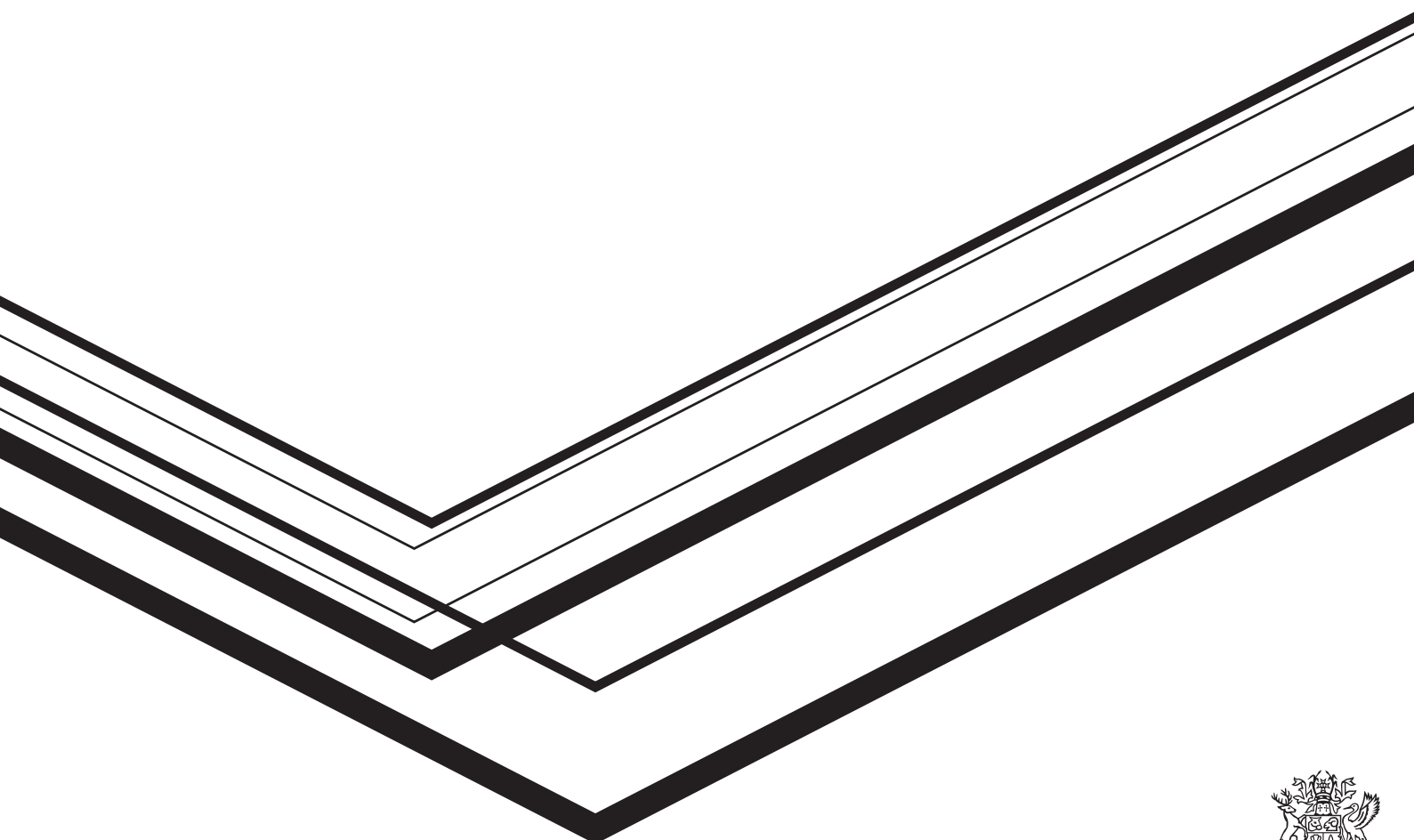


Service Delivery Statements

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection



2015-16 Queensland Budget Papers

- 1. Budget Speech**
- 2. Budget Strategy and Outlook**
- 3. Capital Statement**
- 4. Budget Measures**
- 5. Service Delivery Statements**

Appropriation Bills

Jobs Now, Jobs for the Future - Queensland Government employment plan

Budget Highlights

The suite of Budget Papers is similar to that published in 2014-15.

The Budget Papers are available online at www.budget.qld.gov.au

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Service Delivery Statements

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Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Summary of portfolio

Page	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
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	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection - administered

Portfolio overview

Ministerial and portfolio responsibilities

The table below represents the agencies and services which are the responsibility of the Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection and Minister for National Parks and the Great Barrier Reef:

Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection and Minister for National Parks and the Great Barrier Reef
--

The Honourable Dr Steven Miles MP
--

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
--

Director-General: Jon Black

Service area 1: Environmental Protection Services
--

Service area 2: Species and Ecosystem Protection Services
--

Service area 3: Heritage Protection Services

Additional information can be sourced from: www.ehp.qld.gov.au.

