



Annual Report 2025–26

Department of Justice

Department of Justice Annual Report 2025–26

© Government of Tasmania 2026

ISSN: 2981-8648 (online)

Published by the Department of Justice

Excerpts from this publication may be reproduced, with appropriate acknowledgement, as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*

An electronic version of this publication is available at www.justice.tas.gov.au

For further information, please contact:

Strategic Communications
Department of Justice
GPO Box 825
Hobart TAS 7001

communications@justice.tas.gov.au

Published October 2026

A safe, fair and just
Tasmania



Acknowledgement of Aboriginal People and Country

The Tasmanian Department of Justice respectfully acknowledges all Tasmanian Aboriginal people, the original and continuing Custodians of the Land, Sea and Sky and pays respect to Aboriginal Elders past and present.

Department of Justice

Office of the Secretary
Level 1, 85 Collins Street HOBART
GPO Box 825 HOBART TAS 7001
P 1300 135 513
E secretary@justice.tas.gov.au W justice.tas.gov.au



18 September 2026

Hon Guy Barnett MP
Deputy Premier
Attorney-General
Minister for Justice, Corrections and
Rehabilitation
Minister for Small Business, Trade and
Consumer Affairs
Minister for Environment and Climate
Change

Hon Kerry Vincent MLC
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport
Minister for Local Government
Minister for Housing and Planning

Hon Jo Palmer MLC
Minister for Education
Minister for Children and Youth
Minister for Disability Services
Minister for Women and the Prevention of
Family and Sexual Violence

Dear Ministers

Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the year ended 30 June 2026

In accordance with the requirements of Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 42 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 2026.

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*, the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 6D of the *Commissioner for Corporate Affairs Act 1980* and the Attorney-General pursuant to Section 31 of the *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005*.

Yours sincerely

Kristy Bourne
Secretary
Department of Justice

Contents

Reporting Requirements.....	7
Message from the Secretary	10
2025–26 Highlights	14
1. About us.....	16
2. Output Group 1: Administration of Justice	23
3. Output Group 2: Legal Services	31
4. Output Group 3: Corrections and Enforcement	39
5. Output Group 4: Regulatory and Other Services.....	53
6. Output Group 5: Justice Support Services	67
7. Output Group 6: Strategy, Governance and Major Projects.....	81
8. Police Powers (Public Safety).....	109
9. Right to Information.....	109
10. Public Interest Disclosures	111
11. Processes for appealing decisions of the Agency	111
12. Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality.....	112
13. Legislation administered by the Department.....	112
14. Location of services.....	116
15. Staffing information	120
16. Gender diversity	121
17. List of Departmental websites	122
18. Superannuation Certificate	124
19. Asset management	125
20. Contracts and consultancies awarded.....	125
21. Risk management.....	128
22. Debts, loss and damage	129
23. Pricing Policy	130
24. Ex-Gratia Payments	130
25. Climate change	130
26. Financial Statements	132

Reporting Requirements

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
- Employment Directions.

See Table 1.1 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

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
- *Financial Management Act 2016*, Section 42.

Compliance Reporting Requirements

Table 1.1: 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 15
Report by statutory office holder except where required to report under any other act	SSA s36(1)(b)	Sections 2, 4 and 5
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 1 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, and 17
Contact officers and points of public access	SSR r9(c)(ii)	Sections 1 and 14
Processes for appealing decisions of the Agency	SSR r9(c)(iii)	Section 11
Legislation administered by the Agency	SSR r9(d)	Sections 3 and 13
Legislation enacted	SSR r9(d)	Section 3
Gifts and benefits	Whole-of-Government Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy	Section 12
Contracts and consultancies awarded	TI FR-4 (4.1.8)	Section 20
Support for local businesses	TI FR-4 (4.1.8.2)	Section 20
Debts written off	TI FC-14	Section 22
Loss and damage	TI FC-4	Section 22
Infrastructure projects undertaken	TI FR-4 (4.1.3)	Section 7
Pricing policies for goods or services provided by the Agency	TI FR-4 (4.1.2)	Section 23
Ex-Gratia payments	TI FC-13 (13.6)	Section 24
Risk management policies, activities and initiatives	TI FR-4 (4.1.5)	Section 21
Asset management policies, strategies and initiatives	TI FR-4 (4.1.6)	Section 19

Requirement	Legislation	Section of this report
Grant management	TI FC-12	Section 26
Financial Statements	FMA s42 TI FR-2 TI FR-3 TI FR-4 (4.1.1) TI FR-4 (4.1.7)	Section 26
Head of Agency certification	FMA s42 TI FR-2 TI FR-3 (3.1) TI FR-3 (3.2)	Section 26
Auditor-General's Report on Financial Statements	FMA s42(4) <i>Audit Act 2008</i> s19(4)	Section 26
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 16
Public Interest Disclosures	PID s86	Section 10
Right to Information	RTI s23(d)	Section 9
Superannuation contributions	<i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016</i> s55	Section 18
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*

RTI = *Right to Information Act 2009*

PID = *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*



Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to present the 2025–26 Annual Report of the Department of Justice, which summarises the wide range of work undertaken across all areas of the Department throughout the 2025–26 financial year.

Yet again this year the Department has continued to manage its wide ranging business as usual responsibilities, while at the same time progressing a number of specific projects, including the Tasmanian Government's election commitments and budget initiatives.

One of our key achievements of the reporting period was the development and implementation of a nation-leading redress scheme that recognises the harm suffered by mothers affected by forced historical adoptions. The collaborative and trauma-informed approach adopted in developing the scheme is a testament to the professionalism and commitment of our staff and a credit to the Justice Support Services team who led this important work.

Once again, the Department has managed a large portion of the Tasmanian Government's legislative agenda. This has included preparing 23 Bills which were introduced into Parliament in 2025–26, and the extensive policy development work, stakeholder and community consultation which is required to inform legislative projects before they reach this point. Our Strategic Legislation and Policy team has developed a strong reputation with stakeholders for the expert advice they provide Ministers and for the consultative approach to their work. These attributes are evident in both the quality and quantity of the work the team produces year after year. A prime example of this can be seen in the project to review and strengthen Tasmania's family violence legislation. Strategic Legislation and Policy led a comprehensive community and stakeholder consultation process on this important community issue, in response to a discussion paper that was released in late 2025. This process has informed a comprehensive program of legislative reform that will be progressed in tranches over the next few years.

The Department has continued to implement measures to give effect to our commitment to the safety of children and young people. Central to this is the ongoing implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Response to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings. As of 30 June, 24 of the 48 recommendations for which the Department is responsible were complete, with work on the remainder progressing well. In addition, the Department has supported and responded to independent reviews, progressed further relevant legislative reforms, and is leading the work to establish the new Commission for Children and Young People, which is expected to commence later in 2026. A major project is also underway to expand and strengthen Tasmania's Registration to Work with Vulnerable People scheme through a combination of new legislation, systems and registration requirements.

2025–26 also saw a number of our major infrastructure projects reach milestones. The most significant of these was the commencement of main construction works for the new Burnie Courts Complex, following receipt of all required approvals and the awarding of a contract to Tasmanian company Fairbrother. The site is already showing great progress towards delivering a modern, fit for purpose facility that will better service the needs of the North West community.

In the corrections portfolio, we have also progressed many projects at Tasmania Prison Service sites, including practical completion of the new kitchen, starting the roll out of upgraded electronic security systems at the Risdon Prison site, developing the design and operating model for the new Correa maximum security accommodation unit, and progressing upgrades at the Launceston Reception Prison.

We have progressed accommodation projects to rationalise our office locations, bringing together related teams to support them to work more collaboratively and providing more contemporary facilities that meet a consistent standard across the Department.

Towards the end of the financial year, we progressed work to give effect to machinery of government changes. In mid-July 2026, we will welcome two new teams, the Office of Local Government and the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence, who were previously part of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

I am pleased that despite the complexities of the environment we are working within, the Department was able to continue to invest in and recognise our people throughout 2025–26. This included:

- launching a dedicated recruitment campaign to attract new applicants for a career as a correctional officer
- commencing a leadership program to better equip our senior staff to manage in an era of change and complexity
- continuing to invest in technology, such as the Astria digital solution, to support our work
- recognising individuals and teams who role model the Department's Values in the way they go about their work.

While we focus much of our attention on the headline achievements as projects reach milestones, it would be remiss of me to not acknowledge the immense workload that comes with our business-as-usual activities across all areas of the Department's operations – from frontline services through to corporate support. Most areas have seen growth in both the volume and complexity of their work and while this creates challenges and pressures, it also presents opportunities for innovation and adaptation to ensure that we are delivering our services in the most efficient and effective ways. This will continue to be an area of focus for the Department in the years ahead as we seek to achieve required budget savings.

In 2025–26 we started work to prepare for this, including supporting an independent review of court backlogs, developing a proposal to replace the current Consumer, Building and Occupational Services output with a dedicated building regulator and a separate consumer affairs office, and planning for the establishment of a Legal Services and Partnerships team that will align and consolidate strategic legal capability.

I would like to recognise the efforts of the staff employed in all areas of the Department for their continued efforts to serve the Tasmanian community. The work our people do can be challenging and at times thankless, but I acknowledge not only what they do but also the way in which they go about it. In the face of change and budgetary pressure, our staff continue to show up, do their best and look for ways we can do things differently to ensure we deliver on our aim of a safe, fair and just Tasmania. I extend my thanks to each of you for your contribution throughout 2025–26, and I am proud of what we have achieved.

I would particularly like to acknowledge the efforts of the Department's leadership over the last 12 months. The Deputy Secretaries, Output Managers and Statutory Office holders have provided support and direction to their teams during a period of high demand for our services and external changes and pressures. The commitment and contribution of this group is one of our organisation's greatest strengths.

The 2025–26 State Budget specifically funded the Department of Justice to deliver a range of services, projects and initiatives. Updates on the progress of these are included throughout this report.

Additional information on all the initiatives I have referred to above, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kristy Bourne', with a stylized, flowing script.

Kristy Bourne
Secretary
Department of Justice

18 September 2026



2025–26 Highlights

Delivered the Tasmanian Government's **Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme** which recognises the harm caused by historical forced adoption practices



Commenced construction of the new \$86.5 million **Burnie Courts Complex** following the awarding of the contract and receipt of all required approvals



Managed a project to establish the new **Commission for Children and Young People** which will commence operation later in 2026

Commenced work to strengthen the legislative framework that **prevents and responds to family violence**



Supported the **Third Party Review of Backlogs in the Tasmanian Court System 2026** led by former New South Wales and Northern Territory Director of Public Prosecutions Lloyd Babb SC



Continued to manage a large proportion of the Government's legislative agenda with **23 Bills** developed by the Department introduced into Parliament

Expanded interventions to reduce reoffending risk including a new community-based **Sex Offender Treatment Program** and a pilot of **AlcoTags** as part of electronic monitoring



Continued WorkSafe Tasmania's comprehensive engagement program which saw inspectors attend **2,087 workplaces** to undertake planned inspections, incident responses and investigate complaints



Progressed a significant program of **accommodation projects** designed to consolidate the Department's property portfolio and provide more contemporary, fit-for-purpose facilities

Commenced work to establish **Building Standards Tasmania** in line with the Government's 2025 election commitment

Continued to progress development and implementation of major ICT initiatives including **Justice Connect and PlanBuild**

Continued to implement recommendations of reviews and inquiries for which the Department is responsible. This includes the Commission of Inquiry with **24 of the 48 recommendations completed** and substantial progress made on the remainder



Launched a new high profile **recruitment campaign** for the Tasmania Prison Service, designed to support workforce growth and attract a broader range of applicants to Correctional Officer roles

Continued to strengthen and expand the laws, systems and requirements that underpin Tasmania's **Registration to Work with Vulnerable People scheme**



Our aim

A safe, fair and just Tasmania.

Our purpose

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

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

The Department comprises:

- Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
- Corrective Services (Tasmania Prison Service and Community Corrections)
- Crown Law
- Justice Support Services
- Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service
- Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
- Strategic Legislation and Policy
- Strategy, Governance and Major Projects
- WorkSafe Tasmania.

The Department provides administrative support for the:

- Asbestos Compensation Commissioner
- Magistrates Court of Tasmania
- Parole Board of Tasmania
- Supreme Court of Tasmania
- Tasmania Legal Aid
- Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- Tasmanian Electoral Commission
- Tasmanian Industrial Commission
- Tasmanian Planning Commission
- WorkCover Tasmania Board.

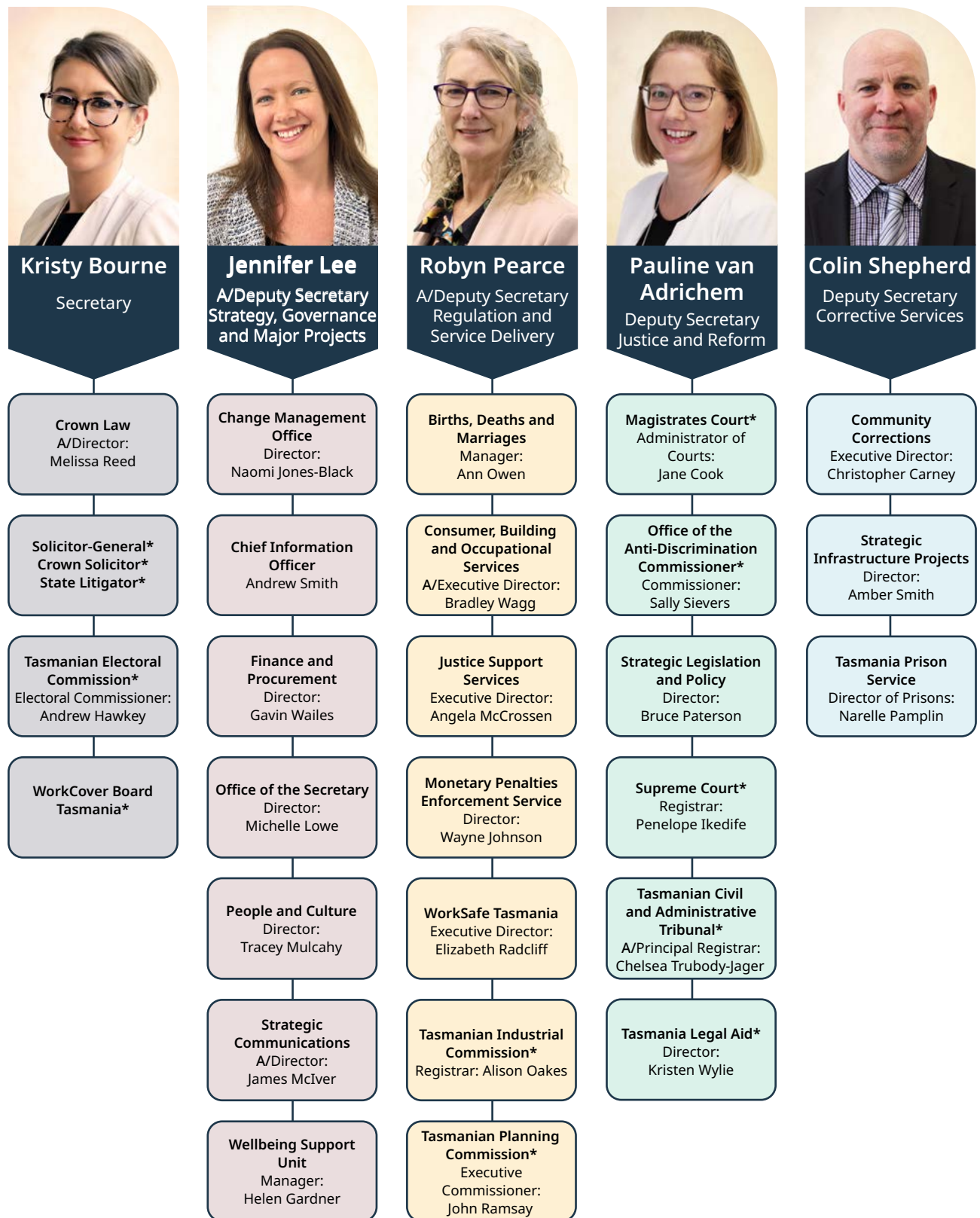
It also supports the statutory offices of the:

- Anti-Discrimination Commissioner
- Director of Public Prosecutions
- Implementation Monitor
- Independent Regulator
- Public Guardian
- Solicitor-General

Each of these areas have separate accountability arrangements.

Organisational chart

A complete organisational chart as at 30 June 2026 is below, along with a table showing the Output Structure for budget purposes and the area of the Department with organisational responsibility for each.



*Denotes administrative support only, independent statutory body

Table 1.2: 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	Magisterial Court Services	Magistrates Court
	1.3	Births, Deaths and Marriages	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
	1.4	Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
	1.5	Tasmania Legal Aid	Tasmania Legal Aid
	1.6	Legal Assistance	Office of the Secretary
	1.7	Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner
	1.8	Elections and Referendums	Tasmanian Electoral Commission
	1.9	Tasmanian Industrial Commission	Tasmanian Industrial Commission
	1.10	Office of the Independent Regulator	Office of the Independent Regulator
	1.11	Office of the Implementation Monitor	Office of the Implementation Monitor
	1.15	Commission for Children and Young People	Commission for Children and Young People
Output Group 2: Legal Services	2.1	Crown Law	Solicitor-General Crown Solicitor State Litigation Office
	2.2	Legislation Development and Review	Strategic Legislation and Policy
Output Group 3: Corrections, Rehabilitation and Enforcement	3.1	Prison Services	Tasmania Prison Service
	3.2	Community Corrective Services	Community Corrections
	3.3	Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	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	Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
Output Group 5: Justice Support Services	5.1	Victims Support	Victims Support
	5.2	Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress	Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress
	5.3	Office of the Public Guardian	Office of the Public Guardian
	5.4	Safe at Home	Safe at Home
	5.5	Registration to Work with Vulnerable People	Registration to Work with Vulnerable People

Our Values

Our Values are a representation of who we are as a Department and encompass what we want to be known for in the Tasmanian community.

Our Values:

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

An update on our work to embed our values in all areas of our work is provided in Section 7 of this annual report.

Integrity

We act with honesty, fairness and integrity, building trust through everything we do.

Respect

We treat people with courtesy and respect, and we value the different experiences and perspectives they bring.

Accountability

We take ownership of our actions, act with transparency, and recognise our responsibility to colleagues, stakeholders and clients.

Inclusion

We foster inclusion by ensuring everyone feels respected, valued and treated equitably.

Collaboration

We work together to make informed decisions that strengthen outcomes for the Tasmanian community.

Ministerial responsibilities

Throughout 2025–26, the Department was responsible to the following Ministers:

- Hon Guy Barnett MP
 - Attorney-General
 - Minister for Justice
 - Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation (11 August 2025 – 30 June 2026)
 - Minister for Small Business and Consumer Affairs (11 August 2025 – 30 June 2026)
- Hon Madeleine Ogilvie MP
 - Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation (1 July 2025 – 10 August 2025)
- Hon Felix Ellis MP
 - Minister for Housing, Planning and Consumer Affairs (1 July 2025 – 10 August 2025)
- Hon Kerry Vincent MLC
 - Minister for Housing and Planning (11 August 2025 – 30 June 2026)

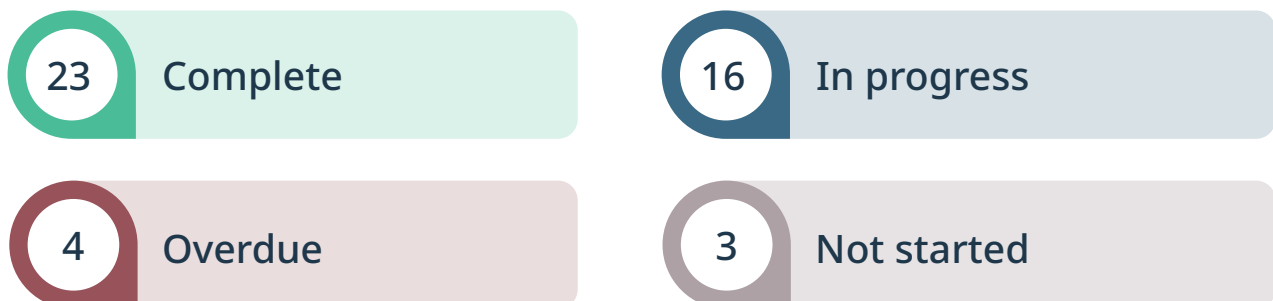
Strategic Plan

The Department's Strategic Plan 2022–2027 identifies our key priorities and sets out the diverse projects and initiatives we are progressing under four strategic goals. The Strategic Plan brings together government priorities and key organisational projects; and responds to the environment in which we operate, including anticipated future developments.

A snapshot of our progress towards implementing the 13 strategies and 46 specific initiatives contained in the Strategic Plan is provided below, with further details provided in the relevant sections of this annual report.

The complete Strategic Plan is available on the Department of Justice website – www.justice.tas.gov.au

Figure 1: Implementation Report as of 31 March 2026¹



¹ The reporting cycle for the strategic plan captures status as at 31 March and 30 September each year

Governance

The Department is led by the Agency Executive (AE). AE is responsible for ensuring that the Department can contribute to a safe, fair and just Tasmania through the outcomes identified in its 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 policies and matters relating to:

- people
- budget
- strategy
- risk.

AE notes decisions made by and implements relevant recommendations of its sub-committees which are:

- Strategic Infrastructure and Asset Management Committee
- Procurement Review Committee
- Risk Management and Audit Committee
- Strategic Information Management and Technology Committee
- Safety, Wellbeing and Injury Management Committee.

As at 30 June 2026, AE's core members were the Secretary and the four Deputy Secretaries of the Department. Other attendees include:

- Director, Finance
- Director, People and Culture
- Director, Office of the Secretary
- Director of Prisons
- Director, Strategic Communications.

The Department has continued with the process of Output Managers participating in AE for six months, on a rotating basis. This increases their strategic understanding of the role and function of the Department and provides them with opportunities to contribute to AE.

The Department has commenced a governance review project. Phase 1 included the development of a governance framework, introduction of a tiered structure approach, development of governance and meeting templates. Phase 2, which is currently underway and nearing completion, has included reviewing existing committee structures, and updating terms of reference documentation including examining the purpose, membership, and meeting frequency for each committee.



Supreme Court

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 at www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Law Library Services

The Tasmanian Law Library is established through a collaborative agreement between the Crown and the Law Society of Tasmania, and is a vital resource for research, information, and education. The Library caters to the needs of the Department, legal professionals and the broader Tasmanian community, and ensures the availability of an extensive collection of legal materials, in both digital and printed formats, to support the advancement and accessibility of legal knowledge. It is guided by the strategic oversight of the Library Management Committee.

Achievements

Throughout 2025–26, the Library achieved several significant milestones, which enhanced its services and reinforced its commitment to accessibility, digitisation, and institutional support.

The following key achievements reflect the Library's enduring commitment to operational excellence, strategic innovation, and meaningful engagement with its professional and public audiences:

- successfully launched a new interactive statistical database, Convictions for Serious Violence Offences (2005–June 2020), making valuable justice data freely available via the Tasmanian Law Library website
- implemented Westlaw Precision AI and Co-Counsel after a rigorous evaluation process, advancing the Department's uptake of emerging technologies and strengthening AI-enabled legal research capability
- increased the breadth and accessibility of the Library's digital resources by securing access to additional open-access titles through Bloomsbury, as well as Taylor & Francis/Routledge
- expanded the legal heritage collection through significant donations, including:
 - a set of Revised Reports bearing the handwritten signature of Sir Isaac Isaacs, Australia's first Australian-born Governor-General; donated by the family of Rob Phillips (dec)
 - barrister's robes, bar jacket, wig and miscellaneous attire; donated by the family of Rob Phillips (dec)
 - Judicial robes and court attire from recently retired Acting Justice Porter.

Education and training

The Library team delivered accessible and inclusive training programs designed to strengthen members' legal research skills and capabilities. These included:

- personalised one-on-one instructional sessions tailored to individual needs
- collaborative group workshops promoting shared learning and practical skill development
- interactive online webinars facilitating remote engagement and real-time instruction
- comprehensive digital guides supporting autonomous navigation of print and electronic legal resources.

These initiatives are a core component of the Library's professional development strategy, equipping users with the tools and knowledge required to efficiently engage with legal information systems, and therefore fostering information literacy and research confidence.

Statistical snapshot

The Library's digital presence continued to strengthen throughout 2025–26, with sustained growth in online engagement across its services. The Library website recorded 152,892 page visits during the year, representing an increase of just over 21% compared with 2024–25. Digital engagement activity increased by 3.5%, with users recording 356,114 interactions across the website, compared with 344,057 in the previous year.

These results reflect the continuing demand for the Library's online resources and services, while highlighting the Library's success in expanding its digital reach and enhancing access to information in an increasingly online environment.

Find more Tasmanian Law Library information at www.lawlibrary.tas.gov.au

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 at www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Activity and performance

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

In 2025–26, BDM:



Registered **16,500** life events



Issued over **35,500** certificates



Received over **14,000** phone calls and email enquiries



Had over **368,000** page views on its website

The average processing time for standard certificate applications was 3.5 days.

Find more Births, Deaths and Marriages statistics at www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm

Table 2.1: Performance indicators

These indicators measure operational efficiency, as well as the accuracy and accessibility of BDM certificates.

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
% of events registered in less than 7 days	84	86	90
% of applications processed in less than 7 days	89	90	91
Registration error rate (%)	<1	<1	<1
Unit cost per transaction (\$)	21.00	21.00	21.60

Key achievements

During 2025–26, BDM:

- introduced a secure portal for registering a child's change of name, extending the existing service available for adults
- completed a project to digitise all marriage records from 1900 to 2014, helping to preserve these important State records.

The ongoing development of online services and system capability is helping BDM enhance service delivery, improve efficiency and maintain the security of information.

Table 2.2: Use of BDM online services

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
% of marriages registered online	70	70	78
% of deaths registered online	99	99	99
% births registered by parents online	92	92	92
% of certificate applications lodged online	60	62	65

Historical records continue to be added to the [Tasmanian Names Index](#) to make them more easily accessible.

In July 2025, BDM hosted the annual Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Australasia Committee meeting in Hobart. The event brought together registry leaders to collaborate on key issues shaping the future of civil registration. Discussions focused on improving the quality and integrity of registration data, strengthening the protection of personal information, and progressing digital identity initiatives to support secure, efficient, and contemporary registration services.

In June 2026, BDM began its relocation from Rosny Park to the newly refurbished Department offices at 199 Collins Street in Hobart. Staff will begin working from the new site from 13 July 2026.

Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT) is a statutory independent body that resolves disputes and makes decisions where required by law.

The scope of TASCAT's decision-making functions is very broad, including:

- guardianship matters, mental health matters and some review rights in the new Community, Children and Families Stream under the Protective Division
- administrative reviews, appeals and originating proceedings related to personal compensation, resource and planning, anti-discrimination, civil disputes, disciplinary proceedings and a miscellaneous group of Acts under the General Division.

TASCAT is arranged into divisions and streams to ensure efficient and effective decision-making functions occur, with appropriate supervision by the President, Division Heads/Deputy Presidents, and the Principal Registrar/Deputy Registrars.

TASCAT's objectives are set out under section 10(1) of the *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020*.

Find TASCAT's annual report and other information at www.tascat.tas.gov.au

Tasmania Legal Aid

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to Tasmania Legal Aid, which is a body corporate created by statute.

Find Tasmania Legal Aid's annual report, publications and other information at www.legalaid.tas.gov.au

Legal Assistance

The Department of Justice administers Tasmanian and Australian Government funding to organisations within the legal assistance sector that provide essential legal advice, education and representation services to the community.

Tasmania's legal assistance sector helps vulnerable and disadvantaged Tasmanians access and engage effectively with the justice system in order to address their legal problems.

Details on the Department's work to support the Legal Assistance Sector are provided in Section 7 of this annual report.

Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner. The Anti-Discrimination Commissioner is an independent statutory office holder.

Find the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner's annual report, other reports, publications and information at www.antidiscrimination.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Electoral Commission

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 at www.tec.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Industrial Commission

The Tasmanian Industrial 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 Commission's independence ensures fairness between individual employee's industrial rights and the rights and interests of the government, and is a key factor of its operation, given that it:

- approves state service employees' terms and conditions of employment (including salaries)
- deals with industrial disputes between unions, employees and the Minister administering the State Service Act
- deals with disputes between the Minister and employees in respect to State Service Reviews.

The Commission's principal powers and functions are set out in the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*. The Commission has 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* enables the Commission to consider applications from State Service employees for a review of decisions involving selections or any other action that relates to their employment.

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

Performance

The number of applications received in 2025–26 significantly increased from previous years which had settled at approximately 200 a year. The 277 applications lodged in 2025–26 represent an increase of 43% from the previous year, with a relatively equal distribution between industrial disputes under the *Industrial Relations Act 1984* and reviews under the *State Service Act 2000*. However, 83 review of action applications were received, which is the most received in a reporting year to date.

The complexity of matters continues to be a hallmark of many applications, and disputes about jurisdiction are more frequent. The nature of State Service Reviews of Actions, now clarified by the Supreme Court, mean that the Commission is concerned with whether there was error in the action undertaken by the employer. If so, the Commission may now determine for itself what the appropriate remedy is, rather than simply refer the matter back to the employer for further action. The limits of those powers are yet to be fully examined.

Although given the increase in applications lodged, clearance rates continue to remain about the same as previous years, with a large proportion of matters still able to be resolved at conference within four to six weeks of filing. Preliminary issues are still raised relatively frequently. Where those issues do not dispose of an application, the matters then proceed to further conference or arbitration.

Table 2.3: Applications received 2025–26 compared to previous financial years

Applications received	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Industrial Relations Act 1984 including termination of employment, award variation, approval of agreements, long service leave, and terms of conditions	96	82	144
State Service Act 2000 Reviews	94	112	133
Total	190	194	277

Figure 2: Industrial Relations Act 1984: Applications received by type

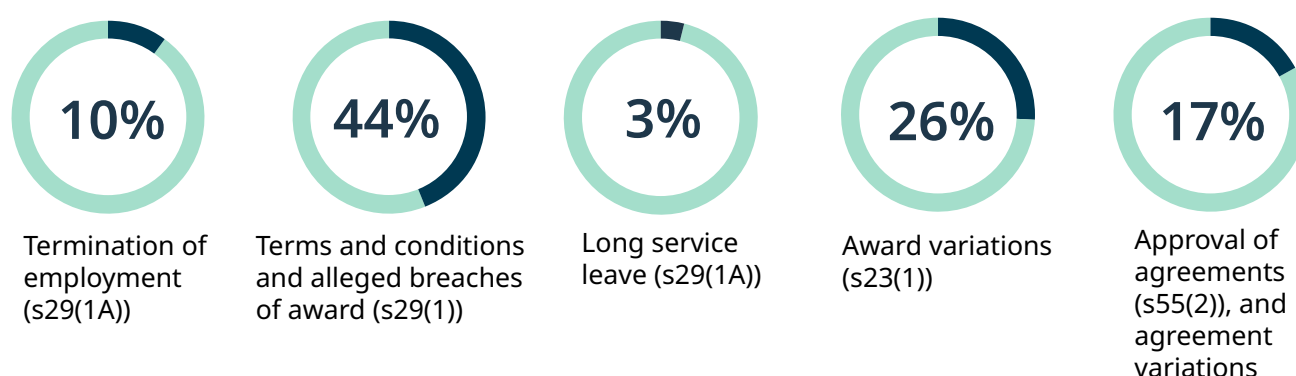
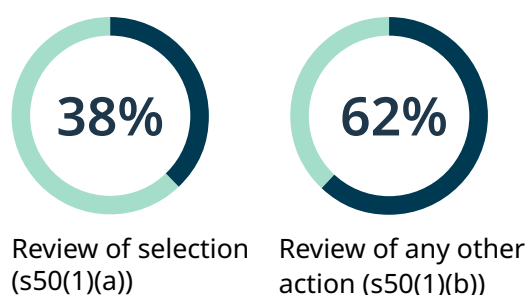
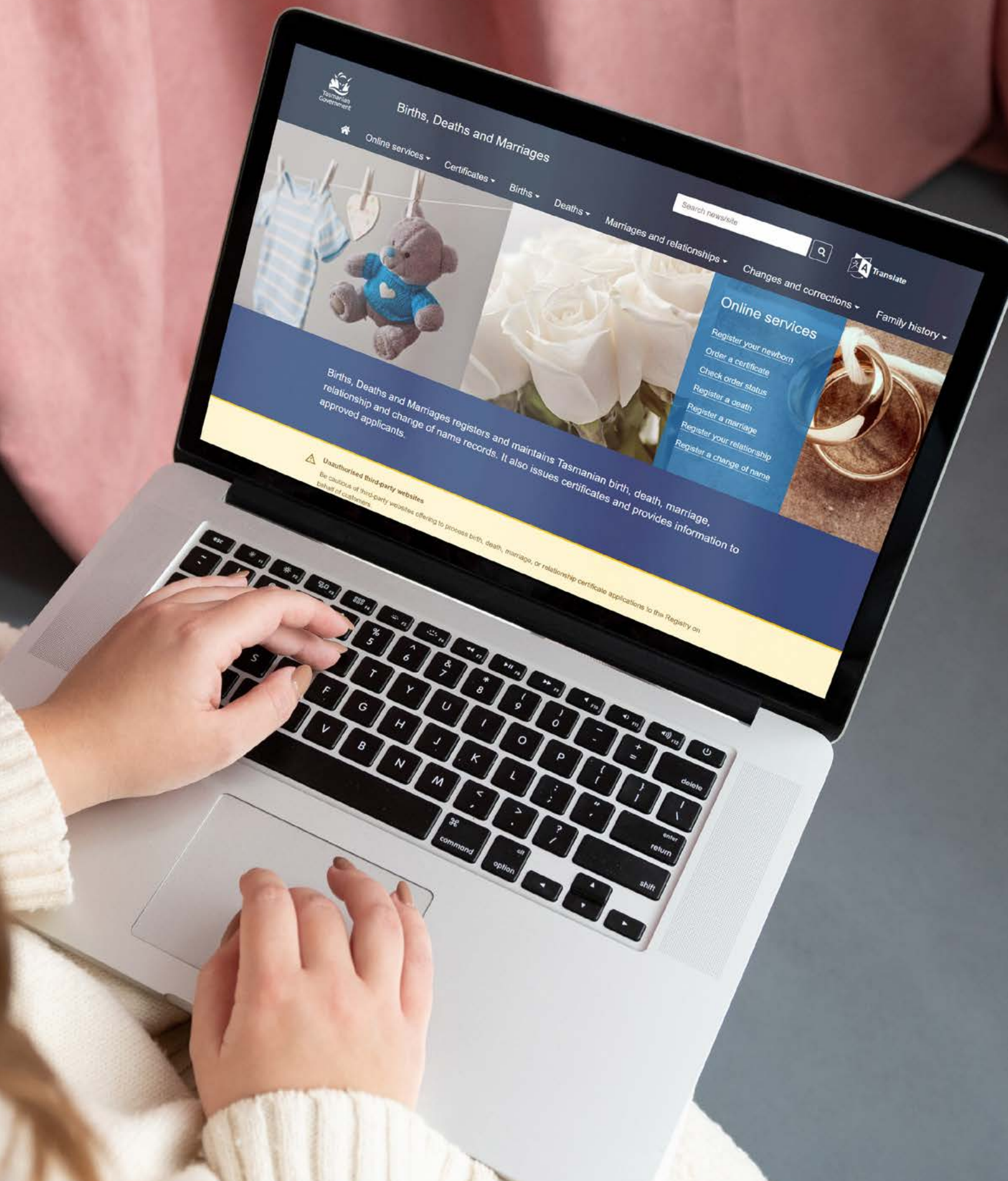


Figure 3: State Service Act 2000: Applications received by type







Output Group 2: Legal Services

Crown Law

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

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

Solicitor-General

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 the powers and functions of the Office.

Find the Solicitor General's annual report and other information at www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/solicitorgeneral

State Litigator

The State Litigator conducts all civil litigation on behalf of the State and its agencies.

If the State of Tasmania wishes to take legal action against an individual, corporation or other entity, the State Litigator conducts the litigation on its behalf. Where if the State of Tasmania has legal action taken against it, the State Litigator acts for and defends the State against the claim.

In a limited range of circumstances, the State Litigator may also represent State servants who have had legal action taken against them as a consequence of their employment.

