people to pay their monetary penalties.

**Table 5.14: Breakdown of receipts by payment option**

(Number of receipt and % of total)	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
Centrepay	95,060	34%	115,457	44%	116,468	49%
BPay	128,961	46%	109,379	42%	89,404	38%
Service Tasmania	30,476	11%	18,745	7%	12,577	5%
Internet	10,235	4%	8,242	3%	6,967	3%
Telephone payment line	8,303	3%	6,096	2%	5,222	2%
EFT, direct deposit and mail	5,244	2%	6,252	2%	5,125	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,279</b>		<b>264,171</b>		<b>235,763</b>	

People who cannot pay their monetary penalty in full within two years can apply to pay by instalments. A written application is required detailing the person's income and expenditure and this is assessed in light of their ability to pay.

If a person's only source of income is Centrelink benefits then they are not usually required to make a written application and payments of \$25 a fortnight are usually approved. There were 15,908 applications to pay by instalments this year, compared to 15,306 last year.

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## Enforcement actions

The Director of MPES has powers to take enforcement action and impose sanctions when a person fails or refuses to pay. This can include publishing a person's name on the MPES website, suspending their driver licence and/or vehicle registrations, redirecting money owed to the person, and seizure and sale of property.

Enforcement orders for unpaid monetary penalties are routinely issued 35 days after referral to MPES. If the amount remains unpaid then the first sanction is applied after a further 21 days have elapsed.

This year 8,774 sanction actions were initiated, compared to 8,272 last year. Sanctions are lifted once the outstanding monetary penalty is paid or in full or when payment arrangements are approved.

**Table 5.15: Breakdown of sanctions initiated, by type**

Sanction	2020-21	%
Suspension of driver licence	7,770	89%
Publication of name	634	7%
Suspension of vehicle registration(s)	349	4%
Enforcement Warrant - charge over registered land	18	>1%
Redirection of money owing	3	>1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,774</b>	

Note: more than one enforcement sanction may be applied to a person

Find more information about MPES on the Department of Justice website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/fines/home>

# 6. Output Group 4: Regulatory and other services

## WorkSafe Tasmania

WorkSafe Tasmania administers legislation covering three policy areas: work health and safety, workers and asbestos compensation, and workplace relations. Its activities are guided by the strategies for achieving healthier, safer and productive workplaces set out in its Strategic Plan 2018-2023. WorkSafe's strategic priorities are:

- to reduce harm in Tasmanian workplaces
- respond to current and emerging work health and safety issue
- ensure contemporary and effective regulatory frameworks
- strive for excellence as a regulator.

The Strategic Plan can be found on WorkSafe's website – <https://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au>. Performance against the Strategic Plan is measured through a number of key indicators which align with the Australian Work Health and Safety Strategy 2012-2022.

**Table 6.1: Injuries, fatalities, return to work**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Fatalities	1.6	2.4	2.0
Lost time injury	18.7	19.1	18.3
Serious injury	14.6	15	14.5
Severe injury	3.9	4.2	4.1
% return to work rate	79	79	79

Note: Lost time, serious and severe injury incidence rates are calculated by dividing injuries per 1,000 workers.

Fatality incidence rate is calculated by dividing number of fatalities by 100,000 workers.

The National Return to Work Survey was due to be conducted in 2020 but was delayed due to COVID-19. The survey is currently underway and an up to date return to work rate will be available later in 2021.

## COVID-19 response

WorkSafe was at the frontline of Tasmania's 2020 COVID-19 response and the ongoing recovery phase. During 2020-21, the Inspectorate focussed on facilitating compliance with Public Health directions relating to COVID-19, and helping businesses manage their COVID risk.

At the peak of the pandemic, WorkSafe inspectors visited hundreds of workplaces across the state each week (and often outside usual business hours). They focussed on how workplaces complied with the Public Health directions around minimum standards and provided guidance where needed to ensure workplaces were COVID Safe.

Supporting this work, inspectors took part in online videos that summarised the Public Health directions for workplaces. These are available on WorkSafe's YouTube channel – [youtube.com/user/worksafetas](https://www.youtube.com/user/worksafetas).

Advisors took part in presentations and webinars for industry, explaining how to complete the recommended COVID Safety Plans. Advisors and Safe Farming Consultants helped small to medium businesses develop their COVID Safety Plans and COVID Event Plans.

Helpline inspectors answered calls and emails from workplaces and individuals, or directed them to the correct sources of information.

Officers across WorkSafe facilitated and published advice on how to keep workplaces safe and compensate workers for COVID-related workplace injuries. This included COVID Safety Plan templates, industry guidelines and other resources that comprised and supported the Government's COVID Safe Workplaces Framework. This information was promoted and shared online, in social media and via e-newsletters.

WorkSafe was also responsible for three recommendations contained in the interim report of the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (recommendations I-31 (templates, tools and assistance), I-32 (common approaches for common

situations) and I-34 (providing simple templates to assist volunteer-based organisations)). Each of these were addressed as part of the COVID-19 Safe Workplaces Framework.

**Table 6.2: Overview of COVID-19 response**

Overview of COVID-19 response	2019-20	2020-21
Enquiries received: email	167	114
Enquiries received: phone	864	346
Inspections	1,471	2,501
Matters referred to the Inspectorate	124	383
Notices	10	53

**Table 6.3: COVID-19 program inspections**

COVID-19 program inspections	2020-21
Airport	16
Essential workers	90
Gyms	118
Outbreak management plans	21
Quarantine facilities	16
Retirement villages	80
Seasonal workers	14

### Education programs and initiatives

On 1 July 2019, the Quad Bike Safety Rebate Scheme began with the aim of improving quad bike safety. Under the scheme, eligible farmers could claim up to 50% of the purchase price (to a maximum of \$500) of an approved operator/rollover/crush protection device. From 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2021, 164 applications were approved, and rebates totalling \$85,576.34 were paid. The scheme was extended to 10 October 2021, to coincide with the mandatory requirement for protection devices on new quad bikes coming into effect under the Australian Consumer Law on 11 October 2021.

In the latter part of the reporting period, research and planning work began in preparation for the launch of a new Primary Producer Safety Rebate Scheme, which was a key commitment of the Tasmanian Liberals at the 2021 state election. The Scheme has been listed as a priority for the first 100 days of the new term of government and will be launched early in the next reporting period.

The Advisory Service provides free, practical support to help small and medium sized business manage safety, health and wellbeing. In 2020-21, Advisors:

- made 557 visits to 229 businesses
- gave presentations to the workers of 23 businesses
- took part in regional and community events and shows, including Agfest and the Tasmania Health and Wellbeing expo
- spoke at 25 schools, colleges and 7 employment agencies, helping to prepare the next generation for a safe working life.

The Helpline is the first point of access for people seeking information and advice from WorkSafe. Helpline inspectors respond to requests for information immediately wherever possible, or direct matters that need further research to other parts of WorkSafe. This year, Helpline inspectors answered over 10,800 phone calls and replied to 730 emails.

### Compliance and enforcement programs

The General Inspectorate ensures industry compliance with the laws that WorkSafe administers, through investigating incident notifications and complaints, and conducting proactive inspection programs.

WorkSafe inspectors continued to respond to serious notifiable incidents in order to determine the cause of the incident and investigate whether duty holders had breached their obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*. Investigations are undertaken into the incidents where the most significant harm or most serious breaches of the Act have occurred. Complaints about unsafe work practices, non-compliance with workers compensation obligations, and long service leave matters are also triaged and may be investigated by inspectors.

Inspectors undertake proactive inspection programs that target the industries and harms that are causing, or have the potential to cause, the most work-related injuries. Regular proactive programs were put on hold during 2020-21 with the COVID proactive inspection programs taking the highest priority due to the high risk of this new potential harm to Tasmanian businesses, workers and the community.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on WorkSafe Tasmania, and particularly the Inspectorate, by:

- increasing the number of workplaces attended by field inspectors for compliance and enforcement activities
- changing the type of industries field inspectors are required to interact with when undertaking their duties
- increased demand for information, education and advice
- new approaches in the way services are delivered
- the ongoing commitment of operational resources to a single targeted area.

Regular proactive programs will be resumed in the 2021-22 reporting period.

**Table 6.4: General Inspectorate activity**

General Inspectorate activity	2019-20	2020-21
Complaint attendances	496	585
Incident attendances	288	210
Inspection attendances	1,694	2,566

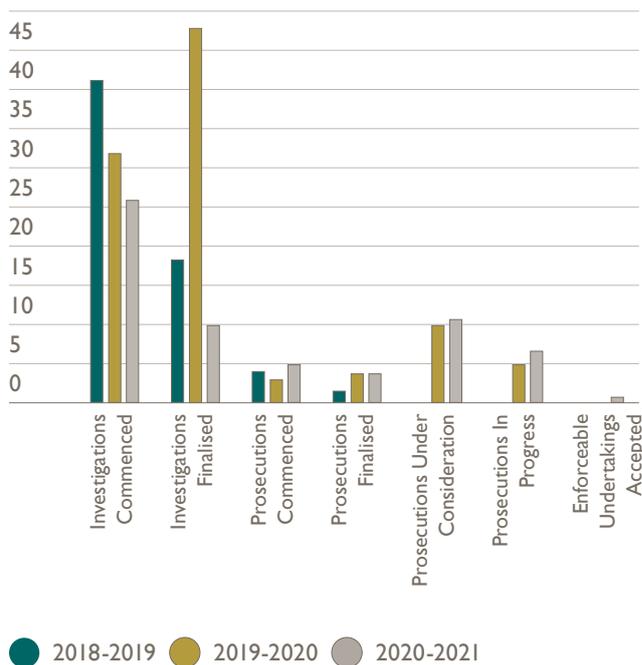
In May 2021, WorkSafe welcomed nine new inspectors located across all regions of Tasmania; five were appointed for a 12 month period to undertake compliance inspections under the COVID Safe Workplaces framework. The new recruits were trained with a mix of online theory and practical mentoring and site visits accompanying WorkSafe’s existing inspectors.

Inspectors authorised under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* have the ability to influence workplace behaviour through the tools provided within the legislation. These include the use of improvement notices and prohibition notices. Inspectors also have the ability to issue infringement notice for non-compliance. Investigations into breaches of the legislation may result in prosecutions being led by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in the Magistrates Court or enforceable undertakings being accepted by the regulator. In 2020-21, fines totalling \$274,000 resulted from five prosecutions.

**Table 6.5: Notices issued under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012***

Notices issued	2019-20	2020-21
Improvement notice	597	626
Infringement notice	52	12
Prohibition notice	108	102

**Figure 6.1: Investigations and Prosecutions**



The Mines Inspectorate carries out inspections, audits and investigations at Tasmanian mines, quarries, smelters and mineral processing plants. This year, mines inspectors maintained a strong presence at these sites, focusing on COVID controls, silica dust management, prevention of rockfalls and strata failure, and other mining hazards. They also investigated notifiable incidents. Good working relationships were maintained with the major stakeholders in mine safety, including the major unions, industry bodies, and health and safety representatives. In June 2021, the Coroner handed down the findings into the fatal incidents that occurred at Mt Lyell in 2013 and 2014. The required actions from these findings are currently being implemented.

The Accreditation and Dangerous Substances Unit is responsible for accreditation, licensing and compliance monitoring for high risk licensing, white cards, asbestos licensing, hazardous chemicals and security sensitive dangerous substances. This year, the unit issued over 16,000 licences, permits, registrations and accreditations in these fields. The unit also assists industry groups, national bodies and others with technical matters, and provides advice on statutory obligations, to ensure national consistency in safety standards and achievement of best practice.

The Helpline logs notifiable incidents and complaints that are referred to the Inspectorate for response. This year, the Helpline recorded 794 incident notifications and 1,130 complaints (416 relating to COVID-19).

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## Working with the WorkCover Tasmania Board

WorkSafe Tasmania has a strong relationship with the WorkCover Tasmania Board, helping the Board fulfil its statutory functions in injury management, work health and safety, and workers compensation. Find information about Board-funded initiatives such as WorkSafe Month, Industry Snapshots and Better Work Tasmania in the Board's annual report which is available on the WorkSafe website – <https://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au>.

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## Tasmanian Planning Commission

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Tasmanian Planning Commission, which is an independent statutory body. Find the Tasmanian Planning Commission annual report and other information on the Tasmanian Planning Commission website – <https://www.planning.tas.gov.au>.

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## Planning Policy Unit

The Planning Policy Unit (PPU) is responsible for providing strategic and policy advice to the Minister for Local Government and Planning on:

- land use planning matters
- the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act)
- matters falling within the planning portfolio under the
  - *Housing Land Supply Act 2018*
  - *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999*;
  - *State Policies and Projects Act 1993*;
  - *Short Stay Accommodation Act 2019*
  - other Resource Management Planning System legislation.

The PPU assists the Government in implementing its planning and planning related reforms.

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## Introduction of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme

The PPU continued to assist with the delivery of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme across the State through direct advice and assistance to local councils and refining the processes for assessing and approving the Local Provisions Schedules in accordance with the Act. During 2020-21:

- Six Local Provisions Schedules were made operational
- Amendments to the Act<sup>1</sup> passed through Committee stages of Parliament (third reading was scheduled for 1 July 2021) which provide a more streamlined way for the Tasmanian Planning Commission to finalise the Local Provisions Schedules

- The Minister issued Interim Planning Directive No.4 in February 2021, which implements a limited range of exemptions, application requirements, general provisions, and zone provisions from the Tasmanian Planning Scheme into current interim planning schemes.

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## Major Projects legislation

In line with a 2014 election commitment to replace the unused Projects of Regional Significance process, amendments to the Act to provide for a new Major Projects process were passed in October 2020.

The *Land Use Planning and Approvals Amendment (Major Projects) Act 2020*, provides a staged assessment process for projects that are deemed major in terms of the significance of their impacts or contributions, scale or complexity, or strategic significance at a regional level.

While the legislation was not proposed in response to any specific project, the Bridgewater Bridge replacement was declared a major project in December and is currently in the early stages of the assessment process carried out by the Tasmanian Planning Commission appointed independent panel.

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## Housing Land Supply Orders

As an action arising from the Housing Summit of 15 March 2018, the Tasmanian Government made a commitment to accelerate the supply of affordable housing by increasing the supply of land deemed suitable for residential use and managed under the *Homes Act 1935*, in order to meet Tasmania's Affordable Housing Strategy 2015-2025.

The *Housing Land Supply Act 2018* provides a process for rezoning certain parcels of government land (that includes surplus Crown land and land owned by Housing Tasmania). The Act establishes a power for the Minister for Local Government and Planning to declare this land to be housing supply land on a Housing Land Supply Order and make this land available for management in accordance with the *Homes Act 1935*.

Since the Act has been in place, five Housing Land Supply Orders have been progressed at Rokeby, Devonport, West Moonah, Newnham and Huntingfield in Kingston. During 2020-21, a further three draft Orders were being prepared for areas in Burnie and Warrane. These will be subject to consultation early in 2021-22.

Further amendments to the *Housing Land Supply Act 2018* were subject to public consultation for a period of 12 weeks from November 2020. The amendments expand the scope of land that the Orders can be prepared for. The Amendment Bill is scheduled to be tabled in Parliament in the Spring session of 2021.

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1. Land Use Planning and Approvals Amendment (Tasmanian Planning Scheme Modification) Bill 2021 (13 of 2021)

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## Regional land use strategies

The three regional land use strategies are a core part of the Tasmanian planning system, but require review and updating.

During 2020-21 the PPU engaged in the Greater Hobart Metro Plan process as a key component of preparing a significant update to the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy in 2022. Other strategies have been updated to address changing growth pressures.

Amendments to the Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy were declared on 23 June 2021, and included changes to mapped urban growth areas and a streamlined process for rezoning in accordance with those amendments.

The final report of the Premier's Economic and Social Advisory Council also identified the review and update of regional land use strategies as recommendation F-08.

## Consumer, Building and Occupational Services

Consumer, Building and Occupational Services (CBOS) is Tasmania's regulator for consumer protection, building standards and occupational licensing services. Working to ensure a fair and just Tasmania CBOS delivers efficient, effective, and equitable regulation. CBOS administers 37 Acts, 26 Regulations and a large number of subordinate rules, including codes, orders and determinations.

CBOS activities are targeted to inform consumers and businesses about licensing, registration, standards and regulatory matters and respond to non-compliance when it occurs. To do this, CBOS:

- advises and educates consumers, tenants, businesses and landlords on their rights, responsibilities and changes to the law
- reviews and advises the Tasmanian Government on consumer legislation and industry codes
- advises and educates consumers and the building industry regarding the State's building legislation and national standards
- provides bond administration services for residential tenants, owners and property managers
- licenses businesses and occupations (building services, electrical, plumbing, gas-fitting, security and investigation agents, motor vehicle traders, and conveyancers)
- provides legislative support for the Property Agents Board and the Architects Board
- registers people to work with children and other vulnerable people

- conciliates disputes between consumers and traders, tenants and landlords, and consumers and building practitioners
- undertakes on-site risk-based compliance audits
- enforces and ensures compliance with consumer laws, building laws and gas and electricity safety standards.

Find more information on CBOS on the CBOS website—<https://www.cbos.tas.gov.au>.

## Registration to Work with Vulnerable People

As at 30 June 2021, more than 141,000 Tasmanians were registered to work with vulnerable people. There were approximately 55,000 holding cards in a volunteer class and the remainder in an employment/volunteer class.

In 2020-21 the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People (RWVP) unit received approximately 67,000 applications for registration or renewal of a card. In 2020-21, 91% of applications were processed within 42 days. As at 30 June 2021, 60 applicants had been refused registration by the Registrar.

On 1 February 2021 a proclamation under the *Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Amendment Act 2019* operationalised the registration of persons who provide supports and services through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). This aligns the registration process to the Intergovernmental Agreement on Nationally Consistent Worker Screening for the NDIS and the National Standards for Working with Children Checks. It also allows for communication between the two new national databases associated with the agreements, so that worker screening units in all Australian jurisdictions are aware of registration decisions and current status.

In February 2021, Tasmania Police established a Joint Review team with the Department of Communities. Part of the work of this team was to review historical records and ensure they are referred to the Registrar to Work with Vulnerable People. This review resulted in a substantial increase in reportable behaviour being referred to the Registrar. From 1 January 2021 until 30 June 2021, 17,810 reportable behaviours were referred to the Registrar by reporting bodies, with 957 matching to either RWVP applicants or registrants. This compares to 12,195 reportable behaviours and 828 matches for the 2020 calendar year. This has created a significant increase in work undertaken by the RWVP unit in assessing a person's suitability to remain registered.

The significant increase in activity is evident in that between 1 January and 30 June 2021, 294 additional risk assessments began, and 33 suspensions and 3 cancellations occurred. This compares to 43 additional risk assessments, 23 suspensions and 1 cancellation for the same six month period in 2020.

## FuelCheck TAS

FuelCheck TAS was introduced in September 2020, providing the first mandatory, real time fuel pricing system in the Tasmanian fuel marketplace.

The new system is supported by a website, a free app available on Android and Apple operating systems and established under Australian Consumer Law by a Code of Practice.

The FuelCheck Scheme has been supported by industry and consumers, with predominantly positive feedback regarding the app. This positive response can be attributed to the strategy adopted by CBOS to support the industry and market the benefits of the app to the community.

The FuelCheck app has been promoted on social media, at events, on posters, and at tourist information points such as the Spirit of Tasmania to encourage all Tasmanians to download the free app. CBOS continues to provide education and training for fuel retailers to comply with their responsibilities.

264 service stations have registered to provide data on their fuel prices. To date, CBOS has achieved a 96% compliance rate with fuel retailers meeting their obligations to report fuel prices accurately, further reflecting the acceptance and cooperation of the industry. More than 50,000 motorists have engaged with the app and website, reflecting consumer confidence in the value of FuelCheck TAS as a valuable tool for Tasmanian consumers.

## COVID-19 Response

In the 2020-21 reporting period CBOS continued to play a role in the government's response to the impact of COVID-19 on Tasmanians. This primarily took the form of financial support for residential tenants and landlords and commercial tenants experiencing financial hardship. Further details of the specific support provided to each group are set out below.

### Financial support for tenants and landlords experiencing financial hardship as a result of COVID-19

To support tenants and owners experiencing hardship as a result of COVID-19, the Tasmanian Government introduced the Rent Relief Fund on 25 May 2020. The Fund operated until 30 June 2021 and was administered by CBOS. The fund paid affected parties who had entered into rent reduction agreements to mitigate the economic risks posed by COVID-19, up to a total of \$10,000 for each tenant. During its operation, the fund paid \$2.508 million to 1696 individuals.

The Tasmanian Government subsequently announced another program to support parties to lease agreements called the Landlord Support Fund. This fund opened on

7 September 2020 and was also extended until 30 June 2021. The fund paid property owners whose tenants had accrued rental arrears up to a value of \$8,000 for each owner. The fund paid \$1.644 million to 1047 individuals, bringing the total value of support from both funds to \$4.152 million.

The success of both funds enabled tenants to remain in their homes once the COVID-19 emergency period expired, and analysis by CBOS indicates that landlords who applied for rounds one to four of the Landlord Support program recovered 84% of rental arrears outstanding.

### Support and advice for commercial tenants experiencing hardship as a result of COVID-19

On 13 May 2020, the *COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020* received Royal Assent. The Act gave effect to the Code of Conduct for commercial tenancies agreed upon by National Cabinet on 7 April 2020.

The purpose of the Code was to govern the conduct of commercial tenants and landlords and provide additional protections and rent reductions for tenants experiencing financial hardship. Measures included a freeze on rent, rent reductions, and mediation services for protected leases.

The changes were in effect for the 'financial hardship period' which initially ran from 1 April 2020 to 31 January 2021. Businesses that continue to be in recovery may be eligible for provisions under the Act but should seek legal advice about this.

As at 30 June 2021, CBOS had received 197 retail tenancy COVID-19 related enquiries and 24 commercial lease mediation applications. Of the mediation applications, 13 had been accepted and referred to mediation, and 11 had been rejected because one of the parties did not wish to participate in mediation or the lease did not meet the eligibility criteria.

### Performance Information

CBOS reports against five key performance indicators. Indicators have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly where resources were repositioned to support COVID-19 specific activities.