Departmental overview

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection is committed to the vision of a healthy and resilient environment for a sustainable and prosperous Queensland. The department's mission is to lead environment and heritage protection and sustainability in Queensland.

The department will be a significant contributor to the Queensland Government's objective for the community to protect the environment and its key priorities: protecting the Great Barrier Reef, conserving nature and heritage, ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, and enabling responsible development.

To support the achievement of the Government's objectives for the community and address the state's environmental challenges, the department has identified four key goals and two complementary goals, each with a number of strategies:

- Goal one: Enhance Queensland's ecosystems
 - Improve the water quality of Queensland's coast, waterways, catchments and wetlands; protect and conserve Queensland's ecosystems and species, and increase the State's protected area estate; minimise negative interactions between wildlife and communities.
- Goal two: Protect the Great Barrier Reef
 - Provide clear accountability for the State's contribution to the Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan; establish and support a high-level taskforce providing advice on ways to improve water quality impacting on the Reef; establish the Office of the Great Barrier Reef to oversee and coordinate implementation of Reef actions across government.
- Goal three: Protect the State's significant heritage places
 - Promote the value and understanding of Queensland's heritage through programs and education initiatives; regulate and support the management and protection of places with State heritage value.
- Goal four: Avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts on the environment
 - Regulate environmentally significant activities based on best practice project assessment and approval and a contemporary compliance framework that focuses on risk; oversee the development and delivery of whole-of-government climate change mitigation and adaptation programs; administer the environmental offsets framework to minimise impacts on the environment.
- Goal five: Work productively with industry, business and community
 - provide evidence behind decisions and greater access to performance data; implement a five year science and research program to inform policy and monitor performance; promote private sector investment in environment and heritage protection; educate, and engage with, communities about the state's ecosystems and species.
- Goal six: Invest in our people to deliver quality and innovative service
 - Continue to invest in developing a responsive, ethical, inclusive and engaged workforce that is able to meet current and emerging priorities; continue to strengthen our governance and accountability frameworks.

Strategic environmental challenges include:

- protecting Queensland's biodiversity to ensure the integrity and connectivity of ecosystems, and to conserve representative ecosystems across the State
- managing Queensland's catchments and coastal zone to protect natural coastal and riverine processes and the ecological functioning of waterways, wetlands and coastal systems
- securing our future through planning to mitigate and adapt to the hazards of climate change
- ensuring coastal planning makes allowances for expected sea level rise and protects ecologically important areas like wetlands
- protecting Queensland's heritage by recognising its value and ensuring it is conserved, adaptively re-used and promoted for present and future generations
- reversing the declining trends in condition of the Great Barrier Reef due to continuing poor water quality, cumulative effects of climate change and increasing intensity of extreme climatic events
- supporting sustainable economic development so as to improve the community's quality of life, both now and in the future.

Service performance

Service approach

In 2014-15 the department's service areas were Environment Management, Conservation Programs, and Built Heritage. From 2015-16 the department's services areas will be Environmental Protection Services, Species and Ecosystem Protection Services and Heritage Protection Services.

Performance statement

Environmental Protection Services

Service area objective

To avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts to the environment through the design, application and monitoring of strategic direction, standards and regulations that guide the operation and control the activities of business and individuals that have or can have significant environmental impacts.

Service area description

The service area:

- delivers the Queensland Government's environmental legislation and policy priorities
- provides targeted, consistent and transparent regulation that facilitates sustainable development in Queensland
- manages and monitors environmental risks proactively through modern and innovative assessment, compliance, investigation and enforcement programs.

Services

- Monitoring Legislative and Regulatory Compliance Relating to the Impact of Industrial or Commercial Activity on the Environment
- Identifying, Monitoring and Taking Action in Relation to Unlawful Activity
- Controlling and/or Allowing Actions that will Impact on the State's Environment
- Litigation

2015-16 service area highlights

- In 2015-16, a high-level taskforce will report on the best possible approach to meet targets of up to 80% reduction in nitrogen run-off and up to 50% reduction in total suspended sediment run-off in key catchments such as the Wet Tropics and the Burdekin by 2025.
- Improve water quality for the Great Barrier Reef through the provision of an additional \$100 million over five years towards water quality initiatives, scientific research and helping businesses transition to better environmental practices in the primary production, mining and fishing industries as part of the Saving the Great Barrier Reef policy. All Great Barrier Reef spending will be reported by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection in an annual investment plan and annual report.
- Provide finer scale monitoring and reporting under the Reef Water Quality Protection Plan report card.
- Repeal the *North Stradbroke Island Protection and Sustainability and Another Act Amendment Bill 2013* and make arrangements to phase-out sand mining on Stradbroke Island. Consult closely and early with the Quandamooka people on any future decision relating to the management of mining leases on North Stradbroke Island.
- Work with industry and local governments to investigate changes needed to address waste issues including unlawful waste and recycling activities, uncompetitive practices within the waste and recycling industry, and the application of financial assurances for landfill.