The major areas of civil law work are abuse in care matters, workers' compensation claims, medical negligence claims, anti-discrimination and administrative law matters.

The State Litigation Office opened 986 matters during 2025–26. The workload of the office continues to increase.

Director of Public Prosecutions

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

- conduct of all criminal prosecutions on indictment in the Supreme Court of Tasmania
- prosecution of some regulatory offences
- conduct of appeals from the Magistrates Court to the Supreme Court on behalf of the State
- conduct of all child safety legal matters on behalf of the Secretary of the Department for Education, Children and Young people.

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 at www.dpp.tas.gov.au

Crown Solicitor

The Office of the Crown Solicitor (OCS) is critical to the delivery of government services, major projects and infrastructure.

OCS provides commercial law and conveyancing services to the Crown, including services related to:

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

In 2025–26, 2,079 matters were opened. This reflects the volume and complexity of work involved in providing advice and support for legal transactions, ranging from complex infrastructure projects through to routine property and procurement work.



Strategic Legislation and Policy

Strategic Legislation and Policy (SLP) provides advice to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation, along with other Ministers that the Department supports, as part of developing strategic legal policy initiatives and legislative reforms. SLP is responsible for developing a significant number of the bills introduced to Parliament each year, including related policy development and stakeholder consultation.

SLP supports the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation and other Ministers with the discharge of parliamentary, constitutional and legal duties. This includes participating in working groups of the Standing Council of Attorneys-General, providing briefings for the Attorney-General prior to attending meetings of the Council. SLP provides advice for cooperative legislative schemes, and the Director of SLP is the Administrator of Crown Copyright on behalf of the Attorney-General.

SLP leads and coordinates the Tasmanian Government's legislative response to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings, providing legislative development services to implement the policy of portfolio agencies.

Key legislative projects

SLP delivers key priorities, including those identified in the Department's Strategic Plan, through legal policy development and the passage of legislation through Parliament. New bills typically go through a targeted and public consultation process, with submissions carefully considered as part of providing advice to Government.

The following bills prepared by SLP and other Departmental Outputs were introduced into the Tasmanian Parliament in 2025–26:

- Building Amendment Bill 2026
- Charities and Associations Law (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2025
- Commission for Children and Young People Bill 2025
- Commissions of Inquiry Amendment (Private Sessions Information) Bill 2025
- Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Amendment Bill 2025
- Electoral Amendment Bill 2025
- Expungement of Historical Offences Amendment Bill 2025
- Integrity Commission Amendment (Mandatory Notifications) Bill 2025
- Integrity Commission Amendment Bill 2026
- Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2025
- Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2026
- Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill (No. 2) 2025
- Justice Miscellaneous (Explosives Offences) Bill 2025
- Monetary Penalties Enforcement Amendment Bill 2026
- Occupational Licensing Amendment Bill 2026
- Petroleum Reporting (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2026
- Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Amendment Bill 2025
- Residential Parks Bill 2026

- Residential Tenancy Amendment (Pets) Bill 2025
- Residential Tenancy Amendment (Safety Modifications) Bill 2025
- Sentencing Amendment (Aggravating Factors) Bill 2025
- Terrorism Legislation (Extension) Bill 2025.

SLP and other Departmental Outputs also progressed work on policy and future legislative reforms across the following themes.

Criminal justice, courts, family violence and community safety:

- family violence, including a major discussion paper on strengthening Tasmania's legislative response
- bail and options to address court backlogs, including work on a statutory guilty plea discount scheme
- sentencing reforms, including the use of good character evidence and making 'posting and boasting' about criminal offending an aggravating factor
- workplace protection orders
- counter-terrorism legislation, prohibited symbols and protections for religious assemblies and places of worship
- reforms to the *Search Warrants Act 1997*
- the offence of incest under the Criminal Code
- forensic procedures legislation.

Child safety, victim-survivor and accountability reforms:

- further legislative reforms arising from the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings, including:
 - expansion of the Witness Intermediary Scheme
 - jury directions in child sexual abuse trials
 - review rights for victims of crime assistance decisions
 - access to information by victim-survivors
- remaining Department of Justice responsibilities arising from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
- implementation of the Woolcott Report recommendations
- reforms responding to *Bird v DP* concerning vicarious liability for historical child sexual abuse
- registration requirements for people working with children and vulnerable people.

Integrity, rights and civil law reform:

- further reforms to the *Integrity Commission Act 2009*
- guardianship and administration policy work, including safeguards for older people
- consideration of Tasmania Law Reform Institute recommendations, including the *Review of Privacy Laws in Tasmania*
- review of issues in the *Right to Information Act 2009* and *Personal Information Protection Act 2004* in connection with Commission of Inquiry recommendations
- amendments to the *Neighbourhood Disputes About Plants Act 2017*.

Consumer affairs, residential tenancy, building, and work health and safety regulation:

- reform of the *Residential Tenancy Act 1997*, including release of a substantial discussion paper
- implementation of the new residential parks framework for long-term residents of caravan and holiday parks
- building-industry occupational licensing reforms addressing phoenixing, insolvency and disciplinary powers
- reforms to the *Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1994* and related regulations, including scrap-metal trading
- fireworks regulation
- electrical safety regulation
- work health and safety requirements for mines
- red-tape reduction measures.

Intergovernmental and implementation work:

- implementation of legislation passed by Parliament during the reporting year, including legislation establishing the Commission for Children and Young People
- contributing to policy work arising from the Standing Council of Attorneys-General and other cooperative national schemes
- implementation activities associated with the *Magistrates Court (Criminal and General Division) Act 2019* and Rules of Court
- supporting the work of the Sentencing Advisory Council.

Find information about community consultation undertaken by the Department at www.justice.tas.gov.au/community-consultation

Standing Council of Attorneys-General

SLP supported the Attorney-General's participation in the Standing Council of Attorneys-General, which in 2025–26 considered the following matters:

Justice system and access to justice:

- Closing the Gap justice targets and related justice reform
- national legal assistance funding arrangements
- bail and remand reform
- indefinite detention of persons found unfit to plead or stand trial, or not guilty by reason of cognitive or mental health impairment.

Family violence, children and vulnerable people:

- family, domestic and sexual violence matters
- responses to the abuse of older people
- forced marriage
- national Working with Children Check reform, including mutual recognition, nationally consistent assessment arrangements, information sharing and continuous checking
- vicarious liability and institutional accountability for child sexual abuse.

Criminal law and community safety:

- use of good character in sentencing
- workplace protection orders
- responses to antisemitism and Islamophobia, including hate crime, vilification and online hate speech reforms, and development of a national hate crimes and incidents database.

Privacy, technology and law reform:

- privacy reform, including the use of facial recognition technology in retail settings
- the use of artificial intelligence in the Australian legal system
- the Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records.

Regulations made and remade

Section 11 of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1992* generally provides for regulations, rules and by-laws to be repealed 10 years after they are made, unless the repeal is postponed under that Act or another Act. Regulations that remain necessary must generally be remade before their scheduled repeal. Amendment regulations may also be made to support new legislative and policy reforms.

In 2025–26, the following regulations were made by SLP and other Departmental Outputs:

- Child and Youth Safe Organisations Amendment Regulations 2026
- Conveyancing Regulations 2025
- Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Local Regulations 2025
- Coroners (Fees, Expenses and Allowances) Regulations 2026
- Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Regulations 2026
- Health Complaints (Code of Conduct) Regulations 2026
- Industrial Relations Regulations 2025
- Juries Regulations 2025
- Residential Tenancy Amendment Regulations 2025
- Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Regulations 2026
- Security and Investigations Agents Regulations 2025
- Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Regulations 2025
- Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment (Fees) Regulations 2025.





Tasmania Prison Service

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

The TPS maintains facilities at Risdon Vale, Hobart and Launceston that provide care and custody for prisoners, at various levels of security classification, including persons detained in custody (remandees). In Hobart and Launceston, the Reception Prisons manage watch-houses on behalf of Tasmania Police.

The TPS provides safe and secure transport for prisoners between prison and courts, and prison and medical care.

Find more TPS information at www.justice.tas.gov.au/prisonservice

Highlights

After progressing significant changes and projects during 2024–25, 2025–26 was a year of consolidation, strategic planning and foundational preparation for projects to be realised throughout 2026 and beyond.

Expansion of programs

The TPS is expanding the Respectful Men Program following a boost in funding from the Australian Government's Department of Social Services. The Program provides an intervention to men held on remand for family violence offences. The expansion provides 12 months of case management and therapeutic support for individuals who have completed the Respectful Men program, which will extend to community engagement, if participants are released during the 12 month period of support.

Delivery of this style of program to men on remand is a significant and positive step in providing them with rehabilitation opportunities.

The TPS is also increasing its throughcare programs inclusive of The Salvation Army's Beyond the Wire Program, Brain Injury Awareness Tasmania's JustACE Program, Men's Resources Tasmania's Transition to Community Program, and KARADI's Reconnection, Employment and Learning Program.

Restructure of Education and Training Services

The TPS has restructured its Education and Training Services to uplift the delivery of education and training to prisoners and the development of strong pathways to create employment opportunities on release. This restructure enables the TPS to deliver more education and training programs across facilities and strengthens community partnerships with organisations and employment providers.

Staffing and recruitment

Recruitment and training of new correctional staff has remained a strong focus throughout 2025–26. Recruit schools began in September 2025, February 2026 and June 2026. These were complemented by a bridging course (shortened training for current Correctional Officers from interstate or previous Tasmanian Correctional Officers) run in August 2025. Recruitment numbers continued to be steady.

The TPS's high-profile recruitment campaign was refreshed, with updated advertising running across social media, billboards and bus advertising. This advertising has helped to attract interest in correctional careers across the state. The campaign is supported by a dedicated careers website at www.correctionscareers.tas.gov.au and the adverts encourage anyone interested in a career change to visit the website to learn more about working in corrections and apply for a role if they meet the requirements.

Out of cell hours

Lockdowns have been a significant issue across TPS facilities throughout 2025–26 and remain an ongoing challenge.

Lockdowns are an important operational tool, used to ensure a safe and secure correctional environment for prisoners, staff and visitors. Lockdowns are sometimes necessary and unavoidable, however the TPS is working to address the frequency of lockdowns through a variety of different strategies.

The significant focus on reducing lockdowns will continue in 2026–27.

Constrained to Capable Report

A significant piece of work was undertaken to identify the reasons for short staffing in the Risdon Prison Complex and the resulting issues around access to prisoners by community partners and other stakeholders. This work included a survey of TPS staff and review of internal processes which informed the Constrained to Capable Report.

The Report identified opportunities to improve staff wellbeing with the aim of improving staff satisfaction, increasing prisoner out of cell hours and improving external stakeholders' access to prisoners.

The report's recommendations are designed to deliver a holistic, long term approach to the issues identified.

A governance committee has been established to oversee delivery of the recommendations.

Body-worn cameras

The TPS has introduced body-worn cameras in the Hobart and Launceston Reception Prisons. 16 body-worn cameras and associated equipment have been implemented along with policies for their proper use and activation standards.

The introduction of body-worn cameras is part of implementing the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework in Corrective Services and responds to a Commission of Inquiry recommendation.

Body-worn cameras are a key measure to promote the safety of children and young people and staff in watch-houses. They aim to strengthen harm reduction strategies, deter incidents, and enhance the quality of evidence collection.

The Department will monitor and evaluate the impact of body-worn cameras, before considering a broader expansion of their use across other TPS facilities.

Prison population

The prison population has remained high and continued to grow throughout 2025–26, reaching a new high point of 882 in April 2026. The average prisoner population for the financial year was 845, a 7.9% increase on the previous year.

This is the third year in a row that there has been an increase in the prisoner population. The consistently high numbers create obvious pressures across the system and present a significant challenge for the TPS.

Performance

There were 3 deaths by apparent natural causes in prison custody in 2025–26.

Any death in custody is subject to investigation by the coroner.

Table 4.1: Assaults: Prisoners on staff

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Serious assaults	1	0	4
Assaults	20	23	8

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

Table 4.2 Assaults: Prisoner on prisoner

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Serious assaults	11	9	13
Assaults	144	129	104

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. Additionally, injuries that result in stitches, fractures or broken teeth are automatically classified as 'serious'.

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

Table 4.3: Escapes

There were no escapes from custody during the 2025–26 reporting year.

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Secure custody	0	0	0
Open	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0

Out of cell hours

The total average out of cell hours (per prisoner per day) for 2025–26 was 6.6 hours, compared to 7 hours in 2024–25.

Table 4.4: Count of Education Participation

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Enrolments in Vocational Education and Training	332	434	291*
Enrolment/participation in other education activities (including literacy/numeracy and tertiary preparation)	571	1,652	2,753**

Figures in Table 4.4 refer to enrolment/participation numbers in each category and not discrete individuals who may participate in a number of courses/programs.

* Figures dropped during TasTAFEs final term of the Service Level Agreement and ahead of restructure of Education and Training Services.

** Figures increased due to Libraries Tasmania staff stability and embedding education into prison operations as a priority function.

Return to Corrections

One of the primary objectives of Tasmania's criminal justice system is to reduce the incidence of repeat offending. 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, as well as the practices of corrective services.

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

- within 2 years of release from a prison sentence, they start a further period of sentenced imprisonment or a new community-based order
- within 2 years of completing a community-based order, they start a period of sentenced imprisonment or a new community-based order
- while serving a community-based order, they start a period of sentenced imprisonment.

The figures from the most recent RoGS (containing 2024–25 data) are provided below. 2024–25 data is not directly comparable to previous years due to changes in counting methods.

Figures for 2025–26 will be available when the next RoGS is published in January 2027. Find the full RoGS at www.pc.gov.au/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2026/justice/corrective-services

Figure 4: Prisoners released during 2022–23 who returned to prison or corrective services with a new sentence or a new correctional sanction within 2 years

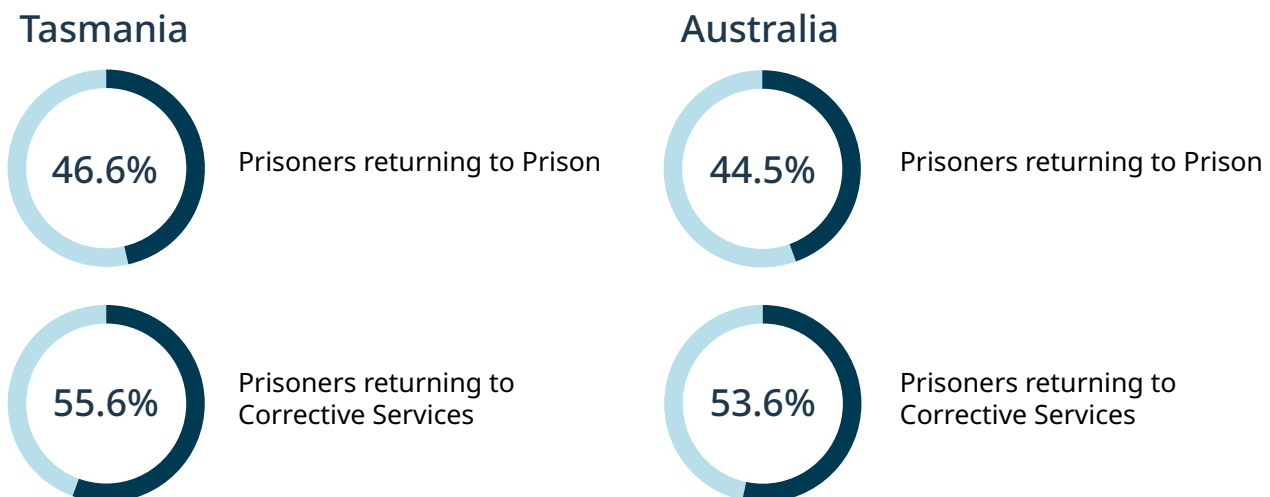
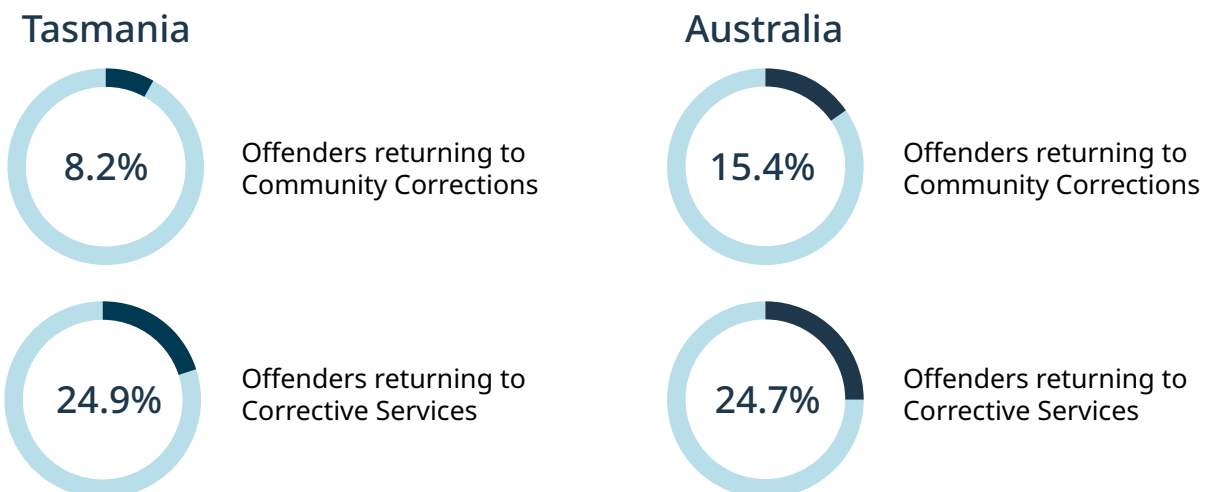


Figure 5: Offenders discharged from community corrections orders in 2022–23 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within 2 years





Community Corrections

Community Corrections contributes to a safe, fair and just Tasmania by supporting offenders to meet their legal obligations and comply with the conditions of their community-based orders.

Community Corrections has permanent offices in Hobart, Glenorchy, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie. Services are also provided from regional reporting locations, ensuring access to support is available for offenders statewide.

Supervision orders

Community Corrections manages court and Parole Board ordered supervision orders. These include community correction, home detention, parole, drug and alcohol treatment and high risk offender orders.

Managing a supervision order requires a probation officer to work one-on-one with an offender through an individualised case management approach that supports them to address their criminogenic risks, needs and responsivity issues. Typically, this will involve regular contact and referrals to appropriate support services, and may include drug testing, brief intervention facilitation, and program engagement.

Drug and alcohol treatment orders

Since April 2026, the new Drug and Alcohol Treatment Order has been available as a sentencing option under the *Sentencing Amendment (Alcohol Treatment Order) Act 2024*. This reform delivered an expansion to the previous Drug Court model (which focused on illicit drug use) to include support for offenders whose alcohol-use issues are a contributing factor to their criminal behaviour.

Through 2025–26, Community Corrections worked in collaboration with the courts to design a case management approach to be applied to these new orders. By expanding the program to include alcohol treatment, Community Corrections is better able to address a major driver of offending in Tasmania and find the right interventions to support offenders to break the cycle of addiction and crime.

Table 4.5: Supervision order summary statistics

Order type	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Supervision orders (includes probation, community correction, drug and alcohol treatment and home detention orders)			
Commenced	1,095	1,262	1,183
Completed	755	740	912
Cancelled	229	92	75
Parole orders			
Commenced	105	114	94
Completed	49	62	71
Revoked	51	32	52
Extended supervision orders (includes high risk offender and interim high risk offender orders)			
Commenced	7	6	11
Completed	3	-	4
Cancelled	-	-	-

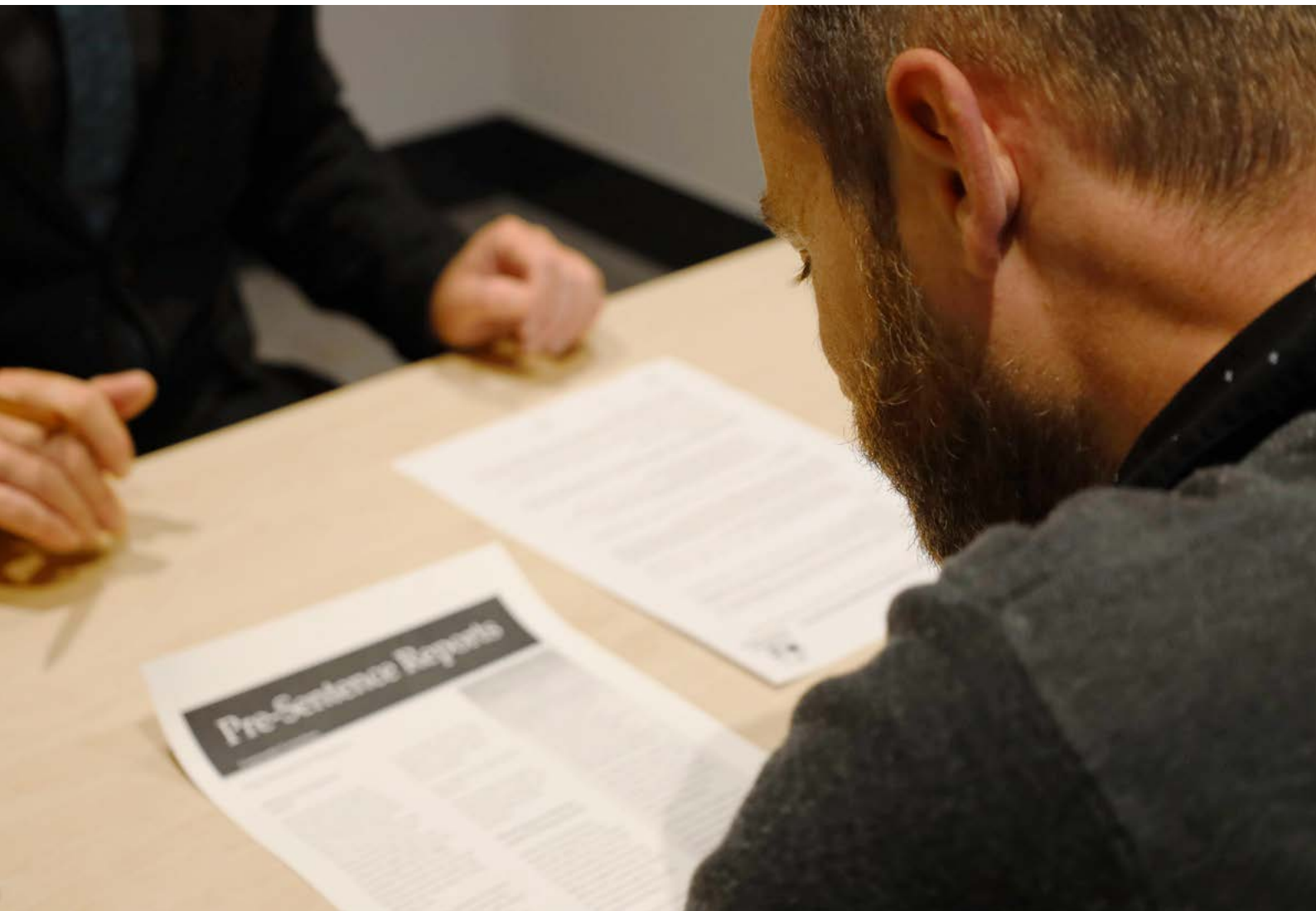
Community service

Community Corrections manages the community service program. Community service gives offenders an opportunity to undertake unpaid work for a set number of hours, as a way to repay the community for their offending while also enhancing their rehabilitation outcomes.

In addition to the court orders managed through this program, Community Corrections manages a small number of fine conversion orders on behalf of the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service. This allows those with limited financial resources the opportunity to repay their fines through community service work.

Table 4.6: Community service summary statistics

Community service	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Commenced	492	547	479
Completed	244	325	657
Cancelled	148	132	49



Criminogenic programs

Community Corrections delivers criminogenic programs that target areas of offending related risk for those subject to community-based orders.

Probation officers work closely with offenders and their support networks to identify and action appropriate, fit-for-purpose interventions for offenders subject to community-based orders.

Participant numbers depend on referrals to the program. Referrals can be made by courts or probation officers when an offender presents as being at very high risk in a particular area, and a specific program is considered the most suitable intervention to address their specific risks and needs.

Community based sex offender treatment

In response to Recommendation 16.17 of the Commission of Inquiry's report into the *Tasmanian Government's Response to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings*, Community Corrections is continuing to expand its offering of community-based programs with the aim to reduce the risk of child sexual offending in our community.

In 2025, Community Corrections commenced the delivery of the Sex Offender Treatment Program. In 2025–26, 51 offenders on community-based orders began intervention through this program. This outcome marks a significant advance in community-based risk management for Tasmania.

Work to deliver a comprehensive model of support for those at risk of offending in our community and meet the outcomes of this recommendation will continue throughout 2026–27.

Table 4.7: Criminogenic program delivery summary statistics

Program	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Family violence offender intervention program			
Commenced	54	68	73
Completed	39	26	66
Sober driver program			
Commenced	35	49	43
Completed	37	48	34
EQUIPS programs suite (includes foundations, addiction, aggression and domestic and family violence)			
Commenced	22	13	100
Completed	11	9	25
Sex offender treatment intervention			
Commenced	-	-	51
Completed	-	-	-

Note: Some participants began programs in the 2025–26 financial year and are expected to complete their programs in the 2026–27 financial year. These will be captured in future reporting.

Reports

Community Corrections completes pre-sentence and pre-parole assessments for offenders and undertakes assessment of offenders who are subject to an application for a high-risk offender order. Reports based on these assessments help courts and the Parole Board tailor orders to meet the risks and needs of the individual offender and reduce their risk of recidivism, supporting effective rehabilitation outcomes.

Table 4.8: Report completion summary statistics

Report type	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Pre-sentence reports	1,428	1,237	1,317
Pre-parole reports	253	208	259
High risk offender reports	3	13	34

Electronic monitoring

Community Corrections manages Tasmania's electronic monitoring program. Electronic monitoring can be imposed as a condition on several court and Parole Board orders, including home detention, parole, high risk offender and family violence orders.

High-risk family violence victims can also be issued with a duress alarm with GPS tracking capabilities as an additional layer of protection.

Following a significant increase in 2024–25, electronic monitoring numbers dropped in 2025–26 to be more consistent with those reported in 2023–24. The 2024–25 increase in home detention numbers coincided with a Community Corrections' driven initiative to expand the models of home detention order management, while the reduction in 2025–26 is the result of court sentencing decisions.

The decrease in electronic monitoring numbers for individuals on parole in 2025–26 corresponds with an overall decrease in the number of parole orders made by the Parole Board.

There was a slight increase in the number of family violence perpetrators subject to electronic monitoring in 2025–26.

AlcoTags

In 2025–26, the Parole Board formally began a trial of AlcoTags, an electronic monitoring device that also measures metabolised alcohol in the wearer's system. As of 30 June 2026, 7 parolees had been fitted with an AlcoTag and the trial of this new technology will continue through 2026–27.

Table 4.9: End of year electronic monitoring numbers

Order type	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Home detention	48	72	42
Parole	75	101	70
Family violence	37	71	78
High risk offender	3	4	8

Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service

The Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES) collects monetary penalties that are referred by courts, police, local government and other 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*.

Find more information about MPES at www.justice.tas.gov.au/fines

Referrals

MPES receives referrals of:

- 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.

There has again been an increase in the volume and value of infringements referred for collection. This can be attributed to the Automated Traffic Enforcement Program which uses safety cameras to capture offences for exceeding speed limits, failing to wear seatbelts, and unlawful use of mobile phones when driving.

Table 4.10: Referrals in dollar value

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Infringement notices	15,538,658	20,053,363	21,891,026
Court fines	5,852,581*	4,927,905*	5,335,015
Pecuniary penalty orders	665,425	263,982	492,680
Compensation orders	2,463,567*	1,061,824*	1,476,946
Total dollar value of referrals	\$24,520,231	\$26,307,074	\$29,195,667

*Some amounts reported above vary from those published in previous annual reports as data has been updated following a review of underlying information and reporting methodologies designed to improve consistency and comparability across reporting periods.

Collection performance

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

The referral of high-value fines, pecuniary penalty orders and compensation orders can significantly impact collection rates as these penalties are more difficult to collect and are unlikely to be collected in the same period in which they were referred.

Table 4.11: Collection rates

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Infringement notices	91%	88%	90%
Court fines	93%	103%*	100%
Pecuniary penalty orders	59%	47%*	39%
Compensation	16%	39%	28%
Collection rate of referred debt	83%	89%	88%
Enforcement fees	82%	81%	83%
Collection rate of all debt	83%	88%	87%

Table 4.12: Value collected

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Consolidated Fund	18,509,502*	22,104,732	24,661,240
Local Government	2,604,203	2,677,890	2,672,154
Compensation	369,577	384,011	385,834
Victims of Crime Compensation Levy	258,207	261,437	291,330
Crime (Confiscation of Profits)	393,595	123,992	199,987
Other Tasmanian State Government	337,027	283,054	291,913
Commonwealth Government	15,008	31,485	11,344
Appeals Cost Fund	29,776	29,793	32,636
Other	314,698*	58,821	33,980
Total collected	\$22,831,593	\$25,955,215	\$28,580,418

*Some amounts reported in Tables 4.11 and 4.12 above vary from those published in previous annual reports as data has been updated following a review of underlying information and reporting methodologies designed to improve consistency and comparability across reporting periods.

An important measure of service effectiveness is the debt finalisation rate. This 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 4.13: Debt finalisation rate

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Finalisation rate all referred debt	94%	89%	95%

Table 4.14: Debt finalisation

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Number of debts referred for collection (gross)	120,673	164,660	177,751
less debts withdrawn by issuing authority	6,706	13,970	18,829
less debts revoked for re-issue	9,555	11,783	13,502
Debts referred for collection (net)	104,412	138,907	145,420
Paid in full	94,569	116,292	129,664
Deemed uncollectable	2,478	3,282	4,798
Administrative debt withdrawal	535	805	1,438
Monetary penalty community service order	0	10	0
Debts satisfied	97,582	120,389	135,900
Debts finalised	113,843	146,740	168,231

Payment Options

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

Table 4.15: Breakdown by payment option

Measure	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
BPay	130,479	44%	145,746	44%	153,206	43%
Centrepay	117,603	40%	123,454	37%	137,286	38%
Internet	19,956	7%	26,885	8%	32,837	9%
Service Tasmania	16,175	5%	18,978	6%	18,863	5%
Telephone payment line	6,344	2%	7,347	2%	7,617	2%
EFT, direct deposit and mail	7,011	2%	8,272	3%	9,471	3%
Total	297,568		330,682		359,280	

A person who cannot pay their monetary penalty by the due date can apply to pay by instalments or to perform Monetary Penalty Community Service Orders.
A person's income and expenditure are used to assess their capacity to pay.

Table 4.16: Payment variation applications

Measure	2023–24		2024–25		2025–26	
Lodged	19,953		22,218		23,389	
Finalised ¹	9,849	49%	7,973	36%	12,313	53%
Defaulted	8,805	44%	5,935	27%	8,828	38%

Enforcement actions

The Director of MPES has powers to take enforcement action and impose sanctions when a person fails or refuses to resolve their monetary penalties.

Wherever possible MPES sends reminders to people to encourage them to engage prior to enforcement action and enable them to avoid enforcement fees and sanctions.

Enforcement action can include directing the suspension of a driver's licence or vehicle registration, redirecting money owed to the person and registering a charge against a property. Once outstanding monetary penalties are paid or otherwise dealt with, sanctions are lifted.

In 2025–26, 5,167 sanction actions were initiated, compared to 16,344 in 2024–25.

Table 4.17: Breakdown of sanctions initiated, by type²

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	Initiated in 2025–26	Revoked in 2025–26
Suspension of driver licence	13,968	13,709	12,909	12,497
Suspension of vehicle registration	1,099	2,620	2,246	1,895
Enforcement warrant: Charge over registered land	20	12	9	16
Redirection of money owing	5	3	3	12
Total	15,092	16,344	15,167	14,420

¹ Finalised and Defaulted figures include payment variation applications lodged in prior years.

² More than one enforcement sanction may be applied to a person.



WorkSafe Tasmania

WorkSafe Tasmania administers legislation covering 3 policy areas: work health and safety (WHS), workers and asbestos compensation, and workplace relations.

Find more information about WorkSafe Tasmania at www.worksafe.tas.gov.au

Strategic Plan

WorkSafe's activities are guided by the 2023–2028 Strategic Plan. This joint initiative between WorkSafe and the WorkCover Board Tasmania sets out 3 goals for achieving healthier, safer and more productive workplaces:

- safer and healthier workplaces
- supporting people affected by workplace injuries
- building a collaborative health, safety and injury management culture.

The Strategic Plan emphasises preventing and managing psychosocial hazards, recognising that mental health injuries are as significant as physical ones. This focus reflects a broader understanding of how work affects overall wellbeing. The Strategic Plan also responds to changing workplace dynamics during the past decade, including:

- shifts in employment patterns, with a higher proportion of casual workers in Tasmania compared to the national average
- the rise of platform labour hire, particularly in the healthcare and disability sectors.

Importantly, the Strategic Plan remains aligned with national directions, including the Australian Work Health and Safety Strategy 2023–2033.

Safer and healthier workplaces

Table 5.1: Key performance indicators for injuries and workers compensation claims

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Fatalities	0.7	0.7	1.7
Lost time injury	19.6	14.2	13.1
Serious injury	16.5	11.5	10
Severe injury	5.1	3.4	3.5
Return to work %	79	79	75

Note: Lost time, serious and severe injury frequency rates are calculated by dividing injuries per 1,000,000 hours worked.

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

Indicators for each financial year will change over time as the claims data matures.

General Inspectorate

The General Inspectorate continued to prioritise industry compliance with the legislation administered by WorkSafe through a combination of proactive inspection programs, education, compliance monitoring and enforcement.

During 2025–26, inspectors attended 2,087 workplaces, comprising 1,155 planned inspections, 524 incident responses and 408 complaint investigations. Where non-compliance was identified, inspectors used the various enforcement tools available under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*, which include improvement notices, prohibition notices and infringement notices, to achieve compliance and reduce workplace risks.

Targeted statewide compliance programs focused on priority risks, including avian influenza and the Tasmanian racing industry. The avian influenza program involved 47 inspections, resulting in 14 improvement notices addressing deficiencies in safe systems of work, training and risk controls. Phase 2 of the racing industry compliance program also began, with a continued focus on Tasracing, trainers and event organisers. Ongoing compliance activity remained focused on high-risk industries, particularly the construction and transport sectors.

The Inspectorate also responded to several national incidents involving imported asbestos-containing products, including decorative coloured sand, wind turbine brake pads and fire-rated door cores. Working collaboratively with national regulators, government agencies and industry, WorkSafe provided regulatory guidance, monitored remediation activities and oversaw compliance to ensure risks to workers and the community were effectively managed.

WorkSafe continued its commitment to preventing asbestos and silica related disease through targeted compliance and enforcement activities. Planning to support implementation of the National Asbestos and National Silica Strategic Plans 2024–2030 began, identifying key actions, priorities and timeframes for Tasmania.

The Inspectorate strengthened WHS capability through guidance and stakeholder engagement, leading the development and launch of the Guideline for Regulatory Requirements for a Distillery and/or Bond Store in partnership with government and industry stakeholders. It also continued to promote the role of health and safety representatives (HSRs) by encouraging their participation in workplace inspections, and publishing new guidance for employers and HSRs.

Serious instances of non-compliance may result in prosecution by the Director of Public Prosecutions or the acceptance of an enforceable undertaking by the Regulator.

Table 5.2: Notices issued under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*

Notices issued	2025–26
Improvement notice	508
Infringement notice	15
Prohibition notice	149

Table 5.3: Investigations and prosecutions under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*

Overview of Investigations and prosecutions	2025–26
Investigations commenced	10
Investigations finalised	15
Prosecutions commenced	6
Prosecutions finalised	6
Prosecutions under consideration	2
Prosecutions in progress	13
Enforceable undertakings accepted	1

Mines Inspectorate

The Mines Inspectorate focused on high-risk and priority sites. Proactive and reactive inspections focussed on high-risk activities associated with old mines reopening or mining of remnants surrounded by voids.

The education program about the dangers of silica, targeting small businesses, continued. For high-risk sites, this educational approach is expected to transition into compliance and enforcement activities by June 2027. Due to the complexity of current silica regulations, this educational program is putting significant demands on the Mines Inspectorate's resources, especially when dealing with small businesses.