**Table 6.6: CBOS Key Performance Indicators**

Measure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Consumer complaints resolved within 60 days	85.88%	96.85%	85%
Rental bond claims paid within 30 days	90.18%	87.0%	89.2%
Matters resolved before final compliance action	96.91%	99.67%	93.72%
Number of occupational licence application assessments made within 21 days	94.13%	88.0%	88.50%
New Registration to Work with Vulnerable People applicants - decisions within six weeks	93.0%	83.0%	95.54%

The following tables outline key activities undertaken by CBOS to meet its objectives.

**Table 6.7: Number of enquiries and complaints - Australian Consumer Law and Building and Occupational Licensing matters**

Australian Consumer Law matters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
General ACL enquiries including consumer guarantees, sales practices, business practices and product safety	1,220	1,702	1,254
Building/occupational licensing enquiries	552	427	421

**Table 6.8: Total Building and Occupational Licensing infringements issued**

Building and Occupational Licensing infringements issued	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>\$64,533</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>\$205,976</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>\$428,043</b>

**Table 6.9: Bond claim payments (disposition and clearance rates)**

Financial year/disposition	Claim Paid	% of claims paid
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>15,323</b>	
0-30 Days	13,676	89.2
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>15,429</b>	
0-30 Days	13,432	87.0
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>17,749</b>	
0-30 Days	15,585	87.8

**Table 6.10: Residential Tenancy Commissioner Investigations**

RTC Investigations	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Bond disputes	2,739	2,720	2,105
Complaints/applications	168	198	184
Exemptions	8	0	6
Email enquiries	535	1,749	1,849
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>4,144</b>

## Occupational Licensing

**Table 6.11: Number of licensed practitioners**

Trade Occupation	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Electrical practitioner/provisional	5,430	5,587	5,465
Plumbing practitioner/certifier/provisional	1,428	1,482	1,441
Gas-fitter practitioner/certifier	465	490	467
Electrical contractor	1,032	1,078	1,007
Plumbing contractor	580	611	610
Gas-fitter contractor	220	232	234
Automotive gas-fitter practitioner	49	47	42
Automotive gas-fitter contractor	5	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>9,531</b>	<b>9,270</b>

**Table 6.12: Occupational licensing assessments**

Class of Licence	21 days and under	21 days and over	Total 2021 assessments
Trade Practitioner	2,565	268	2,833
Trade Contractor	1,469	102	1,571
Trade Practitioner Provisional	8	3	11
Building Services Provider Individual	2,362	346	2,708
Building Services Provider Company	25	16	41
Refused assessments	39	105	144
Issued assessments	6,429	735	7,164
<b>Total assessments</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>7,308</b>

**Table 6.13: Number of licensed Building Service Providers**

Building Service Provider	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>3,538</b>

## Corporate Affairs and Charity Registrations

**Table 6.14: Number of Registered Incorporated Associations, Co-operatives and Charities**

Registrations	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total registrations	5,052	5,134	5170
Registered during year		321	386
De-registered		133	58

## Risk-Based Licensing

**Table 6.15: Number of new applicants and renewals for Registration to Work with Vulnerable People**

Purpose of applicant	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Employment/volunteer	25,860	32,539	28,699
Volunteer	20,054	18,215	22,173
Total registrations	45,914	50,754	50,872

**Table 6.16: Risk based licences by category**

Licence Category	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Conveyancers	19	20	20
Motor vehicle traders	142	181	179
Security (individual)	2,077	2,275	2,512
Security (body corporate)	86	74	95
Total Licences	2,324	2,550	2,806

## Technical Regulation

**Table 6.17: Gas Standards and Safety Unit Activities**

Activities	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Gas infrastructure incident investigation	15	9	5
Reported third party activity incidents	13	11	11
Gas installation inspections	735	522	766
Gas installation desk top design assessments	230	277	272
Gas installation or storage incident investigation	17	12	21

**Table 6.18: Electrical Standards and Safety Unit Activities**

Activities	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Compliance investigations	91	199	369
Electrical inspections	6,596	9,456	9,642
Private poles managed	1,269	1,626	1,667
Infringements issued	46	301	391

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# 7. Corporate Support and Strategy

## Finance Branch

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The Finance Branch provides specialist financial, budgeting, accounting, procurement, facilities, and asset and property management services to the Department of Justice.

This year, Finance has provided significant procurement advice and support to a number of the Department's project teams and Outputs in order to support the Department's operations and progress the Government's infrastructure program. This has included procurement support for the Southern Remand Centre project, Northern Regional Prison project, Public Building Maintenance Fund projects and the replacement of a TPS Prisoner Transport Vehicle. Further information on the Department's procurement activities are included in Section 18 of this annual report.

Finance continued to support a number of Departmental Outputs to implement the Government's priorities and has undertaken a number of internal improvements, in particular:

- providing procurement and contract development assistance in commencing a number of maintenance projects on Departmental buildings, funded as part of the Public Building Maintenance Fund stimulus package
- coordinating the development of a new departmental Strategic Risk Register
- conducting disability access audits on two leased and two owned buildings
- designing and implementing new chart and data structures to provide improved internal salary costs analysis against budget across the agency
- moving to fully electronic accounts payable and accounts receivable systems and processes
- starting a project to transition the Department's financial management system into the cloud

- assisting with lease negotiations and fit-out works for the relocation of the Tasmanian Industrial Commission and the Justice Connect project team to 86 Collins Street in the Hobart CBD
- assisting with lease negotiations for a new Tasmanian Electoral Commission facility in Launceston.

## Human Resources Branch

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The Human Resources Branch (HR) provides strategic and operational advice to managers, supervisors and employees across the Department of Justice on a range of people matters. HR is part of the Corporate, Strategy and Policy Division and provides a range of services including:

- the recruitment and payment of employees
- learning and development
- workers compensation management
- work health and safety
- workplace relations.

HR provides support to external organisations through Service Level Agreements, such as the Tasmanian Audit Office, the Integrity Commission, Ombudsman and the Public Trustee.

HR also manages key projects and agency initiatives to support the ongoing engagement of employees, development of our people management practices and enhancement of our workplace culture, including our:

- Diversity and Inclusion Project
- People Strategy 2020-2025
- Wellbeing initiatives.

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## HR Operations

HR Operations continued to provide a high level of recruitment and payroll services to managers and employees throughout the reporting period.

Key initiatives this year included:

- continued roll out of the capability to submit timesheet hours using Employee Self Service across the Agency
- continued development and improvement of Learning@Justice, the Department's Learning Management System (LMS), which provides an accessible and effective method of delivering training to the widely dispersed areas of the Agency. The LMS includes access to over 7,000 courses and other training materials through Department of Justice eLearning courses and the LinkedIn Learning platform. This supports the ongoing development of employees through relevant and easily accessible training, to support Departmental programs and initiatives. Over 8,000 eLearning courses were completed by employees during this financial year.

## Workplace Relations

Workplace Relations provides support to employees and managers on workers compensation, industrial relations, workplace grievances and managing misconduct.

Key activities this year included:

- implementing the new industrial arrangements arising from the Correctional Officers Agreement, including the new classification structure
- working closely with staff and managers to resolve workplace grievances within the workplace, whilst continuing to examine opportunities to refine the Department's grievance process
- increasing our internal capacity to provide advice and support to employees and managers in relation to conduct matters arising in the Department
- representing the Department in matters before the Tasmanian Industrial Commission and Equal Opportunity Tasmania.

## Work Health and Safety

The Department's Work Health and Safety Management System is regularly reviewed to ensure that procedures, policies and guidelines remain current and enable staff to maintain safe work practices.

Key activities this year included:

- reviewing the Department's Risk profile, which will inform the future review and analysis of Output operations and risk
- auditing open Incident Management System reports

and associated corrective actions

- promoting good practice workplace inspection processes to occur every six months
- delivering Work Health and Safety refresher training for all staff, and induction for new employees
- monitoring training needs of First Aid Officers and Fire Wardens
- ensuring that all Outputs, shared building facilities and some field-based activities have implemented the required COVID Workplace Safety Plans. This process has required significant interaction with all Outputs, including verifying aspects of the COVID Safety Plans and monitoring the effectiveness of controls implemented under the plans
- developing and implementing de-escalation training.

## Health and Wellbeing

The Department is committed to maintaining the wellness of its people and continues to promote health and wellbeing activities to improve health outcomes for its people.

Key activities this year included:

- a flu vaccination program
- a summer teams Step Challenge that promoted healthy habits and routines amongst staff, reduced sedentary behaviours and increased employee engagement
- increased engagement with Wellness Champions across the Department through monthly meetings, and recruitment of new members to the Champions network
- planning for future training of Mental Health first aid officers across the agency and commitment to provide two in-house Mental Health first aid instructors to enable the Department to effectively meet stated Health and Wellbeing objectives
- promotion of mental wellness activities such as mindfulness, Stress Down Day and R U OK? Day
- updated content and resources on the intranet Health and Wellbeing Hub and a monthly Health and Wellbeing Bulletin
- implementation of online health and wellbeing learning modules for managers and employees
- delivery of mental health training for managers
- a skin check program
- superannuation webinars to support the financial literacy of employees.

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## Injury Management and Workers Compensation

In accordance with section 143(7) of the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, the Department is required to have a formal Injury Management Program that meets guidelines issued by the WorkCover Tasmania Board.

The Department's program was reviewed and approved by the WorkCover Tasmania Board for three years with effect from 1 January 2020 and remained in place during the 2020-21 reporting period.

## People Strategy

The People Strategy 2020-2025 recognises that our people are our key resource, enabling the Department to continue providing high-quality services to the community in a constantly changing and challenging environment. This Strategy develops and supports our people to continue this work now and into the future, and provides the framework for making changes to the systems and processes that underpin the capacity of our workforce.

The Strategy outlines four priority areas to establish and sustain a high performing workforce:

### 1. Right people, right role

Refers to all people movement across the Department, including new people coming into the Department, as well as existing staff working in different roles and at different levels.

### 2. Manage and lead

Refers to building our management and leadership capacity across the Department focusing on specific actions and skills that have been highlighted through consultation.

### 3. Engage, grow and develop

Includes all learning and development opportunities and other strategies to increase employee engagement and levels of job satisfaction, ultimately leading to improved retention of talent.

### 4. Value, include and support

Refers to continuing to build on our robust work health and safety platform, recognising the importance of the broader health and wellbeing of our people and the value of diversity and inclusion, equality and respectful relationships in the workplace.

Under each of the priority areas a number of objectives and associated actions have been identified in order to achieve the desired results for our people and our Department.

Following its release in February 2020, implementation of the Strategy continued across the 2020-21 period. Key achievements included:

- launching the new Agency Values, which provide a consistent behavioural framework across the Department. The Department is a values-driven organisation, and we act with Respect, Integrity and Accountability, while our workplaces are Inclusive and Collaborative
- providing key support resources to improve our recruitment processes and assist hiring managers, including a new streamlined statement of duties, values-based interview question banks, and post-selection feedback guidelines
- launching a pilot Job Exchange Program providing eligible employees the opportunity to apply for an exchange with another employee at level in another area of the Department. The program provides development opportunities for employees, and encourages collaboration, knowledge and skill sharing across the Department.

## Diversity and Inclusion

The Department is committed to providing a diverse and inclusive workplace. The Diversity and Inclusion project recognises this commitment, and seeks to:

- unlock the value that diversity brings to our Department
- ensure our workforce reflects the Tasmanian community we serve
- create an inclusive workplace culture where we respect the individual skills, perspectives and experiences of our people.

The project's six key focus areas are gender equity, people with disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, culturally and linguistically diverse people, LGBTIQ+ people, and younger and older people. These provide targeted actions that are being embedded across the Department through policies and training.

The project action plan for 2021 focuses on the following areas:

- attracting, recruiting and retaining employees from diverse groups in the community, particularly focusing on gender equity, people with disability, LGBTIQ+ people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, culturally and linguistically diverse people, and younger and older people

- increasing the capability of our workforce to build safe and inclusive environments by providing awareness, education and training
- building inclusion into everything we do so that diversity becomes part of who we are as an organisation.

Key achievements across 2020-21 included:

- establishing the Disability Employment Service providers pilot employment program
- completing a self-assessment against the Our Watch Workplace Equality and Respect Standards, which highlighted our strengths and progress to date, while also identifying opportunities for future actions
- committing to co-host the JobAccess Disability Employment Seminar
- continued engagement with the LGBTIQ+ community, through the Department's LGBTIQ+ Reference Group, which includes a community-based co-chair and four additional community members.

## Performance Management

The Department of Justice understands that our people are our key resource in providing high-quality services to our community. The Department's performance management system supports strategic priorities by providing a mechanism to assess employee performance, working arrangements and development opportunities. The current system is sufficiently flexible to allow diverse outputs across the agency to modify processes in order to reflect their specific requirements.

As part of the People Strategy 2020-2025, the Department is working towards the establishment of a contemporary performance development model that focusses on the development of our people and enhancement of their performance through ongoing feedback, coaching, support and recognition. This model will provide guidelines and resources to support managers to effectively manage the performance of their people, enhance employee engagement, and promote ongoing growth, learning and development.

## Strategic Infrastructure Projects

Strategic Infrastructure Projects is responsible for the management and delivery of major infrastructure projects across the Corrections and Administration of Justice sectors. The unit was established to manage the implementation of key Budget commitments relating to the delivery of significant court and prison infrastructure.

The unit's work contributes to the Department's goals of providing a sustainable, safe, secure, humane and effective corrections system, and improving access to justice services.

## Northern Regional Prison

Following the June 2020 announcement of a new site for the Northern Regional Prison, due diligence investigations continued throughout 2020-21. This included considering statutory planning issues, potential environmental impacts, potential Aboriginal and Historic (European) heritage impacts, service infrastructure needs, potential traffic impacts and the provision of access to the site.

The information collected through the due diligence work will be used to prepare a Combined Planning Scheme Amendment and Development Application that is expected to be submitted to the Meander Valley Council in early 2022.

## Southern Remand Centre

Construction of the new Southern Remand Centre progressed significantly in 2020-21, following the appointment of Hansen Yuncken as the Managing Contractor in December 2019. In addition to an \$85 million, 156 bed, dedicated remand facility, the project includes over \$9 million in upgrades to the visitor centre and gatehouse and an extension to the existing health building on the Risdon Prison site.

Construction of Acacia (Remand 1) will be completed by the end of 2021, with commissioning to take place in early 2022.

Construction of Blue Gum (Remand 2) and practical completion of the entire site is on track to be achieved by March 2022, with remaining commissioning then to follow.

Preparation of the operating model for the Southern Remand Centre is progressing, including development of a staffing model, operating manual and associated documents, and a review of existing TPS policies.

Planning is also well underway for the new \$15 million kitchen that was funded in the 2020-21 budget.

## Police out of Courts - Burnie

Throughout 2020-21 planning to enable Tasmania Police to be relieved of court security and prisoner transport duties at the Burnie Supreme Court continued, including developing a model to facilitate this work.

The project was subsequently identified by the Tasmanian Government as a priority for the first 100 days of the new term of government.

## Burnie Court Upgrades

Planning, scoping and design work has been underway as part of the project to redevelop the Burnie Court Complex to provide a contemporary Court environment. An additional \$25 million was provided

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for these works in the 2021-22 Budget, taking the full allocation to \$40 million. These works will include amalgamating the Supreme and Magistrates Courts registries, and delivering contemporary Courts and correctional areas. \$5.9 million was brought forward to the 2019-20 financial year to undertake early works as part of the Tasmanian Government's COVID-19 response.

In August 2020, the Tasmanian Government announced that the University of Tasmania's Cradle Coast Campus on Mooreville Road would be redeveloped as the new site for the Burnie Court Complex once it is vacated by the University. The Department engaged a Tasmanian architecture firm to manage the design and contract administration for the project, and the design had progressed to the schematic stage by the end of the reporting period.

### Statewide Transport and Transfers Model

Throughout 2020-21, work continued on developing a Statewide Transfers and Transport Model to allow the safe and efficient movement of people in custody, as recommended by the Coroner in 2017. Development of a cohesive and comprehensive prisoner transfer and transport service will support the normal daily operations of the courts, improve access to medical care for prisoners, and deliver cost and time efficiencies for the TPS. This model is close to completion and will then be considered further by the Department's Agency Executive.

### Hobart Reception Prison

Several projects have been progressed at the Hobart Reception Prison (HRP) during 2020-21. This included major upgrades to the Electronic Security System to enhance security and safety for staff, prisoners and visitors at the prison through installing new contraband control equipment and upgrading all major security systems. Other projects completed include replacing existing ductwork with new fire-rated ductwork and upgrading the air conditioning units and the Building Control Systems Direct Digital Controller.

### Public Building Maintenance Fund

The Department received \$6 million through the Tasmanian Government's \$50 million Public Building Maintenance Fund, announced as part of the COVID-19 stimulus package, to undertake essential maintenance projects. Strategic Infrastructure Projects oversaw the delivery of 24 projects funded under this scheme to repair and upgrade Court and prison facilities across the State, including:

- installing new stairs in the Hobart Magistrates Court
- converting the O'Hara compound on the Risdon Prison site to minimum secure as part of the TPS's COVID preparations

- installing lifts to provide disability access at the Hobart and Launceston Supreme Courts
- undertaking repairs at the Hobart Supreme Court
- upgrading the inmate telephony system, high voltage electricity substation and prisoner property stores at Risdon Prison
- upgrading air conditioning systems in Court facilities and the HRP
- upgrading the Protected Witness Room and Family Violence Waiting Room in the Launceston Magistrates Court
- improving facilities for juveniles and persons at risk within HRP
- upgrading the fire detector system in the Launceston Supreme Court.

### Maintenance

The 15 year full comprehensive maintenance contract that was formed between the Crown and John Holland/Fairbrother Joint Venture to provide maintenance services to the Risdon Prison Complex, Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison and the Wilfred Lopes Centre will expire on 9 August 2021. Tender documentation for retendering of the maintenance contract is under development.

### Capital Business Cases

A review of business cases (existing and in development) for the next suite of capital projects submissions began this year. This includes potential projects for the Supreme Court, Magistrates Court and the Tasmania Prison Service. Once complete these will be submitted through the Strategic Infrastructure Investment Review Process and future State Budget processes.

Find more information on the Strategic Infrastructure Projects program of works on the Department of Justice website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/strategic-infrastructure-projects>.

### Office of the Chief Information Officer

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The Office of the Chief Information Officer continued to support the Department through the COVID-19 pandemic while also delivering key aspects of the Department's 2017-2022 ICT Strategy. Key strategic projects such as PlanBuild Tasmania and Justice Connect (now called Astria) made significant progress during the year with key support from the Organisational Change team.

A small increase in ICT Services staff numbers helped to handle the increased workload brought about by the

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establishment of the Commission of Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings and the preparatory work associated with the establishment of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

The Project Management Branch continued to deliver a range of new and upgraded technologies for the Department, many brought about by an increased focus on cyber security. The latter work has been driven by the recently appointed Chief Information Security Officer.

The Web Services and Records Management teams supported our internal clients with timely information, training and support.

## Information Security

During 2020-21 the Department undertook a range of activities to safeguard its information and services from information security threats and to meet privacy and security obligations with partner organisations. Highlights for this year included:

- recruiting a Chief Information Security Officer to establish an information security program with the goal of improving security practices across the Agency
- establishing security relationships with key technology suppliers
- uplifting information security practices to retain Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission accreditation
- implementing security upgrades and improvements for a number of online services
- responding to sustained cybersecurity attacks targeting the Department's online services.

The impact of COVID-19 has resulted in a high demand for security-related services that allow staff to work from home as well as manage an increase in malicious COVID-19 themed email, which has necessitated the Department strengthening its email security controls.

## Project Management

Project Management has a strategic focus on delivering projects to address business needs and oversees the Department's portfolio of ICT projects, including providing project management, test management and business analysis services as required. It is responsible for building project management capabilities across the Department by acting as a central source for project-related advice, guidance, tools and templates.

2020-21 has seen important projects successfully delivered, including:

- completing a multi-stage upgrade project for the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People system

- upgrading Consumer, Building and Occupational Services systems to comply with Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission requirements
- implementing a significant upgrade to the Inmate Telephone System for the Tasmania Prison Service
- implementing an online portal for celebrants to register marriages for Births, Deaths and Marriages
- implementing an online portal for workplaces to notify WorkSafe Tasmania of a notifiable incident and delivering a mobile application to support inspection activities in the field.

Other projects that have been significantly progressed throughout the year and are anticipated to be delivered in 2021-22 include:

- implementing a significant upgrade to video conferencing technologies across the Tasmania Prison Service, Supreme Court and Magistrates Court
- implementing a case management solution for the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal and the Guardian and Administration Board to support the establishment and operation of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- implementing a suite of new online forms for the upgrade to the Tasmanian Incorporated Associations System for Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
- upgrading the Department's public-facing website.

## Justice Connect Program

The Justice Connect Program team is developing the Astria digital solution that is on track for implementation across the Department in late 2022. Astria will replace outdated and inefficient practices with an integrated, contemporary, end-to-end digital solution. Named after a Greek Goddess of Justice, Astria is being developed by a multi-disciplinary, collaborative team using subject matter experts from across the Department who are embedded as the 'voice of the user' throughout Astria's development.

Astria's vision statement is that it will 'transform operation of the justice system for all Tasmanians. Slow, outdated and inaccurate systems and processes will be things of the past. Astria will be efficient, reliable, and accurate to support a fair, just, and safe Tasmania'.

The Justice Connect Program successfully completed development of a preliminary proof of concept (or minimum viable product) to validate and test the solution design, its functionality, and the consortium partnership. The Justice Connect program has now begun implementation, and anticipates delivering Astria to users for Phase 1: Criminal jurisdiction in 2022 and Phase 2: Civil jurisdiction in 2023.

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## PlanBuild Tasmania

The PlanBuild Tasmania project is now in the implementation development stage following acceptance of the design and validation stage in October 2020. The implementation contract with the vendor Geometry Pty Ltd was executed on 27 November 2020.

The project team consulted with stakeholders, including councils and building surveyors, on the portal functionality including general enquiry, environmental health and building and plumbing functionality. Consultation will continue in the second half of 2021 to inform the solution design for planning functionality.

The project is funded in part by meeting milestones as part of the Australian Government's Small Business Regulatory Reform Agenda. Due to COVID-19, the Australian Government Treasurer granted an extension of time until June 2022 to meet these milestones. This has allowed the project further time to consult and develop core functionality (originally due to go live in April 2021). \$1.7 million from the Australian Government's Small Business Regulatory Reform Agenda project has been paid to date and the project is progressing well to achieve the milestones required by 30 June 2022 in order to access the remaining \$4.7 million in federal funding allocated for the project.