- Establish a Local Government Coastal Hazard Climate Adaptation Fund (\$4 million per annum over three years) to assist local councils with the development of coastal hazard adaption strategies and coastal adaption pilot projects and develop a Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy in collaboration with local councils and other key stakeholder groups (\$1 million per annum over three years).
- Provide improved compliance and assessment services through the ongoing Compliance Review Program, including implementation of a new 'proactive compliance' methodology. The program delivers standardised, integrated and cost-effective services to Queensland industry and the general public, including a new Information and Communication Technology system to replace at risk systems and take advantage of new technologies (such as cloud hosting and smartphone integration).

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Target/Est.	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Target/Est.
Service area: Environmental Protection Services	1			
Service: Monitoring Legislative and Regulatory Compliance Relating to the Impact of Industrial or Commercial Activity on the Environment				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measures</i> Percentage of identified unlicensed operators who have become licenced or enforcement action taken within 60 days	2	New measure	New measure	70%
Percentage of sites that show a reduction in overall risk to the environment as a result of site inspections	3	New measure	New measure	70%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost per environmental complaint resolution as a consequence of effective prioritisation of complaints	4	New measure	New measure	\$2,500
Service: Identifying, Monitoring and Taking Action in Relation to Unlawful Activity				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Proportion of monitored licensed operators returned to compliance with their environmental obligations	5	70%	65.7%	70%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost per formal investigation into serious non-compliance	6	New measure	New measure	\$2,500
Service: Controlling and/or Allowing Actions that will Impact on the State's Environment				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i>	7			

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Target/Est.	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Target/Est.
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost per permit/licence assessed.	8	New measure	New measure	\$8,500
Service: Litigation				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Percentage of matters finalised with a finding of guilt or a successful application	9	New measure	New measure	85%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Percentage of potential prosecutions reviewed and decision made, within 12 weeks of receiving a brief of evidence, on whether charges can be laid.	10	New measure	New measure	90%

Notes:

1. The Environmental Protection Services service area has replaced the Environmental Management service area.
2. This new service standard measures the effectiveness of the Compliance Centre Teams in addressing unauthorised environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and enabling corrective action to be taken within what is regarded as an acceptable timeframe. This performance measure will support a reduction in the number of unlicensed operators and level the playing field for all operators. This is not a regulatory timeframe as it is set by the service area. The 60 day timeframe was established as it strikes the right balance between allowing operators to go through the process to become licensed and allowing enough time for the department to take enforcement action against operators that do not become licensed.
3. This new service standard measures the effectiveness of regulatory compliance activities to reduce the overall risk to the environment. Through the implementation of an effective compliance inspection program the department will conduct site inspections, with a focus on sites with a higher risk score, to ensure operators are meeting the conditions of their licence and permits. The program of compliance inspections is a vital part of the department's regulatory framework and is being strengthened through the measurement of any change in environmental risk between compliance inspections. Baseline data is available for this measure.
4. This new service standard measures the efficiency of the department's complaint resolution effort from lodgement to resolution (deciding on actions to be taken). It measures the cost of each environmental complaint resolved by the service area. The costs involve salaries, on-costs and operational expenses. Percentages for each person/position were allocated to the service. These allocations will improve in accuracy over time. The purpose is to monitor the cost effectiveness of the new business model being used to address environmental complaints where all complaints are channelled through the Customer Response Team (CRT) and "triaged" to ensure effective dealing with complaints.
5. Previously reported under the 'Environmental Management' service area. This service standard measures the instances where non-compliance has been identified and corrective action taken to both assist customers to better understand their environmental obligations and to deal with non-compliance through proportionate and consistent enforcement action.
6. This new service standard measures the efficiency of the Investigations team effort in investigating Formal Investigation Requests, including those referred from the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing and the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (Cultural Heritage), to the point that a decision has been made to take action. This measures the cost of each formal investigation undertaken by the service area. The costs involve salaries, on costs and operational expenses. Percentages for each person/position were allocated to the service. These allocations will improve in accuracy over time. The purpose is to monitor the efficiency of the Investigations Team, including their ability to increase efficiency through continuous improvement and to focus on their core business of investigating serious non-compliances.
7. A measure is being developed and will be included in a future Service Delivery Statement.
8. This new service standard measures the efficiency of the Business Centre assessment team's in making permit/licence application decisions. It measures the cost of each permit/license assessed by the service area. The costs involve salaries, on costs and operational expenses. Percentages for each person/position were allocated to the service. These allocations will improve in accuracy over time. The purpose is to monitor the efficiency of the assessment teams, including their ability to increase efficiency through continuous improvement and to focus on their core business of assessing permit/ licence applications.
9. This new service standard measures the effectiveness of the Litigation Unit in successfully finalising litigation matters in order to support best practice environmental management.
10. This new service standard measures the efficiency of the Litigation Unit in reviewing all potential prosecutions and making timely decisions on whether charges can be laid against the offender or offenders. The purpose is to monitor the efficiency of the Litigation Unit, including its ability to increase efficiency through continuous improvement and to focus on their core business of assessing undertaking litigation on behalf of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection and the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing. This is not a regulatory timeframe as it is set by the service area.