In June 2026, coal mining inspections were conducted with the assistance of a Queensland-based inspector.

The Mines Inspectorate visited 183 workplaces in 2025–26. These visits were largely proactive, educative, and collaborative. However, where imminent risks to the health and safety of personnel were observed, compliance enforcement actions were taken. 20 Prohibition Notices, 52 Improvement Notices and 5 Directions were issued.

Accreditation and Licensing

The Accreditation and Licensing team oversees accreditation, licensing, and compliance for high-risk work, white cards, asbestos, hazardous chemicals, and security-sensitive dangerous substances.

In 2025–26, the team issued more than 18,700 licences, permits, registrations, and accreditations.

A major task for this team each year is managing fireworks permits for Cracker Night; in 2026, 643 applications were received and 606 permits issued. This work helps ensure fireworks displays are conducted safely and in accordance with legislative requirements.

The team also provides technical advice to industry groups and national bodies, supporting compliance with statutory obligations and promoting national consistency and best practice in safety standards.

Helpline

The Helpline is often the first point of contact for workers, employers and others seeking information and advice from WorkSafe. Enquiries most commonly relate to WHS, workers rehabilitation and compensation, dangerous goods, and long service leave. Helpline operators aim to provide clear, timely information and resolve enquiries at the first point of contact wherever possible. Where an enquiry requires further research or specialist expertise, it is referred to the appropriate WorkSafe team to ensure customers receive the support they need.

In 2025–26, Helpline operators answered 11,147 telephone enquiries and sent and received 3,838 emails. The Helpline also recorded all notifiable incidents and complaints referred to the Inspectorates for action, including 901 incident notifications (of which 772 met the statutory definition of a notifiable incident) and 457 complaints.

Advisory Service

Small businesses (those employing fewer than 20 people) make up 97% of businesses in Tasmania (Source: Business Tasmania), and one in six workplace injuries occur in these workplaces. Business owners and managers often face challenges in finding the time, resources and expertise needed to build effective WHS systems that help prevent injury and illness.

The Advisory Service supports small and medium-sized businesses to create safer and healthier workplaces by providing practical, tailored WHS advice that reflects the needs of each business. Building strong relationships with employers, workers and industry stakeholders is central to helping businesses improve their WHS performance and meet their responsibilities.

Support is primarily delivered through free workplace visits, where experienced Advisors work one-on-one with business owners and managers to identify practical opportunities to improve workplace health and safety. Following each visit, businesses receive a written report outlining observations and recommendations to help them strengthen their WHS practices.

During the year, the Advisory Service focused on supporting businesses in the racing industry and raising awareness of the risks associated with respirable crystalline silica.

In 2025–26, Advisors completed 505 workplace visits and worked with 384 individual businesses. They delivered 49 educational presentations, helping 1,312 workers, managers and officers better understand their WHS rights, responsibilities and how to create safer workplaces. Advisors also engaged with businesses and the community through trade shows, conferences and events such as Agfest, the King Island Show and the Flinders Island Show.

The Advisory Service continued to invest in the next generation of workers by delivering 39 presentations to more than 1,000 students at schools, colleges, TasTAFE and the University of Tasmania, and to new workers through employment and labour-hire agencies. These sessions help equip young and new workers with the knowledge and confidence to work safely from the beginning of their careers.

Safe Farming Tasmania

The agricultural industry continues to be a priority sector for WorkSafe due to its inherently high-risk nature and the complexity of farming environments.

The Safe Farming Tasmania program works directly with farmers, industry stakeholders, and rural communities to reduce farm-related fatalities, injuries, and illness while improving WHS outcomes. This is achieved through practical engagement, constructive conversations, education, guidance, mentoring, coaching, and tailored support that assists farming businesses to build sustainable safety systems.

During the 2025–2026 financial year, Safe Farming Advisors conducted 289 on-farm visits, providing practical advice, mentoring, and coaching to rural workplaces across Tasmania. These engagements resulted in the development and implementation of 42 tailored farm safety management plans, supporting businesses to strengthen their safety culture and improve WHS performance.

The program also invested in developing the next generation of agricultural workers by delivering eight Farm Safety Awareness Sessions to students at TasTAFE and regional secondary schools. These sessions provided young people entering the industry with practical knowledge of farm hazards and safe work practices.

Safe Farming Advisors continued to strengthen partnerships with key industry stakeholders, including Rural Business Tasmania and Dairy Tasmania, by delivering safety management planning workshops and raising awareness of emerging biosecurity risks, including Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) preparedness and response.

A key highlight of the year was the successful statewide rollout of the highly regarded Farm Machinery Retrieval Safety Awareness Sessions. Delivered statewide, these sessions attracted strong attendance and positive feedback from farmers, contractors, emergency services personnel and industry representatives. The program has significantly increased awareness of the hazards associated with machinery recovery, and promoted safer retrieval practices across the agricultural sector.

Throughout the year, Safe Farming Advisors maintained a strong presence within rural communities by presenting at major regional events and agricultural field days, including Tasmania's premier agricultural event, Agfest. These events provided valuable opportunities to engage directly with farmers, promote practical safety initiatives, and strengthen relationships with industry and community stakeholders.

Since 2016, serious workplace injuries across Tasmania have increased by 55%. In comparison, serious injuries within the Safe Farming Tasmania industry groups have increased by a considerably lower 23% over the same period. Importantly, the number of serious injuries within Safe Farming Tasmania industry groups has been steadily declining since 2021, representing a significant achievement given the substantial growth in employment across the agricultural sector during this time.

Supporting people affected by workplace injuries

WorkSafe Tasmania supports the WorkCover Board Tasmania to fulfil its statutory functions under the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and *Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011*.

WorkSafe maintains a strong partnership with the Board, providing strategic, policy, regulatory and operational support across workers compensation, injury management and work health and safety. It also provides advice to the Board on emerging national WHS issues, developments in other jurisdictions, and matters affecting the Tasmanian workers compensation scheme.

During 2025–26, WorkSafe continued to deliver a broad range of strategic projects and initiatives on behalf of the Board in line with the WorkCover Board Tasmania and WorkSafe Tasmania Strategic Plan 2024–2028. Key projects included the Workplace Mental Health Framework Project, Improving Injury Outcomes Implementation Project, and Family Support Framework Implementation Project.

Significant progress was made to implement national asbestos and silica strategic priorities. This included progressing legislative amendments to strengthen WHS compliance and align Tasmania with emerging national regulatory and clinical reforms.

Work also began on Tasmania's first Asbestos Action Plan and Silica Action Plan. These plans will provide a coordinated statewide approach to reducing harmful exposures, strengthening regulatory and compliance activities, improving community awareness, supporting early intervention, and contributing to the national prevention and eradication of asbestos and silica-related disease. These initiatives reinforce collaboration across government, industry and the community while ensuring Tasmania remains aligned with national reform priorities.

Throughout the year, WorkSafe continued to deliver education, engagement and prevention programs funded by the WorkCover Board, supporting safer workplaces and improved injury outcomes across Tasmania.

Further information about the WorkCover Board Tasmania, its strategic initiatives and funded programs is available at www.workcover.tas.gov.au

Building a collaborative health, safety and injury management culture

WorkSafe provides information, resources and engagement opportunities that help workers and employers build the knowledge, skills and confidence needed to manage workplace health and safety risks. Many of these initiatives are funded by and delivered on behalf of the WorkCover Board Tasmania.

WorkSafe Month

During WorkSafe Month 2025, Tasmanian employers and workers were encouraged to prioritise WHS and wellbeing by participating in nearly 60 free events under the theme 'Safety: every job, every day'.

To mark the campaign, landmarks including the Tasman Bridge, Launceston Town Hall and the paranple Centre glowed orange, highlighting the shared responsibility for WHS and wellbeing. Event materials and recordings remain available on the WorkSafe Tasmania YouTube channel.

WorkSafe Conference

The WorkSafe Conference 2025 brought together 540 attendees across Hobart and Launceston for two one-day events focused on WHS and wellbeing. Guided by the theme 'Thrive: Safety, Strength and Success', the event delivered valuable learning opportunities, high levels of engagement, and meaningful conversations that inspired safer, stronger and more successful workplaces.

Partner activities

Through its engagement program, WorkSafe strengthened connections with established and emerging audiences by sponsoring and participating in WHS, rehabilitation and wellbeing events. These were the Dark Side of Rehab Symposium, Australian Rehabilitation Providers Association Excellence in Workplace Rehabilitation Awards, Human Factors and Ergonomics Society of Australia Conference, Tasmanian Rural Health Conference, and the inaugural Moral Injury Conference.

These engagements provided opportunities to promote WHS, share knowledge, and strengthen relationships across diverse industries and professions.



WHS information

During 2025–26, WorkSafe used social media and targeted direct communications to provide timely WHS information to Tasmanian employers and workers. This covered legislative changes, updates to codes of practice, and significant state and national WHS developments.

By delivering information through multiple communication channels, WorkSafe increased the reach and accessibility of its messages, helping to raise awareness of WHS obligations, promote safer work practices, and support Tasmanian workplaces to achieve compliance.

Regulatory frameworks

Tasmania's WHS laws are regularly reviewed to ensure they align with national model laws and respond to emerging risks, stakeholder expectations, and technological change.

During 2025–26, 3 Model Codes of Practice commenced in Tasmania:

- Healthcare and social assistance
- Managing the risks of fatigue at work
- Managing the risks of biological hazards at work.

Work and consultation continued on developing regulations to replace the Mines Work Health and Safety (Supplementary) Regulations 2025, before their automatic repeal on 30 June 2027. The Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Regulations 2025 and Industrial Relations Regulations 2025 were remade.

As part of WorkSafe's oversight of Tasmania's workers compensation schemes, since 1 December 2025 nurse practitioners have been able to issue workers compensation certificates of capacity in certain circumstances

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 at www.planning.tas.gov.au

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 43 Acts, 28 sets of Regulations, and a large number of subordinate rules, including codes, orders and determinations. CBOS activities are targeted at informing consumers and businesses about licensing, registration, standards and regulatory matters and responding to non-compliance.

To do this, CBOS:

- advises and educates consumers, tenants, businesses, and property owners on their rights and responsibilities, and changes to the law
- reviews and advises the Tasmanian Government on consumer and building legislation and industry codes
- advises and educates consumers and the building industry about Tasmanian building legislation and national standards
- provides bond administration services for residential tenants, property owners, and property managers
- develops, monitors and advises on safety and technical standards for gas, building and electrical industries
- licenses businesses and occupations, including building services, electrical, plumbing, gas-fitting, security and investigation agents, motor vehicle traders, and conveyancers
- conciliates disputes between consumers and traders, tenants and property owners, and consumers and building practitioners
- administers the Tasmanian Government's Financial Assistance Package for consumers affected by building company failures
- enforces compliance with consumer laws, building laws, and gas and electricity safety standards, and promotes compliance with those laws and standards
- administers incorporated associations legislation and registers charities.

The Executive Director of CBOS is appointed to these independent statutory offices:

- Administrator of Occupational Licensing
- Director of Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading
- Commissioner for Corporate Affairs
- Director of Building Control
- Director of Gas Safety
- Director of Electricity Safety
- Residential Tenancy Commissioner.

Find more information about CBOS at www.cbos.tas.gov.au

Financial Assistance Package

CBOS continues to administer the Tasmanian Government's Financial Assistance Package, which provides support to consumers who have suffered loss as a result of a builder or building company having died, disappeared or become insolvent since 1 July 2021.

The Financial Assistance Package provides payments to consumers for up to 20 per cent of the value of the contract to a maximum amount of \$200,000.

Since the Financial Assistance Package was introduced, over \$16.02 million in payments have been made to 257 consumers. In 2025–26, CBOS paid \$2.99 million to eligible consumers.

Short Stay Accommodation Dashboard

The Short Stay Accommodation Interactive Dashboard was launched in May 2026, providing a modern, transparent and accessible platform for viewing short stay accommodation data across Tasmania. It is the only government dashboard of its type in the country.

The dashboard automates the collection and publication of data provided by booking platform operators under the *Short Stay Accommodation Act 2019*, improving the accuracy, consistency and timeliness of reporting.

The dashboard supports councils, policymakers and the broader community by providing access to short stay accommodation trends and information used to inform planning and regulatory decisions. It includes data from January 2025 and replaces the quarterly reports previously published by the Director of Building Control.

Community and stakeholder engagement

CBOS maintains an active presence in the community and provides relevant news and educational content through its website, monthly online newsletter and three Facebook pages: Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading, Building in Tasmania, and Rental Services Tasmania.

A particular focus for 2025–26 was implementation of Seafood Country of Origin Labelling. CBOS delivered a comprehensive education and engagement campaign to support businesses to meet their obligations. Activities included targeted communications through the Consumer Affairs Facebook page, collaborating with industry bodies, and a direct mail-out to more than 1,000 hospitality venues selling seafood products.



CBOS conducted visits to around 200 venues across Tasmania to raise awareness of the requirements, provide compliance assistance and respond to business enquiries. The campaign achieved strong engagement from industry, with businesses demonstrating a willingness to comply and actively seeking guidance on applying the new requirements.

CBOS continued to deliver targeted scam awareness and consumer education across Tasmania. 39 scam and consumer rights information sessions were delivered, including presentations at retirement villages to empower older Tasmanians with the knowledge and confidence to identify and respond to fraudulent activity.

CBOS also attended six community expos and provided education and consultation sessions on tenancy reforms, including the *Residential Tenancy Amendment (Pets) Act 2025* and proposed residential parks legislation.

Performance information

CBOS reports against the following key performance indicators.

Table 5.4: CBOS key performance indicators

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Consumer complaints resolved within 60 days	82.4%	80.5%	89.4%
Rental bond claims paid within 30 days	88.7%	88.2%	90.3%
Matters resolved before final compliance action	98.6%	97.9%	99.0%
Number of occupational licence application assessments made within 21 days	99.6%	99.1%	96.5%

Table 5.5: Number of enquiries and complaints – Australian Consumer Law and Building and Occupational Licensing matters

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
General Australian Consumer Law enquiries including consumer guarantees, sales practices, business practices and product safety	1,454	1,485	1,834
Building/Occupational Licensing enquiries	533	567	677

Table 5.6: Building and Occupational Licensing infringements issued

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Infringements issued	178	110	50
Total value	\$199,141	\$153,682	\$83,699

As at 1 July 2026, the Rental Deposit Authority held 49,301 active bonds totalling \$77,586,567.

As at 30 June 2026, the Authority had processed 17,352 bond claims, including disputed claims, for 2025–26.

As at 30 June 2026, the amount of interest accrued on the bonds held for 2025–26 was \$3.5 million, an increase of \$400,000 on the previous year.

Table 5.7: Bond claim payments (disposition and clearance rates)

Financial year/disposition	Claims Paid	% of claims paid
2025–26	15,106	-
0–30 Days	13,650	90.3
2024–25	15,270	-
0–30 Days	13,502	88.2
2023–24	15,981	-
0–30 Days	14,179	88.8

Table 5.8: Residential Tenancy Commissioner investigations

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Bond disputes	2,406	2,184	2,092
Complaints/applications	178	183	230
Exemptions	3	1	6
Email enquiries	1,142	691	857
Total	3,729	3,059	3,185

Occupational Licensing

Table 5.9: Number of licensed practitioners

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Electrical practitioner/provisional	5,575	5,773	6,081
Plumbing practitioner/certifier/provisional	1,561	1,640	1,708
Gas-fitter practitioner/certifier	534	564	575
Electrical contractor	1,089	1,073	1,081
Plumbing contractor	663	667	680
Gas-fitter contractor	260	268	275
Automotive gas-fitter practitioner	22	17	16
Automotive gas-fitter contractor	2	1	1
Building services provider: Individual	3,658	3,825	4,078
Building services provider: Company	102	111	133
Conveyancers	22	24	37
Motor vehicle traders	200	214	220
Security (individual)	2,942	3,075	3,649
Security (body corporate)	84	91	116
Total	16,714	17,343	18,650

Table 5.10: Occupational licensing assessments

Class of licence	2025-26 assessments	21 days and under	22+ days	% 21 days and under
Trade practitioner total	804	789	15	98.1%
Issued	759	749	10	98.7%
Refused	45	40	5	88.9%
Trade contractor total	194	184	10	94.8%
Issued	184	176	8	95.6%
Refused	10	8	2	80%
Trade practitioner provisional total	7	7	0	100%
Issued	7	7	0	100%
Refused	0	0	0	0
Building services provider: Individual total	646	612	34	94.7%
Issued	546	515	31	94.3%
Refused	100	97	3	97%
Building services provider: Company	35	35	0	100%
Issued	35	35	0	100%
Refused	0	0	0	0
Total assessments	1,687	1,628	59	96.5%

Table 5.11: Number of licensed building services providers (individuals and contractors)

Building Service Provider	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Total	3,760	4,012	4,211

Corporate affairs, co-operatives and charity registrations

Table 5.12: Number of registered/deregistered incorporated associations, co-operatives and charities

Registrations	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Total number of registered incorporated associations, co-operatives and charities	5,212	5,397	5,380
Registered during year	328	321	373
Deregistered during year	84	136	80

Technical Regulation

Table 5.13: Gas Standards and Safety Unit activities

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Gas infrastructure incident investigation	18	20	17
Reported third party activity incidents	11	10	8
Gas installation inspections	657	545	787
Gas installation design assessments	246	178	179
Gas installation or storage incident investigation	44	31	19

Table 5.14: Electrical Standards and Safety Unit activities

Activities	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Compliance investigations including specialised advice or dispute	508	404	347
Compliance investigations excluding specialised advice or dispute	148	110	89
Electrical inspections	9,482	10,434	10,174
Private poles managed	1,113	1,342	1,816
Infringements issued	84	49	6



The guiding mission of Justice Support Services (JSS) is to promote and protect the rights, interests and wellbeing of people who access or rely on its services. This includes supporting victims of crime, people experiencing family violence, victim-survivors of child sexual abuse, and vulnerable adults and children. JSS is also committed to learning from the experiences of the people who use its services, to ensure these continue to respond effectively to their needs.

JSS brings together Departmental services that share a focus on victim-survivors, vulnerable adults and children. This integrated approach enables the delivery of more consistent, coordinated and streamlined support, helping people access the services they need while fostering greater stability, safety and empowerment.

JSS staff are united by a shared understanding of the complex and significant nature of their work, and the profound impact it can have on the lives of those they support. They are committed to treating all people with dignity, respect, empathy and compassion, while extending these same values to their colleagues and teams.

A significant milestone was achieved during the first half of the year with the relocation of all southern-based JSS units into new accommodation at 199 Collins Street Hobart. For the first time, all JSS teams across the state are co-located under one roof, strengthening collaboration and service integration.

Further information about JSS and each of the teams it comprises is available at www.justice.tas.gov.au/justice-system/justice-support-services

Policy and Program Support

The Policy and Program Support Team supports the work of all areas of JSS and manages key projects.

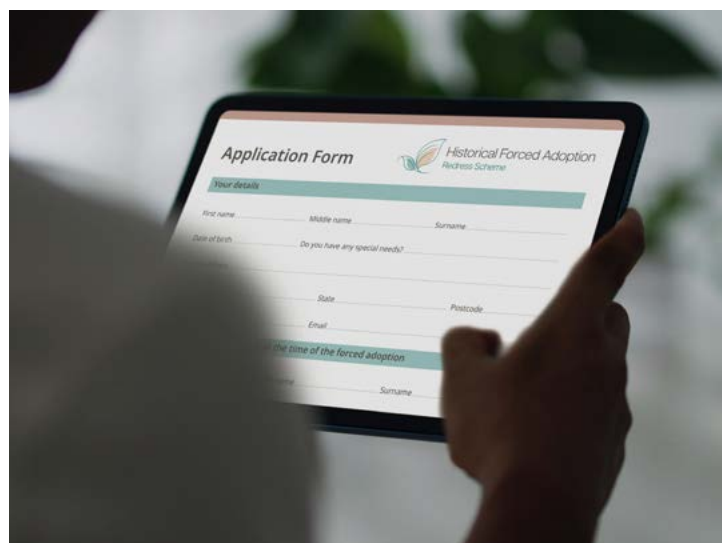
Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme

This year, JSS delivered the Tasmanian Government's Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme. This Scheme recognises the harm caused by historical forced adoption practices where mothers were pressured, coerced or compelled to give up their babies for adoption. The Scheme will provide eligible mothers with a redress payment of \$75,000 and a personal apology, for those who wish to receive one.

An interim Scheme providing \$10,000 for those mothers with urgent or exceptional needs went live on 2 March 2026. 20 applications were received and 17 applications approved.

The full Scheme was launched on 15 June, and by 30 June 2026, 82 applications had been received, and a small number of mothers have expressed an interest in receiving a direct personal response.

This initiative is a prime example of collaboration across JSS, with staff from many JSS teams involved in its implementation. Now it is operational, the Scheme will transition to the Victim Support team within JSS to administer.



Witness Intermediary Scheme

JSS administers the Witness Intermediary Scheme. Witness intermediaries are impartial professionals with expertise in communication (such as speech pathology and social work) who:

- assess the communication of vulnerable witnesses, including children, in sexual abuse and homicide matters
- recommend environmental and linguistic adjustments that can support the communication of these witnesses, to ensure they can give their best evidence during police investigations and in court.

The statewide Scheme operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and there are 29 witness intermediaries on the Intermediaries Panel.

Justice Facility Dogs

Participating in the criminal justice system can be stressful. The presence of a relaxed and compassionate dog – with a soft paw to hold or a gentle head on someone's lap – can help relieve distress and anxiety. Justice facility dogs are available to provide comfort and support to vulnerable witnesses in sexual abuse and homicide matters at court and throughout the police investigation, witness intermediary communication assessments, and witness briefings. The dogs also attend Youth Court waiting areas and have had a calming influence on the environment.

The Justice Facility Dog Program is administered by the Witness Intermediary Liaison Team. In 2025–26, the dogs attended 131 youth court days, 35 court assessments, and 33 hearings.

Expungement of Historical Offences Scheme

In November 2025, the *Expungement of Historical Offences Amendment Act 2025* received Royal Assent. This legislation significantly enhances Tasmania's historical expungement scheme, by:

- introducing redress payments for anyone previously charged or convicted under former laws that prohibited homosexuality or cross-dressing
- expanding eligibility for the Scheme
- enhancing people's privacy by permanently deleting any secondary records.

JSS worked closely with stakeholders and advocates for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, and asexual (LGBTIQA+) rights to develop posters and other resources to raise awareness of the Scheme. This promotion will begin in late 2026.

In 2025–26, 15 applications were received and 1 application was approved. Since the Scheme began in November 2017, there has been 1 application approved, 1 application still under assessment, 1 application refused, and 41 applications that requested expungement of charges or convictions for offences that are not covered by the Act.

Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework

The Department plays an important role in keeping children and young people safe from harm. Since the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework was introduced in 2023, two independent evaluations have been undertaken to assess how implementation of the Framework is unfolding in practice. A third and final evaluation is underway, to assess:

- awareness and understanding of the Framework
- the usefulness of guidance, support and resources
- regulatory oversight and enforcement processes
- information-sharing and collaboration between agencies
- early evidence of change in organisational practices.

Two surveys were released in early 2026 to inform this evaluation:

- one to gather information from organisational leaders on how the Framework is being understood and implemented at an organisational level
- another inviting workers and volunteers who engage directly with children and young people, to share their practical experiences of the Framework in their role.

The final evaluation report will be delivered in October 2026.

JSS Service Framework

Policy and Program Support is developing a JSS Service Framework, comprising Service Standards and a Service Commitment. This Framework will communicate JSS's dedication to the services it delivers to the community and the standards it aims to achieve. The Framework is expected to be delivered in late 2026.

Office of the Public Guardian

The Public Guardian is an independent statutory office established under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1995*. This Act sets out the legal framework for consent to medical and dental treatment and other personal and lifestyle decisions for adults with impaired decision-making ability.

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 at www.publicguardian.tas.gov.au

Registration to Work with Vulnerable People

Creating environments where vulnerable people, including children, are safe from harm while they are receiving care and support is vital.

The Registration to Work with Vulnerable People (RWVP) Scheme is an important way of doing this, by stopping anyone who poses an unacceptable risk of harm from working or volunteering with vulnerable people, including children, in activities regulated by the Scheme.

The RWVP Scheme and the role of the RWVP Registrar is set out in the *Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Act 2013* and supporting laws.

Mutual recognition of registration

In August 2025, all Australian jurisdictions agreed to work towards mutual recognition of each other's working with children check (WWCC) refusals and cancellations (negative notices). Tasmania passed laws in December 2025 to implement this.

The *Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Act 2013* was updated to reflect these changes. The RWVP Scheme is equivalent to the WWCC schemes in other Australian states and territories.

'Mutual recognition' of negative notices means that if someone's WWCC is cancelled or their application refused in one jurisdiction, and this decision is current, they cannot hold a WWCC in another jurisdiction. In simple terms if a person is banned in one jurisdiction they will be banned in all.

Changes in Tasmania go further. Mutual recognition also applies if someone's WWCC is suspended, or they have an interim bar placed on their application for a WWCC (an interim bar means they cannot engage in child-related work while their application is assessed).

This national approach is being introduced to strengthen the protections in place for children and young people across Australia. It reflects community expectation that if someone has their WWCC cancelled or their application refused in one jurisdiction, they should not get or hold a WWCC anywhere else.

The Department continues to engage nationally in further work to strengthen and improve consistency for a national approach to working with children checks. These reforms are being lead through the Standing Council of Attorneys-General.

Applications and renewals

The RWVP Scheme is administered by the RWVP Unit. The Unit's Screening and Risk Assessment teams play crucial roles in conducting the background checks and risk assessments for new applicants and the ongoing monitoring of registrants.

At 30 June 2026, over 208,120 Tasmanians (approximately 35% of the state's population) held a RWVP. In 2025–26:

- 28,857 applications for new RWVPs were received (compared to 46,410 in 2024–25)
- 19,459 applications to renew RWVPs were received. See more about renewals below
- 112,593 reports of reportable behaviour (defined in the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Regulations 2024) were received (compared to 107,318 in 2024–25)
- 3,549 additional risk assessments were begun in 2025–26, leading to 53 suspensions and 25 cancellations (compared to 3,284 additional risk assessments, 61 suspensions and 30 cancellations in 2024–25).

Renewals

In 2026, there are around 50,000 workers and volunteers who need to renew their RWVP. To help manage these high volumes, renewals are now permitted 90 days ahead of a registration expiry. A program of stakeholder engagement and a communications campaign have also been rolled out to promote early renewal and help people avoid the risk of their RWVP expiring (and therefore not being able to work or volunteer). The campaign also supported employers to encourage their workers to renew early, to avoid business disruptions. The 'renew early' message was carried in print and online advertising, social media advertising, e-newsletters, animated videos and more (this will continue across 2026). Key government and community stakeholders were also supported with customised resources for their sectors/workplaces.

The Department has also worked closely with key partner Service Tasmania who provides services to support the scheme through its service centres and call centres. Solutions to the pressure of high renewal volumes were developed collaboratively and included systems changes (including online document verification services) and appointment bookings. These were supported by internal staff and public communications.

Volunteer fee relief

For two years starting 1 January 2026, the Tasmanian Government is providing fee relief for volunteers who need a RWVP. There are over 332,000 volunteers in Tasmania. Many are engaged in regulated activities and services with vulnerable people, including children, that require them to hold a RWVP.

It applies to new applications and renewals and has driven a dramatic increase in applications (new and renewing) in the volunteer class of RWVP.

In 2025–26, for the volunteer class of RWVP there were 11,917 new applications and 6,504 renewing applications.

RWVP Expansion Project

Work is continuing to transform the laws, systems and requirements that underpin the RWVP Scheme, to strengthen the confidence the community can have that vulnerable people, including children, are safe from harm or exploitation when they are receiving care and support.

Changes include:

- requiring people in more activities, sectors and roles to have RWVP in order to align with community expectations and better protect vulnerable people, including children
- introducing new laws to ensure Tasmania is consistent with national approaches and requirements
- building a new IT system to make it easier for people to apply for or renew their RWVP, and to strengthen our screening system.



A cornerstone of the Expansion Project is a new secure and user-friendly online registration system. This will make it easier for workers and volunteers to apply for and manage their RWVP; and help the RWVP Unit process applications for registration and renewals, conduct risk assessments, and perform compliance checks efficiently and effectively. Ultimately, it will contribute to a robust RWVP Scheme as a way of helping to protect vulnerable people, including children. In August 2025, Tasmanian company Intuit Technologies was chosen as the successful vendor. Since then, Intuit has been working closely with the RWVP Unit and the Department's Project Management Office and Enterprise System Services Unit, and other state and national agency partners. Development work began in December 2025, testing environments have been built, and significant progress has been made on the new application and employer portals, document generation and storage, and new system integrations.

This work has already seen the original ambitious timeframes amended to reflect the complexity and enormity of the system, and circumstances outside the control of the project team (including the new national approach to aged care, as stated above). A two-stage approach has been accepted and go-live is now expected in mid to late 2027.

Direct and ongoing collaboration with key government and community stakeholders is fundamentally important to the success of the Expansion Project. Sector specific policy and workforce working groups are helping to progress and positively inform legislative changes and ensure greater support and understanding of the project's aims and outcomes. Planning is also underway on the stakeholder engagement, communications and training activities needed to support the readiness of people and organisations to adopt the expanded Scheme and the new IT system, with confidence and clarity.

Information and resources

The RWVP team continues to produce resources including fact sheets, regular e-newsletters and online information to explain how to apply for, renew and hold a RWVP, and how the Scheme operates. A suite of new animated videos added to these resources, including videos in languages other than English and narrated by Justice employees. The RWVP website, launched in March 2025, continues to evolve and provide RWVP users direct and easy access to the information and resources they need to manage their registrations. Page views and visits increased dramatically this year, especially following the launch of the renewals campaign. RWVP messages also feature weekly across the Department's social media channels and have strong engagement.

Safe at Home

Safe at Home is the Tasmanian Government's integrated criminal justice response to family violence, where the safety of the victim-survivor is considered paramount. Established in 2004 to help implement the *Family Violence Act 2004*, Safe at Home is a service system with established processes and networks to provide a coordinated response to incidents of family violence in Tasmania.

The Safe at Home service system aims to:

- improve the safety and security for adult and child victim-survivors of family violence in the short and long term
- ensure that offenders are held accountable for family violence as a public crime and change their offending behaviour
- reduce the incidence and severity of family violence in the longer term
- minimise the negative impacts of contact with the criminal justice system on adult and child victim-survivors.

Victim-survivor safety is paramount. A pro-intervention policy is used, supported by a human services response to victim-survivors, children and perpetrators of family violence.

Safe at Home is a partnership between six Tasmanian Government departments, with the Department of Justice as the lead agency and Tasmania Police the gatekeeper to the integrated response. Victim-survivors, children and perpetrators enter the Safe at Home service system when a family violence incident or family argument report is made to Tasmania Police.

A robust governance framework allows frank discussions between different agencies to resolve practical and policy issues, and to provide transparent decision-making processes.

The Family Violence Strategic Oversight Committee has overall responsibility for the Safe at Home initiative and is comprised of representatives from the Departments of Justice; Police, Fire and Emergency Management; Premier and Cabinet; Education, Children and Young People; and Health.

Each department is represented on the Inter-Departmental Committee, which is responsible for the development and ongoing implementation of Safe at Home. The Regional Coordination Committees coordinate service delivery in each region.

Integrated Case Coordination is the key feature of Safe at Home. It acts as a safety hub in each region for family violence cases, ensuring that all risk and safety aspects of family violence cases are discussed, and appropriate actions are taken. Integrated Case Coordination meetings are held weekly throughout Tasmania and are attended by Safe at Home partners.

Safe at Home continues to deliver a nation-leading integrated criminal justice response to family violence. Safe at Home services have seen an increase in historical and complex family violence being reported, which require intensive interventions and responses using substantial time and resources. Safe at Home data demonstrates that since it was established in 2004, there has been:

- a significant increase in integrated case coordination discussions, reflecting the increase in reporting
- an increase in the complexity of matters and recorded actions allocated for active case management.

The Safe at Home Coordination Unit continues to engage with the Department's Strategic Legislation and Policy team to provide feedback, consultation and support for proposed legislative amendments to improve the response to family violence in Tasmania, with the goal of eradicating it in the community.

Survivors at the Centre

Survivors at the Centre is the Tasmanian Government's coordinated, whole of government action plan to respond to family and sexual violence.

To support this, the Tasmanian Government is actively strengthening family violence protections, with an initial suite of reforms to the *Family Violence Act 2004* announced on 28 May 2026. This followed the release of the *Strengthening our Responses to Family Violence in Tasmania: Family Violence Act 2004 and Related Legislation Discussion Paper* for targeted and public consultation, which closed on 2 April 2026.

The proposed reforms will:

- clarify the *Family Violence Act 2004* to more effectively capture the patterns of behaviours in the coercive control provisions
- extend the statutory limitation period for the coercive control provisions to two years, because many victim-survivors find it difficult to report within the current one year statutory timeframe
- encourage the reporting of family violence by extending the reporting protections under the Family Violence Act, so people who report any type of family violence to police will be protected from civil or criminal liability
- improve protections for victim-survivors living in rental properties, by amending the definition of family violence in the Family Violence Act to ensure the behaviour of perpetrators damaging rental properties and other objects owned by victim-survivors counts as family violence
- improve the operation of the Serial Family Violence Perpetrator declarations in the Family Violence Act by allowing courts to vary or extend declarations, rather than having to issue multiple declarations
- strengthen criminal law responses by clarifying the strangulation offence in the *Criminal Code Act 1924*, to define key terms and include a recklessness element. A new mirror summary offence will also be introduced to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to ensure less severe examples of this conduct are correctly identified and recorded
- extend the failure to report offence (under section 105A of the Criminal Code) for persons who fail to report the abuse of a child, where the person knows or believes on reasonable grounds a child has been strangled
- expand the existing provisions for jury directions in the Criminal Code to clarify how and when judges are to direct juries about common reactions to family violence offending in matters involving family violence offences
- amend the *Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994* to establish a new family violence offender levy to be paid by family violence offenders, with funds being directed to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund to support victim-survivors.

Over the next 18 months, it is intended that additional and more complex reforms will also be delivered.

Keeping Women Safe in their Home program

The Keeping Women Safe in their Home program provides security upgrades to the homes of victim-survivors identified as being at high risk, to increase their sense of safety after experiencing family violence. This includes installing new solid core doors, deadlocks, security screens, door viewers and sensor lights.

In 2025–26, the Safe at Home Coordination Unit administered funding and coordinated contractors to service 191 security upgrades.

The Australian Government's Department of Social Services provided \$467,802.37 to the Department of Justice to deliver this program. In 2025–26, the demand required additional funding to ensure the program could support women for the full year, and a further \$405,000 was provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet through national partnership agreements.

Flexible Support packages

Flexible support packages are available to victim-survivors of family violence who have fled or are planning to flee an abusive relationship. These can be used to purchase food, clothing, furniture and white goods; meet relocation costs; and cover the gap fee for psychological services to support recovery and healing.

In 2025–26, flexible support package funding was provided to 176 victim-survivors. The Department provides \$330,000 a year in funding for this initiative.

Into the Loop

Into the Loop is an annual event created and hosted by the Safe at Home Coordination Unit. It brings together Safe at Home partners and non-government organisations who work with individuals and families affected by or at risk of family violence.

These events, held across Tasmania in May 2026, gave over 400 participants the opportunity to learn about the role of non-government organisations within the family violence sector and their intersection with the Safe at Home program; and to network with those who work in the broader family violence system.

This year's service spotlight series gave participants a working understanding of the diverse organisations available to support victim-survivors of family violence, encompassing youth, seniors, housing, legal and migrant issues, LGBTIQ+, and a national telephone-based perpetrator intervention service.

Coercive control training

In partnership with Tasmania Police, the Department engaged the Small Steps 4 Hannah Foundation to co-deliver coercive control training to police, Safe at Home government agencies, and non-government organisations.

Each two-hour social impact workshop is based around the events and people in Hannah Clarke's life: what they saw and heard, and their suspicions in the days, weeks, months and years leading up to the tragic murder of Hannah and her three children in Queensland in 2020.

The training explained coercive control and helped participants identify the red flags that are often hidden in plain sight. Experienced Tasmania Police and Safe at Home practitioners related Hannah's story to the Tasmanian context, legislation and service systems.