The enquiry functionality of the portal is projected to go live for public use in November 2021. The second stage, which will deliver application lodgement and tracking functionality, is due to go live in April 2022.

## Records Management

2020-21 has seen Record Services continue to support the Department in meeting its record keeping obligations, including supporting staff working from home and transitioning back to the office as a result of COVID-19. A significant amount of time has been invested in reviewing the requirements and investigating options for managing departmental records into the future, with a proof of concept undertaken to inform future directions. Records staff have also participated in a range of whole of government initiatives and working groups.

Significant work undertaken this year included:

- relocation and remediation of over 1,200 boxes of records from the 22 Elizabeth Street basement location and Level 14 Trafalgar sites to Rosny
- a successful proof of concept of Records365 undertaken
- continued work and contribution to a whole of government Information Management framework
- continued work at a whole of Government level on developing of a new Information Security Classification scheme aligned to the Australian

Government's Information Security Classification Scheme.

## Web Services

Web Services' primary focus is to support staff in delivering online information and services to the community, and promote accessibility and inclusion as a fundamental component of all ICT projects.

Major activities for 2020-21 were:

- developing a website for the Commission of Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings
- developing a website promoting Astria
- continuing the Department's website redevelopment project
- providing consultancy services for the Tasmanian Planning Commission website redevelopment project.

In addition to supporting 46 websites, the team has continued to train, advise and support agency staff to achieve web publishing best practice through plain language writing and web accessibility compliance.

## Organisational Change

The Organisational Change Branch was established in 2019 to deliver change management processes for key change initiatives and projects: Justice Connect, PlanBuild Tasmania and the Southern Remand Centre. 2020-21 has seen a need to effectively embed change staff in each project to support their change management needs.

Key achievements for the year include:

- ongoing refinement and validation of the Justice framework for managing project change and organisational change
- further development of the underpinning plans, tools and activities to deliver change services
- chairing the whole of state government change community of practice
- providing change management advice and guidance to support initiatives and projects including:
  - the People Strategy and Agency Values
  - WorkSafe service delivery
  - Single Tribunal
  - Justice website redevelopment project
  - the electronic claim form and medical certificate project

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## Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Services

ICT Services fulfils requests from the Department and its clients for software, hardware and peripherals, and supports clients using our services. Issues arising from the COVID-19 pandemic have carried over into this year with shortages of equipment hampering the team's ability to meet requests. Early in 2020-21, teams returned to the office after working from home in the early days of the pandemic.

The branch has four teams: Service Support, Service Delivery, Business Systems Management and Support, and the Fines and Infringement Notices Database support team. Every team has been heavily impacted with work due to COVID-19, whether as a result of challenges related to the supply of equipment, or the acute rise in cybersecurity matters that have required urgent attention.

Key achievements of each team during the year are listed below.

### Service Support

- Implemented enhanced email security protection for the agency.
- Developed and implemented dual network path connectivity to Risdon Prison to provide ICT redundancy.
- Began a four-year program to replace agency network switch infrastructure.
- Provided ICT project management, infrastructure and technical support services for the Southern Remand Centre.
- Facilitated and supported the Justice Connect program with contemporary cloud services and information technology initiatives
- Migrated the Births Deaths and Marriages IT system to new contemporary platform.
- Conducted continual cyber security operations to ensure the Department's ICT network remained secure.

### Service Delivery

- Continued to deliver computer fleet management services in a challenging environment of world-wide parts shortages and a continued shift to more mobile computer solutions, providing staff with the ability to work from home if required.
- Coordinated the supply of computer hardware for the newly established Commission of Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings where a number of staff reside interstate.
- Worked with suppliers to obtain suitable devices and

uplift the configuration of new hardware to facilitate a shift to four-year leasing arrangements.

- Instigated work to review computer erasure software products for preparing computers for return at end of life.
- Initiated work to enhance internal processes around procuring products under the whole of Government Microsoft software Enterprise Agreement.
- Continued to deliver mobile device plan management.

### Business Systems Management and Support

- Provided continuous enhancement and support services for an increased number of the Department's business critical systems.
- Provided technical support and infrastructure upgrade services for the Department's business solutions.
- Developed departmental and inter-agency reporting solutions for the operational, strategic and statistical analysis of business systems data.
- Provided assistance and advice to a broad range of projects, including Astria.

### FIND

- Completed implementation of Fines and Infringement Notices Database (FIND) Release 6.0 and 6.1.
- Started development of FIND Release 6.2 and 6.3.
- Continued to implement a five year plan for maintaining and updating FIND Architectural Roadmap components. This ensures that FIND continues to supply functionality and services required by major business stakeholders the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services, Traffic Liaison Services (Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management) and other stakeholders such as the Courts, Motor Registry System, Service Tasmania, and local government councils.

## Office of the Secretary

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The Office of the Secretary provides administrative leadership to all areas of the Department. The Office coordinates administrative functions, activities, policies and practices, and manages designated significant organisational projects.

The Office is responsible for:

- high level executive support to Agency Executive members and the coordination of Senior Executive and Output Manager forums
- coordinating the Department's strategic planning, business planning and quarterly reporting processes

- reporting on the Department's responsibilities against major Tasmanian Government priorities, reports and action plans, including liaison with other government agencies on whole of government issues
- the provision of Ministerial services, including managing correspondence, Question Time and Budget Estimates briefing processes
- policy support to Agency Executive on corrections issues and Tasmania's legal assistance sector
- the Department's responsibilities under the *Right to Information Act 2009*, including producing the Right to Information annual report which involves the coordination of statistical information from all government agencies, councils and public authorities
- management and administration of board, tribunal and statutory appointments, including the appointment and management of Tasmania's Justices of the Peace.

During 2020-21, the Office continued to work with the legal assistance sector to ensure it is equipped to provide assistance to the greatest number of vulnerable Tasmanians.

The development of a new Corrections Strategic Plan has continued, including significant consultation with staff and other departments. Engagement with external stakeholders is anticipated in the first quarter of 2021-22, with the Strategic Plan on track to be finalised in early 2022.

The Office has significant responsibilities as part of the Department's website redevelopment project. During 2020-21, the Office has contributed to planning for the new website and the redevelopment and rewriting of online content. This work will continue in 2021-22.

A review of all departmental policies that the Office is responsible for has begun, with updated Public Interest Disclosure Procedures finalised in accordance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2002* and the Tasmanian Ombudsman's guidelines.

In 2020-21, the Office continued to prioritise the administration and management of Justices of the Peace in Tasmania. It has undertaken considerable work to improve Justice of the Peace records, and to finalise and release a new handbook and introductory training presentation for Justices.

The Office of the Secretary is responsible for coordinating the Department's response to the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap, and is contributing to an implementation plan being developed by the Tasmanian Government in partnership with Aboriginal people and organisations. That work will continue to ensure that the Department is contributing to the objective of the National Agreement, and the specific priority reform areas and targets.

In the first part of 2021, the Office also managed the preparation of incoming government briefs ahead of the May state election.

During 2020-21, the Office continued to play a central coordination role in managing the Department's response to COVID-19 and contributing to the whole of government pandemic response. The Agency Response Coordination Committee Secretariat coordinated outbreak and lockdown planning, internal and external reporting, information communications, interoperability arrangements, and provided tools and advice to manage the risk of COVID-19 in Departmental workplaces.

## Strategic Communications

Strategic Communications is responsible for:

- media liaison: both proactively through developing media releases and promoting opportunities for positive media coverage of various projects and the general work of the Department of Justice, and reactively in responding to media queries
- providing specialist advice to senior management and other staff on communication and stakeholder engagement issues, key messages and specific communications tools and tasks
- developing communication and engagement strategies and providing communications services and materials to support major projects across the Department
- managing internal communications to ensure staff are informed and engaged. This includes content for the Department's intranet, regular staff newsletter and podcast
- supporting significant organisational projects
- producing the Department's annual report.

Key areas of focus during 2020-21 included:

- managing almost 270 media enquiries across a diverse range of issues
- supporting the launch and implementation of the new organisational values through developing branding and information resources, and continued promotion
- providing communications advice and support to major projects spanning infrastructure, people and culture initiatives, and technology projects
- contributing to the Justice website redevelopment project
- continuing to provide advice and information about COVID-19 to staff
- continuing to increase the effectiveness of the Department's internal communications.

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## 8. Police Powers (Public Safety)

The *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* commenced on 14 December 2005 and authorises Police Officers to stop and search people and vehicles, question people, and seize things for the purposes of public safety and related matters.

Under section 31 of this Act, the Attorney-General must report annually to Parliament on any powers exercised under the Act.

The Commissioner of Police has confirmed that no powers were exercised under the Act in the period 1 July 2020 through to 30 June 2021.

## 9. Right to Information

The Department's Right to Information statistics for 2020-21 include:

- 182 applications for assessed disclosure received
- 159 applications for assessed disclosure determined
- 35 applications for assessed disclosure transferred or part-transferred to another public authority
- 98 determinations where the information applied for was provided in full
- 23 determinations where the information applied for was provided in part
- nil determinations where all the information applied for was claimed as exempt
- one application where the information applied for was not in possession of the public authority or Minister
- 102 determinations made within 20 days of the application being accepted.

In accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009*, the Department is responsible for coordinating the Right to Information Annual Report containing statistical information from all Ministers, government departments, local government and other public authorities. That annual report is tabled separately in Parliament and contains additional information about the Department's right to information statistics. Once tabled the report is published on the Department of Justice website – [https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/right\\_to\\_information](https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/right_to_information).

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## 10. Public Interest Disclosures

Under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*, the Department is required to report on any disclosures about improper conduct by its public officers or the Department.

In accordance with the requirements of section 86 of this Act, the Department advises that in 2020-21:

- its procedures under the Act continued to be available on the Department's website – <https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/pid>
- one disclosure of public interest was made to the Department
- the Department began an investigation of one public interest disclosure, which was ongoing as of 30 June 2021
- no disclosed matters were referred to the Department by the Ombudsman
- no disclosed matters were referred by the Department to the Ombudsman to investigate
- no investigations of disclosed matters were taken over by the Ombudsman from the Department
- there were no disclosed matters that the Department decided not to investigate
- the Ombudsman made no recommendations under the Act that relate to the Department.

## 11. Processes for Appealing Decisions of the Agency

The Department of Justice operates under and enforces an extensive and diverse list of legislation (a full listing is provided in Section 12 below). Many of these Acts include decision making powers for either staff of the Department and/or Ministers responsible for the specific legislation, and in a number of cases also provide for a right of appeal in relation to decisions.

Where an individual or organisation seeks review of a decision made by the Department, the process may vary depending on the legislation under which the decision was made.

Where a right of appeal is provided in relation to a decision, the reasons for which an appeal may be lodged and the process for doing so, are communicated to people as part of the decision.

There is also a provision for review in relation to administrative matters, available through the Ombudsman, including in relation to the right to information and personal information.

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## 12. Legislation Administered by the Department

### Attorney-General/Minister for Justice

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*Access to Neighbouring Land Act 1992*

*Acts Enumeration Act 1947*

*Acts Interpretation Act 1931*

*Administration and Probate Act 1935*

*Age of Majority Act 1973*

*Aliens Act 1913*

*Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2001*

*Annulled Convictions Act 2003*

*Anti-Discrimination Act 1998*

*Appeal Costs Fund Act 1968*

*Appointments Act 1876*

*Apportionment Act 1871*

*Bail Act 1994*

*Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999*

*Boy Scouts Association Act 1954*

*Business Names (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2011*

*Business Names Registration (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2011*

*Civil Liability Act 2002*

*Civil Process Acts 1839, 1870 and 1985*

*Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Act 1995*

*Commercial Arbitration Act 2011*

*Commissions of Inquiry Act 1995*

*Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2006*

*Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1987*

*Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981*

*Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Tasmania) Code*

*Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981*

*Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Tasmania) Code*

*Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1982*

*Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1982*

*Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board Act 1982*

*Companies (Tasmania) Code*

*Coroners Act 1995*

*Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001*

*Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001*

*Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001*

*Corporations (Tasmania) Act 1990*

except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of transferred members of the Australian Securities Commission (see *Department of Treasury and Finance under the Minister for Finance*)

*Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1976*

*Council of Law Reporting Act 1990*

*Court Security Act 2017*

*Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009*

*Credit (Commonwealth Powers) (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2009*

*Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993*

*Crimes at Sea Act 1999*

*Criminal Code Act 1924*

*Criminal Code Amendment (Life Prisoners and Dangerous Criminals) Act 1994*

*Criminal Investigation (Extra-Territorial Offences) Act 1987*

*Criminal Justice (Mental Impairment) Act 1999*

*Criminal Law (Detention and Interrogation) Act 1995*

*Criminal Law (Territorial Application) Act 1995*

*Criminal Procedure (Attendance of Witnesses) Act 1996*

*Crown Proceedings Act 1993*

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*Crown Remedies Act 1891*  
*Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Act 2021*  
*Debtors Acts 1870 and 1888*  
*Defamation Act 2005*  
*Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1973*  
 except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Director of Public Prosecutions (see *Department of Treasury and Finance under the Minister for Finance*)  
*Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016*  
*Domicile Act 1980*  
*Electoral Act 2004*  
*Electronic Transactions Act 2000*  
*Energy Ombudsman Act 1998*  
*Evidence Act 2001*  
*Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Act 1999*  
*Evidence (Children and Special Witnesses) Act 2001*  
*Evidence on Commission Act 2001*  
*Expungement of Historical Offences Act 2017*  
*Factors Act 1891*  
*Family Violence Act 2004*  
*Fatal Accidents Act 1934*  
*Federal Courts (State Jurisdiction) Act 1999*  
*Financial Transaction Reports Act 1993*  
*Forensic Procedures Act 2000*  
*Futures Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1987*  
*Futures Industry (Tasmania) Code*  
*Girl Guides' Association Act 1957*  
*Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*  
*Guardianship and Custody of Infants Act 1934*  
*Guesdon Bequest (Administration) Act 1972*  
*Health Complaints Act 1995*  
*Health Practitioners Tribunal Act 2010*  
*Industrial Relations Act 1984*  
*Industrial Relations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009*  
*Integrity Commission Act 2009*  
*Intestacy Act 2010*  
*Judicial Review Act 2000*  
*Juries Act 2003*  
*Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-Vesting) Act 1987*  
*Justices Act 1959*  
*Justices of the Peace Act 2018*  
*Kennerley Trust Act 2015*  
*Landlord and Tenant Act 1935*  
*Law of Animals Act 1962*  
*Legal Aid Commission Act 1990*  
*Legal Profession Act 2007*  
*Legislative Council Boundaries Expenses Act 1995*  
*Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995*  
*Limitation Act 1974*  
*Listening Devices Act 1991*  
*Long Service Leave Act 1976*  
*Long Service Leave (State Employees) Act 1994*  
*Magistrates Court Act 1987*  
*Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001*  
*Magistrates Court (Children's Division) Act 1998*  
*Magistrates Court (Civil Division) Act 1992*  
*Magistrates Court (Criminal and General Division) Act 2019*  
*Married Women's Property Act 1935*  
*Mental Health Act 2013*  
 Parts 2 and 3 of Chapter 3, and Schedules 3, 4 and 5 (otherwise see *Department of Health under the Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing*)  
*Mercantile Law Act 1935*  
*Minors Contracts Act 1988*  
*Misuse of Drugs Act 2001*  
*Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005*  
*Motor Accidents (Liabilities and Compensation) Act 1973*  
 in so far as it relates to the appointment, functions, powers and operation of the Motor Accidents Compensation Tribunal (otherwise see *Department of State Growth under the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport*)  
*National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018*  
*Neighbourhood Disputes About Plants Act 2017*  
*Notaries Public Act 1990*  
*Oaths Act 2001*  
*Offshore Waters Jurisdiction Act 1976*  
*Ombudsman Act 1978*  
*Partnership Act 1891*  
*Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987*  
*Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1992*  
*Personal Information Protection Act 2004*  
*Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010*  
*Personal Property Securities (National Uniform Legislation) Implementation Act 2011*  
*Police Powers (Assumed Identities) Act 2006*  
*Police Powers (Controlled Operations) Act 2006*  
*Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005*  
*Police Powers (Surveillance Devices) Act 2006*

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*Powers of Attorney Act 2000*  
in so far as it relates to the functions and powers of the Guardianship and Administration Board in relation to enduring powers of attorney (otherwise see *Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment under the Minister for Parks*)

*Presumption of Survivorship Act 1921*

*Promissory Oaths Act 2015*

*Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*

*Public Trustee Act 1930*

*Records of Offences (Access) Act 1981*

*Referendum Procedures Act 2004*

*Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Act 2013*

*Relationships Act 2003*

*Restraint Orders Act 2019*

*Right to Information Act 2009*

*Royal Society Act 1911*

*Rules Publication Act 1953*

*Sale of Goods Act 1896*

*Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) Act 1987*

*Salvation Army (Tasmania) Property Trust Act 1930*

*Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1997*

*Search Warrants Act 1997*

*Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981*

*Securities Industry (Tasmania) Code*

*Senate Elections Act 1935*

*Sentencing Act 1997*

*Settled Land Acts 1884 and 1911*

*Sex Industry Offences Act 2005*

*Sheriff Act 1873*

*Solicitor-General Act 1983*  
except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Solicitor-General (see *Department of Treasury and Finance under the Minister for Finance*)

*Status of Children Act 1974*

*Statutory Appointments (Validation) Act 2016*

*Statutory Authorities (Protection from Liability of Members) Act 1993*

*Supreme Court Acts 1856, 1887 and 1959*

*Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932*

*Supreme Court (Judges' Independence) Act 1857*

*Surrogacy Act 2012*

*Syme Trusts Act 1989*

*Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020*

*Tasmanian Government Officers' Salaries Attachment Act 1927*

*Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*

*Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*

*Testator's Family Maintenance Act 1912*

*Travel Agents Repeal Act 2014*

*Trustee Act 1898*

*Trustee Companies Act 1953*

*Unauthorized Documents Act 1986*

*Variation of Trusts Act 1994*

*Vexatious Proceedings Act 2011*

*Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976*

*Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994*

*Wills Act 2008*

*Witness (Identity Protection) Act 2006*

*Wrongs Act 1954*

*Youth Justice Act 1997*  
in so far as it relates to the establishment and operation of the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division) (otherwise see *Department of Communities Tasmania under the Minister for Children and Youth*)

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## Minister for Corrections

*Corrections Act 1997*

*Custodial Inspector Act 2016*

*International Transfer of Prisoners (Tasmania) Act 1997*

*Interstate Transfer (Community-based Sentences) Act 2009*

*Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983*

*Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982*

*Prisoners (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act 1991*

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## Minister for Local Government and Planning

*Approvals (Deadlines) Act 1993*

*Housing Land Supply Act 2018*

*Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*

*Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*  
except Part 7 (see *Department of Justice under the Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs*)

*Local Government (Subdivision Approval Validation) Act 1995*

*Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999*

*Public Land (Administration and Forests) Act 1991*  
Part 2 (see *Forestry Corporation under the Minister for Resources*)

*Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993*

*Short Stay Accommodation Act 2019*

*State Policies and Projects Act 1993*  
Part 4 and the making of regulations under section 46, in so far as those regulations relate to Part 4 (otherwise see

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Department of Premier and Cabinet under the Premier)  
Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority (Repeal) Act 2011  
Tasmanian Planning Commission Act 1997

## Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs

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Architects Act 1929  
Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011  
Associations Incorporation Act 1964  
Australian Consumer Law (Tasmania) Act 2010  
Building Act 2016  
Building and Construction Industry Security of Payment Act 2009  
Collections for Charities Act 2001  
Commissioner for Corporate Affairs Act 1980  
Construction Industry (Long Service) Act 1997  
Consumer Affairs Act 1988  
Conveyancing Act 2004  
Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001  
Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015  
COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020  
Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010  
Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 2020  
Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997  
Electricity Industry Safety and Administration (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 1997  
Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995  
Part 8 and regulations that relate to Part 8 (otherwise see Department of State Growth under the Minister for Energy and Emissions Reduction and Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)  
Explosives Act 2012  
Flammable Clothing Act 1973  
Gas Safety Act 2019  
Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993  
Part 7 (otherwise see Department of Justice under the Minister for Local Government and Planning)  
Mines Work Health and Safety (Supplementary Requirements) Act 2012  
Motor Vehicle Traders Act 2011  
Occupational Licensing Act 2005  
Occupational Licensing National Law Repeal Act 2016  
Prepaid Funerals Act 2004  
Professional Standards Act 2005  
Property Agents and Land Transactions Act 2016

Residential Building Work Contracts and Dispute Resolution Act 2016  
Residential Tenancy Act 1997  
Retirement Villages Act 2004  
Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1994  
Security and Investigations Agents Act 2002  
Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005  
Shop Trading Hours Act 1984  
Statutory Holidays Act 2000  
Trades Unions Act 1889  
Work Health and Safety Act 2012  
Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012  
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954  
Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988

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# 13. Location of Services

## Anti-Discrimination Commissioner

Level 1, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart\*

## Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit

Level 3, 85 Collins Street, Hobart\*

## Community Corrections

Hobart office (including Directorate)  
114 Bathurst Street, Hobart\*

Glenorchy office  
3 Terry Street, Glenorchy\*

Launceston office  
111 Cameron Street, Launceston\*

Devonport office  
57-59 Oldaker Street, Devonport\*

Burnie office  
Level 3, 46 Mount Street, Burnie\*

## Consumer Building and Occupational Services

Southern region and Head Office  
30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny\*

Northern region  
Level 4, 1 Civic Square, Launceston\*

North-West region  
8 Griffith St, Devonport

## Corporate Support and Strategy

Finance Branch  
Level 14, 110 Collins Street, Hobart\*

Human Resources Branch  
Level 14, 110 Collins Street, Hobart\*

Information Communication and Technology Services  
Branch  
30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny\*

Project Management Branch  
30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny\*

Strategic Infrastructure Projects Branch  
30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny\*

## Crown Law

### Office of the Crown Solicitor

Level 4, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart\*

### Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Hobart office  
Level 9, 15 Murray Street, Hobart\*

Launceston office  
Level 1, 182 Cimitiere Street, Launceston\*

Burnie Office  
14 Alexander Street, Burnie\*

D M Chambers Library  
Level 8, 15 Murray Street, Hobart\*

### Office of the Solicitor-General

Level 8, 15 Murray Street, Hobart\*

## Magistrates Courts

Hobart Registry  
23-25 Liverpool Street, Hobart

Launceston Registry  
73 Charles Street, Launceston

Burnie Registry  
38 Alexander Street, Burnie

Devonport Registry  
8 Griffith Street, Devonport

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## Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service