Species and Ecosystem Protection Services

Service area objective

To protect Queensland's ecosystems by ensuring the diversity and integrity of Queensland's natural ecosystems are preserved and conservation status of native species are maintained or enhanced.

Service area description

The service area:

- protects Queensland's flora and fauna and high value ecosystems and manages negative interactions between humans and wildlife
- promotes sustainable management of Queensland's terrestrial and marine biodiversity values and wetlands, and employs additional Indigenous rangers through the Land and Sea Rangers Program
- works with departmental stakeholders, including local government, environment and conservation groups, businesses and communities, to achieve a sustainable environment for the future by reducing our environmental footprint and communicating the health of our ecosystems.

Services

- Protecting Environments, Ecosystems, Habitats and Species
- Controlling and/or Allowing the Use of Native Species

2015-16 service area highlights

- Improve the management of crocodiles so as to address human safety risk on a sound scientific footing and ensure that the human safety outcomes desired by the community are delivered whilst being able to assess and address impacts on the conservation of the species. Consult with the Rockhampton community regarding potential extension of the Crocodile Urban Management Area and act on the results of this consultation.
- Complete a pilot project which targets littering on six major highways in the south-west region through evidence based initiatives developed with local communities and councils.
- Expand the protected area estate, including by continuing the NatureAssist program to secure nature refuges over lands of significant conservation and high climate change resilience.
- Explore innovative avenues for increasing the protected area estate towards the target set through the Convention on Biological Diversity, using the best available climate change science.
- Work with traditional owners, stakeholders and communities to introduce protections for Queensland's pristine rivers from large scale industrial operations, and work towards World Heritage nominations for Cape York and the Great Sandy Straits.
- Continue wildlife management and conservation activities including koala protection, management of estuarine crocodiles, and services to reduce conflict in human wildlife interactions. Advance reforms to the delivery of wildlife management, such as delivery of a more modern, risk based set of regulations.
- Expand Waterway Health Report Cards to Cairns and Townsville.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Target/Est.	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Target/Est.
Service area: Species and Ecosystem Protection Services	1			
Service: Protecting Environments, Ecosystems, Habitats and Species				

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Target/Est.	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Target/Est.
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measures</i>				
Percentage of Queensland's land area that is protected.	2	New measure	New measure	8.1%
Percentage of threatened species, targeted under recovery plans, which maintain or improve their classification	3	New measure	New measure	95%
<i>Efficiency measures</i>	4			
Service: Controlling and/or Allowing the Use of Native Species				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measure</i>	4			
<i>Efficiency measure</i>				
Average cost per wildlife permit issued	5	New measure	New measure	\$184

Notes:

1. The Protecting Environments, Ecosystems, Habitats and Species service area has replaced the Conservation Programs service area.
2. This is a new measure developed to more directly monitor the amount of land being conserved as protected area in Queensland. This measure better reflects the full scope of the Government's land conservation program by including both the nature refuges and protected area estate acquisition programs. The long term Government target is to ultimately protect 17% of Queensland's land area. Currently around 7.8% of Queensland is protected. The 2015-16 Target/Est. is to increase the proportion of Queensland that is protected by 0.3% to 8.1%, which amounts to an increase of approximately 520,000 hectares. The annual target will vary from year to year on the basis of funding and land availability.
3. Recovery plans may be formal plans adopted under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Australian Government legislation) or informal conservation action plans developed by Queensland to recover species. Implementation actions will include regular monitoring which will enable determination of species status as an annual measure.
4. A measure is being developed and will be included in a future Service Delivery Statement.
5. This measures the cost of each permit approved/refused by Nature and Conservation Services. The costs involve salaries, on costs and operational expenses as determined by the Wildlife Management Unit when the Wildlife budget was allocated. Percentages for each person/position were allocated to the service. These allocations will improve in accuracy over time. A baseline figure of \$184 has been established for the 2014/15 financial year.

Heritage Protection Services

Service area objective

To protect Queensland's heritage by recognising its value and ensuring it is conserved, adaptively re-used and its value is promoted for present and future generations.

Service area description

This service area is responsible for protecting Queensland's built heritage by:

- supporting the operations of the Queensland Heritage Council, identifying and registering places with State heritage value and regulating and assisting in their management
- communicating with, and educating Queenslanders on, their historic heritage and working with local governments to incorporate heritage requirements in their planning arrangements
- promoting opportunities for corporate investment in Queensland's built heritage
- supporting adaptive reuse of heritage places.