Delivery of this training was significantly expanded this year to include hospital staff across the state, and a session was delivered for the first time in St Helens to meet demand and provide greater regional access to the workshop.

Since it began in September 2024, the training has been attended by over 3,000 people from government and non-government agencies, sworn and unsworn Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management staff, Tasmania Prison Service staff, hospital staff, and victim-survivors statewide.

This approach is the first of its kind and has gained interest across Australia. Feedback from across the sector has been overwhelmingly positive, leading to productive discussions, improved responses and positive partnerships being forged.

Promotional activities

Throughout Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Month in May 2026, there was a significant and positive increase in awareness of Safe at Home's profile and purpose. Examples of coverage included social media posts from the then Minister for Women, Jane Howlett, promoting the Into the Loop series; and content by family violence advocate Romany Wake through her Facebook page Rachel's Voice.

Supporting this awareness raising, the Director of Safe at Home was interviewed for the One Health Podcast, discussing 'Responding to Violence', and on ABC Hobart radio's morning program. She presented to the Department of Health's Statewide Mental Health Services; and at the launch of the Rotary Club of North Hobart's program to collect old mobile phones to support people experiencing domestic violence, run in partnership with the national charity DV Safe Phone.

Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress

Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress comprises the Victims of Crime Assistance team and the Redress Response team.

Victims of Crime Assistance

Victims of Crime Assistance provides financial assistance and support to victims of violent crime or certain sexual offences where the victim has suffered an injury or death.

Payments typically cover:

- costs of medical, counselling and support services
- compensation for pain, suffering, and loss of income.

This is administered by the Victims Assistance Unit, which supports the independent Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioners who decide on applications. The Commissioners' decisions cover interim and final awards under the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976*.

Table 6.1: Victim of Crime Assistance awards

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Number of applications	509	625	624
Number of awards made (including interim awards)	358	363	433
Total payments excl. costs (\$'000)*	8,408	9,378	10,696
Total costs including reports (\$'000)	176	191	196
Average award	\$23,977.95	\$26,361.39	\$25,155.78

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

Redress

One way the Tasmanian Government supports survivors of historical child sexual abuse is by participating in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse.

The Redress Response Team leads this involvement, and its work includes:

- managing requests for information from the National Redress Scheme by liaising with Tasmanian Government agencies that may hold relevant records
- assessing information received from Tasmanian Government agencies and responding to the National Redress Scheme on behalf of the Tasmanian Government
- participating in policy discussions about the National Redress Scheme with other states and territories.

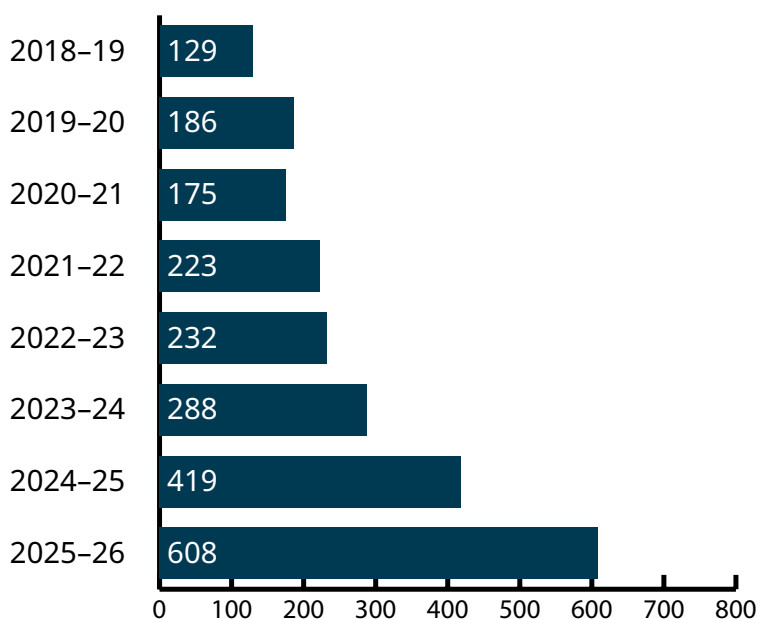
In 2025–26, the team responded to 608 requests for information relating to redress applications, an increase of 45% over the previous financial year. Of these, 251 were responded to between July to December 2025, and 357 were responded to between January to June 2026.

The key performance indicator for participating in the National Redress Scheme is what percentage of requests for information are addressed within statutory timeframes. In 2025–26, 32% of claims against the Tasmanian Government were responded to without the need to secure additional time from the Scheme. This is down from 72% from the previous year; this decrease stems from the significant increase in new requests for information in 2025–26.

Table 6.2: Requests for Information responded to by the Tasmanian Government

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Number of requests for information responded to by the Government	288	419	608
Number of requests responded to without the need for extension of time	82%	72%	32%

Figure 6: Numbers of requests for information responded to by the Tasmanian Government each financial year since the Scheme began in 2018*



*Note: The numbers reported here vary slightly from those included in previous reports. This is due to improvements in counting rules and data collection systems.

Victims Support

Accessing the criminal justice system can be a daunting process for victims of crime. The Victims Support team provides support and information for victims as they navigate the justice system, with a focus on understanding their needs and circumstances.

Victims Support operates the:

- Court Support and Liaison Service
- Eligible Persons Register
- Historical Forced Adoptions Redress Scheme
- Redress Engagement Coordinators
- Survivor Support Service
- Victims of Crime Service.

These services help people deal with personal and practical problems associated with the impact of crime, to allow them to feel safe and empowered, and regain control of their lives. Services are delivered statewide.

Find more Victims Support Services information at www.justice.tas.gov.au/victims

Court Support and Liaison Service

The Court Support and Liaison Service is a Safe at Home Program working with victims of family violence. It helps guide them through the justice system before, during and after court appearances. Some of the ways Court Support Officers support victims include.

- accompanying them to court, helping them feel as comfortable as possible in the Court environment and addressing their fears and concerns
- providing advice on how to take out a Family Violence Order
- liaising with police and prosecutors on their behalf
- providing updates on the progress of matters in court.

Staff also work with Safe at Home participants and take part in case coordination meetings which bring together different government departments.

Eligible Persons Register

The Eligible Persons Register allows victims of violent crime to receive information about an offender's location and progress through the prison system, where they choose to receive such updates. Information that may be provided includes the offender's security classification, confirmation of release, leave arrangements, parole hearing dates, and outcomes of applications for parole. Eligibility for the register is determined by legislation.

Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme

Administration of the full Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme is transitioning from JSS's Policy and Program Support team to Victims Support.

Redress engagement coordinators

Redress engagement coordinators coordinate all Direct Personal Responses for the Tasmanian Government, either upon resolution of a person's National Redress Scheme claim, or when a civil claim against the State is settled. A Direct Personal Response is an apology, in-person or in writing, from an institutional representative. Redress engagement coordinators also help people manage the Counselling and Psychological Care component of their Redress claim.

Survivor Support Service

The Survivor Support Service was a new addition to Victims Support in 2025. This time-limited service is designed to coordinate counselling and psychological care for people who engaged with the Commission of Inquiry and the Weiss Independent Inquiry.

Victims of Crime Service

The Victims of Crime Service is a counselling, support and referral service for victims of crime. Professional counsellors, who are highly skilled in working with the impact of trauma, work to support and meet each person's individual needs. This includes:

- providing counselling and information
- referring them to appropriate community services and resources
- providing information about the criminal justice system
- helping them with Victim Impact Statements and applications for Victims of Crime Assistance.





Finance

The Finance Branch plays a key role in enabling the Department to deliver safe, fair and accessible justice services across Tasmania. It provides strategic and specialist expertise in financial management, budgeting, accounting, procurement and contracting, facilities, asset and property management, and risk management.

Throughout 2025–26, Finance supported the delivery of major government commitments, critical infrastructure projects and essential departmental services. Finance provided strategic procurement and contracting advice across a diverse and complex portfolio, including:

- the Burnie Courts Complex Relocation Project
- the electronic security system upgrade and maintenance program at the Tasmania Prison Service Risdon site
- the implementation of new practice management systems for Crown Law
- a new secure and user-friendly online registration system for Registration to Work with Vulnerable People
- facilities management, information technology, professional services and other operational contracts supporting the Department's statewide service delivery.

Through this work, Finance helped ensure that significant procurements were commercially sound, delivered value for money, met government procurement requirements and provided meaningful opportunities for Tasmanian businesses.

Further information on the Department's procurement activities during 2025–26 is available in Section 20 of this annual report.

Finance led and supported a significant program of accommodation projects designed to modernise the Department's workplaces, consolidate its property portfolio and provide more efficient, contemporary and fit-for-purpose facilities. Key milestones in 2025–26 included:

- completing an expansion of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal facility in Hobart
- consolidating the State Litigation Office's Hobart operations into a single, fit-for-purpose facility
- relocating Community Corrections in Burnie to modern, stand-alone accommodation
- progressing the fit-out and relocation of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to a new office location in Launceston
- progressing major new departmental facilities at 199 Collins Street, Hobart and 89 Cambridge Park Drive, Cambridge, and managing preparations for the relocation of staff from multiple locations into the two new sites
- securing new corporate office and specialist election-delivery facilities for the Tasmanian Electoral Commission
- progressing lease negotiations and planning for new, fit-for-purpose accommodation for Community Corrections in Launceston
- continuing the implementation of the Department's Strategic Accommodation Plan, with a focus on consolidating smaller tenancies, reducing long-term costs and improving service delivery.

Finance continued to strengthen the Department's core financial systems and reporting capabilities. In 2025–26 this included:

- transitioning most of the Department's Financial Management Information System (FMIS) to a new contemporary interface
- transitioning all Departmental outputs to the new FMIS interface budgeting module
- undertaking a detailed review of funded positions on the Department's establishment
- monitoring and reporting on progress towards achieving the Department's Budget Efficiency Dividend savings
- improved project reporting for multi-year infrastructure projects
- beginning preparations for reporting on operational efficiencies and budget savings
- providing timely financial advice, analysis and reporting to support informed decision-making across the Department.

Finance also coordinates risk management across the Department, supporting sound governance, informed decision-making and the effective management of strategic and operational risks. Further information on the Department's risk management activities is included in Section 21 of this annual report.

People and Culture

People and Culture (previously known as Human Resources) delivers people management programs, policies, services and guidance to managers and employees across the Department. The team provides recruitment and payroll services to all Department employees and those employed in entities the Department provides services to. By supporting staff throughout their employment journey, the team helps to attract, develop, support and retain a skilled, engaged and safe workforce, enabling the Department to effectively serve the Tasmanian community.

In 2025–26, People and Culture continued to strengthen employee capability through learning, leadership and organisational development initiatives. The Department launched Leading Justice, a senior leadership development program designed to build strategic leadership capability and strengthen connections across the Department. 28 senior leaders began the program during the year.

The Ready to Lead program also continued with 3 cohorts, made up of 31 staff, commencing in 2025–26, and the team supported staff participation in other leadership and management development opportunities. This included 30 staff participating in the Tasmanian State Service Manager Essentials Program and Women Supporting Women in Leadership Forums. The Learning and Development Community of Practice was also established to strengthen collaboration and capability across the Department.

Work continued to improve onboarding and mandatory learning processes across the Department in 2025–26. New Core Training Program Guidelines were launched to improve consistency, accountability and compliance with mandatory training requirements. Employee Induction processes were updated, with 213 employees participating in induction workshops. An updated Prevention of Family Violence eLearning program was also launched to strengthen staff capability in recognising and responding to family violence.

The Contact Officer and Family Violence Officer Network was established to provide employees with greater access to support and information, fostering a positive and respectful workplace culture.

In December 2025, the Department celebrated five years of its Values program, which provided an opportunity to highlight the important role the Values play in shaping culture and behaviour across the organisation.

The Department continued to implement its Health, Safety and Wellbeing Strategic Action Plan, with a focus on preventing harm through the effective management of physical and psychosocial risks and promoting positive health, safety and wellbeing outcomes.

Psychosocial health and safety remained a key priority, and an integrated psychosocial hazards framework was developed and implemented. This framework includes risk management tools, enhances manager capability, and strengthens reporting and monitoring processes to better identify and manage psychosocial risks across the Department. Key workplace behaviour policies and supporting documents were reviewed and updated to ensure the documents were contemporary, compliant with relevant legislation and effective in practice.

The Department renewed its Injury Management Program, effective 31 December 2025. This followed an audit by the WorkCover Board Tasmania; the Department achieved an exceptional result that recognised its strong legislative compliance, alignment with best practice, and commitment to people-centred injury management. Increased engagement and support for injured employees and supervisors has contributed to reduced average claim costs and improved return-to-work outcomes.

The Department also continued to contribute to the WorkCover Board-funded Improving Injured Worker Outcomes in the Tasmanian State Service project, collaborating across agencies to improve consistency, increase return-to-work opportunities, and strengthen outcomes for injured workers across the Tasmanian State Service.

In addition to supporting the Department's service delivery, People and Culture is helping to developing the Department's budget management strategies to achieve the operational efficiencies that need to be applied from 2026–27. To support this work, People and Culture expanded its organisational design capability, and broadened its service offerings across the Department to advise on systems of work and associated organisational structures.



Wellbeing Support

The Department recognises that the work our staff undertake can be difficult, and that in response to this, it has an obligation to provide them with appropriate support. The Department also recognises that supporting the wellbeing of staff has numerous benefits for the organisation and the individuals working within it. The in-house Wellbeing Support service is one part of the Department's commitment to supporting staff wellbeing.

Wellbeing Support takes a holistic and proactive approach to staff wellbeing and provides access to supports including:

- individual case management: case managers work with individuals to understand their circumstances and challenges, develop a wellness plan, and help them keep on track when implementing the plan
- psychology services: staff can access individual psychology services by booking a mental health check-in via the intranet. These services can also be provided in an employee's wellness plan
- support after a workplace incident, such as psychological first aid
- training, workshops and forums tailored to meet specific workplace needs: packages delivered include workshops on vicarious trauma and resilience. The Department has also trained staff to deliver mental health first aid training to their colleagues
- JustAsWell activities and health initiatives: including annual flu vaccinations, regular health and wellbeing bulletins, and output-based activities driven by the wellbeing champions network. Champions meet regularly to discuss upcoming activities and initiatives and share wellbeing ideas
- intranet-based mental health screening, allowing staff to get a snapshot of their wellbeing
- intranet-based information and training: the online Wellbeing Hub provides online training modules, information and resources on a variety of health and wellbeing topics.

Table 7.1: Wellbeing service provision

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Individual referrals	220	262	310
Staff training (number of sessions/staff trained)	29/302	44/418	17/175
Critical incidents responded to	2	5	8

Strategic Infrastructure Projects

Strategic Asset Management Plan

Developing a Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) remains a key deliverable under the Department of Justice Strategic Plan 2022-27. The SAMP will establish the Department's asset management approach and support long-term, lifecycle-based decision-making to ensure assets continue to deliver value to the Tasmanian community.

During 2025-26, the Department progressed initiatives to strengthen its strategic asset management capability, including advancing the SAMP, a comprehensive review of asset data and an update of the asset register.

An updated maturity assessment was also undertaken which indicated moderate improvement across several areas, supported by the implementation of a new Asset Management Information System (AMIS). The system has enabled improved management of infrastructure assets and, when fully implemented, will enhance monitoring of asset and contractor performance, and enable more effective lifecycle planning.

The maintenance module within the AMIS was also implemented during 2025–26, supporting the transition to the new electronic security system and facilities maintenance contracts for the Risdon Prison site, and significantly improving maintenance reporting and oversight.

20 Year Infrastructure Strategy

The scope of the Department's long term infrastructure strategy is being reviewed as part of a renewed, system-wide approach to planning for courts and custodial facilities. A revised strategy is in development and will articulate the Department's long term infrastructure requirements.

Significant work has been undertaken to establish a robust evidence base to inform the strategy, including a comprehensive assessment of the existing asset portfolio and analysis of demand across the justice system. This includes considering asset condition, use, compliance requirements and evolving service delivery needs, supported by multi-scenario demand forecasting.

The strategy is being developed in alignment with the Department's 2022–27 Strategic Plan and *Changing lives, creating futures: A strategic plan for corrections in Tasmania*. It will support key infrastructure objectives to:

- provide safe and humane correctional facilities and environments
- deliver contemporary, fit-for-purpose facilities for staff and clients
- proactively manage and renew infrastructure and systems.

This work will inform a long term, integrated infrastructure roadmap that supports the efficient delivery of justice services and sustainable asset management outcomes across the courts and corrections portfolios.

Burnie Courts Complex Relocation Project

The Department is managing delivery of a replacement Burnie Courts Complex that will meet the needs of a modern justice system, while providing a safe and secure environment for everyone who works at or visits the courts.

\$86.5 million has been allocated to deliver a replacement Burnie Courts Complex at 106 Wilson Street.

During 2025–26, the project achieved significant milestones. The design was progressed through the required approval processes, with a planning permit granted by Burnie City Council in November 2025, and the project considered by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, which on 1 April 2026 approved the project proceeding. Early enabling works were also completed, including demolition and site preparation activities required to allow the main construction works to commence.



Following a competitive procurement process, the main construction contract was awarded to Fairbrother and executed in May 2026. Fairbrother began on site in June 2026, marking the transition from planning, design and procurement into the construction delivery phase.

The new Burnie Courts Complex will provide contemporary court facilities, including courtrooms, custody facilities, registry and administrative areas, judicial and staff accommodation, and spaces designed to improve safety, accessibility and the experience of court users. The design has continued to be informed by operational requirements, stakeholder engagement and the need to support modern justice service delivery in the North West.

It is anticipated that the new Burnie Courts Complex will be constructed and operational in 2028.

New Risdon Prison kitchen

Construction of the new Risdon Prison Kitchen was completed in December 2025, marking the delivery of a key correctional infrastructure project. Following commissioning and operational readiness activities, the facility became operational in early 2026.

The new kitchen provides a contemporary, safe and efficient working environment and includes dedicated training facilities that support prisoner education, skills development and employment pathways. The facility also creates opportunities for prisoner employment, contributing to rehabilitation outcomes and preparation for reintegration into the community.

The new kitchen represents a significant investment in correctional infrastructure, providing long term operational benefits and a modern, purpose built facility that enhances the Tasmania Prison Service's capacity to meet future service needs.



New maximum security accommodation: Correa Unit

The Tasmanian Government has committed \$45.9 million to deliver a new maximum security accommodation unit, named Correa, which will include a dedicated drug and alcohol treatment facility. The project will increase accommodation capacity and enhance supporting infrastructure, providing new activity, training and education areas and contemporary office accommodation for staff.

The Correa unit presents an opportunity to construct a purpose built facility that supports the delivery of criminogenic and personal development programs, and offers the flexibility for intensive residential based interventions, including drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs.

Xsquared Architects has been appointed as the lead consultant for the project. Subject to all relevant project approvals, including Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, it is anticipated that construction on the Correa Unit and associated facilities will start in the first quarter of 2027 and be completed in the second half of 2028.

Electronic security and mobile duress alarm systems

The Tasmanian Government has provided funding to upgrade and replace electronic security systems across several facilities at the Risdon Prison site. The new systems use contemporary technology aligned with current industry standards.

The project includes upgrades to the site-wide mobile radio communications system and mobile duress alarm system and the refurbishment of existing control rooms. This will provide safer and more ergonomic working environments for control room operators.

These investments will enhance the functionality, reliability and resilience of the prison's security infrastructure, supporting improved safety and operational effectiveness for staff, prisoners, visitors and other stakeholders.

BSH Electrical Pty Ltd is the contractor responsible for supplying, installing and maintaining the new electronic security systems. Onsite works continued throughout 2025–26, with the Ron Barwick Prison, Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison and Southern Remand Centre transitioning to the new electronic security system.

Refurbishment of the Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison Master Control Room began in May 2026. These works are scheduled for completion in November 2026.

Preparations are also underway to transition the Risdon Prison Complex to the new electronic security system. The transition began in July 2026 and is scheduled to be completed by February 2027. Refurbishment of the Risdon Prison Complex Master Control Room is scheduled to begin following the system transition, with completion anticipated by June 2027.

Launceston Reception Prison upgrades

Replacing the Launceston Reception Prison remains a high priority for the Tasmanian Government. Funding has been provided to develop a detailed business case for a replacement facility. Identifying a suitable location and constructing a new reception prison within or close to the Launceston central business district is expected to present significant challenges.

In recognition of the need to improve conditions for staff while the existing facility remains operational, Agency Executive allocated funding from internal reserves to progress infrastructure upgrades at the Launceston Reception Prison.

A program of works is underway to address safety and functionality concerns raised by staff and unions, and includes:

- upgrading the electronic security system
- making infrastructure and ergonomic improvements to the control room
- upgrading the laundry and storage areas
- improving the heating and cooling within the women's accommodation and day yard areas.

Risdon Prison Critical Infrastructure Maintenance 2022–26

The 2022–26 Risdon Prison Critical Infrastructure Maintenance Program concluded on 30 June 2026. The final \$5.048 million of program funding was committed through a planned program of priority infrastructure works to support the continued safe and effective operation of facilities at the Risdon Prison site.

The funding was allocated to:

- the new Risdon Prison Kitchen Project
- replacing the electronic security systems and the mobile duress alarm system at the Risdon Prison Complex
- consultancy services for swale drain rectification and car park sealing works at the Risdon Prison site
- due diligence investigations, cost estimates and technical specifications for replacing the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system of the Risdon Prison Maximum Security Precinct.

While the 2022–26 funding program concluded on 30 June 2026, delivery of some projects supported by the program will continue beyond the reporting period.

Risdon Prison Critical Infrastructure Maintenance 2026–30

Building on the work undertaken through the 2022–26 program, the Tasmanian Government has committed a further \$10 million over four years from 2026–27 to continue critical infrastructure upgrades at the Risdon Prison site.

During 2025–26, preliminary planning and project development activities began, to establish a coordinated program of works for the new funding period. Priority initiatives identified include:

- sealing and drainage improvements to the Risdon Prison car park
- staged replacement of heating, ventilation and cooling systems across the Risdon Prison Complex and Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison
- replacing the building management system at the Risdon Prison site
- developing a site services master plan for the Risdon Prison site.

These initiatives will be subject to further investigation, project development, procurement and relevant approvals. Informed by data from the Department's Asset Management Information System, a further program of work will be developed for upgrades and replacement of critical items in future years.

Long-term Maintenance contract: Risdon Prison site

A Request for Tender for a new long-term Asset Maintenance and Associated Services Contract, covering multiple prison and health facilities at the Risdon Prison site, was released in early 2026.

The new contract is scheduled to begin on 5 October 2026, following a transition period for the successful contractor. The long term contract will support the ongoing maintenance, performance and lifecycle management of critical prison and health infrastructure and provide a consistent, integrated approach to facilities maintenance across the Risdon Prison site.

Future use of the Ashley Youth Detention Centre site

In May 2026, the Tasmanian Government announced its intention to repurpose the Ashley Youth Detention Centre (AYDC) site as a minimum-security adult correctional facility focused on prisoner rehabilitation and agriculture-based training.

The site will transfer to the Department of Justice after it is vacated by the Department for Education, Children and Young People.

At 30 June 2026, planning for the proposed repurposed facility is in the preliminary stage. Matters requiring further planning, consultation, risk assessment and government consideration include:

- the minimum-security operating model
- prisoner assessment and placement criteria
- security arrangements
- workforce planning
- rehabilitation and training program delivery
- stakeholder and community engagement arrangements
- measures to identify and mitigate potential impacts, especially on neighbouring landowners as well as the broader Meander Valley community.

The proposal is focused on the practical reuse of existing infrastructure to support a custodial model that is centred on rehabilitation, reintegration and agriculture-based training. It is not intended to be a large-scale correctional development.

Subject to further planning and relevant approvals, the proposed facility is expected to accommodate approximately 40 minimum-security prisoners within the existing AYDC footprint. The adjoining farmland may also be used to support farming and agriculture-based rehabilitation and training programs.

Replacement Launceston Reception Prison business case

The 2025–26 Tasmanian Budget provided \$450,000 to develop the Launceston Reception Prison. The business case will explore options for replacing the existing Launceston Reception Prison with a modern facility that meets contemporary correctional standards and expectations, addresses operational inefficiencies, and improves the overall functionality of the prison system.

Notwithstanding this commitment, it is expected that finding a suitable location and constructing a new reception prison within or close to the Launceston CBD will be challenging.

A recruitment process has been completed to engage a suitably experienced project manager. The project manager will coordinate stakeholder input on design requirements, progress advice from specialist consultants, consider land and development opportunities, and develop the detailed business case. This work will inform options analysis and costings to support delivery of a replacement Launceston Reception Prison facility, subject to available funding.

Recognising the timeframe required for replacement, the Department is progressing essential upgrades to the existing facility, to maintain safe and effective operations and support continuity of services across the custodial network.

Specialist training facility: Tasmania Prison Service business case

The 2025–26 Tasmanian Budget provided funding to develop a detailed business case for a specialist training facility for the Tasmania Prison Service.

In recent years, prisoner numbers have increased significantly, leading to a corresponding increase in the number of staff required to safely manage and operate the prison system.

A new training facility would support essential training across Corrections, including security inductions, mandatory operational training for correctional officers, case management, and trauma informed care.

Preliminary discovery work has been undertaken to confirm the Tasmania Prison Service's training delivery requirements, including assessing current training models, capacity constraints and future operational needs.

A recruitment process has been completed to engage a suitably experienced project manager. The project manager will coordinate stakeholder input on design requirements, progress advice from specialist consultants, and develop the detailed business case.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) continued to deliver the Department's 2023–27 ICT Strategy and Roadmap during 2025–26. There was a strong focus on consolidating major technology investments, strengthening cybersecurity, modernising business systems, and building the foundations required to leverage emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI).

A significant achievement during the year was the ongoing work to embed Astria as part of business as usual following implementation of the Community Corrections and Prisons module in April 2025. While the transition presented challenges during the initial operating period, the system has now stabilised and is operating under established business and support processes. Astria is increasingly delivering the intended benefits through improved information management, streamlined workflows, and providing a modern platform to support the Department's justice services.

The technology foundations established through the Justice Connect program continued to mature throughout the year. The Department's modern integration and data platforms, built on Microsoft Azure and collectively known as JSuite, are providing a scalable and future-ready capability for information sharing, system integration, and data management across multiple Outputs.

A significant milestone was achieved with the relocation of staff into new accommodation at 199 Collins Street Hobart and Cambridge Park Drive. Bringing the majority of OCIO staff together in these two shared locations has improved collaboration, strengthened team culture, enhanced communication, and increased opportunities for knowledge sharing across technology, project delivery, cybersecurity, and business support functions.

The Project Management, ICT Operations, Cyber Security, and Enterprise Systems Support teams continued to deliver new and upgraded technologies while maintaining critical ICT services for the Department. The Halo IT Service Management platform became embedded as the Department's primary IT service management capability, supporting improved service delivery, reporting, and process maturity.

Cybersecurity remained a key priority, with ongoing investment aligned to the Tasmanian Government's cybersecurity uplift initiatives. The Department continued to strengthen its security posture through governance improvements, technology enhancements, staff awareness programs, and risk management activities designed to address an increasingly complex threat environment.

The year also marked a significant shift in the Department's approach to emerging technologies, particularly AI. Recognising the transformative impact AI is expected to have on government operations and service delivery, the Department established the Artificial Intelligence Working Group (AIWG) to provide leadership, governance, and strategic direction for AI adoption. The AIWG has played a key role in developing policies, assessing opportunities and risks, and exploring practical use cases for AI technologies, including generative AI and Microsoft 365 Copilot. With input from the AIWG, the Department released interim guidelines on *How to use Artificial Intelligence Safely* in May 2026, and continues to apply the guidance within its existing governance and assurance frameworks, including policies covering privacy, information security, data management, procurement and risk management.

Information Security Services

The Information Security Services team safeguards information managed by the Department by providing strategic and operational security guidance. This includes the management of security threats and risks in a rapidly evolving environment, ensuring compliance with all relevant privacy and information security obligations, and coordinating planned security activities across the Department.

In 2025–26, Information Security Services continued to implement the Department's Information Security Strategic Program 2024–27. Key achievements included:

- providing cyber threat and risk assessments and advice to safely advance Department projects and initiatives
- supporting the ICT Operations team's Windows 11 uplift project through providing cyber hardening and best practice advice
- completing compliance uplift work for critical Departmental systems required to integrate with Australian Government data sets
- implementing enhanced email threat protection
- initiating a pilot of an application control platform to prevent the execution of new and unknown threats
- leading the Department's response to emerging and evolving cyber incidents
- revising and updating the Department-wide cyber security awareness training program
- investing in cyber incident and threat visibility, improving incident detection and response capabilities
- continuing to invest in the protection of online systems delivering services to the community, including security testing and risk management
- contributing to Tasmanian Government security programs and initiatives, including identifying risks and opportunities associated with AI
- being involved in whole of Tasmanian Government work to prepare for cyber incident response.

Enterprise Systems Support

Enterprise Systems Support provides support services for over 40 enterprise business applications and associated infrastructure for the Department.

Key achievements for Enterprise Systems Support in the 2025–26 included:

- providing advice and support for key departmental projects and initiatives, including:
 - Justice Connect
 - Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Expansion
 - Crown Law Practice Management System
 - ReadyCase upgrade
 - PlanBuild
 - Halo
- delivering technical support and infrastructure enhancements for an expanding portfolio of the Department's business critical systems
- transitioning support responsibility for PlanBuild and Halo to the Enterprise Systems Support team
- establishing governance committees to strengthen oversight and management of business systems
- beginning the rollout of dashboard reporting for business systems, providing business owners with greater visibility of system status, performance, and Enterprise Systems Support activities
- maintaining and upgrading the FIND system used by the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service (MPES). This included:
 - delivering two production releases, which enabled integration with Service Tasmania's new platform and a major technology modernisation program
 - progressing development of a further two releases
 - enhancing MPES's reporting capability through significant improvements to the underlying data mart.

The team managed 2,951 support tickets, successfully resolving and closing 2,775 (94%) of these.

Information and Communications Technology Operations

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Operations comprises:

- Infrastructure and Cloud Services
- Client Support Services
- Asset Management, Procurement and Finance (ICT Business Services)
- ICT Strategic Projects.

In addition to business as usual, incident management and maintenance activities, in 2025–26 ICT Operations:

- implemented the Halo IT Service Management system Phase 1B, delivering asset management, procurement and finance capabilities
- enhanced the Service Catalogue, improving automation and delivering efficiencies in managing ICT service requests

- implemented Windows 11 Standard Operating Environment, delivering a modern, secure and standardised desktop platform
- completed the automated Windows 11 deployment and remote re-imaging capability, significantly improving device lifecycle management
- implemented OneDrive, providing automatic user data synchronisation and improved information resilience
- completed the Windows 11 security uplift, including implementation of ACSC workstation hardening, Windows Defender Firewall, Secure Boot and modern Group Policy management
- completed the Exchange Online modernisation, upgrading the Department's email platform to improve security and reliability
- completed upgrades to major application including Visual Files, Vision6, InspectIT and Empower Employee Self Service
- reviewed hardware lifecycles, identifying efficiencies and budget savings
- delivered ICT, audiovisual technology and a dedicated Remote Witness Room in the Queenstown Courthouse, supporting improved regional access to justice
- upgraded digital recording equipment in the Magistrates Court, replacing the legacy JAVS platform with Liberty across 17 courtrooms and two circuit courts, improving reliability, audio quality and supportability
- implemented Commission of Inquiry Recommendation 16.12 by completing the statewide courtroom technology uplift, including audiovisual standardisation, remote witness capability and staff training across Tasmanian courts
- completed work associated with office relocation and refurbishment projects: Community Corrections Burnie, State Litigation Office, the new Risdon Prison Kitchen, and the extension of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Hobart premises
- implemented Microsoft Teams Rooms to establish a standardised video conferencing platform in more than 40 meeting rooms across the Department's office locations, improving user experience while simplifying support and administration
- implemented Patch My PC, centralising application deployment and patch management to improve security, compliance and operational efficiency
- completed the agency-wide upgrade from Office 2016 to Microsoft 365, providing a contemporary, secure and fully supported productivity platform.

The following projects began in 2025–26 and will continue into 2026–27:

- replacing the video conferencing Poly Clariti Platform
- providing support for ongoing office relocation and refurbishment projects: the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions' new Launceston office, 199 Collins Street Hobart and Cambridge Park Drive offices
- replacing legacy backup infrastructure with modern disk-to-disk and Microsoft 365 backup solutions
- the automation of certificate renewal to reduce operational risk and prevent service outages
- replacing legacy network infrastructure to improve resilience, performance and supportability
- implementing Cisco Secure Internet Gateway to strengthen internet security and modernise secure web access
- implementing SpeechLive and beginning the rollout of a modern cloud-based dictation platform to replace legacy dictation technologies and improve long-term sustainability.

Table 7.2: Devices managed by ICT Operations

Measure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Virtual servers	117	110	119
Desktops/laptops	2,239	2,486	2,564
Monitors	3,032	2,955	3,599
Multifunction devices	177	185	189
Other leased items	70	103	124
Total devices	5,505	5,839	6,595

Web Services

The Web Services team manages and maintains the Department's digital content management and publishing service, managing 46 public websites, the Department's intranet, and internal workspaces. A full list of departmental websites is included in Section 17.

Web Services is responsible for ensuring the Department's online services remain secure, reliable and compliant with relevant standards for:

- website development and management
- digital platform administration
- digital content strategy
- governance
- accessibility.

Services provided by the team include:

- training and support for web content publishers to produce accessible and user-focused online content
- specialist advice on digital content, information architecture, user experience, accessibility and search engine optimisation
- management and administration of the Department's Squiz Digital Experience Platform (DXP)
- support for online forms and digital service delivery
- website incident management, change management and technical support for business areas
- advice on digital governance, web standards and platform security.

Key achievements in 2025-26 included:

- successfully migrating the Department's public websites and intranet to the Squiz Digital Experience Platform, providing a modern, secure and scalable cloud-based platform
- partnering with Strategic Communications to redesign and deliver the Corrections Careers website (www.correctionscareers.tas.gov.au) in support of the Department's statewide correctional officer recruitment campaign
- beginning Machinery of Government transition activities, including planning for the migration of Local Government and Safe from Violence websites into the Department's digital environment
- expanding the Department's capability to deliver online services through Advanced Forms
- continuing to provide strategic advice, technical support and training for web publishers across the Department.

Information Analysis Services

Information Analysis Services prepares key reporting deliverables on behalf of the Department. These include the Justice Forecast Demand Model, Reporting on Government Services, and Australian Bureau of Statistics surveys. The team also provides data and analytics in response to ad hoc requests and to support an increasing number of the Department's business critical processes.

Major activities for 2025–26 were:

- updating and publishing the revised Sentencing Advisory Council dashboard, supporting improved access to sentencing data and analysis
- publishing the CBOS Short Stay Accommodation dashboard and automating the associated reporting process, improving the efficiency, consistency and accessibility of short stay accommodation data
- leading the development of a dashboard report across agencies in response to Commission of Inquiry Recommendation 16.20, supporting coordinated reporting and monitoring of implementation activity
- supporting sentencing statistics research for internal and external stakeholders, including analysis to inform the Third Party Review of Backlogs in the Tasmanian Court System conducted by Lloyd Babb SC
- strengthening core reporting and data platform capability, including work to support Corrections reporting continuity, mandatory statistical reporting, and the Department's transition to Microsoft Fabric.

Information and Records Services

Information and Record Services has continued to support the Department in meeting its records and information management needs and obligations, while also developing the Department's capability and awareness in these areas.

A key focus in 2025–26 was ensuring continuity of service while preparing for the relocation into new accommodation at Cambridge Park Drive. In preparation for this move, the team undertook a major review and rationalisation of hardcopy records held at Rosny.

Work was done to address specific business needs of several outputs, including the Office of the Secretary, WorkSafe and Consumer, Building and Occupational Services. During 2025–26, regular online training sessions recommenced and have proven popular as part of wider work to expand and improve training resources.

Work began to prepare for machinery of government changes and internal structural changes within the Department. This work will continue in 2026–27.

Project Management Office

The Project Management Office (PMO) provides Departmental outputs and associated statutory bodies with project management services, advice, tools and project delivery support. The PMO plays a leading role in maintaining and improving Departmental project management standards, frameworks, and digital resources.