Level 2, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart\*

## Office of the Public Guardian

Level 1, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart\*

## Office of the Secretary

Level 14, 110 Collins Street, Hobart\*

## Planning Policy Unit

Level 4, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart\*

## Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny\*

## Strategic Legislation and Policy

Level 14, 110 Collins Street, Hobart\*

## Supreme Court

Hobart Registry  
Salamanca Place, Hobart

Launceston Registry  
116 Cameron Street, Launceston

Burnie Registry  
38 Alexander Street, Burnie

Andrew Inglis Clark Library  
Lower Level, Supreme Court, Hobart

## Tasmania Legal Aid

Hobart office  
158 Liverpool Street, Hobart\*

Launceston office  
64 Cameron Street Launceston\*

Burnie office  
50 Alexander Street, Burnie

Devonport office  
8 Griffith Street, Devonport

## Tasmania Prison Service

Launceston Reception Prison  
Cimitiere Street, Launceston

Hobart Reception Prison  
27 Liverpool Street, Hobart

Risdon Prison Complex  
East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale

Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison  
East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale

Ron Barwick Prison  
East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale

## Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (including)

- Guardianship and Administration Board
- Mental Health Tribunal
- Resource Management Planning Appeal Tribunal
- Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal

Hobart Office  
38 Barrack Street, Hobart\*

Launceston office  
111-113 St John Street, Launceston\*

## Tasmanian Electoral Commission

Level 2, 163-169 Main Road, Moonah\*

## Tasmanian Industrial Commission

Level 2, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart\*

## Tasmanian Planning Commission

Hobart office  
Level 3, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart\*

## Victims Support Services

Hobart office  
Level 1, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart\*

Launceston office  
Level 3, 1 Civic Square Launceston\*

Burnie office  
Level 2, 46 Mount Street, Burnie\*

Devonport office  
Magistrate Court, 8 Griffiths Street, Devonport

## WorkCover Tasmania

30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny\*

## WorkSafe Tasmania

Southern region and Head Office  
30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny\*

Northern region  
Level 3, 1 Civic Square Launceston\*

North-West region  
Level 2, 46 Mount Street, Burnie\*

\*Leased premise

# 14. Staffing Information

**Table 14.1: Full time equivalent employees at 30 June 2021**

Full time equivalent employees	at 30 June 2020	at 30 June 2021
<b>Justice</b>	<b>1,344.9</b>	<b>1,365.5</b>
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>323.5</b>
Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	8.4	8.5
Births, Deaths and Marriages	8.0	8.0
Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit	6.8	8.8
Elections and Referendums	12.8	13.0
Magistrates Court	73.0	81.8
Protective Jurisdictions		
Guardianship and Administration Board	8.8	8.6
Mental Health Tribunal	7.5	9.7
Public Guardian	8.9	9.2
Resource Management Planning Appeal Tribunal	8.5	7.7
Support for Victims of Crime and Others	15.6	17.5
Supreme Court	57.3	57.2
Tasmania Legal Aid	83.8	81.3
Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal		3.0
Tasmanian Industrial Commission	5.0	4.0
Workers Rehab and Compensation Tribunal	6.9	5.3
Corrections, Enforcement and Consumer Protection	725.9	731.6
Community Corrections	130.2	125.9
Consumer Building and Occupational Service	74.2	73.3
Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	20.5	19.5
Tasmania Prison Service	501.0	512.8
<b>Legal Services</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>
Crown Law	44.1	47.3
Strategic Legislation and Policy	12.7	11.3
<b>Office of the Secretary</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>122.9</b>
Corporate, Strategy and Policy	104.6	105.3
Finance	10.8	12.2
Human Resources	19.7	17.3
Office of the CIO	61.3	57.3
Strategic Communications		2.7
Strategic Infrastructure Project Team	12.8	15.8
Office of the Secretary	19.3	17.6
<b>Regulatory and Other Services</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>129.1</b>
Planning Policy Unit	7.2	7.5
Safe at Home	4.8	6.8
Tasmanian Planning Commission	24.6	22.6
WorkSafe Tasmania	90.4	92.1
<b>Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>
<b>Office of the Ombudsman</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,435.2</b>	<b>1,457.5</b>

**Table 14.2: Employees by age and Gender**

Head Count	Female	Male	Total
20 - 24	25	9	34
25 - 29	83	45	128
30 - 34	106	70	176
35 - 39	96	73	169
40 - 44	134	68	202
45 - 49	119	79	198
50 - 54	133	130	263
55 - 59	95	103	198
60 +	86	100	186
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,554</b>

Note - Three employees either identify as non-binary or have not disclosed their gender

**Table 14.3: Salary Profile**

Head Count	Female	Male	Total
\$40 000 - 49 999	3		3
\$50 000 - 59 999	48	27	75
\$60 000 - 69 999	160	48	208
\$70 000 - 79 999	178	111	289
\$80 000 - 89 999	150	225	375
\$90 000 - 99 999	91	94	185
\$100 000 - 109 999	123	52	175
\$110 000 - 119 999	33	38	71
\$120 000 - 129 999	14	8	22
\$130 000 - 139 999	38	22	60
\$140 000 - 149 999	3	5	8
\$150 000 - 199 999	19	21	40
Above \$200 000	17	26	43
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,554</b>

Note - Three employees either identify as non-binary or have not disclosed their gender

**Table 14.4: Part-time/full-time statistics**

Head Count	Female	Male	Total
Full Time	641	628	1269
Part Time	236	49	285
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,554</b>

Note - Three employees either identify as non-binary or have not disclosed their gender

# 15. Gender Diversity in the Tasmanian State Service

## Overview

The Department has continued to work to promote gender equality throughout the past 12 months, including collaborating with Our Watch to self-assess the agency's performance in relation to Our Watch's Workplace Equality and Respect Standards. This process included seeking feedback through a focus group comprising staff representatives from across the agency as well as an agency-wide staff survey. This feedback is currently being collated and analysed and will inform development of an action plan to respond to the results.

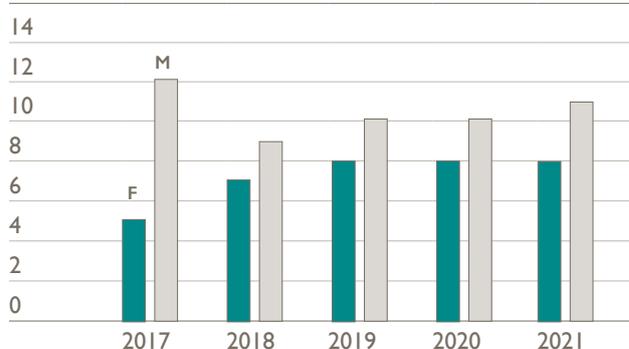
The Department continues to advertise all vacant positions as being available with flexible and contemporary working arrangements, and encourages new and existing employees to consider flexible work practices. Following COVID a number of staff have continued to access flexible work practices, including working from home.

## Employment Data by Gender

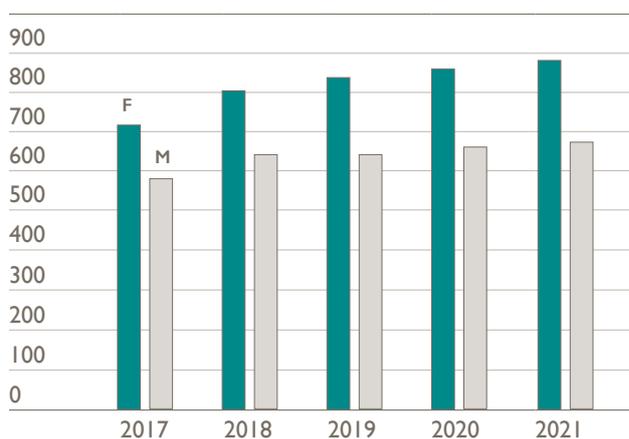
**Table 15.1: Senior Executive Officers and Equivalent Specialists by Classification and gender**

	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SES 1	4	3	4	3	5	2	3	5
SES 2	1	3	2	3	2	4	3	3
SES 3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	3
SES 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Head of Agency	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Equivalent Specialists	9	6	9	9	10	7	11	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>

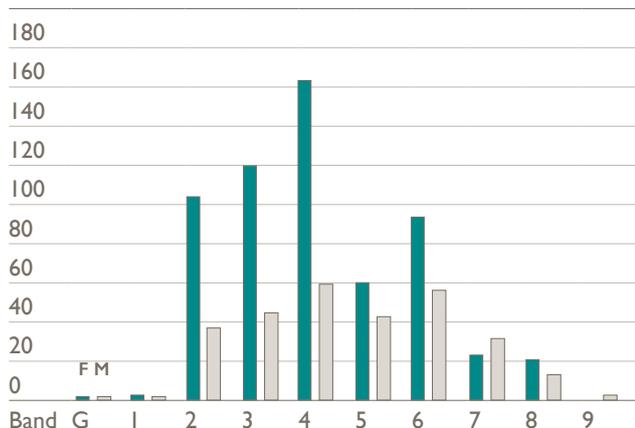
**Figure 15.1: Senior Executive Officers by Gender**



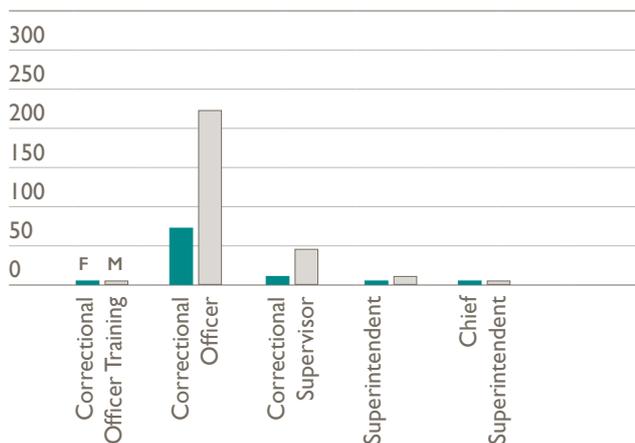
**Figure 15.2: Department of Justice gender profile**



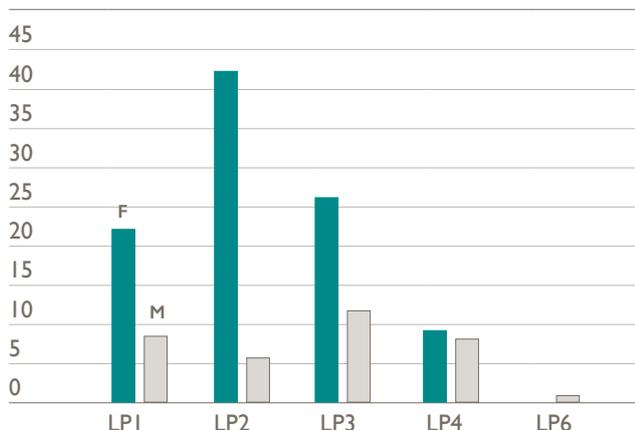
**Figure 15.3: Classification by Gender – General Stream**



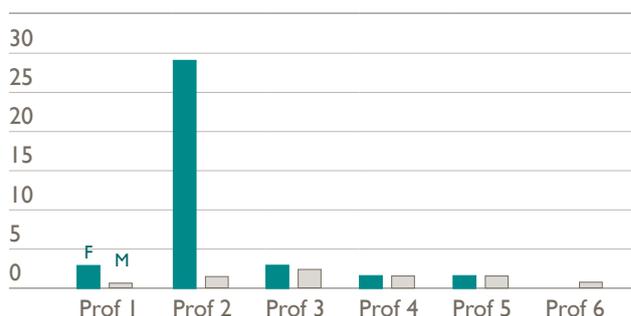
**Figure 15.4: Classification by Gender – Correctional**



**Figure 15.5: Classification by Gender – Legal Practitioners**



**Figure 15.6: Classification by Gender – Professional Stream**



**Table 15.2: Number of new appointments (permanent and fixed term) by gender for the past 12 months**

Employment type	Female	Male	Total
Permanent	56	41	97
Fixed Term	81	40	122*
SES		2	2
Other	5	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>220</b>

\*Note – One fixed term employee commenced in the reporting period who either identifies as non-binary or did not disclose their gender

**Table 15.3: Separations by gender for the past 12 months**

Separations	Female	Male	Total
Deceased	2		2
Early Termination of Contract	2	1	3
End of Fixed Term Appointment	8	6	14
End of Secondment	1		1
End of Transfer	1		1
Promotion To Another Agency	1	3	4
Redundancy		3	3
Resignation	64	36	100
Retirement - Ill Health	2	1	3
Retirement - Voluntary	11	14	25
Transfer To Another Agency	17	8	25
Workforce Renewal Incentive Pro-program		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>182</b>

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## 16. Superannuation Certificate

I, Ginna Webster, Secretary of the Department of Justice, hereby certify that the Department of Justice has met its obligations under the Commonwealth's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* in respect of those employees of the Department who are members of complying superannuation schemes to which the Department contributes.



**Ginna Webster**  
Secretary  
Department of Justice  
15 September 2021

## 17. Asset Management

The Department is responsible for a diverse asset portfolio which includes prison and court land and building assets across the state. Additionally, the Department also maintains associated equipment assets in addition to leasehold improvements, internally developed software, library and heritage assets.

The Department has various policies to support the strategic and operational management of these assets, including the Department's Strategic Asset Management Plan.

The Department's valuation policy is to ensure that all asset classes are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. Where possible, assets have been valued on the basis of market value with reference to observable prices in an active market, using traditional methods such as sales comparison. However, due to the nature of some of the Department's assets, including prison buildings, they are unlikely to transact in the market for their existing use. Accordingly these assets have been valued on a current replacement cost basis.

The asset capitalisation thresholds adopted by the Department are \$10,000 for equipment and \$50,000 for buildings and leasehold improvement. Additions to existing assets are greater than \$50,000 or 50% of the existing value of the asset. Assets valued at less than these thresholds are recorded as expenses. The Department undertook a revaluation of all of its land and building and heritage assets as at 30 June 2021. Details are included in Note 9.3 of the Financial Statements.

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# 18. Contracts and Consultancies Awarded

The Department of Justice ensures procurement is undertaken in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the Treasurer's Instructions (TI) relating to procurement, including enhancing opportunities for Tasmanian businesses to compete for Agency business.

Table 18.1 provides a summary of the level of participation by local businesses for contracts, tenders and/or quotations with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table 18.2 provides detailed information on contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table 18.3 provides a summary of contracts awarded as a result of an exemption to TI PP-2 – *Market Approaches* and PF-7 – *COVID-19 Emergency Procurement Measures*

Table 18.4 provides a summary of contract extensions approved in accordance with TI PP-6 – *Contract Extensions*.

**Table 18.1: Summary of Participation by Local Business for 2020-21 (for contracts (including consultancies) and tenders greater than \$50,000)**

Category	Total
Total number of contracts awarded	43
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	28
Total value of contracts awarded	\$13,894,240
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$5,719,644
Total number of tenders called and written quotation processes run	12
Total number of bids/written quotations received	46
Total number of bids/written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	27

**Table 18.2: Contracts (including consultancies) with a value greater than \$50,000**

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Fujitsu Australia Ltd	VIC	Justice Connect IT System – MVP Phase	4 Sep 20 – Jul 21	\$2,336,147
Comsec TR	VIC	Inmate Telephone System Upgrade	Oct 20 – Oct 25	\$3,300,000
Contact Group	TAS	Audio Upgrade – Supreme Court Room 1	Nov 20 – Dec 20	\$101,504
ARTAS Tasmania	TAS	Architectural Services – Burnie Court Development	Dec 20 – Nov – 23	\$1,262,862
Red Jelly	TAS	Legislative Council Awareness Campaign	Feb 21 – Feb 22	\$555,000
Lazaro Pty Ltd	TAS	Cleaning Services – 30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny	Mar 21 – Feb 24	\$292,656
Allweld Manufactur-ing	QLD	Prisoner Transport Vehicle	May 21- Jun 24	\$431,450
Innovative Electrical	TAS	Kitchen Blast Chiller Electrical Wiring	May 21 – Jun 21	\$55,455
Crown Furniture	NSW	Weighted Furniture – Risdon Prison Complex Visits Centre	Jun 21	\$79,390
Consultancies				
GMC Advisors	TAS	Business Analyst for Single Tribunal Requirements	Feb 21 – Aug 21	\$150,000
PhilpLighton Archi-tects – Peter Gaggin	TAS	Engagement of Principal’s representative Southern Remand Centre	Dec 20 – Dec 20	\$90,000
Allens	NSW	Project Marinus Governance – Crown Law	Mar 21	\$250,000

**Table 18.3: Exemptions from TI PP-2 and contracts awarded under PF-7**

Name of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
<b>Exemptions from TI PP-2</b>			
NSW Department of Customer Service	Tasmanian Fuel Check App	Jul 20 – Aug 20	\$270,000
Lexus Nexis	Tasmanian Law Library – Print & Online Subscriptions	Jul 20- Jun 21	\$295,000
CCH (Wolters Kluwer)	Tasmanian Law Library – Print & Online Subscriptions	Jul 20 – Jun 21	\$42,000
Thomson Reuters	Tasmanian Law Library – Print & Online	Jul 20 – Jun 21	\$259,000
Ability Forensic Services Northern Mortuary Ambulance Service	Mortuary Ambulance Services	Jul 20 – Jun 21	\$500,000
Synateq	Registration to Work With Vulnerable People	Aug 20 – Aug 21	\$340,000
RBD Electrical	Prison High Voltage Sub-Station Replacement	Sep 20 – Jun 21	\$200,000
Technology One Pty Ltd	Software as a Service	Sep 20 – Aug 21	\$321,000
Johnstone McGee and Gandy (JMG)	Due Diligence – Northern Prison Project	Oct 20 – Feb 21	\$124,000
Xsquared Architects	Due Diligence – Northern Prison Project	Oct 20 – Feb 21	\$95,000
Technology One Pty Ltd	iPlan Software for the Tasmanian Planning Commission	Dec 20 – Jun 21	\$75,000
Synateq	Development of forms for TIAS database – Consumer Building and Occupational Services	May 21 – Aug 21	\$110,000
Security Consulting Group	Mobile Security Duress Alarm System Design – Tasmania Prison Service	May 21 – Nov 21	\$150,000
McGirr Information Technology	Maintenance and Support	Jun 21 – Dec 21	\$87,609
Mahlab	Crown Solicitor Recruitment Agent	Jun 21	\$58,000
<b>Contracts awarded under TI-PF7</b>			
Premium Constructions	Staff Facilities – Launceston Supreme Court	Jul 20 – Sept 20	\$57,810
Contact Group	Replace Air Conditioning Units – Hobart Magistrates Court	Jul 20 – Oct 20	\$72,950
Contact Group	Replace Air Conditioning Units – Devonport Magistrates Court	Jul 20 – Sep 21	\$160,000
Skope Industries	Kitchen Equipment - Blast Chiller	Jul 20 – Dec 20	\$220,000
Tascon Constructions	Office Fitout	Aug 20 – Sep 20	\$100,000
Tas Isle Trading	Laundry – Washer Extractor	Aug 20 – Jan 21	\$112,000
Contact Group	Upgrade Air Conditioning Units – Launceston Magistrates Court	Aug 20 – Oct 20	\$50,000
Premium Constructions	Disability Access Toilet – Launceston Supreme Court	Aug 20 – Nov 20	\$64,972
Premium Constructions	Lift Building Work – Launceston Supreme Court	Aug 20 – Nov 20	\$189,463
Contact Group	RCD Replacement – Hobart Magistrates Court	Sep 20 – Oct 20	\$60,000
Contact Group	Air Conditioning and Building Control System Upgrades – Hobart Reception Prison	Oct 20 – Feb 21	\$395,000
Vos Constructions	Public Stair redesign and Repair – Hobart Magistrates Court	Dec 20 – Feb 21	\$185,264
Tascon Construction	Office Fitout – Working with Vulnerable People	Feb 21 – March 21	\$97,708
Fairbrother	Juvenile Cell Upgrades – Hobart Reception Prison	Feb 21 – Apr 21	\$200,000

**Table 18.4: Contract extensions approved in accordance with TI PP-6**

Name of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Cleaning Services for Launceston and Devonport Magistrates Courts and the Burnie Court Complex	Jul 20 – Jun 21	\$98,000

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## 19. Risk Management

Risk management is a key component in the management of the Department and its delivery of a diverse range of services and outputs across the state.

The Department has established risk management policies which provide a comprehensive framework for the management and governance of strategic, operational and project risks. During 2020-21, the Department reviewed and updated its strategic risks as part of its ongoing risk management practices.

The Department maintains an Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Department's Agency Executive. This Committee meets quarterly, is chaired by the Deputy Secretary Corporate, Strategy and Policy and includes an independent member. The Committee is responsible for overseeing the development and undertaking of the strategic internal audit and annual audit plans. The Department is in the process of improving the independence of this Committee by engaging an independent chairperson, who will report directly to the Secretary on risk management matters.

The Department is a member of the Government's self insurance scheme, the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund (TRMF). Being part of the TRMF provides significant mitigation measures to ensure that there is adequate financial insurance against the risks of the Department.

## 20. Debts, Loss and Damage

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### Debts Written Off

During 2020-21, the Department wrote off 13,242 debts totalling \$2,244,147. These all related to the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service.

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### Loss and Damage

The Department manages a diverse number of sites and resources and this leaves the Department open to potential loss of or damage to these assets and facilities. There is also the potential for general liability claims brought against the Department resulting from its activities.

**Table 20.1: Summary of claims lodged with the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund in 2020-21**

Category	Number of incidents	Estimated value
General property	2	\$490,000
General liability	0	\$0
Motor vehicle	30	\$64,669
New workers compensation	97	\$4,045,904
Personal accident	0	\$0
Transit	0	\$0

The Department is insured through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund, which provides insurance for risk including workers compensation, legal liability, property damage and motor vehicle cover.

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## 21. Pricing Policy

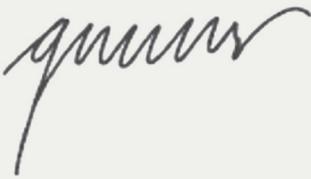
The Departmental charges a number of fees which are subject to the *Fee Units Act 1997* and are published annually in the *Tasmanian Government Gazette* as required under section 8(1) of the Act. The amount at which these fees are set is in accordance with the Government's policy on fees and charges, whereby they are set at a level that ensures full cost recovery of providing the goods or services

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# Statement of Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Justice are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2021 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.