2015-16 service area highlights

To ensure significant Queensland heritage places are identified and their values protected the department will:

- continue to update and improve the accuracy of information about places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register
- make the large collection of digitised documents and images about heritage places more publicly available through the new Living Heritage Information System.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Target/Est.	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Target/Est.
Service area: Heritage Protection Services	1			
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Percentage of departmental heritage recommendations, for inclusion in or removal from the Heritage Register, accepted by the Queensland Heritage Council.	2	90%	100%	90%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost per heritage register entry reviewed and updated	3	New measure	New measure	\$235

Notes:

1. The Heritage Protection Services service area has replaced the Built Heritage service area.
2. Individuals, community groups, local governments or State Government departments may nominate a place for inclusion in the Queensland Heritage Register. The department is responsible for researching, consulting relevant parties and making recommendations to the Queensland Heritage Council (QHC) for places nominated for inclusion in or removal from the Queensland Heritage Register. As an independent statutory body the QHC is responsible for making the decision about which places are added to or removed from the register. In making this decision the QHC must consider the department's recommendations, public submissions, oral representations, the physical condition or structural integrity of the place and any other relevant information it considers relevant. The service standard wording has been changed to include the full scope of decisions that are the responsibility of the QHC. The methodology has not changed.
3. The Heritage Register contains more than 1700 places. Some of the information dates from 1992 when it was transitioned from other registers. These entries are being updated to improve the accuracy of information about places in the Queensland Heritage Register. This service standard measures the Full Time Equivalent staff cost to review and update each entry in the register.

Discontinued measures

Performance measures included in the 2014-15 Service Delivery Statements that have been discontinued or replaced are reported in the following table with estimated actual results. For those measures which are being discontinued from the Service Delivery Statement because they do not demonstrate the effectiveness or efficiency of services, please refer to the Notes below for further information about where these measures will continue to be reported.

As per the Queensland Audit Office Report 18 of 2013-14: Monitoring and reporting performance, standards should measure the effectiveness or efficiency of service delivery rather than the quality or quantity of program outputs. Therefore, the first eight of the ten following standards have been discontinued and replaced with standards that provide better measures of the effectiveness or efficiency of service delivery.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Target/Est.	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Target/Est.
Service area: Environmental Protection Services				
Average reduction from statutory decision period for standard petroleum and gas assessments.		10 business days	25 business days	Discontinued measure
Average reduction from statutory decision period for minor petroleum and gas assessments.		5 business days	15 business days	Discontinued measure
Percentage of assessment applications that are dealt with without further formal information requests being required.		80%	83.5%	Discontinued measure
The value of new projects approved to progress under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>		\$1 billion	\$6.8 billion	Discontinued measure
Percentage of macropod harvest quotas not exceeded during any harvest period		100%	100%	Discontinued measure
Service area: Species and Ecosystem Protection Services				
Annual percentage increase in the total amount of land secured that will be rehabilitated as new koala habitat.	1	12.5%	5.21%	Discontinued measure
Percentage of 'Everyone's Environment' projects assessed as delivering on their objectives.	2	90%	95%	Discontinued measure
Percentage of Damage Mitigation Permits issued prior to statutory deadline	3	100%	99%	Discontinued measure
Annual increase in percentage of high quality conservation land secured for gazettal as protected areas.	4	2%	6.07%	Discontinued measure
Annual percentage increase in high quality conservation land gazetted as nature refuges.	4	10%	2.77%	Discontinued measure

Notes:

1. A ministerial decision was made in 2013-14 to acquire properties with existing vegetation and landscape connectivity rather than those needing rehabilitation. No new nature refuges involving rehabilitation are being secured in 2014-15.
2. There are currently 306 funded projects across three rounds of the Everyone's Environment grant program. All projects are assessed at various stages and milestone payments are contracted to ensure organisations are delivering on their objectives. This ensures that issues are identified early and corrective action is able to be taken to support organisations to deliver their projects successfully. As a result, all Everyone's Environment grant projects primarily deliver on their objectives rendering the measure redundant.
3. Replaced by "Average cost per wildlife permit issued", which is a better measure of efficiency.
4. The Government's commitment to an increase in protected areas is to be achieved through the use of all protected area mechanisms. This is addressed by the new effectiveness measure for this material service, which more directly monitors the amount of land being conserved as protected area in Queensland.

Administered items

Administered activities are those undertaken by departments on behalf of the Queensland Government.

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection administers funds on behalf of the State which include the collection of a range of regulatory fees associated with contaminated land searches, development applications and sand dredging royalties; permits for the keeping of wildlife and licensing of the recreational and commercial harvesting of wildlife; and fines and forfeitures. These fees are generally levied on business and members of the community and remitted to the Consolidated Fund.

Financial statements and variance explanations in relation to administered Items appear in the departmental financial statements.