Key achievements for the PMO in 2025–26 were:

- initiating work or beginning formal planning for:
 - upgrades to the Department's ReadyCase case management system across seven jurisdictions/business units

- replacing the Coroners Court case management system
 - a pilot to assess the use of in-cell digital technologies for the Tasmania Prison Service
 - a tracking system for the Office of the Implementation Monitor
 - a practice management system upgrade for the Legal Profession Board of Tasmania
 - replacing multiple accreditation and licensing systems for WorkSafe Tasmania
 - replacing the Supreme Court of Tasmania’s court recording and transcription systems
 - a new system enabling the online lodgement of electrical and gas certificates with Consumer, Building and Occupational Services.
- completing procurement and executing contracts for the implementation of a new Practice Management System for Crown Law, and a Complaint and Dispute Resolution system for Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
 - implementing the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal’s Guardianship stream’s upgraded case management system. Stage 1 went live in November 2025, with Stage 2 scheduled for go-live in July 2026.

Work was completed on:

- digitising historical marriage records for Births, Deaths and Marriages
- Phase 1B of the IT Service Management System
- upgrading the Visual Files practice management system across all Crown Law services.

Work on PlanBuild Tasmania and the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Expansion Project continued.

Table 7.3: Portfolio of PMO projects in 2025–26

Measure	Active 1/7/25	Initiated	Closed	Active 30/6/26
Projects	13	8	2	19

PlanBuild Tasmania

PlanBuild Tasmania Application Services continue to be used by the City of Hobart, TasWater and Heritage Tasmania for accepting and processing planning, building, plumbing, TasWater and Heritage Tasmania applications within the City of Hobart local government area.

In November 2025, the management and support of the PlanBuild Tasmania system was transferred from the project team to the Department’s Enterprise Systems Support team, marking a key milestone in the system’s operational management.

In December 2025, the Department, in collaboration with the City of Hobart, began a program of work to improve system operations and management in preparation for expansion of the service’s user base.

Table 7.4: PlanBuild Application Service

Measure	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	Change
Registered users	2,400	4,238	77% increase
Registered organisations	425	579	36% increase

Table 7.5: PlanBuild Enquiry Services

Measure	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	Growth
Property enquiries	144,250	220,653	53%
Enquiries to councils	> 100,000	121,425	21%
Enquiries no. of councils	29	29	N/A

Table 7.6: Property enquiries by year

Measure	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Property Enquiries	48,774	71,052	76,403

Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Expansion Project: System replacement

A cornerstone of the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Expansion Project is a new secure and user-friendly online registration system. A significant milestone for the project was reached in August 2025, when Tasmanian company Intuit Technologies was chosen as the successful vendor for the system replacement.

Further information on this project is provided in Section 6.



Justice Connect

The Justice Connect program made significant progress in 2025–26 in implementing the Astria digital platform, which aims to transform Tasmania's criminal justice system. Astria is being delivered through a diverse and collaborative partnership that brings together stakeholders from across the Department, the justice sector, and technology specialists.

The Jury Management component has now been successfully supporting Supreme Court operations for more than three years. It provides modernised functionality and improved efficiency in the administration and management of jury processes.

A major milestone was achieved in April 2025 with the implementation of the Community Corrections and Prison component. This is delivering significant improvements in the management of offender information, staff accessibility, decision-making, and operational readiness across Tasmania's corrections system. Further development continues to progress, with the Parole Board and Victim Support Services modules anticipated to be deployed in 2027.

The Courts and Prosecutions streams completed a rigorous scoping phase in October 2025, which included planning, solution design, and governance reform. The Magistrates Court will adopt the South Australian Electronic Court Management System, while the Prosecution stream will implement an integrated system across Police Prosecutions and Public Prosecutions to improve matter management and information accuracy.

During 2025–26, specialised training and knowledge transfer activities strengthened internal capability within the project team and built sustainable technical expertise within the Department.

The Justice Connect Program remains one of the Department's most significant digital transformation initiatives. Implementation will continue through until 2028, culminating in the coordinated deployment of the Courts and Prosecutions platforms to support the proclamation of the *Criminal and General Division Act 2019*.

Change Management Office

The Change Management Office provides:

- change management information, guidance, governance and support for projects and outputs
- strategic advice for managers and leaders
- change management education, capability uplift and training.

The Department's Organisational Change Maturity Strategy 2023–28 aims to build capacity to lead and manage change, and implement a consistent approach to change management across projects and the broader Department. The Strategy aims to build a change adaptive and agile organisation with the ability to roll out change quickly and consistently.

Key achievements for the Change Management Office in 2025–26 were:

- delivering three 12-week 'Introduction to Change' courses to 45 participants across the Department. Participants reported an overall course quality rating of 4.7 out of 5
- delivering the 'Leading and Managing Change' module in the Department's emerging leaders program, Ready to Lead
- supporting the Tasmania Prison Service with culture and alignment activities to ultimately support infrastructure changes

- supporting the Southern Accommodation Program, which saw 12 outputs from 5 different locations relocate into two newly refurbished sites at 199 Collins Street Hobart and 89 Cambridge Park Drive
- supporting the PlanBuild Remediation Project in a partnership with the Office of the Chief Information Officer and City of Hobart
- supporting the implementation of the Crown Law Practice Management System and culture programs within Crown Law
- supporting the development of change capability across the Department and State Service, including by convening a Justice Change Professionals network.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary coordinates administrative functions, activities, policies and practices, and manages a number of significant organisational projects. It is responsible for:

- providing high level executive support to Agency Executive members
- coordinating the Department's strategic planning, business planning and quarterly reporting processes
- liaising with other government agencies on whole of government issues
- providing Ministerial services, including managing correspondence and Question Time and Budget Estimates briefing processes
- providing policy support for emergency management, protective security and Tasmania's legal assistance sector
- managing the Department's response to the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings and related reviews and reforms
- overseeing and supporting Agency Executive to deliver key projects and initiatives within the portfolios of Corrective Services, Justice and Reform and Regulation and Service Delivery
- supporting the administration of legislative schemes regarding dangerous criminals and high risk offenders
- managing the Department's responsibilities under the *Right to Information Act 2009*
- the administration of board, tribunal and statutory appointments, including the appointment and management of Tasmania's Justices of the Peace.

Corrections Strategic Plan

Changing Lives, Creating Futures – A Strategic Plan for Corrections in Tasmania 2023 establishes a framework for continuous improvement across Corrections. It identifies the following 6 key priorities to create a more effective corrections system that rehabilitates individuals, supports staff and makes Tasmania safer:

- improve lives and reduce harm
- invest in our people
- build environments for change
- closing the gap
- focus on safety
- reshape our organisation.

The Strategic Plan is being implemented through a staged approach, allowing progress to be made on immediate short-term actions while laying foundations for longer-term priorities.

Key achievements since the plan was released three years ago include:

- expanding access to rehabilitation and family violence intervention programs across all facilities
- partnering with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations to deliver Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander wellbeing supports to Aboriginal prisoners and remandees
- creating multidisciplinary therapeutic teams now in place at every prison
- construction of the new Risdon Prison kitchen
- continuing to develop the maximum security Correa unit, which will include a dedicated drug and alcohol treatment service
- implementing the Astria information management system within Corrective Services
- procuring body-worn cameras for Reception Prison staff who engage with young people in watch-house facilities.

Closing the Gap and Justice Policy Partnership

The Office of the Secretary supports the Department's work to progress the Tasmanian Implementation Plan under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

The Department is a member of the Justice Policy Partnership, as the first established policy partnership under the Closing the Gap Agreement. A Deputy Secretary attends meetings of the Justice Policy Partnership and works across Tasmanian Government agencies and the Aboriginal Community Controlled sector. The Department contributes to strategic planning to address Outcomes 10 and 11 of the National Agreement which relate to the targets for reductions in adult and youth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment and detention rates by 2031.

Priority Reform 1: Formal partnerships and shared decision-making

On 6 September 2024, National Cabinet agreed to establish the National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–2030 (NAJP). This is detailed further below under 'National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–2030'.

The Department works in partnership with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service to provide cultural wellbeing supports to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in custodial settings.

Priority Reform 2: Building the Community-Controlled Sector

The Department works with Tasmania's peak organisation the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, other Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations, and relevant Tasmanian government departments to progress initiatives under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

Priority Reform 3: Transforming Government Organisations

The Department works in partnership with the Coalition of Peaks and Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations to build capacity to address adult justice service delivery for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people engaged in the Tasmanian criminal justice system. This will continue to be a focus into 2026–27.

The Department continued to represent the Tasmanian Government on the National Justice Policy Partnership to lead a nationally joined-up approach to transforming justice systems through genuine partnership across all levels of government.

The Department is committed to policy improvement in full and genuine partnership with Aboriginal people, and to sharing decision-making about the way programs and services are designed, delivered, monitored and evaluated. The Department acknowledges that this requires systemic and cultural change in the way the Tasmanian Government and its officers work with Aboriginal people and the Aboriginal Community Controlled sector.

Priority Reform 4: Shared access to data and information at a regional level

The Department regularly provides data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners to Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations and other government organisations. The Department is establishing a data sharing agreement with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service under the Aboriginal Wellbeing Officer Program.

The Department continued to prioritise collection and publication of data about institutional child sexual abuse, including trends relating to Aboriginal people.

Civil claims

The Office of the Secretary continues to work closely with the State Litigation Office to manage civil claims related to historical child abuse which is alleged to have occurred while a child or young person was in the care of the Department. A legal and policy officer manages these claims, ensuring they are thoroughly investigated, and that work is progressed in a trauma-informed and timely manner.

Commission for Children and Young People

The Department is leading the project to establish the new Commission for Children and Young People, a reform arising from recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings.

The new Commission will strengthen Tasmania's independent oversight, advocacy and promotion of the rights, safety and wellbeing of children and young people, ensuring their voices are central to decisions that affect them. A dedicated project team has been established to lead the establishment of the Commission and support the transition to the new legislative and operational arrangements.

Implementing the Commission's leadership and governance arrangements is well underway. Recruitment of the inaugural Commissioner for Children and Young People is almost complete; following an innovative selection process involving a Youth Selection Panel and a Senior Selection Panel. The Senior Selection Panel (comprising senior government executives and representatives from the community sector) worked alongside the Youth Selection Panel (comprising young people aged 15-21 who nominated to participate) in a collaborative process, with each panel undertaking its own shortlisting and interview processes before coming together to jointly determine the preferred candidate. This approach ensured that the perspectives of children and young people carried equal weight in the appointment process while being complemented by the expertise and experience of senior leaders. The collaborative model represents a significant commitment to shared decision-making and authentic participation and will also be used in the recruitment of the Child Advocate and the Commissioner for Aboriginal Children and Young People. These processes demonstrate the project's commitment to embedding the voices of children and young people in the Commission's establishment and future leadership.

Consistent with the project's child-centred approach, children and young people have been actively involved in shaping key aspects of the Commission's development, including contributing to the design of the Commission's new office to create a welcoming, accessible and child-friendly environment.

Protective Security

The Office of the Secretary coordinates the Department's implementation of Tasmania's Protective Security Policy Framework, which promotes effective security practices to protect Tasmanian Government information, people and assets. It also reports on the Department's performance against this Framework annually.

Work has continued to strengthen protective security capability across the Department, with greater clarity around roles and responsibilities and a stronger focus on integrating security considerations into business activities. This has supported a more consistent approach to identifying and managing security risks across operational areas.

The Department's Protective Security Plan identifies its most critical assets and credible threats to those assets. It assesses security risks and identifies where risk treatment is necessary, with improved alignment between business and security risk processes supporting more informed and timely decision making.

These risk treatments are managed through an Implementation Roadmap, which sets out prioritised actions and resourcing required to comply with core and supplementary requirements of the Protective Security Policy Framework. Progress against the Roadmap continues to be monitored, supporting ongoing improvement in the Department's protective security maturity.

Emergency Management

During 2025–26, the Emergency Management function continued to strengthen the Department's resilience, governance and protective security capability through the development of consistent emergency management arrangements across the organisation.

Key achievements included progressing a review and uplift of emergency plans across departmental facilities, strengthening emergency preparedness and business continuity capability, and providing strategic advice on emerging risks with potential impacts to service delivery. In 2026, this has included identifying risks to the Department's operations arising from potential disruptions to fuel supply and planning for business continuity.

Disability Strategy and Reform

The Office of the Secretary continued to coordinate the Department's disability reform work. This included actions under the Tasmanian Disability Strategy, Australia's Disability Strategy, and the response to the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability.

A key achievement in 2025–26 was establishing the Justice Disability Reform Committee. This committee meets monthly and provides strategic oversight of disability reform activity across the Department, including coordination of the Department's contribution to whole-of-government reform priorities. It is also overseeing the development of the Department's Disability Action Plan, which is on track for completion by 31 December 2026.

The Department provided submissions and feedback to inform development of the Tasmanian Government's Disability Inclusion Plan. This work supported the identification of priority areas for departmental action, and alignment with broader state and national disability reform initiatives.

Legal Assistance

The Office of the Secretary is responsible for administering Tasmanian and Australian Government funding under the National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–2030 and meeting relevant reporting obligations. Other grants, such as those from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund and Public Account, also play an important role in supporting the work of legal assistance providers.

The Office of the Secretary is also responsible for stakeholder engagement and collaborative service planning with the Tasmanian legal assistance sector, the Australian Government, and other state and territory governments.

In 2025–26, the Legal Assistance team supported engagement with the Tasmanian legal assistance sector by attending sector events and provider-led initiatives. These included events hosted by funded legal assistance services, including Hobart Community Legal Service's recommencement of community legal education sessions, the inaugural Leah Brown Scholarship invitation, and events marking Women's Legal Service Tasmania's 30th anniversary. These events provided opportunities to strengthen relationships with funded providers, acknowledge the contribution of the legal assistance sector, and support ongoing collaboration to improve access to justice for Tasmanians.

National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–2030

The *National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–2030* is the new national agreement between the Australian Government and all states and territories for legal assistance funded by the Australian Government.

The agreement began on 1 July 2025, following the expiry of the National Legal Assistance Partnership on 30 June 2025. It provides funding to support all parts of the legal assistance sector, including quarantined funding streams for:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services
- Community Legal Services
- Legal Aid Commissions
- Women's Legal Services
- Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services.

The Office of the Secretary continues to work with the Australian Government, other jurisdictions and Tasmanian legal assistance providers to support implementation of the agreement, meet reporting and accountability requirements, and maintain continuity of service delivery.

Additionally, the National Access to Justice Partnership provides a framework for longer term reform across the legal assistance sector. This includes a stronger focus on coordinated service planning, improved data and reporting, and better alignment of services with legal need.

A dedicated Closing the Gap schedule is being developed under the National Access to Justice Partnership. This work will support a stronger focus on improving access to culturally safe and appropriate legal assistance services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Office of the Secretary will continue to work with the Australian Government, other jurisdictions and Tasmanian legal assistance providers to support these reforms over the life of the agreement. This work will focus on maintaining service continuity while supporting a more connected, evidence-informed and sustainable legal assistance system in Tasmania.

Justices of the Peace

During the reporting period, the Department of Justice continued to support Tasmania's network of Justices of the Peace (JPs) through administrative improvements, stakeholder engagement and service enhancements.

A new document signing centre was established in Sheffield, further expanding community access to JP witnessing services through a statewide network of centres coordinated by the Tasmanian Association of Justices of the Peace Inc.

The Department released a witnessing checklist to help JPs perform common witnessing functions. This practical checklist provides step-by-step guidance and is accessible digitally to support ease of use.

Legislative amendments to the *Justices of the Peace Act 2018* are being progressed to strengthen the administration of the JP framework and improve operational efficiency. The amendments will support enhanced training requirements for prospective JPs and streamline reappointment arrangements, among other minor amendments.

Strategic Communications

Strategic Communications manages and provides:

- media liaison: proactively through developing media releases and promoting opportunities for positive media coverage of specific projects and the general work of the Department; and reactively in response to media queries
- specialist advice to senior management and other staff on communication and stakeholder engagement issues, key messages and specific communications tools and tasks
- development and implementation of communication and engagement strategies, services and materials to support major Department projects and services
- internal communications to ensure staff are informed and engaged
- graphic design, photography, digital media and editing services, including publishing corporate reports and publications.

Media engagement

In 2025–26, Strategic Communications managed responses to 302 media enquiries on behalf of the Department. This continues the trend of relatively high level of media queries in recent years (albeit decreasing slightly from 374 in 2024–25 and 349 in 2023–24). These queries spanned many issues and most areas of the Department. These queries are often complex, with more requests requiring input from multiple areas of the Department in order to respond.

The team prepared 75 media releases for the Department's Ministers in 2025–26, a decrease from the 108 prepared in the previous year.

The Department supported the Magistrates Court, providing important information for media representatives and the public on matters involving significant public interest, particularly the Rodda Museum and Hillcrest matters.

Strategic Communications continued to provide a daily media monitoring service for the Department and maintain a calendar of media opportunities for the Department's Ministers.

Graphic design services

Strategic Communications provides an increasing range of design services to support the work of the Department. This includes developing branding and design assets for Departmental Outputs, services and projects. In 2025–26 these included:

- supporting WorkSafe Tasmania in the design and development of its Mental Health Framework document, which will be a central resource to inform a future public awareness campaign
- continuing to support the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People with its 'renew early' campaign, and other media and resources
- supporting Justice Support Services in branding and design for the Historical Forced Adoptions and Expungement of Historical Offences Redress Schemes
- supporting the design and development of the Parole Board's information guide 'Everything you need to know about parole in Tasmania'
- supporting the Office of the Implementation Monitor with design of their inaugural Annual Report
- developing branding and identity for the Judicial Council of Tasmania, Building Standards Tasmania and Consumer Affairs Tasmania
- contributing to user interface design and prototype development for new and updated departmental websites.

Tasmania Prison Service Correctional Officer recruitment campaign

During 2025–26, Strategic Communications led the development and delivery of a new recruitment campaign for the Tasmania Prison Service, designed to support workforce growth and attract a broader range of applicants to Correctional Officer roles.

Working closely with subject matter experts across the Tasmania Prison Service, Strategic Communications developed the campaign strategy, messaging, creative concept and visual identity. Centred on the theme 'Bring your experience. Secure your future.', the campaign was designed to reposition correctional work through a contemporary, people-focused lens, highlighting the transferable skills, career opportunities and community contribution associated with the role.

Strategic Communications managed the end-to-end creative development of the campaign, including staff storytelling, photography and advertising assets, ensuring authentic representation of the corrections workforce and its diverse career pathways. The team also coordinated the campaign rollout across social media, digital advertising, podcasts, billboards, bus advertising and a refreshed Corrections Careers website.

The campaign was delivered almost exclusively through in-house capability, demonstrating the value of strategic communications expertise in supporting organisational priorities and recruitment objective.



Promoting the work of Corrective Services

During 2025–26, Strategic Communications worked with staff from the Tasmania Prison Service and Community Corrections to promote the important work undertaken across Corrective Services and to support recruitment efforts.

A key highlight was being part of a group comprising staff from across Corrective Services who planned and delivered a series of events and communications to mark National Corrections Day on 15 May. The working group developed a statewide program of activities across Tasmania Prison Service and Community Corrections facilities to recognise staff contributions and thank them for their dedication. In the week leading up to National Corrections Day, Strategic Communications prepared a daily newsletter to celebrate the achievements of staff across corrections, spotlight new and successful initiatives, and provide an opportunity for staff to share their reflections on working in corrections.

Feedback on this year's approach was positive, and it is hoped these sorts of activities can continue in future years, to acknowledge the contributions of people working in all areas of Corrective Services and further raise the profile of National Corrections Day.

In 2025–26, Strategic Communications again participated in the planning and delivery of the annual Artists with Conviction exhibition, held in November 2025. The team provided design support for the exhibition catalogue and collection of written materials included in the exhibit; and coordinated the promotion of the exhibition within the wider community and the Department.

Social media

During 2025–26, the Department continued to use social media to promote services, programs and community engagement activities across its diverse business areas. During 2025–26, Facebook content generated more than 1.6 million views, 47,700 three-second video views, 2,500 content interactions, and 33,100 link clicks, demonstrating strong audience engagement and reach. The Department's Facebook page recorded 497 new followers, bringing the total audience to 1,858 followers.

Content highlighting education initiatives, regulatory programs, community events and Tasmania Prison Service recruitment activities achieved the highest levels of engagement, while the increased use of links, photographs and video content contributed to significant growth in audience reach and interaction throughout the year.

Collaboration with other areas of the Department

Throughout 2025–26, Strategic Communications worked closely with other areas of the Department (particularly within Strategy, Governance and Major Projects) on projects and initiatives. These include:

- **People and Culture:** developing important staff communications to keep employees abreast of organisational changes, budget information and wage negotiations
- **Office of the Chief Information Officer:** preparing communications to support the roll out of initiatives such as ongoing cybersecurity training and awareness raising activities
- **Change Management Office:** providing communications support for the Southern Accommodation Project. This included developing and distributing communications to staff, and maintaining intranet pages with image galleries and videos to help staff familiarise themselves with new accommodation sites and what their workspace would look like
- **Commission for Children and Young People:** supporting the new Commission's establishment with ongoing communication activities to keep key stakeholders aware of the progress of this important work. Specifically, this has included information about the recruitment of the new Commissioner, and promotion of the Youth Selection panels to participate in the process to recruit the Commission's leaders.

Strategic Communications also provided ongoing communication and engagement services to support major infrastructure projects in the Corrections and Justice portfolios, particularly the Burnie Court Complex Replacement Project, Correa Unit and new Risdon Prison Kitchen.

Internal communications

Strategic Communications continues to focus on internal communications activities to keep Department staff informed and engaged. In 2025–26 this included publishing:

- over 51 all-staff emails
- 227 internal news stories
- 19 editions of the Department's staff newsletter JustNews
- 26 editions of a newsletter specifically for Output Managers.

These internal communications updated staff on operational matters; promoted opportunities for learning, development and wellbeing services; recognised staff achievements; and highlighted social events and charitable fundraising efforts.

Strategic Communications promotes the Department's Values and their implementation in all aspects of the work staff undertake. This was done through the regular Values Awards, which highlight examples of the Values in action by individual staff and teams; and promoting resources that support the practical application of the Values by staff in their daily work.

To mark the fifth anniversary of the Department's Values in December 2025, a visual refresh was undertaken to align with updated Tasmanian Government branding and the Department's visual identity. This refresh improved the accessibility, consistency and visibility of the Values, while developing a suite of updated materials for use across Departmental communications, induction and staff engagement activities.

Commission of Inquiry Response Taskforce

The Commission of Inquiry Response Taskforce coordinates, monitors and reports on the Department's work to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Response to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings (the Commission of Inquiry) and its final report.

This Taskforce works closely with other Tasmanian Government agencies and the Office of the Child Safety Reform Implementation Monitor to align implementation activities and deliver results that improve the safety and wellbeing of Tasmanian children and young people. The Taskforce is part of the Tasmanian Government's response to the Commission of Inquiry, as one of several department-specific taskforces that the Department of Premier and Cabinet coordinates.

In 2025–26, key achievements were:

- coordinating and implementing 24 of the 48 recommendations currently allocated to the Department
- assisting and responding to several Independent Reviews on behalf of the Department
- leading and finalising the work of the Joint Referral Review Team
- coordinating the Whole of Government Commission of Inquiry Legislation Program
- supporting the passage of the *Commissions of Inquiry Amendment (Private Sessions Information) Act 2025* through Parliament.

Commission of Inquiry recommendations

The Commission of Inquiry made 191 recommendations in its final report. The Department has completed 24 of its 48 recommendations, with substantial progress underway on the remaining recommendations.

Prior to 31 October 2025, Justice was responsible for implementing 36 recommendations. This was increased to 48 recommendations due to the transfer of the new Commission for Children and Young People Project to the Department. It is anticipated that further recommendation transfers between Tasmanian Government Agencies will occur in 2026–27 due to machinery of government changes.

After 31 October 2025, the implementation of Commission of Inquiry recommendations moved from phase-based timeframes to calendar years. This shift provides a more evidence based and transparent reflection of progress and future delivery expectations.

Independent reviews

The Taskforce has continued to provide substantial assistance and support to independent reviews commissioned by the Tasmanian Government. Its role is to ensure that the independent reviews are supported, can access relevant materials, and engage with the Department in pursuing their work.

In 2025–26, these independent reviews included:

- the Independent Review into the actions taken in response to the information and concerns raised by the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings led by former Australian Public Service Commissioner Peter Woolcott AO
- the Third Party Review of Backlogs in the Tasmanian Court System 2026 led by former New South Wales and Northern Territory Director of Public Prosecutions Lloyd Babb SC
- the Independent Review of grants of legal assistance under Employment Direction 16 to public officers appearing before the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings led by Victorian Barrister Sam Tatarka OAM.

Joint Referral Review Team

In 2025–26, the Taskforce led and finalised the Joint Referral Review Team. This was a multiagency team comprised of key law enforcement and regulatory authorities. It considered all risk notifications from the Commission of Inquiry, including Section 34A Notices under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1995 (Tas), and ensured they were all referred to Tasmania Police, regulatory authorities, and Tasmanian State Service Agencies.

The work of the Joint Referral Review Team has been reviewed by Peter Woolcott AO as part of his Review. This confirmed in November 2025 that all relevant matters of concern identified through its comprehensive analysis of all sources were captured by the Team.

Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework compliance

The majority of the work conducted by the Taskforce is directed towards increasing the safety and wellbeing of children and young people. Key actions taken to support the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework include providing advice to areas of the Department on information sharing, reporting obligations and systems improvement.

Legal Services and Partnerships

From 1 July 2026, the Taskforce will be merged into the new Legal Services and Partnerships output. This new output will bring together related legal, governance, coordination and reform functions across the Department.

8. Police Powers (Public Safety)

The *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* 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 between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2026.

9. Right to Information

The *Right to Information Act 2009* gives members of the public the right to obtain information contained in the records of the Government and public authorities unless it is exempt from disclosure under the Act. The Act provides a framework for the disclosure of information to the community to improve transparency in government and encourages routine disclosure of information.

Table 9.1: Right to information applications 2025–26

Applications received, accepted and decided	Number
Applications for assessed disclosure received during 2025–26	303
Applications for assessed disclosure accepted for decision	270
Applications for assessed disclosure received and not accepted for decision	33
Applications for assessed disclosure determined	263*

*This number includes applications which were received in previous reporting periods.

Table 9.2: Right to information outcomes 2025–26

Outcome of applications	Number
Applications where the information requested was provided in full	91
Applications where the information requested was provided in part	107
Application where none of the information was provided*	65
Applications where the information requested was not in the possession of the Department	23
Applications where the information related to an excluded body or person	20
Applications where the provision of information was deferred	0

*In addition to exempt information, this includes, applications transferred in full to another public authority and applications withdrawn in full.

Table 9.3: Exemptions

Exemptions used	Number
s.25 Executive Council information	0
s.26 Cabinet information	4
s.27 Internal briefing information of a Minister	5
s.28 Information not relating to official business	0
s.29 Information affecting national or state security, defence or international relations	0
s.30 Information relating to the enforcement of the law	31
s.31 Legal professional privilege	10
s.32 Information relating to closed meetings of council	0
s.34 Information communicated by other jurisdictions	0
s.35 Internal deliberative information	7
s.36 Personal information of a person other than the applicant	98
s.37 Information relating to the business affairs of a third party	2
s.38 Information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	0
s.39 Information obtained in confidence	3
s.40 Information on procedures and criteria used in certain negotiations of public authority	0
s.41 Information likely to affect the State economy	0
s.42 Information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural resources of the State	0

Table 9.4: Applications withdrawn or transferred

Withdrawn or transferred applications	Number
Number of applications withdrawn by the applicant	3
Number of applications transferred, or part transferred to another public authority	46

Table 9.5: Reasons for refusal

Applications received, accepted and decided	Number
s.9 Information requested was already available for inspection or purchase	0
s.10 Information requested cannot be produced using normal computer means and producing it would substantially and unreasonably divert resources	1
s.12 Information requested was or is to be disclosed by other means, e.g. by active or routine disclosure	4
s.19 Providing the information requested would substantially and unreasonably divert resources	14
s.20(a) Information requested is a repeat of a previous application	7
s.20(b) The application for information is vexatious or lacks definition even after negotiation	0

Table 9.6: Time to make decisions

Applications received, accepted and decided	Number
1–20 working days of the application being accepted	220
More than 20 working days of the application being accepted	43

Table 9.7: Internal reviews

Applications received, accepted and decided	Number
Internal reviews requested in 2025–26	11
Internal reviews determined in 2025–26	10
Original decision was upheld in full	6
Original decision was upheld in part	3
Original decision was reversed in full	0
Resolved by other means	1

Information on external reviews conducted by the Ombudsman is published in the Ombudsman's annual report, tabled separately in Parliament.

In accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009*, the Department is also responsible for coordinating the Right to Information Annual Report containing statistical information from all Ministers, Tasmanian Government departments, local government and other public authorities. That Annual Report is tabled separately in Parliament and can be found at www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/right_to_information

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 2025–26:

- its procedures under the Act continued to be available at www.justice.tas.gov.au/about-us/policies/public-interest-disclosure-policy
- no disclosures of public interest were made to the Department
- no investigations of public interest disclosures were commenced
- 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 Legislation Administered by the Department). 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 a 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 why 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 of administrative matters, available through the Ombudsman, including in relation to the right to information and personal information.

12. Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality

The Department of Justice has a Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy specifying that except in very limited circumstances, staff, officers and contractors of the Department of Justice should not accept gifts, benefits or hospitality in the course of their work.

The policy also requires that any gifts, benefits and hospitality accepted by staff must be declared.

The Department publishes a register of all declared gifts, benefits or hospitality valued at \$100 or more, or token mementos and modest refreshments reaching the annual threshold of \$100 from a single source. The register is updated quarterly, and is available at www.justice.tas.gov.au/about-us/access-to-information/gifts-and-benefits-register

Following the release of a new whole of Government policy by the Department of Premier and Cabinet in early 2026, the Department's Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy and procedures have been reviewed and revised versions will be published before the end of the year.

13. Legislation administered by the Department

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation	
<i>Access to Neighbouring Land Act 1992</i>	<i>Acts Enumeration Act 1947</i>
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1931</i>	<i>Administration and Probate Act 1935</i>
<i>Age of Majority Act 1973</i>	<i>Aliens Act 1913</i>
<i>Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2001</i>	<i>Annulled Convictions Act 2003</i>
<i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1998</i>	<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1968</i>
<i>Appointments Act 1876</i>	<i>Apportionment Act 1871</i>
<i>Bail Act 1994</i>	<i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999</i>
<i>Boy Scouts Association Act 1954</i>	<i>Business Names (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2011</i>
<i>Business Names Registration (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2011</i>	<i>Child and Youth Safe Organisations Act 2023</i>
<i>Child Safety Reform Implementation Monitor Act 2024</i>	<i>Civil Liability Act 2002</i>
<i>Civil Process Acts 1839, 1870 and 1985</i>	<i>Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Act 1995</i>
<i>Coastal and Other Waters (Application of State Laws) Act 1982</i>	<i>Commercial Arbitration Act 2011</i>
<i>Commissions of Inquiry Act 1995</i>	<i>Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2006</i>
<i>Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1987</i>	<i>Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>
<i>Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Tasmania) Code</i>	<i>Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation	
<i>Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Tasmania) Code</i>	<i>Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1982</i>
<i>Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1982</i>	<i>Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board Act 1982</i>
<i>Companies (Tasmania) Code</i>	<i>Coroners Act 1995</i>
<i>Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001</i>	<i>Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001</i>
<i>Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001</i>	<i>Corporations (Tasmania) Act 1990</i> 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 Treasurer)
<i>Corrections Act 1997</i>	<i>Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1976</i>
<i>Council of Law Reporting Act 1990</i>	<i>Court Security Act 2017</i>
<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>	<i>Credit (Commonwealth Powers) (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2009</i>
<i>Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993</i>	<i>Crimes at Sea Act 1999</i>
<i>Criminal Code Act 1924</i>	<i>Criminal Code Amendment (Life Prisoners and Dangerous Criminals) Act 1994</i>
<i>Criminal Investigation (Extra-Territorial Offences) Act 1987</i>	<i>Criminal Justice (Mental Impairment) Act 1999</i>
<i>Criminal Law (Detention and Interrogation) Act 1995</i>	<i>Criminal Law (Territorial Application) Act 1995</i>
<i>Criminal Procedure (Attendance of Witnesses) Act 1996</i>	<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1993</i>
<i>Crown Remedies Act 1891</i>	<i>Custodial Inspector Act 2016</i>
<i>Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Act 2021</i>	<i>Debtors Acts 1870 and 1888</i>
<i>Defamation Act 2005</i>	<i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1973</i> 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 Treasurer)
<i>Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016</i>	<i>Domicile Act 1980</i>
<i>Electoral Act 2004</i>	<i>Electronic Transactions Act 2000</i>
<i>Energy Ombudsman Act 1998</i>	<i>Evidence Act 2001</i>
<i>Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Act 1999</i>	<i>Evidence (Children and Special Witnesses) Act 2001</i>
<i>Evidence on Commission Act 2001</i>	<i>Expungement of Historical Offences Act 2017</i>
<i>Factors Act 1891</i>	<i>Family Violence Act 2004</i>
<i>Fatal Accidents Act 1934</i>	<i>Federal Courts (State Jurisdiction) Act 1999</i>
<i>Financial Transaction Reports Act 1993</i>	<i>Forensic Procedures Act 2000</i>
<i>Futures Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1987</i>	<i>Futures Industry (Tasmania) Code</i>
<i>Girl Guides' Association Act 1957</i>	<i>Guardianship and Administration Act 1995</i>
<i>Guardianship and Custody of Infants Act 1934</i>	<i>Guesdon Bequest (Administration) Act 1972</i>
<i>Health Complaints Act 1995</i>	<i>Health Practitioners Tribunal Act 2010</i>
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1984</i>	<i>Industrial Relations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009</i>
<i>Integrity Commission Act 2009</i>	<i>International Transfer of Prisoners (Tasmania) Act 1997</i>

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation	
<i>Interstate Transfer (Community-based Sentences) Act 2009</i>	<i>Intestacy Act 2010</i>
<i>Judicial Commissions Act 2024</i>	<i>Judicial Review Act 2000</i>
<i>Juries Act 2003</i>	<i>Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-Vesting) Act 1987</i>
<i>Justices Act 1959</i>	<i>Justices of the Peace Act 2018</i>
<i>Justices (Validation) Act 2021</i>	<i>Kennerley Trust Act 2015</i>
<i>Law of Animals Act 1962</i>	<i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1990</i>
<i>Legal Profession Act 2007</i>	<i>Legislative Council Boundaries Expenses Act 1995</i>
<i>Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995</i>	<i>Limitation Act 1974</i>
<i>Listening Devices Act 1991</i>	<i>Long Service Leave Act 1976</i>
<i>Long Service Leave (State Employees) Act 1994</i> <i>Magistrates Court Act 1987</i>	<i>Magistrates Court Act 1987</i>
<i>Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001</i>	<i>Magistrates Court (Children's Division) Act 1998</i>
<i>Magistrates Court (Civil Division) Act 1992</i>	<i>Magistrates Court (Criminal and General Division) Act 2019</i>
<i>Married Women's Property Act 1935</i>	<i>Mental Health Act 2013</i> 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)
<i>Mercantile Law Act 1935</i>	<i>Minors Contracts Act 1988</i>
<i>Misuse of Drugs Act 2001</i>	<i>Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005</i>
<i>Motor Accidents (Liabilities and Compensation) Act 1973</i> in so far as it relates to the functions, powers and operation of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (otherwise see Department of State Growth under the Minister for Transport)	<i>National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018</i>
<i>Neighbourhood Disputes About Plants Act 2017</i>	<i>Notaries Public Act 1990</i>
<i>Oaths Act 2001</i>	<i>Offshore Waters Jurisdiction Act 1976</i>
<i>Ombudsman Act 1978</i>	<i>OPCAT Implementation Act 2021</i>
<i>Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983</i>	<i>Partnership Act 1891</i>
<i>Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987</i>	<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1992</i>
<i>Personal Information Protection Act 2004</i>	<i>Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010</i>
<i>Personal Property Securities (National Uniform Legislation) Implementation Act 2011</i>	<i>Police Powers (Assumed Identities) Act 2006</i>
<i>Police Powers (Controlled Operations) Act 2006</i>	<i>Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005</i>
<i>Police Powers (Surveillance Devices) Act 2006</i>	<i>Powers of Attorney Act 2000</i> in so far as it relates to the functions and powers of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal in relation to enduring powers of attorney (otherwise see Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania under the Minister for Parks and Heritage)
<i>Presumption of Survivorship Act 1921</i>	<i>Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982</i>
<i>Prisoners (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act 1991</i>	<i>Promissory Oaths Act 2015</i>
<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002</i>	<i>Public Trustee Act 1930</i>
<i>Records of Offences (Access) Act 1981</i>	<i>Referendum Procedures Act 2004</i>
<i>Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Act 2013</i>	<i>Relationships Act 2003</i>