**Ginna Webster**  
Secretary  
Department of Justice  
10 September 2021

**Independent Auditor's Report**  
**To the Members of Parliament**  
**Department of Justice**  
**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Justice (the Department), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021 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 2021 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>Valuation of Land, Buildings and Prison buildings and structures</b>  <i>Refer to note 9.3</i></p>	
<p>The Department's Property, plant and equipment, totalling \$303.84m at 30 June 2021, included Land, Buildings and Prison buildings and structures recognised at fair value of \$253.58m.</p> <p>Land, Buildings and Prison buildings and structures, which are classified as specialist assets, were revalued by the Valuer-General at 30 June 2021. The valuation of land was determined with reference to observable prices in an active market, adjusted for the impact of restrictions on use. The valuation of specialised buildings and prison buildings and structures, was based on a current replacement cost approach, which considers the cost to construct assets with similar utility.</p> <p>In conducting the valuation, the Valuer-General identified that the information used to complete the 2015 valuation was not complete. Consequently, Prison buildings and structures were significantly understated in the 31 December 2015 valuation. Management was unable to quantify the impact of the prior period error.</p> <p>The calculation of fair values is judgemental and highly dependent on a range of assumptions and estimates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing the scope, expertise and independence of experts engaged to assist in the valuations.</li> <li>• Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied to determine fair value.</li> <li>• Evaluating management's assessment of the prior period error and determination that the impact of the error could not be quantified.</li> <li>• Reconciling the category totals for Land, Buildings and Prison buildings and structures in the asset register to the valuation report.</li> <li>• Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements, including those regarding valuation inputs and the prior period error.</li> </ul>

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## Other Information

The Secretary is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Department's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

## 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 this 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

16 September 2021  
Hobart

## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6.1	202 108	226 743	189 271
Appropriation revenue - works and services	6.1	39 000	22 481	8 803
Other revenue from Government	6.1	8 450	8 450	2 621
Grants	6.2	31 454	30 252	14 392
Sales of goods and services	6.3	4 523	5 302	5 119
Fees and fines	6.4	9 355	14 400	13 585
Interest		930	149	573
Other revenue	6.6	8 244	10 868	9 945
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>		<b>304 064</b>	<b>318 645</b>	<b>244 309</b>
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	-	572	28
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	8.2	-	(60)	(2)
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>			<b>319 157</b>	<b>244 335</b>
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	7.1	144 105	150 840	142 410
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	8 120	9 467	8 308
Supplies and consumables	7.3	52 075	46 902	45 699
Grants and subsidies	7.4	26 092	32 697	19 781
Contributions provided	7.5	-	-	334
Finance costs	7.6	670	604	33
Other expenses	7.7	25 903	37 897	33 874
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>256 965</b>	<b>278 407</b>	<b>250 439</b>
Net result from continuing operations		47 099	40 751	(6 104)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods				
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	12.1	-	112 830	14 085
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>112 830</b>	<b>14 085</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>		<b>47 099</b>	<b>153 581</b>	<b>7 981</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.

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

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	13.1	19 611	29 135	26 084
Receivables	9.1	1 021	4 517	1 194
Non-financial assets				
Inventories	9.2	640	806	1 163
Property, plant and equipment	9.3	181 653	303 840	164 829
Right-of-use of assets	9.4	17 415	13 408	420
Intangibles	9.5	18 960	17 002	9 603
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>239 300</b>	<b>368 708</b>	<b>203 293</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	10.1	4 022	6 333	8 912
Lease liabilities	10.2	9 589	13 650	447
Employee benefits	10.3	30 759	37 680	36 470
Other liabilities	10.5	74	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>44 444</b>	<b>57 663</b>	<b>45 829</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>194 856</b>	<b>311 045</b>	<b>157 464</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Reserves	12.1	52 564	179 479	66 649
Accumulated funds		142 292	131 566	90 815
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>194 856</b>	<b>311 045</b>	<b>157 464</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.

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

## Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
		<b>Inflows (Outflows)</b>	<b>Inflows (Outflows)</b>	<b>Inflows (Outflows)</b>
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts – recurrent		202 108	226 743	189 271
Appropriation receipts – other		8 450	8 450	-
Grants		31 454	28 522	14 204
Sales of goods and services		4 498	4 991	5 163
Fees and fines		9 355	14 421	13 551
GST receipts		4 000	11 203	8 051
Interest received		930	149	573
Other cash receipts		8 244	10 511	9 480
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>269 039</b>	<b>304 990</b>	<b>240 293</b>
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(143 655)	(149 638)	(136 433)
Finance costs		(670)	(604)	(32)
GST payments		(4 000)	(12 220)	(8 122)
Supplies and consumables		(51 947)	(47 021)	(46 480)
Grants and transfer payments		(26 092)	(32 716)	(19 735)
Other cash payments		(25 903)	(39 613)	(27 885)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(252 267)</b>	<b>(281 812)</b>	<b>(238 687)</b>
<b>Net cash from / (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>16 772</b>	<b>23 178</b>	<b>1 606</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Cash inflows				
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Works and services		39 000	22 481	8 803
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>39 000</b>	<b>22 481</b>	<b>8 803</b>
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(57 800)	(42 426)	(14 677)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(57 800)</b>	<b>(42 426)</b>	<b>(14 677)</b>
<b>Net cash from / (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(18 800)</b>	<b>(19 945)</b>	<b>(5 874)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Cash outflows				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		(158)	(182)	(46)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(158)</b>	<b>(182)</b>	<b>(46)</b>
<b>Net cash from / (used by) financing activities</b>		<b>(158)</b>	<b>(182)</b>	<b>(46)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>(2 186)</b>	<b>3 051</b>	<b>(4 314)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year</b>		<b>21 797</b>	<b>26 084</b>	<b>30 398</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>19 611</b>	<b>29 135</b>	<b>26 084</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.

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

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>		<b>66 649</b>	<b>90 815</b>	<b>157 464</b>
Net result		-	40 751	40 751
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	112 830	-	112 830
Total				
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>179 479</b>	<b>131 566</b>	<b>311 045</b>

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>		<b>52 564</b>	<b>96 919</b>	<b>149 483</b>
Net result		-	(6 104)	(6 104)
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	14 085	-	14 085
Total				
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>		<b>66 649</b>	<b>90 815</b>	<b>157 464</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 2021

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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	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue</b>				
Sales of goods and services	15.2	17	58	81
Fees and fines	15.3	25 281	16 196	15 556
Interest		154	42	114
Other revenue	15.4	16 955	17 680	17 235
<b>Total administered revenue</b>		<b>42 407</b>	<b>33 976</b>	<b>32 986</b>
<b>Administered income</b>				
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	15.10	-	1 511	2 468
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for Compensation Payable	15.14	-	4 132	(585)
Increase/(decrease) in future levies receivable	15.11	-	(7 983)	128
<b>Total administered income</b>		<b>42 407</b>	<b>31 636</b>	<b>34 997</b>
<b>Administered expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	15.5	3 636	3 790	3 815
Depreciation and amortisation	15.6	109	117	117
Supplies and consumables	15.7	3 153	819	1 308
Grants and subsidies	15.8	271	827	917
Transfers to the Public Account		22 778	15 570	16 539
Other expenses	15.9	12 804	12 971	14 517
<b>Total administered expenses</b>		<b>42 751</b>	<b>34 094</b>	<b>37 213</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>		<b>(344)</b>	<b>(2 458)</b>	<b>(2 216)</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>		<b>(344)</b>	<b>(2 458)</b>	<b>(2 216)</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 15.1 of the accompanying notes.

## I.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered assets</b>				
Administered financial assets				
Cash and deposits	15.17	23 804	28 987	24 984
Receivables	15.11	108 730	105 730	116 311
Administered non-financial assets				
Intangibles	15.12	249	234	351
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>132 783</b>	<b>134 951</b>	<b>141 646</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>				
Payables	15.13	3 299	2 617	2 751
Employee benefits	15.15	868	954	925
Provisions	15.14	74 334	80 759	84 891
Other liabilities		2	-	-
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>		<b>78 503</b>	<b>84 330</b>	<b>88 567</b>
<b>Administered net assets</b>		<b>54 280</b>	<b>50 621</b>	<b>53 079</b>
<b>Administered equity</b>				
Accumulated funds		54 280	50 621	53 079
<b>Total administered equity</b>		<b>54 280</b>	<b>50 621</b>	<b>53 079</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 15.1 of the accompanying notes.

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### I.3 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Notes	Accumulated surplus / deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>		<b>53 079</b>	<b>53 079</b>
Total comprehensive result		(2 458)	(2 458)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(2 458)</b>	<b>(2 458)</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>50 621</b>	<b>50 621</b>

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	Notes	Accumulated surplus / deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>		<b>55 295</b>	<b>55 295</b>
Total comprehensive result		(2 216)	(2 216)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(2 216)</b>	<b>(2 216)</b>
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>		<b>53 079</b>	<b>53 079</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 and has not been subject to audit.

#### Output Group 1 – Administration of Justice

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	51 674	62 854	50 261
Revenue from Reserved By Law	17 936	21 500	13 736
Appropriation revenue – other revenue	750	750	221
Grants	19 845	17 668	12 080
Sales of goods and services	752	601	791
Fees and fines	1 678	2 952	3 307
Other revenue	3 576	3 606	2 686
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>96 211</b>	<b>109 931</b>	<b>83 082</b>
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	112	28
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(9)	(2)
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>96 211</b>	<b>110 034</b>	<b>83 108</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	38 492	40 044	36 296
Depreciation and amortisation	2 492	2 665	2 262
Supplies and consumables	12 193	13 065	11 919
Grants and subsidies	23 963	27 384	18 318
Finance Costs	670	604	33
Other expenses	16 935	24 192	20 913
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>94 745</b>	<b>107 954</b>	<b>89 741</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(1 466)</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>(6 633)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(1 466)</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>(6 633)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</b>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	11 737	5 064
Total other comprehensive income	-	11 737	5 064
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(1 466)</b>	<b>13 817</b>	<b>(1 569)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
I.1 Supreme Court Services	14 493	15 023	14 544
I.2 Magisterial Court Services	17 982	18 052	17 090
I.3 Births, Deaths and Marriages	1 741	1 111	1 458
I.4 Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime	10 475	12 733	9 616
I.5 Legal Aid	23 658	26 076	17 753
I.6 Protective Jurisdictions	3 935	4 390	4 981
I.7 Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	1 740	1 403	1 726
I.8 Elections and Referendums	5 208	7 410	2 898
I.9 Tasmanian Industrial Commission	1 464	1 224	1 215

I.10 Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	1 953	1 592	1 472
I.11 Resources Management Planning Appeals Tribunal	1 993	1 856	1 899
I.12 Child Abuse Royal Response Commission Response Unit	10 103	16 241	15 089
I.14 Commission of Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse	-	843	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 745</b>	<b>107 954</b>	<b>89 741</b>

#### **Net Assets**

Total assets deployed for Administration of Justice		92 213	65 448
Total liabilities incurred for Administration of Justice		(26 629)	(15 238)
<b>Net assets deployed for Administration of Justice</b>		<b>65 584</b>	<b>50 210</b>

## Output Group 2 – Legal Services

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	8 496	8 196	7 825
Revenue from Reserved By Law	546	507	500
Grants	-	250	139
Sales of goods and services	530	735	747
Other revenue	-	585	1 636
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>9 572</b>	<b>10 273</b>	<b>10 847</b>
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	-	-
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>9 572</b>	<b>10 273</b>	<b>10 847</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	8 289	7 771	7 748
Depreciation and amortisation	-	237	182
Supplies and consumables	1 223	1 437	2 298
Grants and subsidies	51	13	4
Other expenses	57	238	250
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>9 696</b>	<b>10 482</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</b>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	(3)	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
2.1 Crown Law	8 017	8 064	8 927
2.2 Legislation Development and Review	1 603	1 632	1 555
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>9 696</b>	<b>10 482</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Legal Services		5 110	4 808
Total liabilities incurred for Legal Services		(2 167)	(2 250)
<b>Net assets deployed for Legal Services</b>		<b>2 943</b>	<b>2 558</b>

### Output Group 3 – Corrections and Enforcement

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	102 498	110 198	99 138
Revenue from appropriation – works and services	-	378	-
Other revenue from Government	-	-	2 400
Grants	2 667	3 468	1 348
Sales of goods and services	2 961	3 218	2 897
Fees and fines	-	555	989
Other revenue	825	1 014	905
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>108 951</b>	<b>118 831</b>	<b>107 677</b>
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	36	-
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(2)	-
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>108 951</b>	<b>118 865</b>	<b>107 677</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	76 316	82 228	76 360
Depreciation and amortisation	5 611	5 934	5 442
Supplies and consumables	24 861	22 957	23 441
Grants and subsidies	200	924	560
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	334
Other expenses	5 452	7 768	6 773
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>112 440</b>	<b>119 811</b>	<b>112 910</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(3 489)</b>	<b>(946)</b>	<b>(5 233)</b>
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(3 489)</b>	<b>(946)</b>	<b>(5 233)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	101 096	9 021
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101 096</b>	<b>9 021</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(3 489)</b>	<b>100 150</b>	<b>3 788</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
3.1 Prison Services	90 815	98 179	91 056
3.2 Community Corrective Services	16 233	17 085	17 038
3.3 Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	5 392	4 547	4 816
<b>Total</b>	<b>112 440</b>	<b>119 811</b>	<b>112 910</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement		212 085	107 436
Total liabilities incurred for Corrections and Enforcement		(22 549)	(21 546)
<b>Net assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement</b>		<b>189 536</b>	<b>85 890</b>

## Output Group 4 – Regulatory and Other Services

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	19 708	18 955	17 810
Grants	3 100	3 023	664
Sales of goods and services	280	749	684
Fees and fines	7 677	10 893	9 289
Interest	930	149	573
Other revenue	3 843	5 602	4 718
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>35 538</b>	<b>39 371</b>	<b>33 738</b>
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	425	-
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(50)	-
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>	<b>35 538</b>	<b>39 746</b>	<b>33 738</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	21 008	20 129	20 807
Depreciation and amortisation	17	584	414
Supplies and consumables	7 956	7 040	6 576
Grants and subsidies	628	108	899
Other expenses	3 459	5 655	5 815
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>33 068</b>	<b>33 516</b>	<b>34 511</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>6 230</b>	<b>(773)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>6 230</b>	<b>(773)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>6 230</b>	<b>(773)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
4.1 WorkSafe Tasmania	11 277	9 894	11 088
4.2 Tasmanian Planning Commission	5 094	4 196	4 316
4.3 Planning Policy and Reform	1 781	1 303	1 312
4.4 Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	14 916	18 123	17 795
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 068</b>	<b>33 516</b>	<b>34 511</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Regulatory and Other Services		20 370	15 185
Total liabilities incurred for Regulatory and Other Services		(5 702)	(5 902)
<b>Net assets deployed for Regulatory and Other Services</b>		<b>14 668</b>	<b>9 283</b>

## Output Group 89 – Government Maintenance Program – COVID 19 Response

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Grants	5 842	5 842	158
Other revenue	-	61	-
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>5 842</b>	<b>5 903</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	-	220	1
Supplies and consumables	5 842	2 335	46
Other expense	-	18	-
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>5 842</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
89.001 Government Maintenance Program	5 842	2 573	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 842</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Government Maintenance Program – COVID 19 Response		18	(188)
Total liabilities incurred for Government Maintenance Program – COVID 19 Response		(14)	(432)
<b>Net assets deployed for Infrastructure Investment</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>(620)</b>

## Output Group 90 – COVID 19 Response and Recovery

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	1 250	4 533	-
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	-	357	-
Supplies and consumables	-	8	-
Grants and subsidies	1 250	4 266	-
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>4 631</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
90.003 Rent Relief Fund	1 250	4 631	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>4 631</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Government Maintenance Program – COVID 19 Response		-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Government Maintenance Program – COVID 19 Response		(98)	-
<b>Net assets deployed for Infrastructure Investment</b>		<b>(98)</b>	<b>-</b>

## Output Group – Infrastructure Investment

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue – works and services	39 000	22 103	8 803
Appropriation revenue – other revenue	7 700	7 700	-
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>29 803</b>	<b>8 803</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee entitlements	-	90	1 198
Depreciation and amortisation	-	46	8
Supplies and consumables	-	62	1 419
Other expenses	-	25	122
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>2 747</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>29 580</b>	<b>6 056</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>29 580</b>	<b>6 056</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>29 580</b>	<b>6 056</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
92.862 Real Time Fuel Price monitoring	-	85	-
92.887 New Northern Prison	-	8	1 170
92.888 New Southern Remand Centre	-	19	224
92.889 Upgraded Burnie Court Complex	-	54	507
92.890 NSRC Shared Central Facilities Upgrade	-	5	28
92.990 Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison Infrastructure Upgrades	-	-	8
92.996 RBMSP Accommodation	-	1	763
92.997 O'Hara Accommodation	-	1	47
94.002 Video Conferencing and Recording	-	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>2 747</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Infrastructure Investment		38 911	10 604
Total liabilities incurred for Infrastructure Investment		(502)	(461)
<b>Net assets deployed for Infrastructure Investment</b>		<b>38 409</b>	<b>10 143</b>

Infrastructure Investment includes the Capital Investment Program. Further details of specific projects within this Program are included in Note 13.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds.

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

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	47 099	153 583	7 981
Comprehensive result	47 099	153 583	7 981

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

	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	311 045	157 464
Net assets	311 045	157 464

## 2.4 Administered Output Schedule

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

### Output Group I – Administration of Justice

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Sales of goods and services	-	57	81
Fees and fines	3 738	3 941	3 779
Other revenue	30	78	24
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>3 768</b>	<b>4 076</b>	<b>3 884</b>
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(7)	(7)
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>3 768</b>	<b>4 069</b>	<b>3 877</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Transfers to the Public Account	3 768	3 901	3 862
Other expenses	-	55	41
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>3 768</b>	<b>3 956</b>	<b>3 903</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
I.1 Supreme Court Services	1 089	1 089	1 084
I.2 Magisterial Court Services	594	649	628
I.3 Births, Deaths and Marriages	2 011	2 011	1 991
I.8 Elections and Referendums	54	46	50
I.11 Resources Management Planning Appeals Tribunal	20	161	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 768</b>	<b>3 956</b>	<b>3 903</b>
<b>Administered financial assets</b>			
Cash and deposits		26	8
Receivables		204	108
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accruals		-	-
<b>Total administered net assets</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Administered Net Assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Administration of Justice		230	116
Total administered liabilities incurred for Administration of Justice		-	-
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Administration of Justice</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>116</b>

### Output Group 3 – Corrections and Enforcement

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Fees and fines	20 625	10 950	10 714
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>20 625</b>	<b>10 950</b>	<b>10 714</b>
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	1 518	2 475
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>20 625</b>	<b>12 468</b>	<b>13 189</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Transfers to the Public Account	18 125	10 386	11 666
Other expenses	2 500	4 778	3 968
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>20 625</b>	<b>15 164</b>	<b>15 634</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2 696)</b>	<b>(2 445)</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2 696)</b>	<b>(2 445)</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
3.3 Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	20 625	15 164	15 634
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 625</b>	<b>15 164</b>	<b>15 634</b>
<b>Administered financial assets</b>			
Cash and deposits		1 308	1 198
Receivables		49 312	52 020
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>50 620</b>	<b>53 218</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accruals		(950)	(851)
<b>Total administered net assets</b>		<b>(950)</b>	<b>52 367</b>
<b>Administered Net Assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement		50 620	53 218
Total administered liabilities incurred for Corrections and Enforcement		(950)	(851)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement</b>		<b>49 670</b>	<b>52 367</b>

## Output Group 4 – Regulatory and Other Services

	2020 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Sales of goods and services	7	-	-
Fees and fines	868	1 280	1 011
Other revenue	10	-	-
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 011</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Transfers to the Public Account	885	1 280	1 011
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 011</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
4.1 WorkSafe Tasmania	619	852	723
4.2 Tasmanian Planning Commission	20	15	16
4.4 Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	246	413	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>1 011</b>
<b>Administered Net Assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Resource Planning		-	-
Total administered liabilities incurred for Resource Planning		-	-
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Resource Planning</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Output Group 91 – Administered Expenses

	2021 Budget \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered income</b>			
Sales of goods and services	10	-	-
Fees and fines	50	15	52
Interest	154	42	114
Other revenue	16 915	17 611	17 212
<b>Total administered revenue</b>	<b>17 129</b>	<b>17 668</b>	<b>17 378</b>
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for Compensation Payable	-	4 132	(585)
Increase/(decrease) in future levies receivable	-	(7 983)	128
<b>Total administered income</b>	<b>17 129</b>	<b>13 817</b>	<b>16 921</b>
<b>Administered expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	3 636	3 790	3 815
Depreciation and amortisation	109	117	117
Supplies and consumables	3 153	819	1 308
Grants and subsidies	271	827	917
Other expenses	10 304	8 139	10 508
<b>Total administered expenses</b>	<b>17 473</b>	<b>13 692</b>	<b>16 665</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>(344)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>(344)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
91.753 Bail Monies Magistrates Court	-	158	229
91.754 WorkCover Tasmania Board	9 791	8 568	8 910
91.755 Asbestos Compensation Fund	7 682	4 966	7 526
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 473</b>	<b>13 692</b>	<b>16 665</b>
<b>Administered financial assets</b>			
Cash and deposits		27 653	23 778
Receivables		56 213	64 183
<b>Administered non-financial assets</b>			
Intangibles		234	351
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>84 100</b>	<b>88 312</b>
<b>Administered liabilities</b>			
Creditors and accruals		(1 668)	(1 900)
Employee Benefits		(954)	(925)
Provisions		(80 759)	(84 891)
<b>Total administered liabilities</b>		<b>(83 381)</b>	<b>(87 716)</b>
<b>Total administered net assets</b>		<b>719</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>Administered Net Assets</b>			
Total administered assets deployed for Administered Payments		84 100	88 312
Total administered liabilities incurred for Administered Payments		(83 381)	(87 716)
<b>Administered net assets deployed for Administered Payments</b>		<b>719</b>	<b>596</b>

## 2.5 Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Administered Statement of Changes in Equity

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
Total administered net result of Output Groups	(344)	(2 458)	(2 216)
Net surplus (deficit)	(344)	(2 458)	(2 216)

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

	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
Total administered net assets deployed for Output Groups	50 621	53 079
Administered net assets	50 621	53 079

### Note 3. Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	State Funding		Australian Government Funding	
	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>National Partnership Program</b>				
Via appropriation				
<b>National Legal Assistance Partnership</b>				
Tasmania Legal Aid	-	-	7 179	5 945
Family Advocacy Support Service	-	-	1 022	1 006
Community Legal Centres	-	-	3 287	1 616
Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service	-	-	2 797	-
<b>Small Business Regulatory Reform Agreement</b>				
PlanBuild	-	-	1 700	-
<b>Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditure</b>				
Direct funding				
Keeping Women Safe at Home	-	-	512	173
Jobs, Land and Economy Programme	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>16 497</b>	<b>8 740</b>

Funding from National Partnership Program agreements is received by the Department via its annual appropriation. The Department provides additional funding to Tasmania Legal Aid and Community Legal Centres for similar services, but not as part of the arrangement with the Australian Government.