Departmental budget summary

The table below shows the total resources available in 2015-16 from all sources and summarises how resources will be applied by service area and by controlled and administered classifications.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Actual \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
CONTROLLED			
Income			
Appropriation revenue ¹			
Deferred from previous year/s	9,384	12,768	18,482
Balance of service appropriation	119,052	107,331	134,336
Other revenue	46,598	53,914	52,201
Total income	175,034	174,013	205,019
Expenses			
Environmental Protection Services	96,772	97,473	124,091
Species and Ecosystem Protection Services	62,464	63,545	67,797
Heritage Protection Services	5,222	5,166	4,691
Corporate Partnerships ²	10,576	10,499	11,072
Total expenses	175,034	176,684	207,651
Operating surplus/deficit	..	(2,671)	(2,632)
Net assets	54,627	60,968	63,624
ADMINISTERED			
Revenue			
Commonwealth revenue	..	..	..
Appropriation revenue	..	..	..
Other administered revenue	7,143	29,010	7,123
Total revenue	7,143	29,010	7,123
Expenses			
Transfers to government	7,143	29,010	7,123
Administered expenses	..	..	..
Total expenses	7,143	29,010	7,123
Net assets	258	210	210

Notes:

1. Includes State and Australian Government funding.
2. Corporate Services which are hosted by the department as part of the corporate partnership arrangements provide services to the following departments: Agriculture and Fisheries; Energy and Water Supply; National Parks, Sport and Racing; Natural Resources and Mines; Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games.

Service area sources of revenue

Sources of revenue 2015-16 Budget ¹					
Service area	Total cost \$'000	State contribution \$'000	User charges and fees \$'000	C'wealth revenue \$'000	Other revenue \$'000
Environmental Protection Services	124,091	76,487	45,946	450	313
Species and Ecosystem Protection Services	67,797	60,939	1,293	3,580	360
Heritage Protection Services	4,691	4,387	181	..	11
Corporate Partnerships	11,072	11,005	67	..	..
Total	207,651	152,818	47,487	4,030	684

Note:

1. Explanations of variances are provided in the financial statements.

Budget measures summary

This table shows a summary of budget measures relating to the department since the 2014-15 State Budget. Further details are contained in *Budget Paper 4*.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	2018-19 \$'000
Revenue measures					
Up to and including 2014-15 MYR					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16 Budget					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..
Total revenue measures					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..
Expense measures					
Up to and including 2014-15 MYR					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	5,187	..	..	..	..
2015-16 Budget					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	1,966	28,498	26,924	26,901	22,101
Total expense measures					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	7,153	28,498	26,924	26,901	22,101
Capital measures					
Up to and including 2014-15 MYR					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..
2015-16 Budget					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..
Total capital measures					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..

Departmental capital program

The department's total capital program for 2015-16 is \$11.7 million. Included in this amount is \$7.9 million relating to acquisition of land, buildings and infrastructure.

The majority of funding relates to land acquisition programs including \$4.3 million for Investing in Our Environment and \$1.6 million for Investing to Protect Our Koalas. Both these programs commenced in 2012-13 and acquisitions are identified in consultation with the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing to provide land for inclusion in the protected estate and for koala habitat protection.

In 2015-16, a further \$3.3 million of a total \$5.5 million over three years has been allocated for the department's Compliance Review Program system development. This program will deliver simplified and standardised processes and systems across the department, including a new Information and Communication Technology system which will enhance a number of licensing and permitting functions and delivering ongoing efficiencies and savings.

Capital expenditure of \$500,000 relates to ongoing requirements for plant and equipment acquisitions.

Capital budget

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Actual \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
Capital purchases	1			
Total land, buildings and infrastructure	2	26,860	20,861	7,859
Total plant and equipment		288	765	472
Total other capital		2,738	2,858	3,340
Total capital purchases		29,886	24,484	11,671

Notes:

1. For more detail on the agency's capital acquisitions please refer to Budget Paper 3.
2. Decrease to 2015-16 relates to Investing in Our Environment and Investing to Protect our Koalas land acquisition programs nearing completion.

Staffing¹

Service areas	Notes	2014-15 Budget	2014-15 Est. Actual	2015-16 Budget
Environmental Protection Services	2,3	598	625	628
Species and Ecosystem protection Services	2	311	311	314
Heritage Protection Services	2	34	33	33
Sub-total		943	969	975
Corporate Partnerships	4,5	83	81	81
TOTAL		1,026	1,050	1,056

Notes:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.
2. Corporate FTEs are allocated across the service to which they relate.
3. Increase to Environmental Protection Services during 2014-15 relates to additional positions funded under the Office of the Great Barrier Reef and Reef Water Quality programs as well as underground coal gasification investigations.
4. The department participates in a partnership arrangement in the delivery of its services, whereby corporate FTEs are hosted by the department to work across multiple departments. Corporate Services which are hosted by the department as part of the corporate partnership arrangements provide services to the following departments: Agriculture and Fisheries; Energy and Water Supply; National Parks, Sport and Racing; Natural Resources and Mines; Tourism, Major Events, Small Business and the Commonwealth Games.
5. Under the corporate partnership arrangements, the department also receives services from the following departments: Agriculture and Fisheries and Natural Resources and Mines.