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation	
<i>Restraint Orders Act 2019</i>	<i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
<i>Royal Society Act 1911</i>	<i>Rules Publication Act 1953</i>
<i>Sale of Goods Act 1896</i>	<i>Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) Act 1987</i>
<i>Salvation Army (Tasmania) Property Trust Act 1930</i>	<i>Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1997</i>
<i>Search Warrants Act 1997</i>	<i>Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981</i>
<i>Securities Industry (Tasmania) Code</i>	<i>Senate Elections Act 1935</i>
<i>Sentencing Act 1997</i>	<i>Settled Land Acts 1884 and 1911</i>
<i>Sex Industry Offences Act 2005</i>	<i>Sheriff Act 1873</i>
<i>Solicitor-General Act 1983</i> except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Solicitor-General (see Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>
<i>Statutory Appointments (Validation) Act 2016</i>	<i>Statutory Authorities (Protection from Liability of Members) Act 1993</i>
<i>Supreme Court Acts 1856, 1887 and 1959</i>	<i>Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932</i>
<i>Supreme Court (Judges' Independence) Act 1857</i>	<i>Surrogacy Act 2012</i>
<i>Syme Trusts Act 1989</i>	<i>Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020</i>
<i>Tasmanian Government Officers' Salaries Attachment Act 1927</i>	<i>Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002</i>
<i>Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005</i>	<i>Testator's Family Maintenance Act 1912</i>
<i>Trustee Act 1898</i>	<i>Trustee Companies Act 1953</i>
<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1986</i>	<i>Variation of Trusts Act 1994</i>
<i>Vexatious Proceedings Act 2011</i>	<i>Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976</i>
<i>Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994</i>	<i>Wills Act 2008</i>
<i>Witness (Identity Protection) Act 2006</i>	<i>Wrongs Act 1954</i>
<i>Youth Justice Act 1997</i> in so far as it relates to the establishment and operation of the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division) (otherwise see Department for Education, Children and Young People under the Minister for Children and Youth)	

Minister for Housing and Planning	
<i>Short Stay Accommodation Act 2019</i>	<i>Tasmanian Planning Commission Act 1997</i>

Minister for Small Business, Trade and Consumer Affairs	
<i>Architects Act 1929</i>	<i>Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011</i>
<i>Associations Incorporation Act 1964</i>	<i>Australian Consumer Law (Tasmania) Act 2010</i>
<i>Building Act 2016</i>	<i>Building and Construction Industry Security of Payment Act 2009</i>
<i>Collections for Charities Act 2001</i>	<i>Commissioner for Corporate Affairs Act 1980</i>
<i>Construction Industry (Long Service) Act 1997</i>	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1988</i>
<i>Conveyancing Act 2004</i>	<i>Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001</i>
<i>Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015</i>	<i>COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020</i>
<i>Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010</i>	<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 2020</i>

Minister for Small Business, Trade and Consumer Affairs	
<i>Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997</i>	<i>Electricity Industry Safety and Administration (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 1997</i>
<i>Electricity Safety Act 2022</i>	<i>Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995</i> Part 8 and regulations that relate to Part 8 (otherwise see Building Tasmania under the Minister for Energy and Renewables and Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)
<i>Explosives Act 2012</i>	<i>Flammable Clothing Act 1973</i>
<i>Gas Safety Act 2019</i>	<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1935</i>
<i>Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993</i> Part 7 (otherwise see Building Tasmania under the Minister for Housing and Planning)	<i>Mines Work Health and Safety (Supplementary Requirements) Act 2012</i>
<i>Motor Vehicle Traders Act 2011</i>	<i>Occupational Licensing Act 2005</i>
<i>Occupational Licensing National Law Repeal Act 2016</i>	<i>Prepaid Funerals Act 2004</i>
<i>Professional Standards Act 2005</i>	<i>Property Agents and Land Transactions Act 2016</i>
<i>Residential Building Work Contracts and Dispute Resolution Act 2016</i>	<i>Residential Tenancy Act 1997</i>
<i>Retail Leases Act 2022</i>	<i>Retirement Villages Act 2004</i>
<i>Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1994</i>	<i>Security and Investigations Agents Act 2002</i>
<i>Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005</i>	<i>Shop Trading Hours Act 1984</i>
<i>Statutory Holidays Act 2000</i>	<i>Trades Unions Act 1889</i>
<i>Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954</i>	<i>Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988</i>
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>	<i>Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012</i>

14. Location of services

Community Corrections	
Hobart office (including Directorate) 75 Liverpool Street, Hobart*	Glenorchy office 3 Terry Street, Glenorchy*
Launceston office 111-113 Cameron Street, Launceston*	Devonport office 57-59 Oldaker Street, Devonport*
Burnie office 4/22 Wilmot 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 Level 1, 3 Rooke Street, Devonport	

Crown Law	
Office of the Crown Solicitor Level 4, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart*	D M Chambers Library Level 8, 15 Murray Street, Hobart*

Crown Law	
Office of the Solicitor-General Level 8, 15 Murray Street, Hobart*	State Litigation Office Level 1, 27 Elizabeth 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 Level 2, 49-51 Cattley Street, Burnie*	
Justice Support Services	
Office of the Public Guardian 199 Collins Street, Hobart*	Registration to Work with Vulnerable People 199 Collins Street, Hobart*
Safe at Home	
Hobart office 199 Collins Street, Hobart*	Launceston office 111 Cameron Street, Launceston*
Burnie office Level 1, 54-56 Mount Street, Burnie*	
Victims Support	
Hobart office 199 Collins Street, Hobart*	Launceston office Level 3, 1 Civic Square, Launceston*
Burnie office Level 1, 54-56 Mount Street, Burnie*	Devonport office Magistrates Court, 8 Griffiths Street, Devonport
Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress	
Hobart office 199 Collins Street, Hobart*	Launceston office Level 3, 1 Civic Square, Launceston*
Burnie office Level 1, 54-56 Mount Street, Burnie*	Devonport office Magistrates Court, 8 Griffiths Street, Devonport
Magistrates Court	
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
Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service	
30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny*	
Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	
199 Collins Street, Hobart*	
Office of the Implementation Monitor	
Level 2, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*	

Office of the Independent Regulator

Level 9, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart*

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny*

Strategic Legislation and Policy

Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Strategy, Governance and Major Projects

Change Management Office
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Chief Information Officer
199 Collins Street, Hobart*
30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny*

Finance and Procurement
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Human Resources Branch
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Office of the Secretary
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Strategic Communications
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Strategic Infrastructure Projects
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*
30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny*

Wellbeing Support Unit
Level 2, Bellerive Quay, 31 Cambridge Road,
Bellerive*

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

Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

Hobart office
38 Barrack Street, Hobart*

Launceston office
67-69 Brisbane Street, Launceston*

Tasmania Legal Aid

Hobart office
158 Liverpool Street, Hobart*

Launceston office
Level 1, 117 Cimitiere 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

Tasmania Prison Service	
Ron Barwick Prison East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale	
Tasmanian Electoral Commission	
Hobart office 292-294 Elizabeth Street, Hobart*	Launceston office 12 Goodman Street, Invermay*
Tasmanian Industrial Commission	
Level 7, 86 Collins Street, Hobart*	
Tasmanian Planning Commission	
Level 3, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart*	
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 1, 54-56 Mount Street, Burnie*	

*Leased premise



15. Staffing information

Table 15.1: Full time equivalent employees as at 30 June 2026

Full time equivalent employees	30 June 2025	30 June 2026
Output Group 1: Administration of Justice	339.2	356.1
1.1 Supreme Court	67.2	70.6
1.2 Magistrates Court	89.4	96.0
1.3 Births, Deaths and Marriages	8.9	8.9
1.4 Tasmania Legal Aid	85.4	88.9
1.5 Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	9.7	11.1
1.6 Elections and Referendums	27.7	34.6
1.7 Tasmanian Industrial Commission	4.8	4.0
1.8 Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	46.1	42.0
Output Group 2: Legal Services	90.9	91.2
2.1 Crown Law	72.3	71.1
2.2 Legislation Development and Review	18.6	20.1
Output Group 3: Corrections, Rehabilitation and Enforcement	766.9	766.8
3.1 Tasmania Prison Service	611.1	611.5
3.2 Community Corrections	130.9	128.6
3.3 Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	24.9	26.7
Output Group 4: Regulatory and Other Services	190.2	191.5
4.1 WorkSafe Tasmania	94.4	103.9
4.2 Tasmanian Planning Commission	24.3	21.8
4.3 Consumer Building and Occupational Services	71.5	65.8
Output Group 5: Justice Support Services	78.5	90.4
5.1 Victims Support	24.6	27.6
5.2 Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress	9.9	11.9
5.3 Office of the Public Guardian	11.3	11.4
5.4 Safe at Home	8.3	8.6
5.5 Registration to Work with Vulnerable People	24.4	30.9
Office of the Secretary	181.2	203.8
Office of the Secretary	27.4	30.4
Strategy, Governance and Major Projects	153.8	173.4
Subtotal	1,646.9	1,699.8
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	80.7	75.8
Office of the Ombudsman	30.4	33.9
Independent Regulator	20.8	17.4
Office of the Independent Monitor	5.0	6.6
Total	1,783.7	1,833.5

16. Gender diversity

Note: Five employees identify as non-binary, use a different term to describe their gender, or have not disclosed their gender, and are not included in the tables in this section.

16.1: Employees by full-time/part-time status and gender

Headcount as at 30 June 2026	Female	Male	Total
Full-time	834	738	1,572
Part-time	304	57	361
Total	1,138	795	1,933

Table 16.2: Employees by age and gender

Age as at 30 June 2026	Female	Male	Total
18–19	3	2	5
20–24	43	17	60
25–29	122	54	176
30–34	132	106	238
35–39	164	87	251
40–44	138	105	243
45–49	143	84	227
50–54	157	100	257
55–59	134	124	258
60+	102	116	218
Total	1,138	795	1,933

Table 16.3: Employees by salary (full-time equivalent) and gender

Headcount as at 30 June 2026	Female	Male	Total
\$50,000–59,999	0	1	1
\$60,000–69,999	20	21	41
\$70,000–79,999	152	51	203
\$80,000–89,999	188	56	244
\$90,000–99,999	122	88	210
\$100,000–109,999	187	291	478
\$110,000–119,999	104	70	174
\$120,000–129,999	127	80	207
\$130,000–139,999	69	25	94
\$140,000–149,999	58	32	90
\$150,000–199,999	70	48	118
\$200,000+	41	32	73
Total	1,138	795	1,933

Table 16.4: Senior Executive Officers and Head of Agency by gender

Headcount as at 30 June 2026	Female	Male	Total
SES 1	5	5	10
SES 2	5	5	10
SES 3	5	0	5
SES 4	0	1	1
Head of Agency	1	0	1
Total	16	11	27

17. List of Departmental websites

Website name	URL
Andrew Inglis Clark Law Library	www.lawlibrary.tas.gov.au
Births, Deaths and Marriages	www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm
Child Safety Implementation Monitor	www.oim.tas.gov.au
Community Consultation	www.justice.tas.gov.au/community-consultation
Community Corrections	www.justice.tas.gov.au/communitycorrections
Commission of Inquiry	www.commissionofinquiry.tas.gov.au
Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	www.cbos.tas.gov.au
Coroners Court	www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/coronerscourt
Corrective Services	www.justice.tas.gov.au/correctiveservices
Courts Tasmania	www.courts.tas.gov.au
Crown Law	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au
Crown Solicitor	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/crownsolicitor
Custodial Inspector	www.custodialinspector.tas.gov.au
Department of Justice	www.justice.tas.gov.au
Director of Public Prosecutions	www.dpp.tas.gov.au
Energy Ombudsman	www.energyombudsman.tas.gov.au
Expungement of historical offences	www.ehos.tas.gov.au
Integrity Commission	www.integrity.tas.gov.au
Integrity Commission Act Review	www.integrityactreview.tas.gov.au
Judicial Council of Tasmania	www.judicialcouncil.tas.gov.au
Magistrates Court	www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au
Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service	www.justice.tas.gov.au/fines
National Preventive Mechanism	www.npm.tas.gov.au
Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	www.antidiscrimination.tas.gov.au
Office of the Independent Regulator	www.oir.tas.gov.au
Office of the Public Guardian	www.publicguardian.tas.gov.au

Website name	URL
Official Visitors Programs Tasmania	www.officialvisitors.tas.gov.au
Ombudsman Tasmania	www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au
Parole Board	www.justice.tas.gov.au/paroleboard
PlanBuild Tasmania	www.planbuild.tas.gov.au
Safe at Home	www.safeathome.tas.gov.au
Sentencing Advisory Council	www.sentencingcouncil.tas.gov.au
Solicitor General	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/solicitorgeneral
State Litigator	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/statelitigator
Strategic Infrastructure Projects	www.justice.tas.gov.au/strategic-infrastructure-projects
Supreme Court of Tasmania	www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	www.tascat.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Health Complaints Commissioner	www.healthcomplaints.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Industrial Commission	www.tic.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Planning Commission	www.planning.tas.gov.au
Tasmania Prison Service	www.justice.tas.gov.au/prisonservice
Tasmania Prison Service Careers	www.correctionscareers.tas.gov.au
Victims Support Services	www.justice.tas.gov.au/victims
WorkCover Board	www.workcover.tas.gov.au
WorkSafe Tasmania	www.worksafe.tas.gov.au

18. Superannuation Certificate

I, Kristy Bourne, 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.



Kristy Bourne
Secretary
Department of Justice

19. Asset management

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

The Department has policies in place to support the strategic and operational management of these assets. 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 and indexes these values each year. Details are included in Note 9.3 of the Financial Statements.

20. 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 20.1 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 20.2 provides detailed information on contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table 20.3 provides a summary of contracts awarded where an approval to use direct sourcing or limited tendering procurement processes was approved under TI PP-2 – Market Approaches.

Table 20.1: Summary of Participation by Local Business for 2025–26 (for contracts (including consultancies) and tenders greater than \$50,000)

Category	Total
Total number of contracts awarded	40
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	32
Total value of contracts awarded	\$72,946,828
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$68,907,418
Total number of tenders called and written quotation processes run	22
Total number of bids/written quotations received	106
Total number of bids/written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	81

Note: These listings do not include those let by the WorkCover Board Tasmania

Table 20.2: Detailed information on contracts (including consultancies) with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST)

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
i2 Management Pty Ltd	VIC	Implementation of a new Crown Law Practice Management System	31 Mar 2026 – 31 Mar 2036	\$920,594
Actionstep Operations Australia Pty Ltd	QLD	Implementation of a new Crown Law Practice Management System	31 Mar 2026 – 31 Mar 2036	\$1,110,720
Alexander Nominees Pty Ltd T/as Dexion Hobart and Launceston	TAS	Supply of compactus units for 89 Cambridge Park Drive	14 Apr 2026 – 13 Apr 2027	\$140,000
Batchelor Construction Group	TAS	Enabling works for the Burnie Courts Complex Relocation Project	14 Aug 2025 – 30 Nov 2026	\$1,099,030
Bentley Workspaces Pty Ltd	TAS	Furniture for the fit out of Level 1 NAB House for the State Litigation Office	17 Mar 2026 – 16 Jun 2026	\$245,532
BSH Electrical	TAS	Hobart CCTV Upgrade	30 Jan 2026 – 30 Apr 2027	\$300,858
Fairbrother Pty Ltd	TAS	Burnie courts complex – main construction works	15 Jun 2026 – 10 Mar 2028	\$52,277,976
Fantastique Cleaning	TAS	Provision of cleaning services for 199 Collins Street, Hobart	1 Mar 2026 – 28 Feb 2027	\$147,889
Intuit Technologies Pty Ltd	TAS	Registration and Licensing Solution to support Registration to Work with Vulnerable People	19 Aug 2025 – 24 Aug 2036	\$3,392,864
Investigation Management Australia Pty Ltd (t/a Comtrac)	QLD	Procurement of a Compliance and an Investigation Management System for Human Resources	18 Dec 2025 – 17 Dec 2034	\$1,232,676
Johnson McGee and Gandy Pty Ltd	TAS	HVAC Upgrades Design documentation for the Risdon Prison Complex	13 Jan 2026 – 27 Mar 2026	\$92,700
Kelly Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	TAS	Valve Set Replacement at the Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison	11 Nov 2025 – 10 May 2026	\$88,700
Kone Elevators	TAS	Launceston Court Lift Replacement	29 Sept 2025 – 30 Jun 2027	\$618,700
KPMG	TAS	Provision of Internal Audit Services	10 Jul 2025 – 20 Jun 2031	\$677,330
Lazaro Pty Ltd	TAS	Provision of cleaning services for the Devonport Magistrates Court Complex	1 Jul 2025 – 30 Jun 2029	\$143,214
Lazaro Pty Ltd	TAS	Provision of cleaning services for the Launceston Magistrates Court and Reception Prison Restricted Access Areas	30 Oct 2025 – 29 Oct 2029	\$280,076
Mahlab Recruitment	VIC	Recruitment Services for the position of Crown Solicitor	19 Jan 2026 – one off purchase	\$69,000

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Sprout Labs	TAS	Learning@Justice Licensing, Support and Maintenance services	1 Oct 2025 – 30 Sept 2028	\$78,633
Stubbs Construction Pty Ltd	TAS	Fit out of office accommodation at 4/22 Wilmot Street, Burnie for Community Corrections	29 Aug 2025 – 10 Dec 2026	\$1,086,879
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	TAS	Fit out of office accommodation at Level 1 NAB House for the State Litigation Office	21 Nov 2025 – 30 Apr 2026	\$1,297,500
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	TAS	Fit out of office accommodation at 89 Cambridge Park Drive, Cambridge	8 Nov 2025 – 30 Apr 2027	\$3,025,440
WorkCloud	VIC	Implementation of a new Crown Law Practice Management System	31 Mar 2026 – 31 Mar 2036	\$211,920
Consultancies				
ARTAS architects	TAS	Launceston Reception Prison upgrades – design consultancy	26 Mar 2026 one off purchase	\$64,902
Laconic Partners Pty Ltd	TAS	ICT service transition assessment for the Supreme Court	13 Oct 2025 – 30 Apr 2026	\$159,000
Phillip Greenham	VIC	Provision of Consultancy Services for the Building and Construction Precedent Review Project	27 Nov 2025 – 30 Apr 2026	\$51,500
Quill Australia Pty Ltd	TAS	Supply of Quality and Risk Management Services for the Astria Program	26 Sept 2025 – 17 Apr 2026	\$50,000
To Evolve	TAS	Supply of Consultant Services for the Creation and Delivery of Learning Packages for the Senior Leadership Development Program (Leading Justice)	3 Mar 2026 – 28 Feb 2027	\$138,000

Table 20.3: Limited tendering (direct/limited submission sourcing) in accordance with TI PP-2

Name of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Advanced Contracting Pty Ltd	Devonport court cell and Tasmania Legal Aid office heating upgrade	19 Aug 2025 – 28 Oct 2026	\$172,433
BPSM	Supply of architectural services for the fit out of Level 1 NAB House	17 Jun 2025 – 8 May 2027	\$115,490
Bentley Workspaces Pty Ltd	Desk solution for 89 Cambridge Park Drive	31 Mar 2026 – 30 Sept - 2026	\$376,363
Fairbrother Pty Ltd	Primary boiler replacement for the Risdon Prison Complex laundry.	1 Aug 2025 – 31 Dec 2026	\$376,471
Ignite Project Services Pty Ltd	Provision of Solution Architect Services	22 Feb 2026 – 30 Jun 2026	\$135,000
Lloyd Babb SC	Review of Supreme and Magistrates court backlogs	8 Jan 2026 – 30 Jun 2026	\$250,000

Name of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Maree Norton SC	Counsel Assisting with the Hillcrest Inquest	21 Jul 2025 – 31 Dec 2027	\$352,000
Matrix Management Group Pty Ltd	Provision of quantity surveying services – Burnie courts complex relocation project	7 Aug 2025 – 7 Dec 2028	\$207,690
Projex Furniture	Supply of chairs for 89 Cambridge Park Drive	29 May 2026 – 1 Sept 2026	\$75,592
Security Consulting Group Pty Ltd	Provision of electronic security services for the Correa Unit Project at the Risdon Prison Complex	30 Jun 2025 – 31 May 2028	\$193,000
Squiz Australia Pty Ltd	Provision of web hosting and support services	26 Jun 2025 – 25 Jun 2032	\$1,706,087
Synateq	Data migration services to the RWVP-E project	22 June 2026 – 13 July 2027	\$164,360
UCI Pty Ltd	Launceston office furniture upgrade	8 Aug 2025 – 30 Sep 2025	\$100,785

21. Risk management

Risk management is a key enabler of the Department's aim to ensure a safe, fair and just Tasmania. The Department's objectives in relation to risk management are to:

- improve awareness and understanding of the Department's business and other risks and their likely impacts
- ensure the Department meets its statutory requirements and duty of care obligations
- ensure the Department's executive officers and employees demonstrate due diligence in their decision making
- ensure information about the Department's risk and the management of those risks is communicated to those who need to know.

The Department's Strategic Plan 2022–27 contains two risk management related priority actions including:

- developing a Strategic Risk Register and accompanying Management Plan
- undertaking a review of meetings, governance and organisational structures and decision-making processes.

In 2025–26, the Department continued to implement its risk management plan by:

- maintaining the Department's Strategic Risk Register through reviewing Risk Treatment Plans which record, monitor and report on actions being taken to mitigate strategic risks
- publishing a Risk Management Strategy 2025–28: Capability Maturity, and starting work to progress the associated annual Action Plan 2025–26, including:
 - developing a risk management intranet page to increase risk culture, awareness and capability
 - updating the Risk Management Policy and Procedure
 - developing risk assessment and management templates and guidance materials
 - completing all deliverables in the 'Simple' Maturity Level. Work has begun progressing to the next maturity level, 'Established'.

Figure 7: Risk Management maturity level deliverables



- progressing a Governance Review project, of which:
 - Phase One is complete. This included developing and implementing a Governance Framework and Guidelines for Establishing Good Governance Practices, establishing a tiered and defined governance structure, and creating and publishing meeting collateral templates for consistent application across the Department
 - Phase Two is in progress. This includes a review of the governance committee structures, ensuring clear lines of accountability, authority, escalation and reporting.

The Risk Management and Audit Committee is a key part of the Department's governance arrangements. This committee reports directly to the Secretary, meets quarterly, and comprises an independent chairperson, independent member and Departmental representatives. Its primary purpose is to provide independent assurance to the Secretary on the Department's financial and performance reporting responsibilities, risk oversight and management of internal controls via oversight of the internal audit program.

During 2025–26, the Department conducted a procurement process for the appointment of Internal Audit Services. KPMG Australia was awarded the contract, has since developed the 2026–2029 Internal Audit Strategy and progressed the 2025–26 Annual Internal Audit Work Plan.

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

22. Debts, loss and damage

Debts written off

During 2025–26, 4,798 debts totalling \$1,606,614 were deemed uncollectable. All debts had been referred to the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service for collection and enforcement.

Loss and damage

The Department manages number of diverse 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.

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.

Table 22.1: Summary of claims lodged with the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund in 2025–26

Category	Number of incidents	Estimated value
General property	0	\$0
General liability	0	\$0
Motor vehicle	29	\$179,911
New workers compensation	169	\$13,485,953
Personal accident	0	\$0
Transit	0	\$0

23. Pricing Policy

The Department charges fees for some of the services it delivers. These are subject to the *Fee Units Act 1997* and are published on the relevant areas of the Department's website at www.justice.tas.gov.au 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.

24. Ex-Gratia Payments

In accordance with Treasurer's Instruction FC 13 *Ex-Gratia Payments*, the Department is required to report any ex-gratia payments approved by the Treasurer under section 55 of the *Financial Management Act 2016* each year.

The Department did not make any ex-gratia payments during the 2025–26 financial year.

25. Climate change

The Department of Justice has a Carbon Emissions Reduction Plan, which identifies key initiatives to help reduce the Department's greenhouse gas emissions and help the Tasmanian Government achieve its climate change objectives.

The Department supports the Tasmanian Government's approach to climate change and contributes to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging innovation in recycling, transportation and green building initiatives and moving towards carbon-neutral facilities. The Department aims to:

- use less energy
- reduce transport/travel related emissions while maintaining continuity of business operations
- reduce our levels of waste.

Energy use

This area focuses on reducing the amount of electricity used in kilowatt hours. To achieve this, the Department has adopted measures including using energy efficient light globes and technology, installing automatic sensor lights that turn off when no one is in the room, and ensuring air conditioning operates as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Transport

This area focuses on reducing the number of kilometres staff travel by land and air and using more fuel efficient means when they do travel. To achieve this, the Department ensures that purchased G-plated vehicles are four cylinders (unless there is an operational need for a six cylinder vehicle) and private-plated vehicles allocated to senior executive staff and statutory office holders meet a minimum Australian Government Green Vehicle Guide greenhouse rating of 5.5. The Department is transitioning to hybrid vehicles. As part of this it has installed a number of charging stations and is in the process of installing more, and is also trialling fully electric vehicles.

Minimise waste

This area focuses on efficient use of paper resources and reducing overall waste produced. To achieve this, the Department has installed recycling bins in kitchens for plastic bottles, glass containers and cans, and recycles items that are no longer needed, in line with the Department's Disposal Policy.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Table 25.1: Total greenhouse gas emissions

Energy	Unit	2023–24*	2024–25	2025–26
Energy (stationary sources)				
Electricity	kWh	12,218,573	11,900,382	12,329,575
LPG (non-vehicles)	Litres	132,485	136,446	142,199
Energy (transport)				
Petrol vehicles	Litres	123,740	128,186	124,225
Diesel vehicles	Litres	142,852	129,540	133,534
Air travel	kms	592,662	480,903	472,025
Other fuel usage				
Unleaded	Litres	-	-	3,101
Diesel	Litres	142,895	142,036	148,512
Total energy usage	GJ	60,219	58,725	60,660
Total greenhouse gas emissions	Tonnes	3,323	3,233	3,937

* The 2025–26 Total GHG emissions are calculated using the 2024–25 National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, the 2024–25 and 2023–24 are calculated using the 2023–24 Factors.

The Department uses the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, determined by the Federal Department of Environment to determine its annual estimated greenhouse gas emissions. These factors are revised and recalculated each year. Find more information on how these factors are calculated at the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water website at www.dcceew.gov.au

26. Financial Statements



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 2026 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Bourne', with a stylized, flowing script.

Kristy Bourne
Secretary
Department of Justice

9 September 2026

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

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Department of Justice (the Department), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the statement of certification signed by the Secretary of the Department.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department at 30 June 2026 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) is 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 Report* 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 report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Secretary for the Financial Report

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the financial reporting requirements of the Section 42 (1) of the *Financial Management Act 2016* and for such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the 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.



Stephen Morrison
Assistant Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General

11 September 2026
Hobart

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	6.1	393,566	400,283	440,773
Appropriation revenue – capital	6.1	48,039	29,568	14,544
Other revenue from Government	6.1	2,000	2,000	788
Grants	6.2	35,552	33,669	30,962
Sales of goods and services	6.3	5,737	7,119	6,985
Fees and fines	6.4	16,625	19,416	18,351
Interest	6.5	3,651	3,513	3,151
Other revenue	6.6	10,980	16,863	15,579
Total revenue from continuing operations		516,150	512,431	531,133
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	-	(4)	(33)
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	8.2	-	149	11
Write down of assets	8.1	-	-	(1,623)
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for compensation payable	10.3	-	(37,528)	(60,806)
Total income from continuing operations		-	475,048	468,681
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	7.1	239,042	235,572	218,837
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	15,277	19,053	18,015
Supplies and consumables	7.3	78,123	84,314	66,262
Grants and subsidies	7.4	47,231	50,034	47,728
Finance costs	7.5	651	917	816
Other expenses	7.6	31,943	58,256	50,281
Total expenses from continuing operations		412,267	448,146	401,939
Net result from continuing operations		103,883	26,902	66,742
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	10,057	13,102	8,895
Total other comprehensive income		10,057	13,102	8,895
Comprehensive result		113,940	40,004	75,637

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 2026

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	13.1	38,051	47,579	54,060
Receivables	9.1	3,467	4,123	1,962
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.2	1,071	1,130	1,144
Property, plant and equipment	9.3	452,627	449,451	417,477
Right-of-use of assets	9.4	12,564	16,950	15,522
Intangibles	9.5	4,646	3,926	4,723
Total assets		512,426	523,159	494,888
Liabilities				
Payables	10.1	4,682	4,620	6,296
Lease liabilities	10.2	13,779	18,455	16,688
Provisions	10.3	523,467	559,535	578,867
Employee benefits	10.4	54,003	63,219	59,094
Other liabilities	10.6	-	3,383	-
Total liabilities		595,931	649,212	660,945
Net assets		(83,505)	(126,053)	(166,057)
Equity				
Reserves	12.1	263,778	273,344	260,242
Accumulated funds		(347,283)	(399,397)	(426,299)
Total equity		(83,505)	(126,053)	(166,057)

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 2026

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts – operating		393,566	400,283	440,773
Grants		35,552	33,669	32,746
Sales of goods and services		5,712	7,241	7,112
Fees and fines		16,625	19,346	18,354
GST receipts		14,550	19,938	15,217
Interest received		3,651	3,513	3,150
Other cash receipts		10,980	14,917	16,094
Total cash inflows		480,636	498,907	533,446
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(238,592)	(231,556)	(213,003)
Finance costs		(637)	(917)	(801)
GST payments		(14,550)	(19,715)	(15,705)
Supplies and consumables		(78,045)	(83,313)	(67,318)
Grants and transfer payments		(47,231)	(50,133)	(48,727)
Other cash payments		(31,980)	(54,839)	(49,666)
Compensation awarded and paid in relation to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care		(81,379)	(56,861)	(128,809)
Total cash outflows		(492,414)	(497,334)	(524,029)
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	13.2	(11,778)	1,573	9,417
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts – capital		48,039	29,568	14,544
Appropriation receipts – other		2,000	2,000	788
Total cash inflows		50,039	31,568	15,332
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(50,644)	(39,117)	(21,745)
Total cash outflows		(50,644)	(39,117)	(21,745)
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities		(605)	(7,549)	(6,413)

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash outflows				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		(94)	(505)	(475)
Total cash outflows		(94)	(505)	(475)
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities		(94)	(505)	(475)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents held		(12,477)	(6,481)	2,529
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		50,528	54,060	51,531
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	13.1	38,051	47,579	54,060

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 2026

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2025		260,242	(426,299)	(166,057)
Net result		-	26,902	26,902
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	13,102	-	13,102
Total		13,102	26,902	40,004
Balance as at 30 June 2026		273,344	(399,397)	(126,053)

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024		251,347	(493,041)	(241,694)
Net result		-	66,742	66,742
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	12.1	8,895	-	8,895
Total		8,895	66,742	75,637
Balance as at 30 June 2025		260,242	(426,299)	(166,057)

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 2026

Contents

Note 1. Administered Financial Statements	146
1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses	146
1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities	147
1.3 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity	148
Note 2. Departmental Output Schedules	149
2.1 Output Group Information	149
2.2 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Statement of Comprehensive Income	156
2.3 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position	156
2.4 Administered Output Schedule	157
2.5 Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Administered Statement of Changes in Equity	161
2.6 Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Net Assets to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities	161
Note 3. Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements	162
Note 4. Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes	163
4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income	163
4.2 Statement of Financial Position	164
4.3 Statement of Cash Flows	165
Note 5. Underlying Net Operating Balance	166
Note 6. Revenue	167
6.1 Revenue from Government	167
6.2 Grants	168
6.3 Sales of Goods and Services	169
6.4 Fees and Fines	169
6.5 Interest	170
6.6 Other Revenue	170
Note 7. Expenses	171
7.1 Employee Benefits	171
7.2 Depreciation and Amortisation	173
7.3 Supplies and Consumables	174
7.4 Grants and Subsidies	175
7.5 Finance costs	176
7.6 Other Expenses	176
Note 8. Net Gains/(Losses)	177

8.1 Net gain/(loss) on Non-financial Assets	177
8.2 Net gain/(loss) on Financial Instruments and Statutory Receivables/Payables	177
Note 9. Assets	178
9.1 Receivables	178
9.2 Inventories	179
9.3 Property, Plant and Equipment.....	179
9.4 Right-of-use assets	184
9.5 Intangible Assets	185
Note 10. Liabilities	187
10.1 Payables.....	187
10.2 Lease Liabilities.....	187
10.3 Provisions	188
10.4 Employee Benefits.....	191
10.5 Superannuation	192
10.6 Other liabilities.....	192
Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies	193
11.1 Schedule of Commitments.....	193
11.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities	195
Note 12. Reserves	196
12.1 Reserves.....	196
Note 13. Cash Flow Reconciliation	197
13.1 Cash and cash equivalents.....	197
13.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities	197
13.3 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities	198
13.4 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds.....	198
Note 14. Financial Instruments	200
14.1 Risk Exposures	200
14.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities	203
14.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets	203
14.4 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities	203
14.5 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities.....	204
Note 15. Notes to Administered Statements.....	205
15.1 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes.....	205
15.2 Administered Sales of Goods and Services	206
15.3 Administered Fees and Fines	206
15.4 Administered Other Revenue	206
15.5 Administered Employee Benefits	207
15.6 Administered Depreciation and Amortisation	207

15.7 Administered Supplies and Consumables.....	208
15.8 Administered Grants and Subsidies.....	208
15.9 Administered Other Expenses	209
15.10 Gain/(loss) on Accounts Receivable	209
15.11 Administered Receivables	209
15.12 Administered Intangibles.....	211
15.13 Administered Payables	211
15.14 Administered Provisions.....	212
15.15 Administered Employee Benefits	214
15.16 Administered Other Liabilities	215
15.17 Administered Commitments and Contingencies	216
15.18 Administered Cash and cash equivalents	217
15.19 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Administered)	217
15.20 Financial Instruments (Administered)	217
15.21 Categories of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities.....	221
15.22 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities	221
15.23 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities	221
Note 16. Transactions and Balances Relating to a Trustee or Agency Arrangement	223
Note 17. Events Occurring After Balance Date.....	223
Note 18. Other Significant Accounting Policies and Judgments	224
18.1 Objectives and Funding.....	224
18.2 Basis of Accounting.....	225
18.3 Reporting Entity.....	226
18.4 Functional and Presentation Currency	226
18.5 Changes in Accounting Policies.....	226
18.6 Foreign Currency.....	227
18.7 Comparative Figures	227
18.8 Rounding	227
18.9 Departmental Taxation	227
18.10 Goods and Services Tax.....	227

Note 1. 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.

1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue				
Sales of goods and services	15.2	13	-	39
Fees and fines	15.3	29,764	36,005	35,849
Interest		2,001	1,974	2,029
Other revenue	15.4	21,862	22,976	21,038
Total administered revenue		53,640	60,955	58,955
Gain/(loss) on non-financial assets		-	-	6
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	15.10	-	(2,436)	415
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for Compensation Payable	15.14	-	945	1,393
Increase/(decrease) in future levies receivable	15.11	-	(5,006)	(5,032)
Total administered income		53,640	54,458	55,737
Administered expenses				
Employee benefits	15.5	5,093	5,621	4,961
Depreciation and amortisation	15.6	-	-	50
Supplies and consumables	15.7	2,167	1,099	1,408
Grants and subsidies	15.8	618	856	701
Transfers to the Public Account		25,492	29,967	27,118
Other expenses	15.9	16,142	16,833	16,281
Total administered expenses		49,512	54,376	50,519
Administered net result		4,128	82	5,218
Administered comprehensive result		4,128	82	5,218

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.