Expenditure to Tasmania Legal Aid, Community Legal Centres and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service is made via grants. Refer Note 7.4.

The Department received funding from the Australian Government under the Jobs, Land and Economy Programme for a new Prison to Work programme (refer Note 6.2). However, no expenditure had been incurred as part of the programme at 30 June 2021.

## Note 4. Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2020-21 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

The following are brief explanations of material variances between Budget estimates and actual outcomes. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$1 million or greater than \$10 million.

### 4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	(a)	202 108	226 743	24 635	12
Appropriation revenue – works and services	(b)	39 000	22 481	(16 519)	(42)
Fees and fines	(c)	9 355	14 400	5 045	54
Other revenue	(d)	8 244	10 868	2 624	32
Depreciation and amortisation	(e)	8 120	9 465	1 345	17
Grants and subsidies	(f)	26 092	32 697	6 605	25
Other expenses	(g)	25 903	37 897	11 994	46
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	(h)	-	112 830	112 830	>100

### Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) This increase is due to further appropriation revenue received the fund a number of additional costs incurred, including: the 2021 State Election which was not budgeted for, the creation of Leaseholders Relief Fund and the extension of the Rent Relief Fund over what was budgeted, increased redress payments made under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and additional payments made to victims of crime from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund.
- (b) This decrease is due to the timing of expenditure in various Departmental capital projects. The unspent funding has been re-cashflowed into future years. Refer to Note 13.4 for further details.
- (c) This increase is primarily due to higher levels of fees received for the provision of building permit levies and building and occupational licences than budgeted for.
- (d) This increase is primarily due to additional revenue associated with Working With Vulnerable People applications.
- (e) This increase is primarily due to increased depreciation and amortisation on the lease, fit-out and equipment assets associated with the co-location of the Department's tribunals into the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal accommodation at 38 Barrack Street, Hobart from 1 July 2020. In addition to other building works undertaken across various Departmental sites.
- (f) This increase relates to the extension of the Rent Relief Fund and expansion to include landlords as part of the Landlord Support Fund, in addition to the provision of grant funding to the legal assistance sector to maintain and deliver services in the absence of funds available from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund.
- (g) This increase is primarily due to increased costs associated with redress payments made under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and Compensation payments to victims of crime.
- (h) This increase is due to the independent revaluation of the Department's land and building assets as at 30 June 2021. Refer to Note 9.3 for details.

## 4.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2020-21 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2020-21. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2020-21. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2021 actual balances.

	Note	Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and deposits	(a)	19 611	29 135	26 084	9 524	3 051
Receivables	(b)	1 021	4 517	1 194	3 496	3 323
Property, plant and equipment	(c)	181 653	303 840	164 829	122 187	139 011
Right-of-use assets	(d)	17 415	13 408	420	(4 007)	12 988
Intangibles	(e)	18 960	17 002	9 603	(1 958)	7 399
Payables	(f)	4 022	6 333	8 912	2 311	(2 579)
Lease liabilities	(d)	9 589	13 650	447	4 061	13 203
Employee benefits	(g)	30 759	37 680	36 470	6 921	1 210
Reserves	(c)	4 022	179 479	8 912	(175 457)	(170 567)

### Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) This increase is primarily due to the actual cash balance as at 30 June 2020 being higher than estimated in the 2020-21 Budget, in addition to increases in excess of budget in building permit levies, building and occupational licences and revenue associated with Working With Vulnerable People applications (refer Note 4.1 above), which were able to be retained.
- (b) This increase is due to the Department raising a number of invoices for reimbursement of costs during June 2021 which were still outstanding as at 30 June 2021.
- (c) This increase is primarily due to the independent revaluation of the Department's land and building assets as at 30 June 2021. Refer to Note 9.3 for details.
- (d) These variances reflect the estimated values of the Department's new leased accommodation assets and liabilities at the time the 2020-21 Budget was prepared, compared with the actual values calculated following the finalisation of the lease negotiations and commencement of the relevant leases.
- (e) This decrease is due to cashflow changes in the development of a number of IT systems aimed at improving service delivery and creating administrative efficiencies, including: Justice Connect and PlanBuild.
- (f) This variance is due to the accrual of costs associated with redress payments under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse.
- (g) This increase is primarily due to the value of the Employee benefits liability as at 30 June 2020 being higher than estimated in the 2020-21 Budget, in addition to minor increases in the accrued salaries and annual leave liabilities.

### 4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts – recurrent	(a)	202 108	226 743	24 635	12
Fees and fines	(b)	9 355	14 421	5 066	54
GST receipts	(c)	4 000	11 203	7 203	>100
Other cash receipts	(d)	8 244	10 511	2 267	27
GST payments	(c)	4 000	12 220	8 220	>100
Grants and transfer payments	(e)	26 092	32 716	6 624	25
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – Works and services	(f)	39 000	22 481	(16 519)	(42)
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(f)	57 800	42 426	(15 374)	(26)

#### Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) This increase is due to further appropriation revenue received the fund a number of additional costs incurred, including: the 2021 State Election which was not budgeted for, the creation of Leaseholders Relief Fund and the extension of the Rent Relief Fund over what was budgeted, increased redress payments made under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and additional payments made to victims of crime from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund.
- (b) This increase is primarily due to higher levels of fees received for the provision of building permit levies and building and occupational licences than budgeted for.
- (c) These variances reflect increased GST payments to suppliers and reimbursements from the Australian Taxation Office as a result of greater capital purchases than in previous years. Refer to Note 13.4 for details.
- (d) This increase is primarily due to additional revenue associated with Working With Vulnerable People applications.
- (e) This increase relates to the extension of the Rent Relief Fund and expansion to include landlords as part of the Landlord Support Fund, in addition to the provision of grant funding to the legal assistance sector to maintain and deliver services in the absence of funds available from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund.
- (f) These decreases reflect the timing of expenditure on various Departmental capital projects. The unspent funding has been re-cashflowed into future years. Refer to Note 13.4 for further details.

## Note 5. Underlying Net Operating Balance

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

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

	Notes	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>		<b>47 099</b>	<b>40 751</b>	<b>(6 104)</b>
Less impact of Non-operational capital funding				
Revenue from Government – works and services	6.1	39 000	22 481	8 803
Other revenue from Government	6.1	7 700	7 700	2 621
Contributions provided	7.5	-	-	(334)
<b>Total</b>		<b>46 700</b>	<b>30 181</b>	<b>11 090</b>
<b>Underlying Net result from continuing operations</b>		<b>399</b>	<b>10 570</b>	<b>(17 194)</b>

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## Note 6. Revenue

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

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

### 6.1 Revenue from Government

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

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

Section 23 of the Financial Management Act allows for an unexpended appropriation at the end of the financial year, as determined by the Treasurer, to be issued and applied from the Public Account in the following financial year. The amount determined by the Treasurer must not exceed five per cent of an Agency's appropriation for the financial year. Rollover of unexpended appropriations under section 23 will be disclosed under the Financial Management Act for the first time in 2020-21.

In the 2019-20 comparative year, revenue from Government included appropriations carried forward under section 8A(2) of the now repealed *Public Account Act 1986*, and taken up as revenue in the current year.

Section 8A(2) of the Public Account Act allowed for an unexpended balance of an appropriation to be transferred to an Account in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, Revenue Received in Advance (refer Note 10.5). The carry forward from the initial year is recognised as revenue in the reporting year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

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

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	183 626	204 736	175 035
R008 Salary, Solicitor-General	546	507	500
R010 Salaries of Magistrates	5 644	5 643	5 085
R011 Salaries of Judges	3 760	3 631	3 524
R012 Salary and Travelling Allowance of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court	463	431	425
R051 Expenses of Parliamentary Elections and Referendums	4 059	6 436	1 792
R072 Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	4 000	4 620	2 910
R075 Expenses under the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act	5	-	-
R077 Expenses of the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania	5	24	-
R082 Costs and expenses of Commissions	-	715	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>202 108</b>	<b>226 743</b>	<b>189 271</b>
Revenue from Government - other			
Appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the Public Account Act 1986 taken up as revenue in the current year	-	-	2 621
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the Financial Management Act 2016*	8 450	8 450	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 450</b>	<b>8 450</b>	<b>2 621</b>
<b>Non-operational capital funding</b>			
Appropriation revenue – works and services	39 000	22 481	8 803
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 000</b>	<b>22 481</b>	<b>8 803</b>
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>249 558</b>	<b>257 674</b>	<b>200 695</b>

\* Note that this Rollover comprises rollovers of Appropriation revenue – works and services of \$7.7 million and Appropriation revenue – recurrent of \$750,000.

## 6.2 Grants

Grants revenue, where there is a sufficiently specific performance obligation attached, are recognised when the Department satisfies the performance obligation and transfers the promised goods or services. The Department typically receives grant revenue as reimbursement of previous expenditure, or on-forwards the grant revenue to other organisations under Australian Government funding arrangements (refer Notes 3 and 7.4 for more information on grant expenditure) and as a result satisfies its performance obligations when it gains the control of the underlying assets. The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations when the grant is receivable.

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

Revenue from grants to acquire/construct recognisable non-financial assets to be controlled by the Department are recognised when the Department satisfies its obligations under the transfer. The Department typically satisfies the performance obligations under the transfer to construct assets over time as the non-financial assets are being constructed. The percentage of cost incurred is used to recognise income, because this most closely reflects the progress to completion.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>		
Family Advocacy and Support Services	1 022	1 006
Keeping Women Safe	318	309
National Legal Assistance Partnership	11 842	7 561
Nation Legal Assistance Partnership – COVID-19 funding	919	854
Solicitors' Guarantee Fund	24	269
State Government COVID -19	839	216
Digital Transformation Fund – Justice Connect	4 700	2 500
Public Building Maintenance Fund	5 842	158
Safe Home, Families and Communities	2 281	1 452
Structured Infrastructure Investment Review Process	-	67
Small Business Regulatory Reform Agreement	1 700	-
Prison to Work program	512	-
Other	253	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 252</b>	<b>14 392</b>
<b>Continuing operations</b>		
Grants from the Australian Government	16 298	9 730
Grants from State Government	13 913	4 393
Grants from non-government sources	41	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 252</b>	<b>14 392</b>
<b>Total revenue from Grants</b>	<b>30 252</b>	<b>14 392</b>

### 6.3 Sales of Goods and Services

Revenue from Sales of goods are recognised when the Department satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the goods to the customer. The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations when the goods are provided.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Department satisfies its performance obligation by transferring the promised services. The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations through the delivery of the agreed services over the agreed timeframe or in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The Department satisfies its performance obligations over the period the obligation is predicted to be consumed.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Crown Law – commercial and civil legal charges	671	687
Births, Deaths and Marriages – provision of statistical data	7	6
Tasmania Prison Service – Industry Sales	2 456	2 343
Magistrates and Supreme Court charges	323	439
Service level agreement revenue	1 677	1 614
Other sales of goods and services	168	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 302</b>	<b>5 119</b>

### 6.4 Fees and Fines

Revenue from fees and fines is recognised when an 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, or otherwise as it is received. Receivables are assessed at balance date for impairment.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Building permit levy	1 862	1 607
Security agents fees	233	258
Probate fees	1 959	1 741
Civil registry fees	162	587
Workplace standards	55	43
Electrical Safety Inspections Fees	4 386	4 351
Building and Occupational Licences	4 126	2 935
Fines – Infringements	1 078	1 365
Other fees	539	698
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 400</b>	<b>13 585</b>

### 6.5 Interest

Interest on funds invested is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

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## 6.6 Other Revenue

Revenue from other sources is recognised when the Department gains control of the funds and it is probable that the inflow of funds has occurred and can be reliably measured.

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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Property rental	40	33
Cash received on behalf of third parties	570	163
Magistrates and Supreme Court fees	596	383
Electoral Office	241	342
Tasmania Prison Service	560	643
Workers Rehabilitation Tribunal	1 541	1 326
WorkSafe Tasmania	300	150
Working With Vulnerable People	5 019	4 478
Guardianship and Administration Board	338	319
Crown Law	555	1 617
Child Abuse Royal Commission	555	273
Other revenue	553	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 868</b>	<b>9 945</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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Wages and salaries	131 848	124 417
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	13 120	12 434
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	1 808	2 099
Other employee expenses	4 064	3 460
<b>Total</b>	<b>150 840</b>	<b>142 410</b>

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. The amount of the payment is based on a Department employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The Department employer contribution is 12.95 per cent (2020: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to the relevant superannuation funds at a rate of 9.5 per cent (2020: 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 (2020: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution schemes.

#### (b) Remuneration of Key management personnel

2021	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Leave Benefits	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Key management personnel</b>						
GINNA WEBSTER, Secretary	334	16	32	9	-	401
KRISTY BOURNE, Deputy Secretary Administration of Justice	203	30	19	4	-	256
NICK EVANS, Deputy Secretary Corrections	217	19	28	(39)	-	225
DALE WEBSTER, Deputy Secretary Corporate & Strategy (transferred to Department of Health on 14 August 2020)	25	5	4	-	-	34
AMANDA RUSSELL, Deputy Secretary Corporate & Strategy (24 August 2020 to 24 February 2021)	108	-	14	-	-	122
<b>Acting key management personnel</b>						
KERRIE CROWDER, Deputy Secretary Administration of Justice (19 October 2020 to 9 April 2021), Deputy Secretary Corporate & Strategy (from 12 April 2021)	134	13	17	(1)	-	163
ROBYN PEARCE, Deputy Secretary Corporate & Strategy (1 March 2021 to 9 April 2021)	20	-	3	-	-	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 224</b>

2020	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Termination Benefits	Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Leave Benefits		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
<b>Key management personnel</b>						
Ginna Webster, Secretary (transferred from Department of Communities on 2 September 2019)	273	15	26	9	-	323
Kathrine Morgan-Wicks, Secretary (transferred to Department of Health on 1 September 2019)	57	8	6	(3)	-	68
Dale Webster, Deputy Secretary Corporate & Strategy	186	4	24	(6)	-	208
Nick Evans, Deputy Secretary Corrections	210	19	27	21	-	277
Kristy Bourne, Deputy Secretary Administration of Justice	201	15	20	6	-	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 118</b>

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

Remuneration during 2020-21 for key personnel is set by the State Service Act 2000 or is specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long term employee expenses include annual and long service leave, superannuation obligations and termination payments. Short-term benefits include motor vehicle and car parking fringe benefits in addition to any other short term benefits. Fringe benefits have been reported at the grossed up reportable fringe benefits amount. The Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year, any FBT attributable to key management personnel is reported on that basis.

It should be noted that because annual and long service leave liabilities are calculated by discounting future cashflows (detailed in Note 10.3) which may change from year to year, it is possible for key personnel to accrue negative leave benefits in any particular financial year, or they may utilise more leave than they accrue in any particular financial year.

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

#### (a) Depreciation

	Major depreciation period	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	3-25 years	536	454
Buildings	50 years	2 044	1 799
Prison buildings and structures	30-60 years	4 799	4 509
Building improvements	5-40 years	664	591
Library	5-40 years	63	66
<b>Total property, plant and equipment depreciation</b>		<b>8 106</b>	<b>7 419</b>
Right-of-use of assets		397	73
<b>Total depreciation</b>		<b>8 503</b>	<b>7 492</b>

#### (b) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Intangibles	7 – 25 per cent	964	816
<b>Total amortisation</b>		<b>964</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>		<b>9 467</b>	<b>8 308</b>

### 7.3 Supplies and Consumables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	95	91
Audit fees – internal audit	34	135
Lease of low value assets	1 532	1 465
Accommodation rental expenses	4 497	4 755
Vehicle rental expenses	723	799
Information technology	6 348	5 794
Consultants	852	1 028
Personnel expenses	658	570
Juror, witness and Court expenses	1 372	1 304
Electoral expenses	1 991	603
Plant and equipment	1 805	2 420
Travel and transport	1 249	1 246
Property expenses	10 144	9 925
Maintenance	4 281	2 951
Prison expenses	6 732	6 683
Advertising and promotion	271	388
Office requisites	335	375
Printing	287	320
Library	940	978
Communications	2 079	2 119
Building and construction consultants	228	990
Other supplies and consumables	449	759
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 902</b>	<b>45 699</b>

Audit fees payable for the 2020-21 financial statements were \$94,010 (\$91,270 for 2019-20).

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

## 7.4 Grants and Subsidies

Grants 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.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Tasmania Legal Aid	15 689	14 158
Legal Assistance - Solicitors' Guarantee Fund Replacement Funding	2 136	-
Community Legal Centres	4 212	2 654
Tasmania Legal Aid – Family Advocacy and Support Services	1 022	1 006
Safe Homes, Families and Communities	1 473	480
Quad Bike Safety Programme	27	57
COVID-19 Rent Relief Fund	2 508	277
COVID-19 Landlord Support Fund	1 644	-
Prisoner rehabilitation services	417	487
Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service	2 797	-
Other grants and subsidies	772	662
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 697</b>	<b>19 781</b>

The Department receives funding from the Australian Government as part of the National Legal Assistance Partnership, which is provided to Tasmania Legal Aid, Community Legal Centres and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service to fund their operations. The State also provides funding to a number of these organisations.

The Department managed two of its own grant programmes in 2020-21, the Quad Bike Safety Programme, and the Government's stimulus package to provide rent relief for residential households and landlords experiencing housing stress due to the impacts of COVID-19.

Other grants and subsidies include grants to the Real Estate Institute of Tasmania (\$250,000), the Tasmanian Law Reform Institute (\$50,000), and for specialist throughcare services (\$264,000) and the JustTime program (\$74,000) in addition to various minor grants made by the Department.

## 7.5 Contributions Provided

Contributions provided free of charge by the Department, to another entity, are recognised as an expense when fair value can be reliably determined.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Voluntary transfer of activities between Departments	-	334
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334</b>

During 2019-20, the Department transferred the value of construction works undertaken at the Launceston Reception Prison (LRP) as part of the Police Out of Courts project to the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management due to LRP being part of the Launceston Police Station complex.

## 7.6 Finance costs

All finance costs are expensed as incurred using the effective interest method. Finance costs include lease charges.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	604	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>33</b>

## 7.7 Other Expenses

Expenses from operating activities are recognised when it is probable that the consumption or loss of future economic benefits resulting in a reduction in assets or an increase in liabilities has occurred and can be reliably measured.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Legal costs	104	63
Compensation to victims of crime	6 643	4 817
Redress payments under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and related civil claims against the Crown	15 112	14 035
Bank fees	208	204
Service Tasmania fees	265	288
Salary on costs	7 139	6 271
TPC Panel sitting fees	192	158
Disbursements on behalf of third parties	407	75
Electrical safety inspection fees	3 107	3 093
Professional Services	820	1 054
Security checks	878	867
Contributions to other organisations	389	414
Other expenditure	2 633	2 535
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 897</b>	<b>33 874</b>

## Note 8. Net Gains/(Losses)

### 8.1 Net gain/(loss) on Non- financial Assets

Gains or losses from the sale of Non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed to the buyer.

#### 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 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.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Written down value of non-financial assets recognised	572	28
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on non- financial assets</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>28</b>

### 8.2 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.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

For Administered Fines collection receivables, the Department maintains a provision for impairment and a provision for expected remissions. Impaired Administered Fines collection receivables are calculated as described above. As these fines are from time to time remitted by the issuing authority on appeal, the Department has also calculated a provision for expected remissions. Changes in the provision for expected remissions are recognised in the Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Impairment of accounts receivable	(60)	(2)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments</b>	<b>(60)</b>	<b>(2)</b>

## Note 9. Assets

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

### 9.1 Receivables

The Department recognises receivables 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.

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 costs 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, the Department applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. The Department recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses 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.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Receivables	4 614	1 231
Less: Expected credit loss	(97)	(37)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>1 194</b>
Sales of goods and services (inclusive of GST)	2 908	512
Tax assets	1 609	682
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>1 194</b>
Settled within 12 months	4 517	1 194
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>1 194</b>

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss for receivables</b>		
Carrying amount at 1 July	37	35
Amounts written off during the year	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	60	2
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>37</b>

There has been a significant increase in gross trade receivables as at 30 June 2021 compared to 30 June 2020, due to the Department raising a number of significant invoices for reimbursement of costs during June 2021 which were still outstanding as at 30 June 2021.

For ageing analysis of the financial assets past due but not impaired, refer to Note 14.1.

## 9.2 Inventories

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

Inventories are measured using standard cost principles with each item being given a unit value based on average recent costs.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Stock on hand	806	1 163
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1 163</b>
Consumed within 12 months	806	1 163
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1 163</b>

## 9.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

### Key estimate and judgement

#### (i) Valuation basis

Land, buildings and other long lived assets are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other Non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All assets within a class of assets are measured on the same basis.

The Department's land, buildings, prison buildings and library and heritage assets were revalued as at 30 June 2021 by independent valuers, the Office of the Valuer-General. The revaluation was undertaken in accordance with relevant Valuation and Accounting Standards and is based on fair value.

Where possible, assets have been valued on the basis of market value with reference to observable prices in an active market, using traditional methods such as sales comparison. However, due to the nature of some of the Department's assets, including prisons and court buildings, they are unlikely to transact in the market for their existing use. Accordingly these assets have been valued on a current replacement cost basis. These valuations take into account market prices for construction costs, the economic life of the buildings, the condition of the buildings, buildings usage and any design aspects which would alter their value.

Library assets are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method. Replacement costs are derived from observable prices in an active market. In addition, the Department has a number of library assets which are considered to have an intrinsic value. These assets have been valued from observable prices in the antiquarian books and fine arts market, are classified as Heritage assets and are not depreciated.

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 or build occupied.

#### (ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Department and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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*(iii) Asset recognition threshold*

The asset capitalisation thresholds adopted by the Department are:

Equipment	\$10,000
Buildings and leasehold Improvements	\$50,000

Additions to existing assets are greater than \$50,000 or 50 percent of the existing value of the asset. Assets valued at less than these thresholds are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

*(iv) Revaluations*

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

The Department revalues all assets within each appropriate asset class with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date.