Budgeted financial statements

Analysis of budgeted financial statements

An analysis of the department's budgeted financial statements, as reflected in the department's financial statements, is provided below.

Departmental income statement

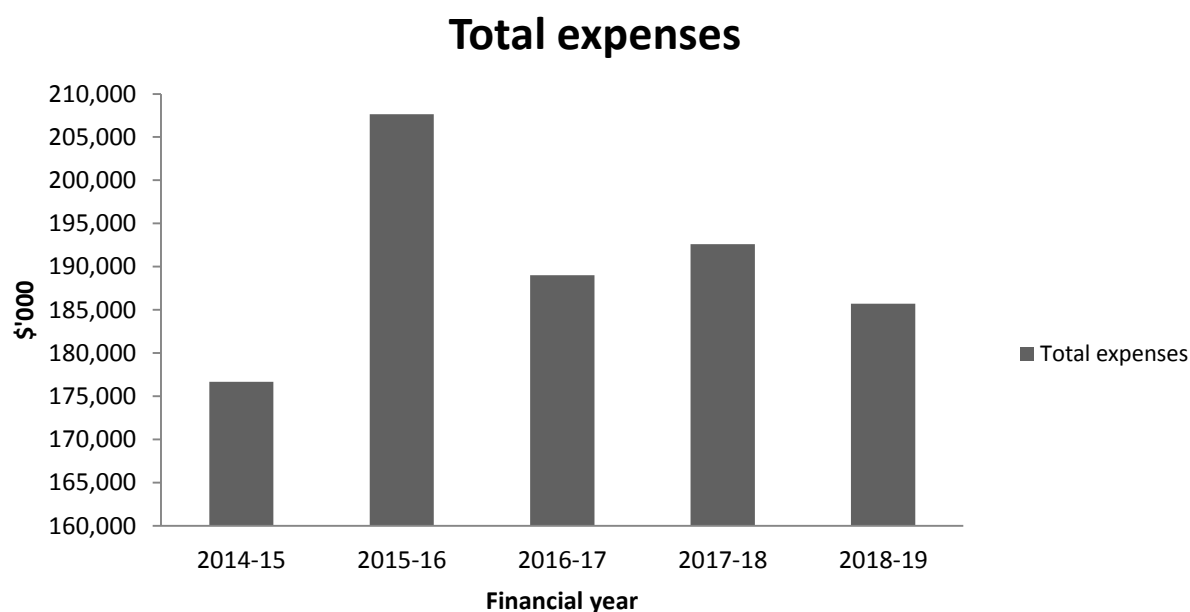
Total expenses in 2015-16 are estimated to be \$207.7 million, an increase of \$31 million from the 2014-15 financial year, and an increase of \$32.6 million on the 2014-15 Published budget.

The increase is primarily due to new budget measures including the Saving the Great Barrier Reef program (\$12.7 million in 2015-16), Climate Change Adaptation initiatives (\$5 million in 2015-16), increased funding for the NatureAssist program (\$5 million in 2015-16) and supplementation for underground coal gasification investigations (\$2.1 million in 2015-16) and environmental impact assessments (\$1.4 million in 2015-16), as well as an increase in the amount of funds deferred to 2015-16 compared to 2014-15 (\$5.7 million).

The 2014-15 Estimated Actual and the 2015-16 Budget operating deficit positions relate to expenditure against a number of externally funded programs, where the related revenue has been received in a prior year. These funds are carried forward as part of the department's cash reserves and are therefore fully funded. These programs include the Reef Trust (Australian Government funding), Dugong and Turtle Protection, and the preservation of koala habitat where cash offsets for development have been provided by other State Government entities.

The decrease in projected expenses of \$18.6 million to 2016-17 is the result of a number of limited life initiatives where approved funding is either declining or due to cease. These initiatives include the NatureAssist program, the Koala Protection Strategy, the Everyone's Environment grant program, the Australian Packaging Covenant and supplementation for environmental impact assessments. These decreases have been offset by a planned increase in expenses of \$9.1 million as part of the Saving the Great Barrier Reef program.

Chart: Total departmental expenses across the Forward Estimates period



Departmental balance sheet

In 2015-16, the department's net assets are projected to be \$63.6 million, with total assets of \$72.7 million offset by liabilities of \$9.1 million.

The department's major assets are in Property, plant and equipment (\$50.4 million) primarily representing land and buildings, and Intangibles (\$6.6 million).

Land assets are expected to further increase during 2015-16 as a result of the current land acquisition programs funded through the department's capital program.

Intangibles which reflect the department's information technology systems are expected to increase over 2015-16 as the department injects funds into rebuilding and refreshing its information technology solutions and infrastructure particularly for permitting and licensing.

The department's main liabilities relate to payables of an operating nature or for the payment of long service leave and annual leave levies payable to the central government funds at the end of the year. These liabilities are estimated to remain relatively constant over the forward estimates period.