1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Administered assets				
<i>Administered financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	15.17	54,995	57,475	51,829
Receivables	15.11	67,379	71,267	77,009
<i>Administered non-financial assets</i>				
Intangibles	15.12	-	-	-
Total administered assets		122,374	128,742	128,838
Administered liabilities				
Payables	15.13	5,871	6,877	6,387
Employee benefits	15.15	1,435	1,687	1,440
Provisions	15.14	55,666	63,300	64,245
Other liabilities	15.16	-	30	-
Total administered liabilities		63,972	71,894	72,072
Administered net assets		59,402	56,848	56,766
Administered equity				
Accumulated funds		59,402	56,848	56,766
Total administered equity		59,402	56,848	56,766

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.

1.3 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Notes	Accumulated surplus/deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2025		56,766	56,766
Total comprehensive result		82	82
Total		82	82
Balance as at 30 June 2026		56,848	56,848

	Notes	Accumulated surplus/deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024		51,548	51,548
Total comprehensive result		5,218	5,218
Total		5,218	5,218
Balance as at 30 June 2025		56,766	56,766

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

Note 2. Departmental Output Schedules

The 2025-26 Budget Papers present a revised Output structure for the Department of Justice. Output Group 5 – Justice Support Services has been established and comprises:

- Output 5.1 Victims Support (allocated certain budget and activities from: former Output 1.4 Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime; former Output 1.13 Safe at Home; and former Output 1.12 Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit);
- Output 5.2 Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress (allocated certain budget and activities from former Output 1.4 Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime; and former Output 1.12 Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit);
- Output 5.3 Office of the Public Guardian (formerly Output 1.11);
- Output 5.4 Safe at Home (formerly Output 1.13); and
- Output 5.5 Working with Vulnerable People (allocated certain budget and activities from Output 4.3 Consumer, Building and Occupational Services).

A number of other Outputs have been updated:

- Output 1.4 Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (formerly Output 1.10);
- Output 1.10 Office of the Independent Regulator (formerly Output 1.15);
- Output 1.11 Office of the Implementation Monitor has been established; and
- Output 1.15 Commission for Children and Young People has been established.

These changes are reflected in the Output Group Information and the Administered Output Schedule.

2.1 Output Group Information

Output Group 1 – Administration of Justice

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	63,360	65,360	212,134
Revenue from Reserved By Law	18,565	25,726	23,250
Grants	28,355	26,221	24,985
Sales of goods and services	785	417	664
Fees and fines	3,333	5,633	5,130
Other revenue	4,244	5,481	5,583
Total revenue from continuing operations	118,642	128,838	271,746
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	207	(3)
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for compensation payable	-	-	(60,806)
Total income from continuing operations	118,642	129,045	210,937
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	57,568	60,032	60,977
Depreciation and amortisation	3,242	5,038	4,989
Supplies and consumables	24,924	23,603	19,187
Grants and subsidies	37,467	37,721	40,788

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Finance Costs	601	913	798
Other expenses	1,281	6,657	15,309
Total expenses from continuing operations	125,083	133,964	142,048
Net result from continuing operations	6,441	(4,919)	68,889
Net result	6,441	(4,919)	68,889
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	(4,335)	4,125	2,141
Total other comprehensive income	(4,335)	4,125	2,141
Comprehensive result	2,106	(794)	71,030
Expense by output			
1.1 Supreme Court Services	23,698	24,135	23,208
1.2 Magisterial Court Services	28,533	31,446	27,386
1.3 Births, Deaths and Marriages	2,399	1,896	1,698
1.4 Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime (2025)	-	-	11,072
1.4 Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (2026 - formerly Output 1.10)	13,111	13,177	12,071
1.5 Tasmania Legal Aid	22,407	22,491	21,992
1.6 Legal Assistance	15,442	15,882	12,568
1.7 Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	1,855	2,028	2,095
1.8 Elections and Referendums	7,827	15,769	7,808
1.9 Tasmanian Industrial Commission	1,586	1,262	1,358
1.10 Office of the Independent Regulator (2026 - formerly Output 1.15)	4,251	3,428	4,464
1.11 Office of the Public Guardian (2025)	-	-	2,119
1.11 Office of the Implementation Monitor (established in 2026)	1,484	1,647	-
1.12 Child Abuse Royal Response Commission Response Unit (2025)	-	-	4,290
1.13 Safe at Home (2025)	-	-	9,919
1.15 Commission for Children and Young People (established in 2026)	2,490	803	-
Total	125,083	133,964	142,048
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Administration of Justice		112,175	111,161
Total liabilities incurred for Administration of Justice		(594,278)	(613,107)
Net assets deployed for Administration of Justice		(482,103)	(501,946)

Output Group 2 – Legal Services

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	13,782	15,082	14,564
Revenue from Reserved By Law	618	650	566
Grants	-	144	394
Sales of goods and services	542	561	490
Interest revenue	-	-	4
Other revenue	-	989	544
Total revenue from continuing operations	14,942	17,426	16,562
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	1	9
Total income from continuing operations	14,942	17,427	16,571
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	13,620	16,498	15,121
Depreciation and amortisation	-	258	240
Supplies and consumables	1,506	3,741	2,355
Grants and subsidies	51	8	8
Finance costs	-	-	1
Other expenses	62	2,213	3,281
Total expenses from continuing operations	15,239	22,718	21,006
Net result from continuing operations	(297)	(5,291)	(4,435)
Net result	(297)	(5,291)	(4,435)
Comprehensive result	(297)	(5,291)	(4,435)
Expense by output			
2.1 Crown Law	12,398	19,385	17,687
2.2 Legislation Development and Review	2,841	3,333	3,319
Total	15,239	22,718	21,006
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Legal Services		4,233	4,929
Total liabilities incurred for Legal Services		(4,343)	(3,861)
Net assets deployed for Legal Services		(110)	1,068

Output Group 3 – Corrections and Enforcement

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	171,702	185,002	167,392
Grants	2,854	2,321	2,765
Sales of goods and services	3,122	4,033	3,788
Fees and fines	1,000	997	916
Other revenue	859	3,128	1,629
Total revenue from continuing operations	179,537	195,481	176,490
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(23)	-
Total income from continuing operations	179 537	195 458	176 490
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	130,008	123,334	116,506
Depreciation and amortisation	12,018	12,915	12,157
Supplies and consumables	35,496	43,653	35,502
Grants and subsidies	1,096	3,072	2,602
Finance cost	-	1	14
Other expenses	14,322	30,789	22,109
Total expenses from continuing operations	192,940	213,764	188,890
Net result from continuing operations	(13,403)	(18,306)	(12,400)
Net Result	(13,403)	(18,306)	(12,400)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	5,722	8,977	6,754
Total other comprehensive income	5,722	8,977	6,754
Comprehensive result	7,681	(9,329)	(5,646)
Expense by output			
3.1 Prison Services	160,733	179,621	159,987
3.2 Community Corrective Services	24,715	26,844	22,615
3.3 Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	11,742	7,299	6,288
Total	197,190	213,764	188,890
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement		348,811	329,029
Total liabilities incurred for Corrections and Enforcement		(39,010)	(33,759)
Net assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement		309,801	295,270

Output Group 4 – Regulatory and Other Services

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	23,092	22,138	22,867
Grants	-	1,054	2,818
Sales of goods and services	1,280	2,108	2,043
Fees and fines	11,932	12,494	12,305
Interest	3,649	3,513	3,147
Other revenue	1,172	2,056	7,823
Total revenue from continuing operations	41,125	43,363	51,003
Net gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(36)	5
Total income from continuing operations	41,125	43,327	51,008
Expenses from continuing operations transactions			
Employee benefits	25,231	22,907	26,150
Depreciation and amortisation	17	482	616
Supplies and consumables	8,179	9,515	9,001
Grants and subsidies	78	3,213	4,330
Finance cost	-	-	3
Other expenses	8,179	6,426	9,556
Total expenses from continuing operations	40,781	42,543	49,656
Net result from continuing operations	344	784	1,352
Net result	344	784	1,352
Comprehensive result	344	784	1,352
Expense by output			
4.1 WorkSafe Tasmania	13,778	13,274	12,732
4.2 Tasmanian Planning Commission	5,595	5,695	5,837
4.3 Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	21,408	23,574	31,087
Total	40,781	42,543	49,656
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Regulatory and Other Services		24,622	27,220
Total liabilities incurred for Regulatory and Other Services		(6,259)	(7,222)
Net assets deployed for Regulatory and Other Services		18,363	19,998

Output Group 5 – Justice Support Services

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	97,847	78,659	-
Revenue from Reserved By Law	4,600	7,666	-
Grants	4,343	3,929	-
Sales of goods and services	8	-	-
Fees and fines	360	292	-
Other revenue	4,705	5,209	-
Total revenue from continuing operations	111,863	95,755	-
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for compensation payable	-	(37,528)	-
Total income from continuing operations	111,863	58,227	-
Expenses from continuing operations transactions			
Employee benefits	12,613	12,313	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	360	-
Supplies and consumables	5,000	2,216	-
Grants and subsidies	8,539	6,020	-
Finance cost	50	3	-
Other expenses	9,002	12,148	-
Total expenses from continuing operations	35,204	33,060	-
Net result from continuing operations	76,659	25,167	-
Net result	76,659	25,167	-
Comprehensive result	76,659	25,167	-
Expense by output			
5.1 Victims Support	6,646	7,766	-
5.2 Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress	8,473	10,651	-
5.3 Office of the Public Guardian	1,712	2,417	-
5.4 Safe at Home	7,645	6,621	-
5.5 Working with Vulnerable People	10,728	5,605	-
Total	35,204	33,060	-
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Justice Support Services		6,229	-
Total liabilities incurred for Justice Support Services		(4,615)	-
Net assets deployed for Justice Support Services		1,614	-

Output Group 92 – Infrastructure Investment

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue – capital	48,039	29,568	14,544
Appropriation revenue – other revenue	2,000	2,000	788
Total revenue from continuing operations	50,039	31,568	15,332
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(4)	(33)
Write down of assets	-	-	(1,623)
Total income from continuing operations	50,039	31,564	13,676
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee entitlements	-	488	83
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	12
Supplies and consumables	3,018	1,586	217
Other expenses	-	23	26
Total expenses from continuing operations	3,018	2,097	338
Net result from continuing operations	47,021	29,467	13,338
Net result	47,021	29,467	13,338
Comprehensive result	47,021	29,467	13,338
Expense by output			
92.001 Prison Body Scanning Technology	-	-	22
92.002 Risdon Infrastructure Maintenance	3,018	130	126
92.003 Risdon Prison Complex - Additional Max Security Accommodation	-	1	38
92.004 Electronic Security and Mobile Duress Alarm System Replacement	-	732	(20)
92.005 Improve Audio Visual Equipment in Courts	-	531	-
92.006 Risdon Prison Construction Program	-	394	297
92.862 Real Time Fuel Price monitoring	-	-	12
92.887 New Northern Prison	-	-	(169)
92.888 New Southern Remand Centre	-	108	(21)
92.889 Upgraded Burnie Court Complex	-	201	52
Total	3,018	2,097	338
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Infrastructure Investment		27,089	22,548
Total liabilities incurred for Infrastructure Investment		(707)	(2,995)
Net assets deployed for Infrastructure Investment		26,382	19,553

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.

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

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	113,940,	40,004	75,637
Comprehensive result	113,940	40,004	75,637

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

	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	(126,053)	(166,057)
Net assets	(126,053)	(166,057)

2.4 Administered Output Schedule

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

Output Group 1 – Administration of Justice

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Administered income			
Sales of goods and services	-	-	39
Fees and fines	3,911	4,159	4,059
Other revenue	31	6	38
Total administered revenue	3,942	4,165	4,136
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(26)	(28)
Total administered income	3,942	4,139	4,108
Administered expenses from continuing operations			
Transfers to the Public Account	3,942	4,059	4,073
Other expenses	-	8	40
Total administered expenses	3,942	4,067	4,113
Administered net result	-	72	(5)
Administered comprehensive result	-	72	(5)
Administered expense by output			
1.1 Supreme Court Services	1,095	1,095	1,091
1.2 Magisterial Court Services	598	606	635
1.3 Births, Deaths and Marriages	2,026	2,026	2,018
1.4 Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (formerly Output 1.10)	166	135	110
1.8 Elections and Referendums	54	205	259
Total	3,942	4,067	4,113
Administered Net Assets			
Total administered assets deployed for Administration of Justice		361	291
Total administered liabilities incurred for Administration of Justice		-	-
Administered net assets deployed for Administration of Justice		361	291

Output Group 3 – Corrections, Rehabilitation and Enforcement

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Administered income			
Fees and fines	24,775	30,334	30,280
Total administered income	24,775	30,334	30,280
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	-	(2,410)	443
Total administered income	24,775	27,924	443
Administered expenses from continuing operations			
Transfers to the Public Account	20,525	24,418	21,548
Other expenses	4,250	4,186	4,401
Total administered expenses	24,775	28,604	25,949
Administered net result	-	(680)	4,774
Administered comprehensive result	-	(680)	4,774
Administered expense by output			
3.3 Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	24,775	28,604	25,949
Total	24,775	28,604	25,949
Administered Net Assets			
Total administered assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement		55,297	56,050
Total administered liabilities incurred for Corrections and Enforcement		(1,100)	(1,172)
Administered net assets deployed for Corrections and Enforcement		54,197	54,878

Output Group 4 – Regulatory and Other Services

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Administered income			
Fees and fines	1,015	1,490	1,492
Other revenue	10	-	5
Total administered income	1,025	1,490	1,497
Administered expenses from continuing operations			
Transfers to the Public Account	1,025	1,490	1,497
Total administered expenses	1,025	1,490	1,497
Administered net result	-	-	-
Administered comprehensive result	-	-	-
Administered expense by output			
4.1 WorkSafe Tasmania	619	1,132	1,098
4.2 Tasmanian Planning Commission	20	16	8
4.3 Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	386	342	391
Total	1,025	1,490	1,497
Administered Net Assets			
Total administered assets deployed for Resource Planning		-	-
Total administered liabilities incurred for Resource Planning		-	-
Administered net assets deployed for Resource Planning		-	-

Output Group 91 – Administered Expenses

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Administered income			
Sales of goods and services	13	-	-
Fees and fines	63	22	19
Interest	2,001	1,974	2,029
Other revenue	21,821	22,970	20,995
Total administered revenue	23,898	24,966	23,043
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	-	6
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for Compensation Payable	-	945	1,393
Increase/(decrease) in future levies receivable	-	(5,006)	(5,032)
Total administered income	23,898	20,905	19,410
Administered expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	5,093	5,621	4,961
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	50
Supplies and consumables	2,167	1,099	1,408
Grants and subsidies	618	856	701
Other expenses	11,892	12,639	11,840
Total administered expenses	19,770	20,215	18,960
Administered net result	4,128	690	450
Administered comprehensive result	4,128	690	450
Administered expense by output			
91.753 Bail Monies Magistrates Court	-	401	228
91.754 WorkCover Tasmania Board	13,369	12,510	12,004
91.755 Asbestos Compensation Fund	6,401	7,304	6,728
Total	19,770	20,215	18,960
Administered Net Assets			
Total administered assets deployed for Administered Payments		73,084	72,498
Total administered liabilities incurred for Administered Payments		(70,794)	(70,900)
Administered net assets deployed for Administered Payments		2,290	1,598

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

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Total administered net result of Output Groups	4,128	82	5,218
Net surplus (deficit)	4,128	82	5,218

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

	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Total administered net assets deployed for Output Groups	56,848	56,767
Administered net assets	56,848	56,767

Note 3. Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	Australian Government Funding	
	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
National Partnership Program		
<i>Via appropriation</i>		
<i>National Access to Justice Partnership</i>		
Tasmania Legal Aid	11,054	10,380
Community Legal Centres	6,227	4,847
Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service	6,063	3,722
Commonwealth Own Purpose Expenditure		
<i>Direct funding</i>		
Keeping Women Safe at Home	468	475
Worker Screening Design Support	1,638	766
Mandatory Country of Origin Labelling for Seafood	20	-
Total	25,470	20,190

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 to Note 7.4.

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

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2025–26 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	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation revenue – works and services	(a)	48,039	29,568	(18,471)	(38)
Sales of goods and services	(b)	5,737	7,119	1,382	24
Fees and fines	(c)	16,625	19,416	2,719	17
Other revenue	(d)	10,980	16,863	5,883	54
Depreciation and amortisation	(e)	15,277	19,053	3,776	25
Other expenses	(f)	31,943	58,256	26,313	82
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	(g)	10,057	13,102	3,045	30
(Increase)/Decrease in Provision for Compensation Payable	(h)	-	(37,528)	(37,528)	>100

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- The decrease is due to the timing of expenditure in various Departmental capital projects. The underspent funding has been re-cashflowed into future years. Refer Note 13.4 for further details.
- The increase is primarily due to increased Service Level Agreements (SLA) revenues and prison industry sales compared with budget. Refer to Note 6.3 for details.
- The increase is primarily due to additional revenue associated with Electrical Safety Inspections fees, the building permit levy and Probate fees compared with budget. Refer to Note 6.4 for details.
- The increase is primarily due to additional revenue associated with Working with Vulnerable People registration renewals and a one-off lease incentive contribution to accommodation fitout works. Refer Note 6.6 for further details.
- This increase is primarily due to increased depreciation costs resulting from the increase in value of the Department's land and buildings. Refer Note 7.2 for further details.
- This increase is primarily due to increases in compensation payments to victims of crime, legal costs and salary on-costs compared with budget. Refer Note 7.6 for details.
- This variance reflects the indexation of the values of the Department's land and building assets.
- The variance reflects the movement in the actuarial assessment of the Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care by an independent actuary and includes both redress and civil claims against the State. This assessment includes future claims against the State (for abuse incurred, but not yet claimed for), in addition to current claims against the State. Refer Note 10.3 for further details.

4.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2025–26 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2024–25. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2025–26. The following variance analysis therefore includes major changes between 2025–26 Budget to Actual balances and between the 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026 actual balances.

	Note	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000%
Cash and deposits	(a)	38,051	47,579	54,060	9,528	(6,481)
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	452,627	449,451	417,477	(3,176)	31,974
Right-of-use asset	(c)	12,564	16,950	15,522	4,386	1,428
Lease Liabilities	(c)	13,779	18,455	16,688	4,676	(1,767)
Provisions	(d)	523,467	559,535	578,867	36,068	(19,332)
Employee benefits	(e)	54,003	63,219	59,094	9,216	4,125

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase is primarily due to the actual cash balance as at 30 June 2025 being higher than estimated in the 2025-26 Budget.
- (b) The increase in the balance of Property, Plant and equipment compared to 30 June 2025 reflects the indexation of the Department's Property, plant and equipment and the Department's capital program. Refer Note 9.3 for further details.
- (c) The increase in Right of use assets and Lease Liabilities are due to the commencement of new accommodation leases during 2025-26. Refer Notes 9.4 and 10.2 for further details.
- (d) This increase reflects the actuarial assessment of the Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care by an independent actuary and includes both redress and civil claims against the State. This assessment includes future claims against the State (for abuse incurred, but not yet claimed for), in addition to current claims against the State. Refer Note 10.3 for further details.
- (e) This increase is due to the value of the Employee benefits liability as at 30 June 2025 being higher than estimated in the 2025–26 Budget and as a result of increases in accrued salaries and leave liabilities. Refer to Note 10.4 for details.

4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sales of goods and services	(a)	5,712	7,241	1,529	27
Fees and fines	(b)	16,625	19,346	2,721	16
GST receipts	(c)	14,550	19,938	5,388	37
Other cash receipts	(d)	10,980	14,917	3,937	36
GST payments	(c)	(14,550)	(19,715)	(5,165)	35
Other cash payments	(e)	(31,980)	(54,839)	(22,859)	71
Compensation awarded and paid in relation to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care	(f)	(81,379)	(56,861)	24,518	(30)
Appropriation receipts – capital	(g)	48,039	29,568	(18,471)	(38)
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(g)	(50,644)	(39,117)	11,527	23

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) The increase is primarily due to increased Service Level Agreements (SLA) revenues and prison industry sales compared with budget. Refer to Note 6.3 for details.
- (b) The increase is primarily due to additional revenue associated with Electrical Safety Inspections fees, the building permit levy and Probate fees compared with budget. Refer to Note 6.4 for details.
- (c) The increase is primarily due to the actual GST receipts and payments at 30 June 2025 being lower than estimated in the 2025-26 Budget.
- (d) The increase is primarily due to additional revenue associated with Working with Vulnerable People registration renewals and a one-off lease incentive contribution to accommodation fitout work. Refer Note 6.6 for further details.
- (e) The increase in Other cash payments is primarily due to increases in compensation payments to victims of crime, legal costs and salary on-costs compared with budget. Refer Note 7.6 for details.
- (f) The variance is due to the redress and related civil claim costs against the Crown being less than budgeted for.
- (g) The variance is due to the timing of expenditure in various Departmental capital projects. The underspent funding has been re-cashflowed over future years. Refer Note 13.4 for further detail.

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	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Net result from continuing operations		103,883	26,902	66,742
<i>Less impact of:</i>				
<i>Non-operational capital funding</i>				
Revenue from Government – capital	6.1	48,039	29,568	14,544
Other revenue from Government	6.1	2,000	2,000	788
Total		50,039	31,568	15,332
Underlying Net result from continuing operations		53,844	(4,666)	51,410

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

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

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

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

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue – operating			
Current year	369,783	366,241	416,958
R008 Salary, Solicitor-General	618	650	566
R010 Salaries of Magistrates	6,773	6,775	6,425
R011 Salaries of Judges	4,446	4,451	4,978
R012 Salary and Travelling Allowance of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court	529	498	479
R051 Expenses of Parliamentary Elections and Referendums	5,698	10,416	5,457
R055 <i>Electoral Disclosure and Funding Act 2023</i>	750	3,097	-
R072 Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund	4,600	7,666	5,862
R075 Expenses under the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act	5	-	-
R077 Expenses of the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania	5	25	48
R084 Remuneration and Allowances, Implementation Monitor	359	366	-
R085 <i>Judicial Commissions Act 2024</i>	-	98	-
Total	393,566	400,283	440,773
Revenue from Government - other			
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2016</i> *	-	-	-
Total revenue from Government from continuing operations	393,566	400,283	440,773

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Non-operational capital funding			
Appropriation revenue – capital	48,039	29,568	14,544
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2016</i> *	2,000	2,000	788
Total	50,039	31,568	15,332
Total revenue from Government	443,605	431,851	456,105

* Note that Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the *Financial Management Act 2016* comprises both operational and capital rollovers. For 2025–26 and 2024–25 all rollovers were capital in nature.

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 to 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 is 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations		
Keeping Women Safe	873	875
National Access to Justice Partnership	23,947	20,248
Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence National Partnership Agreement	742	718
Digital Transformation Fund – Justice Connect	3,457	4,747
Innovative Perpetrator Responses	716	1,052
Planning and Building Portal Project	-	600
Residential Tenancy Services	703	682
Worker Screening Design Support	1,638	766
Registration to Work with Vulnerable People	250	209
Survivor Support Services	-	560
Weiss Review Recommendations	700	-
Solicitors' Guarantee Fund grants	323	-
Other	320	505
Total	33,669	30,962

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Continuing operations		
Grants from the Australian Government	26,073	21,488
Grants from State Government	6,570	8,791
Grants from non-government sources	1,026	683
Total	33,669	30,962
Total revenue from Grants	33,669	30,962

6.3 Sales of Goods and Services

Revenue from Sales of goods and services 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.

Goods	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Primarily the sale of goods through the Tasmania Prison Service Industry sales	The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations evenly over the period the obligation is predicted to be consumed by the client.	The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations upon invoicing, usually undertaken at the time of delivery of goods.
Services	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Primarily the provision of services by Crown Law and the provision of corporate services under Service Level Agreements	The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations evenly over the period the obligation is predicted to be consumed by the client.	The Department recognises revenue associated with performance obligations as those obligations are satisfied. The Department typically enters into annual agreements for the delivery of ongoing services.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Crown Law – commercial and civil legal charges	481	416
Births, Deaths and Marriages – provision of statistical data	6	6
Tasmania Prison Service – Industry Sales	2,885	2,779
Magistrates and Supreme Court charges	(153)	40
Service level agreement revenue	3,849	3,717
Other sales of goods and services	51	27
Total	7,119	6,985

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Building permit levy	2,378	1,911
Security agents fees	423	466
Probate fees	4,213	3,651
Magistrates Court fees	598	552
Workplace standards	81	71
Electrical Safety Inspections Fees	5,324	5,534
Building and Occupational Licences	4,273	4,237
Fines – Infringements	1,321	1,272
BDM registration services fees	774	569
Other fees	32	88
Total	19,416	18,351

6.5 Interest

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

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. The Department does not have any finance leases as lessor.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Property rental	86	83
Cash received on behalf of third parties	665	530
PlanBuild Tasmania	-	2,619
Library services	940	567
Electoral Office	463	917
Tasmania Prison Service	651	630
Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	2,152	2,123
WorkSafe Tasmania	10	122
Registration to Work with Vulnerable People	4,812	3,153
Guardianship and Administration Board	722	653
Crown Law	826	480
Redress Counselling revenue	468	451
Tasmanian Planning Commission	953	1,068
Reimbursements	523	1,237
Revenue collected on behalf of third parties	701	376
Lease incentive	2,398	-
Other revenue	493	567
Total	16,863	15,579

Lease incentive revenue recognised in 2025-26 relates to a fitout contribution receivable in connection with the Department's office accommodation at 89 Cambridge Park Drive, Cambridge. The contribution was provided by the landlord to assist with fitout costs associated with the leased premises.

PlanBuild Tasmania revenue is nil in 2025-26 following a reassessment of the Department's role in PlanBuild related transactions. Further information is provided in Note 18.5(c).

Note 7. Expenses

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

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Wages and salaries	164,532	152,162
Annual leave	15,806	15,310
Long service leave	3,625	3,949
Sick leave	9,555	8,127
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	29,326	26,012
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	1,427	1,554
Other employee expenses	11,301	11,723
Total	235,572	218,837

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to the relevant superannuation funds at a rate of 12 per cent (2024–25: 11.5 per cent) of salary, which is the Superannuation Guarantee rate set by the Australian Government. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Public Account a 'gap' payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2024–25: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution schemes.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. The amount of the payment is based on a department contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current Department contribution is 12.95 per cent (2024–25: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

(b) Remuneration of key management personnel

2026	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Leave Benefits	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Key management personnel						
Kristy Bourne, Secretary,	364	25	44	21	-	454
Ross Smith, Deputy Secretary Regulation and Service Delivery (to 24 Feb 2026)	186	22	24	(11)	-	221
Colin Shepherd, Deputy Secretary Corrective Services	271	28	35	68	-	402

2026	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Leave Benefits	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pauline van Adrichem, Deputy Secretary Justice and Reform	235	28	28	19	-	310
Acting Key management personnel						
Robyn Pearce, Acting Deputy Secretary Regulation and Service Delivery (from 7 July to 20 July 2025, 18 August to 7 September 2025 and 16 March 2026 onwards)	86	6	10	11	-	113
Jennifer Lee, Acting Deputy Secretary Strategy, Governance and Major Projects (from 15 September 2025)	146	3	17	4	-	170
Gavin Wailes, Acting Deputy Secretary Strategy, Governance and Major Projects (from 1 July to 12 September 2025)	47	5	6	1	-	59
Total	1,335	117	164	114	-	1,730

2025	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Leave Benefits	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Key management personnel						
Ginna Webster, Secretary (to 27 September 2024)	97	10	12	(68)	-	51
Kristy Bourne, Associate Secretary, Acting Secretary and Secretary (from 13 January 2025)	351	25	40	60	-	476
Rod Wise, Deputy Secretary Corrective Services (to 27 June 2025)	301	20	40	(39)	39	361
Ross Smith, Deputy Secretary Regulation and Service Delivery	267	24	34	21	-	346
Colin Shepherd, Deputy Secretary Strategy, Governance and Major Projects	224	25	29	22	-	300
Pauline van Adrichem, Deputy Secretary Justice and Reform	223	24	25	12	-	284
Total	1,463	128	180	9	39	1,819

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 2025–26 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.

Terminations

Termination benefits include all forms of benefit paid or accrued as a consequence of termination, including annual leave and long service leave paid out on termination.

(c) Related Party Transactions

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

This note is not intended to disclose conflicts of interest for which there are administrative procedures in place.

The extent of information disclosed about related party transactions and balances is subject to the application of professional judgement by the Department. It is important to understand that the disclosures included in this note will vary depending on factors such as the nature of the transactions, the relationships between the parties to the transaction and the materiality of each transaction. Those transactions which are not materially significant by the nature, impact or value, in relation to the Department's normal activities, are not included in this note.

There are no significant related party transactions requiring disclosure.

The Secretary of the Department of Justice fulfils the role of Chairperson of the WorkCover Board Tasmania. Kristy Bourne, Secretary of the Department of Justice, was appointed as the ex-officio Chairperson of the WorkCover Board Tasmania pursuant to Section 9(1)(a) of the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, commencing 13 January 2025.

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.

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

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	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	3–25 years	781	782
Buildings	50 years	3,233	3,159
Prison buildings and structures	30–60 years	10,257	9,933
Building improvements	5–40 years	2,176	1,795
Library	5–40 years	84	84
Total property, plant and equipment depreciation		16,531	15,753
Right-of-use of assets	2–20 years	845	782
Total depreciation		17,376	16,535

(b) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Intangibles	7–25 per cent	1,677	1,480
Total amortisation		1,677	1,480
Total depreciation and amortisation		19,053	18,015

7.3 Supplies and Consumables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	154	146
Audit fees – internal audit	200	111
Lease of low value assets	1,865	1,945
Accommodation rental expenses	7,918	5,730
Vehicle rental expenses	1,577	1,219
Information technology	17,130	9,787
Consultants	4,244	6,980
Personnel expenses	709	847
Juror, witness and Court expenses	2,198	2,013
Electoral expenses	4,772	1,954
Plant and equipment	2,982	2,693
Travel and transport	2,224	2,226
Property expenses	15,748	10,836
Maintenance	3,672	4,189
Prison expenses	11,310	9,864

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Advertising and promotion	210	172
Office requisites	504	441
Printing	423	335
Library	1,291	1,242
Communications	2,487	2,326
Building and construction consultants	608	262
Furniture	1,631	594
Other supplies and consumables	457	350
Total	84,314	66,262

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of the Department's financial statements were \$153,700 (2024–25, \$146,000).

Cloud-based service costs purchased under a hosting arrangement and accounted for as a service contract, are treated as operating expenses as there are no contractual rights or legal rights to the specific asset being granted.

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Tasmania Legal Aid	22,525	22,392
Legal Assistance – Solicitors' Guarantee Fund Replacement Funding	515	1,669
Community Legal Centres	8,311	6,438
Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service	6,313	3,963
Tasmania's Third Family and Sexual Violence Action Plan 2022–2027: Survivors at the Centre	1,653	1,760
Safe at Home	4,368	4,368
Financial Assistance Package for consumers affected by construction company failures	2,998	4,030
Prisoner rehabilitation services	1,844	1,104
Tasmanian Law Reform Institute	200	200
Project Vigilance	285	285
Brain Injury Association of Tasmania	827	1,103
Other grants and subsidies	195	416
Total	50,034	47,728

The Department receives funding from the Australian Government as part of the National Access to Justice Partnership 2025–30, 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 these organisations.

Prisoner rehabilitation services includes grants paid to the Department for Education, Children and Young People (\$291,000), Salvation Army (\$292,000), Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service (\$291,000), Homes Tasmania (\$180,000), TasTAFE (\$518,000) and Men's Resources Tasmania (\$188,000), in addition to other organisations.

7.5 Finance costs

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	917	816
Total	917	816

7.6 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Legal costs	1,717	2,833
Compensation to victims of crime	8,817	7,713
Bank fees	321	276
Service Tasmania fees	350	356
Salary on costs	29,371	20,059
TPC Panel sitting fees	407	287
Disbursements on behalf of third parties	161	547
PlanBuild Tasmania	-	2,617
Electrical safety inspection fees	3,553	3,450
Professional Services	3,183	1,675
Security Services	3,624	3,547
Security checks	1,039	659
Drug testing	508	355
Insurance	1,219	1,220
Contributions to other organisations	212	329
Other expenditure	3,774	4,358
Total	58,256	50,281

PlanBuild Tasmania expenditure is nil in 2025-26 following a reassessment of the Department's role in PlanBuild related transactions. Further information is provided in Note 18.5(c).

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Write-off of Northern Correctional Facility work in progress	-	(1,623)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	(4)	(33)
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(4)	(1,656)

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Impairment of accounts receivable	149	11
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments	149	11

Note 9. Assets

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

9.1 Receivables

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Receivables	4,288	2,276
Less: Expected credit loss	(165)	(314)
Total	4,123	1,962
Sales of goods and services	3,142	549
Tax assets	981	1,413
Total	4,123	1,962
Settled within 12 months	4,123	1,962
Total	4,123	1,962

Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss for receivables	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	314	325
Amounts written off during the year		
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	(149)	(11)
Carrying amount at 30 June	165	314

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Stock on hand	1,130	1,144
Total	1,130	1,144
Consumed within 12 months	1,130	1,144
Total	1,130	1,144

9.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Key estimate and judgement

(i) Valuation basis

Land, buildings, leasehold improvements 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 (OVG). The revaluation was undertaken in accordance with relevant Valuation and Accounting Standards and is based on fair value.

The Department's land, buildings, prison buildings assets were indexed in 2026 to reflect movements in fair value based on advice provided by the OVG. Assets are assessed for material value movements regularly and indexed where necessary to reflect movements in fair value. Indexation is applied to construction costs and land values, and appropriate allowance for regional influence across Tasmania is included in the indexation. The index factor for the movement in land value from the 30 June 2021 valuation to 30 June 2026 was 1.60 (60 per cent increase, compared with 1.45 to 30 June 2025). The index factor for the movement in building and infrastructure cost was 1.35 to 30 June 2026 (35.0 per cent increase, compared with 1.31 to 30 June 2025).

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, building 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 building occupied.

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

Level 1 the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active market;

Level 2 the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Department and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation 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 per cent 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.

(a) Carrying amount

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Land		
At fair value	31,714	28,741
Total	31,714	28,741
Buildings		
At fair value	165,106	160,213
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(109,021)	(102,557)
Total	56,085	57,656
Prison buildings and structures		
At fair value	671,942	629,424
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(362,664)	(341,664)
Total	309,278	287,760
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	26,119	20,298
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(10,564)	(8,388)
Total	15,555	11,910
Library and Heritage Assets		
Heritage assets at fair value	2,529	2,529
Library Collections at fair value	4,263	4,263
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(2,636)	(2,552)
Total	4,156	4,240
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	12,291	10,239
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,141)	(6,531)
Total	5,150	3,708
Work in progress		
Buildings at cost	10,064	3,604
Prison buildings and structures at cost	17,025	18,943
Building improvements at cost	-	393
Plant, equipment and vehicles at cost	424	522
Total	27,513	23,462
Total property, plant and equipment	449,451	417,477

The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2021 were independently conducted by the OVG. Indexation was applied to construction costs and land values on these valuations to 30 June 2026 as advised by the OVG. The resulting changes to asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve. 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. The Department considers the application of indexation to be the equivalent of fair value for these assets at 30 June 2026.

(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.

2026	Land Level 3 (Land with no active markets and/or significant restrictions)	Buildings Level 3 (specific purpose/ use buildings)	Prison buildings and structures (specific purpose/use buildings)	Building Improvements	Library and Heritage assets Level 3	Plant equipment and vehicles	Work in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	28,741	57,656	287,760	11,910	4,240	3,708	23,462	417,477
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,560	35,560
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Transfer of asset classes	-	-	23,308	5,821	-	2,227	(31,356)	-
Revaluation Increments/(Decrement)	2,973	1,662	8,467	-	-	-	-	13,102
Write-offs / reclassified as expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153)	(153)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,233)	(10,257)	(2,176)	(84)	(781)	-	(16,531)
Carrying value at 30 June	31,714	56,085	309,278	15,555	4,156	5,150	27,513	449,451

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.