*(v) Valuation as at 30 June 2021*

The Department recognised a \$98,703,000 increase in the value of the Prison buildings and structures asset class as a result of the revaluation as at 30 June 2021.

As part of the valuation, the Office of the Valuer-General advised that the information utilised by the valuer to complete the previous valuation as at 31 December 2015 was not complete compared with the information utilised as part of the 30 June 2021 revaluation. As a result, it has been determined that Prison buildings and structures was significantly understated in the valuation as at 31 December 2015.

The value increase of Prison buildings and structure is a result of prior period errors treated in accordance with AAS 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

The impact of the prior period errors are unable to be quantified. The Department has included the prior period errors within the current financial year as part of the valuation increase of prison buildings.

**(a) Carrying amount**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value	16 750	17 009
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 750</b>	<b>17 009</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value	122 251	101 633
Less:Accumulated depreciation	(68 422)	(61 307)
	53 829	40 326
Work in progress (at cost)	-	955
	53 829	41 281
<b>Prison buildings and structures</b>		
At fair value	414 145	181 516
Less:Accumulated depreciation	(231 141)	(95 875)
	183 004	85 641
Work in progress (at cost)	38 855	11 103
<b>Total</b>	<b>221 859</b>	<b>96 744</b>
<b>Building improvements</b>		
At cost	7 144	7 539
Less:Accumulated amortisation	(3 291)	(3 259)
	3 853	4 280
Work in progress (at cost)	33	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>4 300</b>
<b>Library and Heritage Assets</b>		
Heritage assets at fair value	2 529	2 106
Library Collections at fair value	4 263	3 082
Less:Accumulated amortisation	(2 200)	(2 036)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 592</b>	<b>3 152</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	8 060	7 448
Less:Accumulated depreciation	(5 230)	(5 122)
	2 830	2 326
Work in progress	94	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 924</b>	<b>2 343</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>303 840</b>	<b>164 829</b>

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**

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 any accumulated impairment losses.

2021	Land Level 3 (Land with no active markets and/or significant restrictions)	Buildings Level 3 (specific purpose / use buildings)	Prison buildings and structures Level 3 (specific purpose / use buildings)	Building improvements	Library and Heritage assets Level 3	Plant equipment and vehicles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>17 009</b>	<b>41 281</b>	<b>96 744</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>164 829</b>
Additions	-	2 232	3 460	558	112	1 041	7 403
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Transfer of asset classes		321	-	(321)	-	-	-
Revaluation increments/ (Decrement)	(259)	12 994	98 703	-	1 392	-	112 830
Net movement in Work in progress	-	(955)	27 751	13	-	76	26 885
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(2 044)	(4 799)	(664)	(63)	(536)	(8 106)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>16 750</b>	<b>53 829</b>	<b>221 859</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>4 592</b>	<b>2 924</b>	<b>303 840</b>

2020	Land Level 3 (Land with no active markets and/or significant restrictions)	Buildings Level 3 (specific purpose / use buildings)	Prison buildings and structures Level 3 (specific purpose / use buildings)	Building improvements	Library and Heritage assets Level 3	Plant equipment and vehicles	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>38 341</b>	<b>84 019</b>	<b>5 045</b>	<b>3 186</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>147 394</b>
Additions	-	-	-	1 211	32	653	1 896
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments/ (Decrement)	2 409	3 784	7 892	-	-	-	14 085
Net movement in Work in progress	-	955	9 341	(1 365)	-	(59)	8 872
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(1 799)	(4 508)	(591)	(66)	(454)	(7 418)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>17 009</b>	<b>41 281</b>	<b>96 744</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>164 829</b>

All Departmental Land, Buildings and Prison buildings and structures are prison and court related and as such are classified as specialist assets with no active markets against which to be valued. As a result, all Land, Buildings and Prison buildings and structures assets are valued as Level 3 inputs.

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

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2021	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
	<b>\$'000</b>			
Land – with no active markets and/or significant restrictions)	16 750	A – economic conditions, B – availability of and demand for similar assets for sale	Note 1	Economic conditions have remained stable over the last 12 months with demand at subdued levels. Interest rates remain at historical lows and are expected to continue at those levels. The Department will continue to index the value of these assets annually to ensure that any significant variations in values that arise in the short term are considered.
Buildings – specific purpose / use buildings	53 829	A – Construction costs B – Design life C – Age and condition of asset D – Remaining useful life	Note 1	Tasmanian construction indexes have increased significantly over the last 12 months. Design and useful lives are reviewed regularly but generally remain unchanged. The Department will continue to index the value of these assets annually to ensure that any significant variations in values that arise in the short term are considered.
Prison buildings and structures -	221 859	A – Construction costs	Note 1	Tasmanian construction indexes have increased significantly over the last 12 months. Design and useful lives are reviewed regularly but generally remain unchanged. The Department will continue to index the value of these assets annually to ensure that any significant variations in values that arise in the short term are considered.
specific purpose / use buildings		B – Design life C – Age and condition of asset D – Remaining useful life		
Library and Heritage assets	4 592	A – Rarity of asset B – Age of asset C – Condition of asset	Note 2	Not applicable.

Note 1: When valuing these assets, their existing use and possible alternative uses are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.

Note 2: In valuing library and heritage assets, observable prices in an active market are considered by the valuer to estimate their fair values. It is unlikely that alternative values, applying other inputs where available, would result in a materially different value.

## 9.4 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. Right of use assets includes assets in respect of leases previously treated as operating leases under AASB 117, and therefore not recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

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

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

2021	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	420	420
Additions	13 407	13 407
Reassessment of CPI	(22)	(22)
Disposals / derecognition	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(397)	(397)
Carrying value at 30 June	13 408	13 408

2020	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	493	493
Additions	-	-
Disposals / derecognition	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(73)	(73)
Carrying value at 30 June	420	420

## 9.5 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.

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

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department for new Intangibles is \$100,000. Additions to existing assets are greater than \$50,000 or 50% of the existing value of the asset.

### (a) Carrying amount

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Intangibles with a finite useful life</b>		
Software at cost	13 245	12 025
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(8 546)	(7 582)
	4 699	4 443
Work in progress (at cost)	12 303	5 160
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 002</b>	<b>9 603</b>

### (b) Reconciliation of movements

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>9 603</b>	<b>6 454</b>
Additions	1 219	556
Net movement in Work in progress	7 144	3 409
Amortisation expense	(964)	(816)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>17 002</b>	<b>9 603</b>

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## Note 10. Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

### 10.1 Payables

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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Creditors	245	431
Accrued expenses	1 488	2 048
Accrued Redress payments under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse	4 600	6 433
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>8 912</b>
Settled within 12 months	6 333	8 912
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>8 912</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

## 10.2 Lease Liabilities

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

The Department has elected not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities arising from short term leases, rental arrangements for which Finance General has substantive substitution rights over the assets and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Substantive substitution rights relate primarily to office accommodation. 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

Building Office Accommodation at 85 Collins Street, Hobart

Office Accommodation at 38 Barrack Street, Hobart

Office Accommodation and storage at 12 Goodman Court, Invermay

The Department's leasing arrangements vary between buildings, but all contain options for extensions, with lease payments to increase annually through CPI or fixed adjustments. The Department makes a number of assumptions regarding CPI and interest rates which it uses to calculate the present value of the lease liability.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Lease liabilities	220	60
<b>Non-current</b>		
Lease liabilities	13 430	387
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 650</b>	<b>447</b>

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 7.6	604	33
Lease expenses included in note 7.3:		
Lease of low value assets	1 532	1 465
Other substitution assets	5 220	5 554
<b>Net expenses from leasing activities</b>	<b>7 356</b>	<b>7 052</b>

### 10.3 Employee Benefits

#### Key estimate and judgement

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material. The Department assumes that all staff annual leave balances less than 20 days will be settled within 12 months, and therefore valued at nominal value, and balances in excess of 20 days will be settled in greater than 12 months and therefore calculated at present value.

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The Department makes a number of assumptions regarding the probability that staff who have accrued long service leave, but are ineligible to take it will remain with the Department long enough to take it. For those staff eligible to take their long service leave, the Department assumes that they will utilise it on average, evenly over the following ten years. All long service leave that will be settled within 12 months is calculated at nominal value and all long service leave that will be settled in greater than 12 months is calculated at present value.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Accrued salaries	3 188	2 487
Annual leave	13 286	12 859
Long service leave	21 206	21 124
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 680</b>	<b>36 470</b>
Settled within 12 months	11 457	10 855
Settled in more than 12 months	26 223	25 615
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 680</b>	<b>36 470</b>

### 10.4 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

The Department does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of Departmental employees. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

## Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments represent those contractual arrangement entered by the Department that are not reflected in the Statement of Financial Position. The Department had entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments were charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term, as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

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

### 11.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
Capital commitments		
Prison Infrastructure Projects	153	3 346
Burnie Court Upgrade Project	928	55
Southern Remand Centre and Shared Facilities Project	47,343	8 474
Northern Regional Prison Project	122	70
Southern Remand Centre Kitchen Project	340	-
Hobart Reception Prison Project	-	583
Total capital Commitments	48 886	12 528
Lease commitments		
Short terms and/or low value leases	3 408	3 597
Office accommodation leases controlled by Department of Treasury and Finance	18 159	16 523
Total lease commitments	21 567	20 120
Other commitments		
Prison Maintenance	393	1 732
Other Commitments	24 661	27 067
Total other commitments	25 054	28 799
<b>By maturity</b>		
Capital Commitments		
One year or less	48 700	12 196
From one to five years	186	332
Total capital commitments	48 886	12 528
Lease commitments		
One year or less	5 637	4 967
From one to five years	13 028	11 172
More than five years	2 902	3 981
Total lease commitments	21 567	20 120
Other commitments		
One year or less	10 519	6 939
From one to five years	14 535	15 951
More than five years	-	5 909
Total other commitments	25 054	28 799
<b>Total</b>	<b>95 507</b>	<b>61 447</b>

The commitments have been grouped as per below for 30 June 2021. All amounts shown are inclusive of GST where applicable.

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### *Capital commitments*

Capital commitments include the value of capital works contracted with the supplier but not yet undertaken at balance date.

### *Other commitments*

Prison Maintenance relates to maintenance works contracted under a 15 year maintenance contract, but not yet undertaken at balance date. The 15 year maintenance contract expires in 2021 financial year.

Other commitments include cleaning and security contracts, IT contracts, electrical services review, audit and general inspection contract and other contracts.

### *Short terms and/or low value leases*

This includes the Government's motor vehicle fleet which is owned and managed by Treasury. The Department pays a monthly payment to Treasury via the Government's fleet manager for use of the vehicles.

As there is no lease contract between Treasury and the Department, for the purposes of AASB 16 Leases, the Department is not required to recognise a lease liability and right-of-use asset for motor vehicles, and costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

The Department recognises a commitment for the terms of motor vehicle agreements.

The Department's information technology hardware leases valued at less than \$10,000 are also included here.

### *Office accommodation leases controlled by Department of Treasury and Finance*

Major office accommodation leases are executed by the Department of Treasury and Finance (Treasury).

As there is no lease contract between Treasury and the Department, for the purposes of AASB 16 Leases, the Department is not required to recognise a lease liability and right-of-use asset for major office accommodation. The Department will recognise the outgoings associated with the occupation of these major office accommodation spaces as expenses.

The Department recognises a commitment for the term of occupancy in the major office accommodation spaces.

Property lease payments are determined by the price per square metre of the leased area as agreed in the lease documents. Refer to notes 9.4 and 10.2.

## 11.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

### (a) Quantifiable contingencies

A quantifiable contingent asset is a 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 a 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 a 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.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>		
Contingent claims		
Contingent legal claims	100	240
Contingent legal claims related to child abuse in state care	23 555	4 530
<b>Total quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>	<b>23 655</b>	<b>4 770</b>

At 30 June 2021 the Department had a number of legal claims against it in dispute.

### (a) Unquantifiable contingencies

During 2018-19 the Tasmanian Government agreed to participate in the Australian Government's National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse. The Scheme allows for redress to be provided to individuals who suffered abuse (sexual abuse and related non-sexual abuse) which occurred when the person was a child while in the care of an institution. Survivors are able to lodge an application with the Scheme, including where they suffered abuse in more than one institution.

The Scheme is operated by the Australian Government's Department of Social Services. The Department provides verifying information as required, delivers elements of the redress and contributes costs associated with redress, legal support, counselling and management, and administrative costs associated with the program.

The National Scheme will operate for a period of 10 years, from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2028. As part of the 2018-19 State Budget, the Government committed funding to the Department of \$70 million, cash-flowed over each year of the 10 year life of the Scheme to cover the compensation and administration costs of administering the Scheme.

The Department has received a number applications for redress from individuals who have suffered abuse under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse, which are reported in notes 7.7 and 10.1. Additionally, a number of civil claims have been made against various Government agencies relating to child abuse in state care. A number of these claims have been assessed and included as quantifiable contingent liabilities, however an additional number of these claims have not yet been assessed and it is not possible at the reporting date to accurately estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required in relation to these claims, as a result they are currently classified as unquantifiable contingent liabilities.

## Note 12. Reserves

### 12.1 Reserves

2021	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Prison buildings and structures \$'000	Library and Heritage assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of financial year	13 975	28 202	21 524	2 948	66 649
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(259)	12 994	98 703	1 392	112 830
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>13 716</b>	<b>41 196</b>	<b>120 227</b>	<b>4 340</b>	<b>179 479</b>

2020	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Prison buildings and structures \$'000	Library and Heritage assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of financial year	11 566	24 418	13 632	2 948	52 564
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	2 409	3 784	7 892	-	14 085
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>13 975</b>	<b>28 202</b>	<b>21 524</b>	<b>2 948</b>	<b>66 649</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. The Department's land, buildings, prison buildings and library and heritage assets were revalued as at 30 June 2021 by independent valuers the Office of the Valuer-General. Refer Note 9.3 for details.

## Note 13. Cash Flow Reconciliation

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

### 13.1 Cash and 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.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Specific Purpose Account balance</b>		
S516 Justice Financial Management Account	28 675	25 602
S658 Local Government	457	478
T766 Criminal Injuries Compensation	3	4
T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 135</b>	<b>26 084</b>
<b>Total cash and deposits</b>	<b>29 135</b>	<b>26 084</b>

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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Net result from continuing operations	40 751	(6 104)
Receipts from non-operational capital funding – works and services	(22 481)	(8 803)
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	(572)	(28)
(Gain) loss on accounts receivable	60	2
Depreciation and amortisation	9 467	8 308
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(3 035)	(223)
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	357	(523)
Increase (decrease) in Employee benefits	1 210	6 544
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(2 579)	5 085
Increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	-	(2 652)
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>23 178</b>	<b>1 606</b>

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### 13.3 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Statement of Cash Flows as cash flows from financial activities. The Department did not have any liabilities arising from financing activities prior to 1 July 2019.

2021	Lease Liabilities \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>	<b>447</b>
Acquisitions / New leases	13 407
Reassessment of CPI	(22)
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash Repayments	(182)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>13 650</b>

2020	Lease Liabilities \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>	<b>493</b>
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash Repayments	(46)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>447</b>

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

The Department received Works and Services Appropriation funding to fund specific projects.

Cash outflows relating to these projects are listed below by category.

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

#### (a) Project expenditure

	2021 Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000
<b>Capital Investment Program</b>			
Video Conferencing and Recording	900	50	-
Real Time Fuel Price Monitoring	300	267	-
iplan Stage Two: Integrated Planning and Building Portal	-	-	525
Ron Barwick Maximum Security Prison - Cell Recommissioning	-	-	766
Police out of Courts	-	-	167
O'Hara Pre-Release Facility – Additional Units	-	-	1 830
New Southern Remand Centre	38 400	24 919	3 718
New Northern Prison	4 200	1 402	1 047
Burnie Court	2 900	458	247
RPC Facilities Upgrade	-	2 195	909
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>29 291</b>	<b>9 209</b>

The Department was provided with capital funding of \$46.700 million as part of the 2020-21 State Budget. Due to delays with a number of projects, funding of \$19.6 million was rolled over or recashflowed into 2021-22.

#### (b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Employee entitlements	53	1 165
Information technology	44	18
Other supplies and consumables	48	273
Property expenses	94	818
Payments for acquisition of assets	29 051	6 935
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>29 291</b>	<b>9 209</b>

## Note 14. Financial Instruments

### 14.1 Risk Exposures

#### (a) Risk management policies

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

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

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

#### (b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Receivables	Receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment losses, however, due to the short settlement period, receivables are not discounted back to their present value.	It is Departmental policy to issue invoices with 30 day terms of trade.
Cash and deposits	Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.	Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund.

The Department does not have any concentration of credit risk. The Department monitors receivables on a monthly basis and follow up procedures are undertaken for all debts that are overdue. Action taken is dependent on the length of time the debt is overdue.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Department does not hold any collateral or other security over its receivables. The Department's credit risk is considered to be minimal.

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Departments maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral or other security:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Receivables	4 517	1 194
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>1 194</b>

## Receivables age analysis – expected credit loss

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit loss 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:

2021	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%	0%	0%	95%	95%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	1 369	1 080	11	84	2 544
Expected credit loss (A x B)	-	-	-	80	80

2020	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%	0%	0%	21%	21%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	288	41	-	155	484
Expected credit loss (A x B)	-	-	-	33	33

## (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Payables	Payables 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.	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced arise when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The Department's terms of trade are 30 days.

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Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities are 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.

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Monitoring of revenue and expenditure forecasts and current cash balances is undertaken by the Department on a monthly basis.

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:

## 2021

### Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	6 333	-	-	-	-	-	6 333	6 333
Lease liabilities	220	232	245	258	249	12 446	28 229	13 650
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 553</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>12 446</b>	<b>34 562</b>	<b>19 983</b>

## 2020

### Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	8 912	-	-	-	-	-	8 912	8 912
Lease liabilities	88	91	94	97	99	76	545	447
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9 457</b>	<b>9 359</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.

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk is considered to be minimal. The majority of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments are managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

At the reporting date the Department did not have any controlled interest bearing accounts

However, the Department earns interest on the funds in Trust Account T829 - Rental Deposit Authority Account. This is not recognised as a Controlled activity of the Department and is considered to be held in trust by the Department. Further details can be found in Note 16.

However, the interest earned on T829 is considered by the Department to be a Controlled activity and is recognised in the Controlled Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### Sensitivity Analysis of Department's Exposure to Possible Changes in Interest Rates

	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Equity	
	100 basis points increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000	100 basis points increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000
<b>30 June 2021</b>				
T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account	568	(568)	568	(568)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>(568)</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>(568)</b>
<b>30 June 2020</b>				
T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account	531	(531)	531	(531)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>(531)</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>(531)</b>

#### 14.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

AASB 9 Carrying amount	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and deposits	29 135	26 084
Receivables at amortised cost	4 517	1 194
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 652</b>	<b>27 278</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	6 333	8 912
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>8 912</b>

### 14.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department has not reclassified any financial assets during the 2019-20 financial year.

### 14.4 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2021 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2021 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2020 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2020 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and deposits	29 135	29 135	26 084	26 084
Receivables	4 517	4 517	1 194	1 194
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>33 652</b>	<b>33 652</b>	<b>27 278</b>	<b>27 278</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	6 333	6 333	8 912	8 912
<b>Total Financial liabilities</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>8 912</b>	<b>8 912</b>

Contractual financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed. Statutory assets and liabilities are not considered financial instruments and are excluded from these disclosures.

#### Financial Assets

The net fair values of Cash and deposits and Receivables approximate their carrying amounts as this is the amount the Department expects to be able to settle on these items.

#### Financial Liabilities

The net fair values of payables approximate their carrying amounts as this is the amount the Department expects to be able to settle on these items.

## 14.5 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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>				
Cash and deposits	29 135	-	-	29 135
Receivables	4 517	-	-	4 517
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>33 652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33 652</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	6 333	-	-	6 333
<b>Total Financial liabilities</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 333</b>

2020	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>				
Cash and deposits	26 084	-	-	26 084
Receivables	1 194	-	-	1 194
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>27 278</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27 278</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	8 912	-	-	8 912
<b>Total Financial liabilities</b>	<b>8 912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 912</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 15. Notes to Administered Statements

Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$1 million.

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

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	25 281	16 196	(9 085)	(36)
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	(b)	-	1 511	1 511	>100
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for Compensation Payable	(c)	-	4 132	4 132	>100
Increase/(decrease) in future levies receivable	(d)	-	(7 983)	(7 983)	<(100)
Supplies and consumables	(e)	3 153	819	(2 334)	(74)
Transfers to the Public Account	(f)	22 778	15 568	(7 210)	(32)

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

- (a) This decrease is primarily due to the imposition of fewer infringements by external entities for collection by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service during 2020-21 in addition to an increase in the Provision for expected remissions. Refer to Note and 15.11 for further details.
- (b) This reflects the change in the value of impairment on Administered Receivables. Refer to Notes 15.10 and 15.11 for further details.
- (c) This is to recognise the change in the Asbestos Compensation Fund Provision for Compensation Payable. Refer to Note 15.14 for further details.
- (d) This is to recognise the change in the Asbestos Compensation Fund's right to levy licensed insurers and self-insurers. Refer to Note 15.11 for further details.
- (e) This is primarily due to reduced WorkCover Board related expenditure compared with budget.
- (f) This decrease is primarily due to the imposition of fewer infringements by external entities for collection by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service during 2020-21, which has resulted in a lower total value of fees and fines collected and transferred to the Public Account than was budgeted for.

## (b) Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

Statement of Financial Position variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$1 million.

Budget estimates for the 2020-21 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2020-21. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2020-21. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2021 actual balances.

	Note	Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2020 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and deposits	(a)	23 804	29 987	24 984	(5 183)	4 003

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

(a) This increase reflects a reduction in asbestos compensation payments made during 2020-21 than expected, resulting in a corresponding increase in the balance of the Asbestos Compensation Fund.

### (c) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	25 281	20 326	(4 955)	(20)
Supplies and consumables	(b)	3 150	824	(2 326)	(74)
Transfers to the Public Account	(c)	22 778	15 568	(7 210)	(32)

### Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flow variances

(a) This decrease is primarily due to the imposition of fewer infringements by external entities for collection by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service during 2020-21 in addition to an increase in the Provision for expected remissions. Refer to Note and 15.11 for further details.