2025	Land Level 3 (Land with no active markets and/or significant restrictions)	Buildings Level 3 (specific purpose/ use buildings)	Prison buildings and structures (specific purpose/use buildings)	Building Improvements	Library and Heritage assets Level 3	Plant equipment and vehicles	Work in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	27,749	59,495	290,826	9,918	4,324	4,191	5,573	402,076
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,201	24,201
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	(33)
Transfer of asset classes	-	-	285	3,786	-	332	(4,403)	-
Revaluation Increments/(Decrement)	992	1,320	6,583	-	-	-	-	8,895
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,909)	(1,909)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,159)	(9,934)	(1,795)	(84)	(782)	-	(15,753)
Carrying value at 30 June	28,741	57,656	287,760	11,910	4,240	3,708	23,462	417,477

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

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2026	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
	\$'000			
Land – with no active markets and/or significant restrictions)	31,714	A – economic conditions B – availability of and demand for similar assets for sale	Note 1	Land values have increased over the last 12 months. The Department will continue to index the value of these assets annually following assessment by the OVG to ensure that any significant variations in values are captured.
Buildings – specific purpose/use buildings	56,085	A – Construction costs B – Design life C – Age and condition of asset D – Remaining useful life	Note 1	Tasmanian construction indexes have increased 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 following assessment by the OVG to ensure that any significant variations in values are captured.

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2026	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
	\$'000			
Prison buildings and structures – specific purpose/use buildings	309,278	A – Construction costs B – Design life C – Age and condition of asset D – Remaining useful life	Note 1	Tasmanian construction indexes have increased 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 following assessment by the OVG to ensure that any significant variations in values are captured.
Library and Heritage assets	4,156	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 unlikely 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.

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

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

Details of leasing arrangements for right-of-use assets are at note 10.2.

2026	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	15,522	15,522
Additions	129	129
Increase (decrease) – reassessment of CPI	2,144	2,144
Depreciation and amortisation	(845)	(845)
Carrying value at 30 June	16,950	16,950

2025	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	13,635	13,635
Additions	2,297	2,297
Increase (decrease) – reassessment of CPI	372	372
Depreciation and amortisation	(782)	(782)
Carrying value at 30 June	15,522	15,522

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 per cent of the existing value of the asset.

(a) Carrying amount

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
Software at cost	18,878	17,997
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(14,952)	(13,274)
	3,926	4,723
Work in progress		
Intangible assets at cost	-	-
Total	-	-
Total Intangible assets	3,926	4,723

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	4,723	5,613
Additions	880	1,059
Net movement in Work in progress	-	(469)
Amortisation expense	(1,677)	(1,480)
Carrying amount at 30 June	3,926	4,723

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Creditors	284	340
Accrued expenses	4,336	5,956
Total	4,620	6,296
Settled within 12 months	4,620	6,296
Total	4,620	6,296

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 L2, 85 Collins Street, Hobart Tribunal and Office Accommodation at 38 Barrack Street, Hobart Tribunal and Office Accommodation at 67-69 Brisbane Street, Launceston Office Accommodation and storage at 12 Goodman Court, Invermay Office Accommodation at L2, Bellerive Quay, 31 Cambridge Road, Bellerive Office Accommodation at 451-455 Main Road, Glenorchy Court Chambers and associated areas at Part of 1 Stitch St, Queenstown

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Current		
Lease liabilities	355	545
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	18,100	16,143
Total	18,455	16,688

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
One year or less	1,344	2,140
From one to two years	1,225	1,120
From two to three years	1,259	1,106
From three to four years	1,262	1,108
From four to five years	1,264	1,110
More than five years	28,977	26,378
Total	35,331	32,962

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

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 7.5	917	816
Lease expenses included in note 7.3:		
Lease of low value assets	1,865	1,945
Lease of vehicles and other accommodation	9,495	6,949
Net expenses from leasing activities	12,277	9,710

10.3 Provisions

The Department only has one Controlled non-employee provision which is the Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care. This Provision 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.

Key estimate and judgement

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.

Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care

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. The Department has received a number of applications for redress from individuals who have suffered abuse under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse. Additionally, a number of civil claims have been made against the State of Tasmania through various Government agencies relating to child abuse in state care.

These claims have been assessed and included as Provision for Claims Related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care. This Provision is measured as the value of the expected future payments to persons who have a claim for settlement against the State of Tasmania in relation to compensation for child sexual abuse in institutional settings accepted by the State.

(a) Carrying amount

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care		
Provision – opening balance at 1 July	578,867	646,870
Less, compensation awarded and paid	(56,860)	(128,809)
Add, Net movement in provision for new claims and changes in existing claims and other assumptions	37,528	60,806
Total Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care as at 30 June	559,535	578,867
Breakdown of Settlements Payable		
Expected to settle within 12 months	57,474	59,287
Expected to settle in more than 12 months	502,061	519,580
Total	559,535	578,867

The Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care includes the estimated costs of redress and civil claim settlements, in addition to the costs incurred by the Department in settling those claims (indirect expenses).

The actuarial valuation contains numerous assumptions regarding the future numbers of claims. 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 30 June 2026 and the Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) run-off curve;
- claim sizes; and
- inflation and discount rates.

The Department's actuary, GM Actuaries, in valuing the liabilities as at 30 June 2026, 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:

	2026 %	2025 %
Compensation Expected to be Paid		
Not later than one year		
Inflation rate	5.50	5.50
Discount rate	5.00	4.40
Later than one year		
Inflation rate	5.50	5.50
Discount rate	5.00	4.40

The above inflation rates were assumed for civil claim compensation only. In addition, a 10 percent inflationary loading was applied to the assumed average civil compensation claim size. No future inflation was applied to certain claims that were valued based on agreed settlement amounts. A two percent per annum payment growth rate was applied to projected net redress payments to allow for expected reductions in average prior payment offsets.

(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.

Assumption	Estimated outstanding liabilities \$'000	Change in estimated liabilities relative to central assumptions \$'000
Central estimate (including expenses)	559,535	n/a
IBNR Claim Numbers		
20% higher IBNR civil claim numbers	616,396	56,861
20% lower IBNR civil claim numbers	502,657	(56,878)
Average Claim Size		
20% higher average civil claim size	645,201	85,666
20% lower average civil claim size	473,867	(85,668)
Inflation and discount rates		
Increasing the inflation rate by 1% pa	637,635	78,100
Decreasing the inflation rate by 1% pa	507,381	(52,154)
Increasing the discount rate by 1% pa	505,044	(54,491)
Decreasing the discount rate by 1% pa	641,644	82,109

The figures shown in the table above exclude allowance for indirect expenses.

The table above shows, for example, that if the number of Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) claims are 20% higher than assumed under the central assumptions, the outstanding claim liabilities increase by \$58.014m, from \$570.723m to \$628.737m.

Each of the outcomes illustrated above is within the range of plausible variations in assumptions that could occur. Whilst each row in the table shows the impact of a variation in only one assumption, variations in several assumptions together are also possible. (For example, both higher number of IBNR claims and higher average size, but with lower inflation). In such cases, the total impact on the outstanding claim liability may be different to that shown above and will not necessarily be the sum of the individual effects.

The range of outcomes shown above is not intended to provide minimum or maximum liability values. Liability outcomes lower than these outcomes or higher than these outcomes are quite plausible.

The total amount of the liability remains highly uncertain, creating a risk that the ultimate liability may be materially higher or lower than the estimated liability. The estimated liability will change over time, potentially substantially, as more information and claims experience becomes available, and as development in the environment for compensating sexual abuse incidents occur. The Department will commission further actuarial reports in the future to ensure that calculations are current.

10.4 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, or 40 days for Tasmania Prison Service (TPS) staff will be settled within 12 months, and therefore valued at nominal value, and balances in excess of these balances 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Accrued salaries	8,510	7,356
Annual leave	20,747	19,287
Long service leave	26,641	25,527
Superannuation	7,321	6,924
Total	63,219	59,094
Settled within 12 months	24,094	21,955
Settled in more than 12 months	39,125	37,139
Total	63,219	59,094

10.5 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 (Treasury).

10.6 Other liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Employee benefit liabilities – on-costs		
Workers' compensation premiums	3,383	-
Total	3,383	-
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	884	-
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	2,499	-
Total	3,383	-

Employee benefit on-costs comprise workers compensation premiums associated with employee benefit liabilities. The liability is recognised in respect of employee benefit obligations existing at reporting date and represents the estimated workers' compensation premiums payable on settlement of those obligations. The liability is measured using workers' compensation premium rates applicable at reporting date and is expected to be settled as the underlying employee benefit liabilities are discharged.

Employee benefit on-costs were recognised for the first time in 2025-26.

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments represent those contractual arrangements 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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
By type		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Burnie Court Upgrade Project	61,333	3,610
Electronic Security Services	13,455	29,455
Southern Remand Centre Kitchen Project	17	11,271
Other Critical Infrastructure Upgrades	3,192	910
<i>Total capital Commitments</i>	77,997	45,246
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
Short terms and/or low value leases	5,121	6,138
Office accommodation leases controlled by Department of Treasury and Finance	68,590	23,395
<i>Total lease commitments</i>	73,711	29,533
<i>Other commitments</i>		
Prison Maintenance	824	812
Other Commitments	18,938	27,714
<i>Total other commitments</i>	19,762	28,526
By maturity		
<i>Capital Commitments</i>		
One year or less	40,891	31,459
From one to five years	36,116	11,473
More than five years	990	2,314
<i>Total capital commitments</i>	77,997	45,246
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	10,310	8,781
From one to five years	25,575	15,807
More than five years	37,826	4,946
<i>Total lease commitments</i>	73,711	29,534

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
<i>Other commitments</i>		
One year or less	12,426	12,693
From one to five years	5,940	13,962
More than five years	1,396	1,870
<i>Total other commitments</i>	19,762	28,525
Total	171,470	103,305

The commitments have been grouped as per below for 30 June 2026. All amounts shown are inclusive of GST where applicable.

Capital commitments

Capital commitments include the value of capital works contracted with the supplier but not yet undertaken at balance date.

Other commitments

Other commitments include cleaning, security, IT support and maintenance, electrical inspections 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 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 value.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
<i>Contingent claims</i>		
Contingent legal claims	540	3,490
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	540	3,490

At 30 June 2026 the Department had a number of legal claims against it in dispute. All claims that would be covered by the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund (TRMF) are included within the actuary's valuation of the TRMF outstanding claims liability. This liability is reported in the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

(b) Unquantifiable contingencies

The Department of Justice commenced an Expression of Interest process for Targeted and Negotiated Voluntary Redundancy (TVNR) and Workforce Renewal Incentive Payment (WRIP) programs, consistent with the Premier's announcement of 1 June 2026. Expressions of interest for the programs opened on 19 June 2026 and closed on 17 July 2026. At the reporting date, no binding agreements had been entered into with employees. The assessment and approval of applications will occur after balance date, with any agreed separations to take place by 31 December 2026. As the outcome of the programs was not known at 30 June 2026, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements. The financial impact of these programs cannot be reliably estimated at the date of this report.

Note 12. Reserves

12.1 Reserves

2026	Land	Buildings	Prison buildings and structures	Library and Heritage assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of financial year	21,407	56,403	178,091	4,340	260,242
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	2,973	1,662	8,467	-	13,102
Balance at end of financial year	24,380	58,065	186,558	4,340	273,344

2025	Land	Buildings	Prison buildings and structures	Library and Heritage assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of financial year	20,415	55,083	171,508	4,340	251,347
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	992	1,320	6,583	-	8,895
Balance at end of financial year	21,407	56,403	178,091	4,340	260,242

(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. During 2025–26, the Department indexed all its land, building and prison building assets. Refer to 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 Public Account, 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 Financial Management Account and 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Specific Purpose Account balance		
S516 Justice Financial Management Account	41,213	49,515
S658 Local Government	(41)	311
T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account	6,407	4,234
Total	47,579	54,060
Total cash and deposits	47,579	54,060

13.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Net result from continuing operations	26,902	66,742
Appropriation revenue - works and services	(29,568)	(14,544)
Other revenue from Government	(2,000)	(788)
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	4	33
(Gain) loss on accounts receivable	(149)	(11)
Write down of assets	-	1,623
Opening WIP reclassified as expense	155	-
Depreciation and amortisation	19,053	18,015
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(2,013)	1,455
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	14	(107)
Increase (decrease) in Employee benefits	4,125	5,923
Increase (decrease) in Payables	999	(921)
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for compensation payable	37,528	60,806
Increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	3,383	-
Compensation awarded and paid in relation to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care	(56,860)	(128,809)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	1,573	9,417

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.

2026	Lease Liabilities \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2025	16,688
Acquisitions/New leases	129
Reassessment of CPI	2,144
Other movements	-
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash Repayments	(506)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	18,455

2025	Lease Liabilities \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024	14,507
Acquisitions/New leases	2,297
Reassessment of CPI	372
Other movements	(13)
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash Repayments	(475)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	16,688

13.4 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds

The Department received Capital 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

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Prison Body Scanning Technology	-	-	136
Risdon Prison Construction Program	4,660	287	242
Improvements to Audiovisual Equipment in Courts	520	520	771
Risdon Prison – Critical Infrastructure Maintenance	3,018	127	127
New Southern Remand Centre	10,100	11,160	10,447
New Northern Correctional Facility	-	-	181
Burnie Court Complex	15,438	6,357	3,235
Electronic Security and Mobile Duress Alarm System Replacement	9,916	14,366	1,906
Risdon Prison Complex - Additional Max Security Accommodation	6,387	958	526
Total	50,039	33,775	17,571

The Department was provided with capital funding of \$50.039 million as part of the 2025–26 State Budget. Due to variances in the timing of payments on a number of projects, funding of \$18.506 million was rolled over or recashflowed into 2026–27.

(b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Cash outflows		
Employee benefits	281	391
Supplies and consumables	1,406	191
Other cash payments	16	179
Payments for acquisition of assets	32,072	16,810
Total cash outflows	33,775	17,571

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
- 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)
Financial Assets		
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 Public Account.

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 Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral or other security:

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Receivables	4,123	1,962
Total	4,123	1,962

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables

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:

2026	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due 91+ days	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	5%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	2,866	91	26	-	325	3,308
Expected credit loss (A x B)	-	-	-	-	167	167

2025	Not past due	Past due 1-30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due 61-90 days	Past due 91+ days	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	36%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	377	15	25	-	447	864
Expected credit loss (A x B)	-	-	-	-	314	314

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	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 14 days unless contracted otherwise.
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.

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:

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
2026	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	5+ Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	4,620	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	4,620
Total	4,620	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	4,620

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
2025	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	5+ Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	6,296	-	-	-	-	-	6,296	6,296
Total	6,296	-	-	-	-	-	6,296	6,296

(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	100 basis points decrease	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2026				
<i>T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account</i>	871	(871)	871	(871)
Net sensitivity	871	(871)	871	(871)
30 June 2025				
<i>T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account</i>	787	(787)	787	(787)
Net sensitivity	787	(787)	787	(787)

These analyses assumes all other variables remain constant. These analyses were performed on the same basis for 2025.

14.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

AASB 9 Carrying amount	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	47,579	54,060
Receivables at amortised cost	4,123	1,962
Total	51,702	56,022
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,620	6,296
Total	51,702	6,296

14.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department has not reclassified any financial assets during the 2025–26 financial year.

14.4 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2026 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2026 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2025 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2025 \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	47,579	47,579	54,060	54,060
Receivables	4,123	4,123	1,962	1,962
Total financial assets	51,702	51,702	56,022	56,022
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	4,620	4,620	6,296	6,296
Total financial liabilities	4,620	4,620	6,296	6,296

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

2026	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	47,579	-	-	47,579
Receivables	4,123	-	-	4,123
Total financial assets	51,702			51,702
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	4,620	-	-	4,620
Total financial liabilities	4,620	-	-	4,620

2025	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	54,060	-	-	54,060
Receivables	1,962	-	-	1,962
Total financial assets	56,022	-	-	56,022
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	6,296	-	-	6,296
Total financial liabilities	6,296	-	-	6,296

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

For material Accounting policies in relation to material variances please refer to Note 4.

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2025-26 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

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	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	29,764	36,005	6,241	21
Gain/(loss) on accounts receivable	(b)	-	(2,436)	(2,436)	<(100)
Increase/(decrease) in future levies receivable	(c)	-	(5,006)	(5,006)	<(100)
Supplies and consumables	(d)	2,167	1,099	1,068	49
Transfers to the Public Account	(a)	25,492	29,967	4,475	18

Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

- (a) The increase reflects the increased revenue associated with the Department of State Growth's Automated Traffic Enforcement Program and Transfers of that revenue collected paid to the Public Account in excess of budgeted revenues. Refer Note 15.3 for further details.
- (b) The increase reflects an increase in expected impairment of accounts receivable, as a result of increases in Fees and fines revenue associated with the Department of State Growth's Automated Traffic Enforcement Program.
- (c) This is to recognise the changes in the Asbestos Compensation Fund's right to levy licensed insurers and self insurers. Refer to Note 15.11 for further details.
- (d) This is primarily due to reduced WorkCover Board related expenditure compared with budget.

(b) Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

Budget estimates for the 2025–26 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2024–25. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2025–26. The following variance analysis therefore includes major changes between the 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026 actual balances.

Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$1 million.

	Note	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Payables	(a)	5,871	6,877	6,387	1,006	490
Provisions	(b)	55,666	63,300	64,245	7,634	945

Notes to Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities variances

- (a) The increase in Payables is primarily due to an increase in the WorkCover Refund for Contributions resulting from the WorkCover Board Tasmania being underspent across a number of expenditure areas. Refer to Note 15.13 for further details.
- (b) This increase reflects a lower decrease in the value of the Provision for Compensation Payable than budgeted for. Refer to Note 15.14 for further details.

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Sale of publications and transcripts	-	39
Total	-	39

15.3 Administered Fees and Fines

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Fees and Fines please refer to Note 6.4.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Fines – infringements	30,357	30,299
Supreme Court Fees	1,130	1,043
Workplace Standards	1,136	1,093
Registration Services	2,042	2,019
Other fees and fines	1,340	1,395
Total	36,005	35,849

15.4 Administered Other Revenue

For Significant Accounting Policies relating to Other revenue please refer to Note 6.6.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
WorkCover contributions	12,729	12,641
(Increase)/Decrease in Accrual Refund for Contributions	(552)	(952)
Asbestos Compensation Fund levies	9,326	8,628
Reimbursements	377	-
Cash received on behalf of third parties	1,096	716
Other revenue	-	5
Total	22,976	21,038

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Wages and salaries	3,952	3,534
Annual leave	402	297
Long service leave	148	83
Sick leave	205	236
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	717	606
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	29	40
Other employee expenses	168	165
Total	5,621	4,961

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 (2025: 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 12 per cent (2025: 11.5 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 (2025: 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	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Intangibles assets	10%	-	50
Total		-	50

15.7 Administered Supplies and Consumables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	35	33
Audit fees – internal audit	58	5
Lease expense	29	24
Information technology	252	171
Plant and equipment	1	2
Communications	27	36
Library	9	11
Consultants	158	53
Travel and transport	57	94
Property expenses	13	4
Advertising and promotion	282	359
Office requisites	4	2
Printing	9	10
Personnel Expenses	65	80
Project management and contracted services	60	484
Other supplies and consumables	40	40
Total	1,099	1,408

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of the WorkCover Board Tasmania and Asbestos Compensation Fund statements were \$35,000 (2024–25, \$33,000).

Cloud-based service costs purchased under a hosting arrangement and accounted for as a service contract, are treated as operating expenses as there are no contractual rights or legal rights to the specific asset being granted.

Lease expense includes lease rentals for short-term leases, lease of low value assets and variable lease payments.

15.8 Administered Grants and Subsidies

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Grants	856	701
Total	856	701

15.9 Administered Other Expenses

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Other expenses please refer to Note 7.6.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Salary on costs	130	90
Disbursements on behalf of third parties	408	268
WorkCover reimbursement to Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	2,152	2,123
Asbestos Compensation Paid	6,640	6,069
WorkCover contributions to other organisations	276	268
Fines remittances to other organisations	4,186	4,401
WorkCover administration costs paid to Justice	1,802	1,759
Professional Services	374	389
Other expenditure	865	914
Total	16,833	16,281

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.

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Reversal /(record) of impairment of accounts receivable	(2,436)	415
Reversal of impairment of accounts receivable	(2,436)	415

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Future Asbestos Compensation levies receivable	17,600	22,606
Fines collection receivables	71,301	68,452
Other receivables	481	391
Less: Expected credit loss	(8,037)	(5,601)
Less: Provision for expected remissions	(10,078)	(8,839)
Total	71,267	77,009
Future Asbestos Compensation levies receivable	17,600	22,606
Fines collection receivables	53,319	54,129
Other receivables	348	274
Total	71,267	77,009
Settled within 12 months	47,864	45,636
Settled in more than 12 months	23,403	31,373
Total	71,267	77,009

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. As at 30 June 2026, the Future Asbestos Compensation levies receivable is valued at \$17.600 million, a reduction of \$5.006 million from 30 June 2025.

During 2025–26, expected credit loss on fines collection receivables was reassessed. This reassessment resulted in an increase in the Provision for expected credit loss of \$2,436,000 and an increase in the Provision for expected remissions of \$1,239,000.

Fines collection receivables to be settled within 12 months has been based on the average of fines collected over the last three financial years.

Reconciliation of movement in provision for expected credit loss of receivables and remissions of administered receivables	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	14,440	14,773
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	3,675	(333)
Carrying amount at 30 June	18,115	14,440

For ageing analysis of administered financial assets past due but not impaired please refer to Note 15.20.

15.12 Administered Intangibles

For significant Accounting Policies relating to Intangibles please refer to Note 9.5.

(a) Carrying amount

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
Software at cost	1,120	1,120
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,120)	(1,120)
Total Intangibles with a finite useful life	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of movements

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	50
Amortisation expense	-	(50)
Carrying amount at 30 June	-	-

15.13 Administered Payables

For general Accounting Policies relating to Payables please refer to Note 10.1.

The WorkCover Board Tasmania 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Accrued expenses	71	61
WorkCover Refund for Contributions	5,706	5,154
MPES payables	1,100	1,172
Total	6,877	6,387
Settled within 12 months	6,877	6,387
Total	6,877	6,387

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

15.14 Administered Provisions

The Department only has one Administered 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 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 Asbestos Compensation Fund includes in its provision an estimate for compensation payable for claims yet to be made of \$63.300 million (\$64.245 million as at 30 June 2025). 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. Refer Note 15.11 for details on the contributions receivable asset.

(a) Carrying amount

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Provision for Compensation Payable		
Provision – opening balance at 1 July	64,244	65,638
Less, Compensation awarded and paid	(6,504)	(6,022)
Add, Movement in provision due to changes in assumptions as to the number and timing of future claims, claim costs, claims handling expenses and other economic assumptions	5,560	4,629
Provision – closing balance at 30 June	63,300	64,245
Provision – compensation payments for reported claims		
Outstanding at beginning of period	862	860
Net movement during the period	520	2
Outstanding at end of period	1,382	862
Provision – estimated compensation for future claims		
Estimated at beginning of period	63,382	64,778
Net movement during the period	(1,464)	(1,395)
Estimate at end of period	61,918	63,383
Total Provision for Compensation Payable as at 30 June	63,300	64,245

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Breakdown of compensation payable		
Settled within 12 months	6,309	5,979
Settled in more than 12 months	56,991	58,266
Total	63,300	64,245

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:

- The adopted average claim size at the current valuation is \$625,777 for imminently fatal claims and \$334,314 for non-imminently fatal claims.
- The adopted long-term base (wage) inflation is 3.75% per annum. No further allowance has been made for superimposed inflation.
- Future cashflows in respect of payments for claims are discounted to the current valuation balance date, 30 June 2026, using a yield curve derived from the Commonwealth Government bonds dated 30 June 2026, which is consistent with industry practice.
- The adopted claims handling expense rate is 14.3% of outstanding claims.

The Department's actuary for the Asbestos Compensation Fund Provision for Compensation Payable, KPMG, in valuing the liabilities as at 30 June 2026, 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:

	2026 %	2025 %
Compensation Expected to be Paid		
Not later than one year		
Wages inflation rate	3.75	3.50
Discount rate	4.40	3.42
Later than one year		
Wages inflation rate	3.89	3.50
Discount rate	4.61	4.50

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.

2026 Central Estimate	Outstanding Claims Liability (incl. CHE) \$'000	Difference from Central Estimate \$'000	Difference from Central Estimate %
Central Estimate	63,300		
IBNR Claim Numbers			
Lower (-30%) Seed Selection	44,725	(18,575)	(29)
Higher (+30%) Seed Selection	81,875	18,575	29
Average Claim Size			
Higher Average Medical Costs ¹	79,000	15,700	25
Lower (-20%) Average Claim Size Selection	50,624	(12,676)	(20)
Higher (+20%) Average Claim Size Selection	75,985	12,685	20
Inflation and discount rates			
Lower Inflation (-1%)	58,827	(4,473)	(7)
Higher Inflation (+1%)	68,349	5,049	8%
Lower Discount Rate (-1%)	68,383	5,083	8%
Higher Discount Rate (+1%)	58,873	(4,427)	(7)
Age Distribution			
Younger Age Distribution	64,459	1,159	2
Older Age Distribution	61,145	(2,155)	(3)

¹ Assumed that the maximum level of medical benefits are claimed

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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Accrued salaries	196	144
Annual leave	509	402
Long service leave	782	721
Superannuation	200	173
Total	1,687	1,440
Settled within 12 months	641	495
Settled in more than 12 months	1,046	945
Total	1,687	1,440

15.16 Administered Other Liabilities

Employee benefit on-costs comprise workers compensation premiums associated with employee benefit liabilities. The liability is recognised in respect of employee benefit obligations existing at reporting date and represents the estimated workers compensation premiums payable on settlement of those obligations.

Amounts collected through the PlanBuild platform on behalf of councils and other parties are recognised as a liability when the funds are received by the Department and a present obligation exists to remit those funds to the relevant recipient.

These liabilities are initially recognised at the amount collected and subsequently measured at the amount expected to be remitted, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the arrangement.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Employee benefit liabilities – on-costs	30	-
PlanBuild pass-through liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	8	-
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	22	-
Total	30	-

Employee benefit liability – on cost is measured using workers compensation premium rates applicable at reporting date and is expected to be settled as the underlying employee benefit liabilities are discharged.

The Department operates PlanBuild as an intermediary and collects application fees and charges on behalf of councils and other parties. The Department has no discretion over the use of these funds and is required to remit the amounts collected to the relevant recipient in accordance with the underlying arrangements.

Liability is extinguished when the funds are transferred to the relevant recipient or otherwise settled in accordance with those arrangements. No PlanBuild pass-through liabilities existed at 30 June 2026.

15.17 Administered Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Schedule of Administered Commitments

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
By type		
<i>Lease commitments held with Finance-General</i>		
Motor vehicle fleet	27	58
<i>Total commitments held with Finance-General</i>	27	58
<i>Other commitments</i>		
Short term and/or low value leases	13	29
Other	4,555	3,024
<i>Total other commitments</i>	4,568	3,053
By maturity		
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	27	32
From one to five years	-	27
<i>Total lease commitments</i>	27	59
<i>Other lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	1,580	1,060
From one to five years	2,988	1,992
<i>Total Other lease commitments</i>	4,568	3,052
Total	4,595	3,111

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 where applicable.

(b) Administered 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.

Quantifiable contingencies

A quantifiable contingent asset is any possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A quantifiable contingent liability is any possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. To the extent that any quantifiable contingencies are insured, details provided below are recorded at net value.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
Contingent claims – Asbestos Compensation Fund	400	-
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	400	-

The Asbestos Compensation Commissioner has one asbestos compensation claim under legal dispute in relation to an application made under the Asbestos Compensation Scheme. At 30 June 2026, the estimated contingent liability associated with the legal dispute was \$400,000. The final determination of the claim and any resulting compensation payable remains uncertain at reporting date.

15.18 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Specific Purpose Account balance		
S516 Justice Financial Management Account	4,298	3,552
S435 <i>Workers Compensation Act 1988</i> Fund Account	7,467	6,620
S741 Asbestos Compensation Fund	45,710	41,657
Total	57,475	51,829
Total cash and deposits	57,475	51,829

15.19 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Administered)

The Department does not have any liabilities arising from financing activities.

15.20 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)
Financial Assets		
Receivables	Depending on their nature, Receivables are recognised at fair value through profit and 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 <i>Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005</i> . 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 any collateral or other security:

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	57,475	51,829
Receivables	53,667	54,404
Total	111,142	106,233

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.

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables

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 Fines collection receivables past due as at 30 June are as follows:

2026	Past due 30 days	Past due 90 days	Past due 180 days	Past due 1 year	Past due 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	53%	54%	54%	52%	55%	54%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	832	2,785	3,984	12,774	13,230	33,606
Expected credit loss (A x B)	442	1,506	2,151	6,669	7,213	17,981

2025	Past due 30 days	Past due 90 days	Past due 180 days	Past due 1 year	Past due 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected credit loss rate (A)	48%	48%	48%	43%	44%	44%
Total gross carrying amount (B)	779	2,489	3,291	12,667	13,302	32,528
Expected credit loss (A x B)	374	1,186	1,567	5,396	5,809	14,332

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Liabilities		
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 14 days unless contracted otherwise.

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.

2026	Maturity analysis for administered financial liabilities							
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	6,877	-	-	-	-	-	6,877	6,877
Total	6,877	-	-	-	-	-	6,877	6,877

2025								
Maturity analysis for administered financial liabilities								
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
Financial liabilities								
Payables	6,387	-	-	-	-	-	6,387	6,387
Total	6,387	-	-	-	-	-	6,387	6,387

(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:

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	53,177	48,275
Total	53,177	48,275

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	100 basis points decrease	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2025				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	532	(532)	532	(532)
Net sensitivity	532	(532)	532	(532)
30 June 2025				
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	483	(483)	483	(483)
Net sensitivity	483	(483)	483	(483)

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2025.

15.21 Categories of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

AASB 9 Carrying amount	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Administered financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	57,475	51,829
Receivables at amortised cost	53,667	54,404
Total	111,142	106,233
Administered financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	6,877	6,387
Total	6,877	6,387

15.22 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2026 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2026 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2025 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2025 \$'000
Administered financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	57,475	57,475	51,829	51,829
Receivables at amortised cost	53,667	53,667	54,404	54,404
Total administered financial assets	111,142	111,142	106,233	106,233
Administered financial liabilities				
Payables	6,877	6,877	6,387	6,387
Total administered financial liabilities	6,877	6,877	6,387	6,387

15.23 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

Administered Financial Assets

2026	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Administered financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	57,475	-	-	57,475
Receivables at amortised cost	53,667	-	-	53,667
Total administered financial assets	111,142	-	-	111,142
Administered financial liabilities				
Payables	6,877	-	-	6,877
Total administered financial liabilities	6,877	-	-	6,877

2025	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Administered financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	51,829	-	-	51,829
Receivables at amortised cost	54,404	-	-	54,404
Total administered financial assets	106,233	-	-	106,233
Administered financial liabilities				
Payables	63,878	-	-	63,878
Total administered financial liabilities	63,878	-	-	63,878

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.

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.

Account/Activity	Opening balance	Net transactions during 2025-26	Closing balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
T401 Crown Law Trust Account	2,966	785	3,751
T402 Property Purchase Retention Amounts Held by Crown Law	-	-	-
T404 Prisoner Earning Deposit Account	456	83	539
T434 Magistrates Court (Civil Division Litigants)	42	2	44
T451 Appeals Cost Fund Deposit Account	954	89	1,043
T460 Supreme Court Suitors Fund Deposit Account	3,294	897	4,191
T740 Criminal Injuries Fund	597	(30)	567
T829 Rental Deposit Authority Account	74,450	6,220	80,670

Note 17. Events Occurring After Balance Date

Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme

On 1 July 2026, the Tasmanian Government opened the Historical Forced Adoption Redress Scheme (the Scheme) for mothers who were pressured, coerced or compelled to give up their babies for adoption. This practice took place in Tasmania up until 1988. The Scheme provides eligible mothers affected by historical forced adoption practices in Tasmania with a redress payment of \$75,000 and the opportunity to receive a personal apology. The financial effect of this event has not been recognised in these financial statements as applications had not been assessed and approved at the reporting date. The financial impact of the Scheme will depend on the number of eligible applications approved.

Machinery of Government Changes

The Department of Justice will assume responsibility for the Office of Local Government and the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence, which are to be transferred from the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The formal transfer of functions will occur on 16 July 2026.

The Department of Justice is anticipating that with the creation of the new Government Agency, Building Tasmania on 2 July 2026, that a number of the Department's capital projects will be transferred to that agency. No timeframe has been confirmed for the transfer of the Department's capital projects.

The financial effect of these events has not been recognised in these financial statements. The transfer of functions, assets, liabilities, funding and employees associated with these changes is subject to implementation arrangements and the financial impact cannot be reliably estimated at the date of this report.

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
- influencing positive behaviour and enforcing responsibilities.

Our Values are a representation of who we are as a Department and encompass what we want to be known for in the Tasmanian community.

Our Values:

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

Our values are Integrity, Respect, Accountability, Inclusion and Collaboration.

- Integrity – we are honest, ethical, reliable, and fair in everything we do.
- Respect – we treat our colleagues, stakeholders and clients with courtesy and value the diverse experiences of others.
- Accountability - we are transparent, take ownership for our actions and acknowledge the responsibility we have to our colleagues, stakeholders and clients.
- Inclusion – we enable our colleagues, clients and stakeholders to be respected, valued and treated equitably.
- Collaboration – we actively engage with our colleagues, stakeholders and clients to make informed decisions that benefit the Tasmanian community.

By working closely with the community, other parts of government and relevant statutory bodies, the Department aims to:

1. Support our Ministers by providing evidence based, 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.
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; Tasmania Legal Aid; Tasmanian Electoral Commission; Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal; WorkCover Board Tasmania; Asbestos Compensation Commissioner; Parole Board of Tasmania and the Tasmanian Planning Commission. It also supports the statutory offices of the Solicitor General, Director of Public Prosecutions; Public Guardian; the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner; the Independent Regulator and the Implementation Monitor. Each of these areas have separate accountability arrangements.

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; Justice Support Services (Victims Support, Victims of Crime Assistance and Redress, Safe at Home and Registration to Work with Vulnerable People) and Strategic Legislation and Policy.

In managing these responsibilities, the Secretary and other senior officers are supported by the Division of Strategy, Governance and Major Projects (including Finance, People and Culture, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, Strategic Infrastructure Projects, Strategic Communications, Change Management Office, Wellbeing Support and the Office of the Secretary).

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right, 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 9 September 2026.

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. Material accounting policy information

is 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. While the Department has reported negative equity as at 30 June 2026, due to the recognition of the Provision for Claims related to Child Sexual Abuse in State Care, the Government has committed to providing sufficient funding to settle all accepted claims.

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

There were no new or revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that had a material impact on the Department's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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

The following Standard has been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and is applicable to the Department in future reporting periods:

AASB 17 Insurance Contracts (and *AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector*). This Standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, including public sector arrangements assessed under Appendix E. The Department has considered the new accounting standards and assessed that they will not have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted in future reporting periods.

An assessment has been undertaken in respect of the Asbestos Compensation Fund to determine whether the arrangement meets the scope requirements of AASB 17. Based on this assessment, the Fund does not meet the prerequisites in Appendix E, as it does not give rise to enforceable contractual rights and obligations and does not have an identifiable coverage period. Accordingly, the Department expects that the adoption of AASB 17 will not result in a change in accounting policy for the Asbestos Compensation Fund, which will continue to be accounted for under *AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

The Department has assessed that the adoption of other new and revised Accounting Standards will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

(c) Voluntary changes in accounting policy

The Department has adopted a revised accounting policy in relation to the treatment of PlanBuild related transactions following a reassessment of its activity under AASB 15.

Under the revised policy, the Department has determined that for PlanBuild related transactions it acts as an agent rather than the principal. Accordingly, only the service fee is recognised as controlled revenue, with amounts collected on behalf of councils and other parties treated as pass-through transactions and recognised as administered cash and a corresponding administered liability, where applicable.

The change in accounting policy results in the presentation of more relevant and reliable information because it appropriately reflects that the Department does not control the underlying funds and is acting solely in an intermediary capacity.

Comparative information has not been restated as the impact of the previous treatment is not material.

18.6 Foreign Currency

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

18.7 Comparative Figures

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

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.

18.8 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

18.9 Departmental Taxation

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

18.10 Goods and Services Tax

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



Department of Justice

Ph: 1300 135 513 (general enquiries)

Fax: (03) 6173 0210

Office address

Level 1, 85 Collins Street

Hobart Tasmania 7000

Postal address

GPO Box 825

Hobart Tasmania 7001