(b) This is primarily due to reduced WorkCover Board related expenditure compared with budget.

(c) This decrease is primarily due to the imposition of fewer infringements by external entities for collection by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service during 2020-21, which has resulted in a lower total value of fees and fines collected and transferred to the Public Account than was budgeted for.

## 15.2 Administered Sales of Goods and Services

For Significant Accounting Policies relating to Sales of goods and services please refer to Note 6.3.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Sale of publications and transcripts	58	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>

## 15.3 Administered Fees and Fines

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Fees and Fines please refer to Note 6.4.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Fines – infringements	10 965	10 827
Supreme Court Fees	1 124	995
Workplace Standards	857	737
Registration Services	1 990	1 998
Other fees and fines	1 260	999
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 196</b>	<b>15 556</b>

## 15.4 Administered Other Revenue

For Significant Accounting Policies relating to Other revenue please refer to Note 6.6.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
WorkCover contributions	8 365	8 670
(Increase)/Decrease in Accrual Refund for Contributions	184	177
Asbestos Compensation Fund levies	8 429	7 888
Cash received on behalf of third parties	359	513
Other revenue	343	(13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 680</b>	<b>17 235</b>

The WorkCover Board does not accumulate surpluses, with the accrual adjustment reflected in the (Increase)/Decrease in Accrual Refund for Contributions.

## 15.5 Administered Employee Benefits

For Significant Accounting Policies relating to Employee benefits please refer to Note 7.1.

	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Wages and salaries	3 337	3 379
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	346	365
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	38	57
Other employee expenses	69	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 790</b>	<b>3 815</b>

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution is 12.95 per cent (2020: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to the relevant superannuation fund at a rate of 9.5 per cent (2020: 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 (2020: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution schemes.

## 15.6 Administered Depreciation and Amortisation

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

### (a) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Intangibles assets	10%	117	117
<b>Total</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>

## 15.7 Administered Supplies and Consumables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	14	13
Audit fees – internal audit	-	7
Lease expense	16	17
Information technology	233	247
Plant and equipment	14	5
Communications	29	34
Library	70	92
Consultants	220	199
Travel and transport	20	57
Property expenses	1	1
Advertising and promotion	123	526
Office requisites	3	4
Printing	27	44
Personnel Expenses	36	28
Other supplies and consumables	13	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1 308</b>

## 15.8 Administered Grants and Subsidies

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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Grants	827	917
<b>Total</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>917</b>

## 15.9 Administered Other Expenses

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Other expenses please refer to Note 7.6.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Salary on costs	76	76
Disbursements on behalf of third parties	213	270
WorkCover reimbursement to Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	1 523	1 312
Asbestos Compensation Paid	4 641	7 260
Asbestos Compensation Fund administration costs paid to Justice	313	222
Fines remittances to other organisations	4 778	3 968
Professional Services	1 305	1 275
Other expenditure	122	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 971</b>	<b>14 517</b>

### 15.10 Gain/(loss) on Accounts Receivable

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/ payables please refer to Note 8.2.

	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Reversal of impairment of accounts receivable	1 511	2 468
Reversal of impairment of accounts receivable	1 511	2 468

### 15.11 Administered Receivables

For general Accounting Policies relating to Receivables please refer to Note 9.1. The Asbestos Compensation Fund's levies receivable is recognised at fair value through profit and loss. The calculation is based on the fact that all expenditure incurred by the Scheme over its entire life can be off-set by licensed insurers and self-insurers through the levy and reflects the negative equity of the Fund, given the large number of claims that the Fund will be required to pay out over its life. The movement in equity is not reported separately but part of the increase or decrease in future levies receivable.

For Administered Fines collection receivables and Asbestos Compensation levies receivable, due to the long settlement periods, the Department discounts these receivables back to their present value along with the associated provisions for impairment and expected remissions.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Future Asbestos Compensation levies receivable	56 199	64 182
Fines collection receivables	63 526	65 958
Other receivables	272	155
Less: Expected credit loss	(1 727)	(3 238)
Less: Provision for expected remissions	(12 540)	(10 746)
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 730</b>	<b>116 311</b>
Future Asbestos Compensation levies receivable	56 199	64 182
Fines collection receivables	49 312	52 020
Other receivables	218	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 730</b>	<b>116 311</b>
Settled within 12 months	44 012	40 486
Settled in more than 12 months	61 718	75 825
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 730</b>	<b>116 311</b>

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Asbestos Compensation Scheme. The Scheme is funded through a levy on the premiums of licensed insurers and the notional premiums of self insurers. The calculation of the future Asbestos Compensation levies receivable is based on the fact that all expenditure incurred by the Scheme over its entire life can be obtained from licensed insurers and self-insurers through the levy.

During 2020-21, expected credit loss on fines collection receivables was reassessed. This reassessment resulted in a decrease in the Provision for expected credit loss of \$1.511 million and an increase in the Provision for expected remissions of \$1.794 million.

Fines collection receivables to be settled within 12 months has been based on the average of fines collected over the last three financial years.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Reconciliation of movement in provision for expected credit loss of receivables and remissions of administered receivables		
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>13 984</b>	<b>13 605</b>
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	283	379
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>14 267</b>	<b>13 984</b>

For ageing analysis of administered financial assets past due but not impaired please refer to Note 15.20.

## 15.12 Intangibles

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Intangibles please refer to Note 9.5.

### (a) Carrying amount

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Intangibles with a finite useful life</b>		
Software at cost	1 120	1 120
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(886)	(769)
	234	351
Work in progress (at cost)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>351</b>

### (b) Reconciliation of movements

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>467</b>
Amortisation expense	(117)	(116)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>351</b>

## 15.13 Administered Payables

For general Accounting Policies relating to Payables please refer to Note 10.1.

The WorkCover Board is funded by contributions from licensed insurers and self-insurers with the contributions based on an estimate of the amount of money required for the payment or discharge of expenses, charges and obligations of the Board. As a result, the Board does not accumulate surpluses, with the necessary accrual adjustment made to reflect this. The accrual adjustment is recognised as an Accrual Refund for Contributions, and is classified as an Administered Payable.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Trade Payables	1	8
Accrued expenses	26	68
WorkCover Refund for Contributions	1 641	1 825
MPES payables	949	851
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 751</b>
Settled within 12 months	2 617	2 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 751</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

## 15.14 Administered Provisions

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

The Department only has one non-employee provision which is the Asbestos Compensation Fund Provision for Compensation Payable. The Provision for Compensation Payable is measured as the present value of the expected future payments to persons who have an accepted claim for compensation or who are estimated by the actuary to be entitled to compensation in the future.

### Provision for Compensation Payable

The Fund only has one provision which is the Provision for Compensation Payable. The Provision for Compensation Payable is measured as the present value of the expected future payments to persons who have an accepted claim for compensation or who are estimated by the actuary to be entitled to compensation in the future. The Provision for Compensation Payable includes actuarially assessed costs of claims made and an actuarially assessed estimate for claims yet to be made.

Compensation will be funded by funds held in investments and by future levies. The Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011 gives the Minister authority to impose levies each year to meet annual operating costs.

The Fund includes in its provision an estimate for compensation payable for claims yet to be made of \$80.759 million (\$84.891 million as at 30 June 2020). This figure is shown in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability with the corresponding outstanding contributions receivable asset (net of cumulated surplus or deficit to date) representing the right to levy employers for these outstanding claims.

#### (a) Carrying amount

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Provision for Compensation Payable</b>		
Provision – opening balance at 1 July	84 891	84 306
Less, Compensation awarded and paid	(4 350)	(7 051)
Add, Movement in provision due to changes in assumptions as to the number of future claims and their reporting pattern, claim costs associated with those claims, claims handling expenses and other economic assumptions	218	7 636
<b>Provision – closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>80 759</b>	<b>84 891</b>
<b>Provision – compensation payments for reported claims</b>		
Outstanding at beginning of period	2 244	932
Net movement during the period	631	1 312
<b>Outstanding at end of period</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>2 244</b>
<b>Provision – estimated compensation for future claims</b>		
Estimated at beginning of period	82 647	83 374
Net movement during the period	(4 763)	(727)
<b>Estimate at end of period</b>	<b>77 884</b>	<b>82 647</b>
<b>Total Provision for Compensation Payable as at 30 June</b>	<b>80 759</b>	<b>84 891</b>
<b>Breakdown of compensation payable</b>		
Settled within 12 months	9 251	8 493
Settled in more than 12 months	71 508	76 398
<b>Total</b>	<b>80 759</b>	<b>84 891</b>

The actuarial valuation contains numerous assumptions regarding the future numbers of claims and the characteristics of the persons.

Given the uncertainty of this portfolio of claims a range of assumptions may be plausible which reflect the current environment in which claims are managed and settled.

The main assumptions are:

- Claim numbers, both the starting number assumed for 2020-21 and the Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) run-off curve;
- Age distribution of imminently fatal claims;
- Whole person impairment percentage of non-imminently fatal claims; and
- Inflation and discount rates.

The Department's actuary, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), in valuing the liabilities as at 30 June 2021, has estimated the compensation payable for claims yet to be lodged on an inflated and discounted basis.

The following inflation rates and discount rates were used in measuring the provision for compensation payable:

	2021 %	2020 %
<b>Compensation Expected to be Paid</b>		
<b>Not later than one year</b>		
Wages inflation rate	1.62	1.25
Discount rate	0.03	0.23
<b>Later than one year</b>		
Wages inflation rate	1.66	1.41
Discount rate	2.07	0.58

A wage inflation factor is used to inflate the estimated future compensation costs. This is primarily due to the bulk of the scheme benefits being linked to average weekly ordinary full-time earnings. Forecasts of wage inflation are adopted in the short term, then a long term gap between inflation and bond yields in the long term, with the inflation rates blended to the long term rate across the four to ten year range.

The estimate of the Provision is discounted to allow for the time value of money. The rate used to discount is based upon the current yield curve and expectations of longer term yield beyond the term of available Government bonds.

## (b) Sensitivity analysis for the valuation

The liability represents the best estimate and is based on standard actuarial assessment techniques. The table below shows the key sensitivities of the valuation.

### 2021

Assumptions	30 June Liability \$'000	Effect on Liability \$'000	Percentage effect %
<b>Central estimate (including expenses)</b>	<b>80 759</b>		
<b>IBNR Claim Numbers</b>			
Reduce claim numbers by 30%	57.3	(23.0)	(29.0)
Increase claim numbers by 30%	104.1	23.0	29.0
<b>Average Claim Size</b>			
Higher average medical costs, at the maximum level (compared with 45% assumption)	91.8	11.0	14.0
<b>Inflation and discount rates</b>			
'Gap' between inflation and discount increased by 1% for compensation paid later than 1 year	86.7	5.9	7.0
<b>Age Distribution</b>			
Larger proportion of young claimants	83.3	2.5	3.0

Note: The effect of each variation is made in isolation from the others. The combined effect of two or more changes may involve interactions and substitutions which are not considered in the valuation.

## 15.15 Administered Employee Benefits

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Interest bearing Employee benefits please refer to Note 10.3.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Accrued salaries	66	55
Annual leave	274	270
Long service leave	614	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>925</b>
Settled within 12 months	682	643
Settled in more than 12 months	272	282
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>925</b>

## 15.16 Schedule of Administered Commitments

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
Short-term and/or low-value leases	38	39
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>
<i>Other commitments</i>		
Other	1 989	2 020
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>2 020</b>
<b>By maturity</b>		
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	28	23
From one to five years	10	15
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Other lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	1 350	934
From one to five years	639	1 086
<b>Total Other lease commitments</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>2 020</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 058</b>

For significant Accounting policies relating to Commitments and contingencies please refer to Note 11.1.

The operating lease commitments include motor vehicles and information technology equipment leases. All amounts shown are inclusive of GST.

## 15.17 Administered Cash and cash equivalents

For Significant Accounting Policies relating to Cash and deposits please refer to Note 13.

Administered Cash and deposits includes the balance of the Specific Purpose Accounts held by the Department, and other cash held, which are held in an administered capacity.

	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Specific Purpose Account balance</b>		
S516 Justice Financial Management Account	2 054	1 802
S435 Workers Compensation Act 1988 Fund Account	2 361	2 464
S741 Asbestos Compensation Fund	24 572	20 718
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 987</b>	<b>24 984</b>
<b>Total cash and deposits</b>	<b>28 987</b>	<b>24 984</b>

## 15.18 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Administered)

The Department does not have any liabilities arising from financing activities.

## 15.19 Financial Instruments (Administered)

### (a) Risk management policies

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

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

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

### (b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Receivables	Depending on their nature, Receivables are recognised at fair value through profit & loss or amortised cost, less any impairment losses.  The Department has established an allowance for expected credit loss that is reassessed each year.	It is Departmental policy to issue invoices with 30 day terms of trade. Fines and infringement receivables are a legislatively imposed penalty and not a commercial debt. Settlement terms vary and are subject to agreed payment schedules in accordance with the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005. Default terms without an arrangement in place are 28 days.
Cash and deposits	Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.	Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund.

Except as detailed in the following table, the carrying amount of administered financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral or other security:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	28 987	24 984
Receivables	49 530	52 129
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 517</b>	<b>77 113</b>

The carrying amount of administered financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Department does not hold any collateral or other security over its receivables. The Department monitors receivables on a monthly basis and follow up procedures are undertaken for all debts that are overdue. Action taken is dependent on the length of time the debt is overdue.

The settlement term for receivables (excluding fines and infringements) is thirty days. Fines and infringement receivables are a legislatively imposed penalty and not a commercial debt. Settlement terms vary and are subject to agreed payment schedules in accordance with the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005. Default terms without an arrangement in place are 28 days.

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit loss 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:

## 2021

	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Past due 1 year \$'000	Past due 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	17%	4%	3%	7%	8%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	375	1 533	2 246	9 523	10 622	24 298
Expected credit loss (A x B)	62	62	62	635	852	1 674

## 2019

	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Past due 180 days \$'000	Past due 1 year \$'000	Past due 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	26%	5%	5%	12%	15%	
Total gross carrying amount (B)	540	2 801	2 839	9 523	10 622	26 325
Expected credit loss (A x B)	140	140	142	1 143	1 593	3 158

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Trade payables and Accrued expenses	Payables 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.	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced arise when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The Department's terms of trade are 30 days.

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.

## 2021

### Maturity analysis for administered financial liabilities

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	2 617	-	-	-	-	-	2 617	2 617
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 617</b>

## 2020

### Maturity analysis for administered financial liabilities

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	2 751	-	-	-	-	-	2 751	2 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 751</b>	<b>2 751</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.

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk is considered to be minimal. The majority of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments are managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Department's administered interest bearing financial instruments is detailed below:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
Financial assets	26 932	23 182
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 932</b>	<b>23 182</b>

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 as detailed in the following table.

### Sensitivity Analysis of Department's Exposure to Possible Changes in Interest Rates

	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Equity	
	100 basis points increase \$'000			
<b>30 June 2021</b>				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	269	(269)	269	(269)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>(269)</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>(269)</b>
<b>30 June 2020</b>				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	232	(232)	232	(232)
<b>Net sensitivity</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>(232)</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>(232)</b>

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

## 15.20 Categories of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

AASB 9 Carrying amount	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Administered financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	28 987	24 984
Receivables at amortised cost	49 530	52 129
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 517</b>	<b>77 113</b>
<b>Administered financial Liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2 617	2 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 751</b>

## 15.21 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2021 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2021 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2020 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2020 \$'000
<b>Administered financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	28 987	29 987	24 984	24 984
Receivables at amortised cost	49 530	49 530	52 129	52 129
<b>Total administered financial assets</b>	<b>78 517</b>	<b>78 517</b>	<b>77 113</b>	<b>77 113</b>
<b>Administered financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	2 617	2 617	2 751	2 751
<b>Total administered financial liabilities</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 751</b>	<b>2 751</b>

## 15.22 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

### Administered Financial Assets

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>Administered financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	28 987	-	-	28 987
Receivables at amortised cost	49 530	-	-	49 530
<b>Total administered financial assets</b>	<b>78 517</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78 517</b>
<b>Administered financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	2 617	-	-	2 617
<b>Total administered financial liabilities</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 617</b>

2020	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
<b>Administered financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	24 984	-	-	24 984
Receivables at amortised cost	52 129	-	-	52 129
<b>Total administered financial assets</b>	<b>77 113</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77 113</b>
<b>Administered financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	2 751	-	-	2 751
<b>Total administered financial liabilities</b>	<b>2 751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 751</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.

#### Administered Financial Assets

The net fair values of Cash and deposits and Receivables approximate their carrying amounts as this is the amount the Department expects to be able to settle on these items.

#### Administered Financial Liabilities

The net fair values of financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts as this is the amount the Department expects to be able to settle on these items.

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## Note 16. Transactions and Balances Relating to a Trustee or Agency Arrangement

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

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

<b>Account/Activity</b>	<b>Opening balance \$'000</b>	<b>Net transactions during 2020-21 \$'000</b>	<b>Closing balance \$'000</b>
T401 Crown Law Trust Account	3 348	2 400	948
T402 Property Purchase Retention Amounts Held by Crown Law	290	204	86
T404 Prisoner Earning Deposit Account	316	19	335
T434 Magistrates Court (Civil Division Litigants)	37	-	37
T451 Appeals Cost Fund Deposit Account	743	35	707
T460 Supreme Court Suitors Fund Deposit Account	1 952	109	1 844
T740 Criminal Injuries Fund	645	26	619
T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account	53 087	3 750	56 837

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## Note 17. Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect of the Department's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2021.

## Note 18. Other Significant Accounting Policies and Judgments

### 18.1 Objectives and Funding

The aim of the Department of Justice (the Department) is a safe, fair and just Tasmania.

Our purpose is to support the Tasmanian Government to promote the rule of law by:

- ensuring an effective, efficient and an accessible justice system;
- protecting and respecting rights;
- improving laws; and
- influencing positive behaviour and enforcing responsibilities.

We hold the following values. Consistent with the State Service Code of Conduct, all Departmental office holders and employees:

- Behave with integrity;
- Respect others;
- Are accountable for their actions and decisions;
- Are co-operative, inclusive and open in their dealings; and
- Act without personal bias, prejudice and improper motive.

By working closely with the community, other parts of government and relevant statutory bodies, the Department aims to:

1. Support our ministers by providing honest, comprehensive, accurate and timely advice;
2. Administer and develop courts, tribunals, statutory and regulatory bodies that promote, protect and enforce laws;
3. Inform the community about laws, rights and responsibilities;
4. Undertake law and policy development;
5. Support the community to achieve effective outcomes in the justice system;
6. Provide a sustainable, safe, secure, humane and effective corrections system; and
7. Ensure all aspects of the Department's activities are conducted effectively, efficiently and safely.

The Department provides administrative support for the Supreme and Magistrates Courts; Tasmanian Industrial Commission; Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania; Tasmanian Electoral Commission; Workers' Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal; WorkCover Tasmania Board; Asbestos Compensation Commissioner; Guardianship and Administration Board; Mental Health Tribunal; Parole Board of Tasmania; Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal; and the Tasmanian Planning Commission. It also supports the statutory offices of the Solicitor General, Director of Public Prosecutions; Public Guardian and the Anti Discrimination Commissioner. Each of these areas is separately accountable to Parliament.

The Department comprises: Corrective Services (Tasmania Prison Service and Community Corrections); Crown Law; the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages; WorkSafe Tasmania; Consumer, Building and Occupational Services; Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service; Victims Support Services; Strategic Legislation and Policy; Planning Policy Unit; Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit; Corporate Support and Strategy and the Office of the Secretary.

In managing these responsibilities the Secretary and other senior officers are supported by the Division of Corporate Support and Strategy (including Financial Services, Human Resources, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, Strategic Infrastructure Projects and Strategic Communications), and the Office of the Secretary.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

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Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right, as reported at Note 2.1. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Government, or 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. It also provides services on a fee for service basis, as outlined in Notes 6.4 and 15.3. The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

## 18.2 Basis of Accounting

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

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB); and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management Act 2016.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Secretary on 10 September 2021.

Compliance with the AAS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The Department is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under 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.

## 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

In the current year, the Department has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors – This Standard prescribes the accounting for a service concession arrangement by a grantor that is a public sector entity. Service concession arrangements are contracts between an operator and a grantor, where the operator provides public services related to a service concession asset on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time and manages at least some of those services.

Where AASB 1059 applies, the grantor recognises the service concession asset when the grantor obtains control of the asset and measures the service concession asset at current replacement cost. At the same time, the grantor recognises a corresponding financial liability or unearned revenue liability or a combination of both.

The modified retrospective approach, permitted under AASB 1059, has been adopted, by recognising and measuring service concession assets and related liabilities as the date of initial application of 1 July 2019, with any net adjustments to the amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in accumulated funds at that date.

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There is no effect of adopting AASB 1059 on the Department's financial statements.

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

The Department has not applied any new Australian Accounting Standards or Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. Those that have an impact on the Department's financial statements include:

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018 2020 and Other Amendments (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)
- AASB 2020-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The Department has undertaken an assessment of the impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied and has determined they will have no material impact on the Department's financial statements.

#### **(c) Impact of COVID-19 on Financial Reporting for 2020-21**

COVID-19 has had an impact on the Financial Statements of the Department. Expenditure incurred directly due to COVID-19 was approximately \$1.65 million in 2020-21, compared with approximately \$1.67 million in 2019-20. Additional salary costs are more difficult to determine but are estimated to be in the order of \$1.4 million across the two financial years.

### **18.7 Foreign Currency**

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

### **18.8 Comparative Figures**

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

Where amounts have been reclassified within the Financial Statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

Restructures of Outputs within the Department (internal restructures) that do not affect the results shown on the face of the Financial Statements are reflected in the comparatives in the Output Schedule at Notes 2.1 and 2.4.

The comparatives for external administrative restructures are not reflected in the Financial Statements.

### **18.9 Rounding**

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. Where the result of expressing amounts to the nearest thousand dollars would result in an amount of zero, the financial statement will contain a note expressing the amount to the nearest whole dollar.

### **18.10 Departmental Taxation**

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

### **18.11 Goods and Services Tax**

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable, or payable, to the ATO is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from operating, investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.



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## Department of Justice

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Ph: 1300 135 513 (general enquiries)

Fax: (03) 6173 0210

**Office address**

Trafalgar Building  
Level 14, 110 Collins St  
Hobart Tasmania 7000

**Postal address**

GPO Box 825  
Hobart Tasmania 7001