Controlled income statement

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Act. \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue	1,10,17	128,436	120,099	152,818
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees	11,18	42,299	43,609	47,487
Royalties and land rents		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	2,19	4,007	9,299	4,534
Interest		..	..	..
Other revenue	3,20	292	794	180
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets	4	..	212	..
Total income		175,034	174,013	205,019
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	5,12	97,102	101,551	102,742
Supplies and services	6,13,21	42,874	48,297	59,846
Grants and subsidies	7,14,22	28,305	19,482	37,552
Depreciation and amortisation		3,563	3,445	3,448
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses		3,140	2,834	3,013
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets	8,15	50	1,075	1,050
Total expenses		175,034	176,684	207,651
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	9,16	..	(2,671)	(2,632)

Controlled balance sheet

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Act. \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	26,30	9,483	10,230	4,771
Receivables		10,092	8,900	8,605
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories		..	..	..
Other	23,27	744	2,333	2,333
Non financial assets held for sale		..	..	..
Total current assets		20,319	21,463	15,709
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment	24,28,31	34,950	43,719	50,356
Intangibles		6,550	5,048	6,614
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		41,500	48,767	56,970
TOTAL ASSETS		61,819	70,230	72,679
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		4,380	5,543	5,543
Accrued employee benefits		2,801	2,830	2,830
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions	25,29	..	207	207
Other		11	9	9
Total current liabilities		7,192	8,589	8,589
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		..	..	..
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions	25,29	..	673	466
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		..	673	466
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,192	9,262	9,055
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		54,627	60,968	63,624
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		54,627	60,968	63,624

Controlled cash flow statement

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Act. \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts	32,38,42	128,436	121,225	152,818
User charges and fees	33	41,794	53,445	46,732
Royalties and land rent receipts		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	34	4,007	9,299	4,534
Interest received		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
Other	33	292	3,626	180
Outflows:				
Employee costs	35,39	(97,102)	(102,116)	(102,742)
Supplies and services	40,43	(42,874)	(48,638)	(60,053)
Grants and subsidies	36,44	(28,305)	(19,952)	(37,552)
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		(3,140)	(3,834)	(3,013)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		3,108	13,055	904
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non financial assets		20	20	20
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for non financial assets	37,41,45	(29,886)	(24,484)	(11,671)
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(29,866)	(24,464)	(11,651)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections	37,41,45	26,982	21,023	5,959
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		(672)	(672)	(671)
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		26,310	20,351	5,288
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(448)	8,942	(5,459)
Cash at the beginning of financial year		9,931	1,288	10,230
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		9,483	10,230	4,771

Administered income statement

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Act. \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees		5,263	5,672	5,303
Royalties and land rents	46,47	1,200	22,857	1,400
Grants and other contributions		..	..	..
Interest		..	..	..
Other revenue		680	481	420
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total income		7,143	29,010	7,123
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses		..	..	..
Supplies and services		..	..	..
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Depreciation and amortisation		..	..	..
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses		..	..	..
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Transfers of Administered Revenue to Government	46,47	7,143	29,010	7,123
Total expenses		7,143	29,010	7,123
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		..	..	..

Administered balance sheet

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget \$'000	2014-15 Est. Act. \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	48,49	289	655	655
Receivables		713	243	243
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Non financial assets held for sale		..	..	..
Total current assets		1,002	898	898
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment		..	..	..
Intangibles		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		..	..	..
TOTAL ASSETS		1,002	898	898
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		64	32	32
Transfers to Government payable		680	656	656
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total current liabilities		744	688	688
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		..	..	..
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		..	..	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		744	688	688
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		258	210	210
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		258	210	210

Administered cash flow statement

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	Notes	2014-15 Budget* \$'000	2014-15 Est. Act. \$'000	2015-16 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts		..	..	..
User charges and fees		5,263	5,672	5,303
Royalties and land rent receipts	50,51	1,200	22,857	1,400
Grants and other contributions		..	..	..
Interest received		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
Other		680	481	420
Outflows:				
Employee costs		..	..	..
Supplies and services		..	..	..
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Transfers to Government	50,51	(7,143)	(29,010)	(7,123)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		..	..	..
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non financial assets		..	..	..
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for non financial assets		..	..	..
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		..	..	..
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		..	..	..
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		..	..	..
Cash at the beginning of financial year		289	655	655
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		289	655	655

*Technical adjustments have been made in this statement to reallocate amounts between categories and facilitate consistency across agencies.

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2014-15 Estimated Actual include:

1. Decrease is the net impact of the additional deferral of funds to 2014-15 and the deferral of funds to 2015-16 and later years. This reduction has been offset by additional funding during 2014-15 for costs associated with underground coal gasification (UCG) investigations, the Reef Facts campaign and IT enhancements.
2. Increase relates to additional grant revenue from the Australian Government for the Reef Trust, funding received for the Raine Island recovery project and a contribution to eReefs from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
3. Increase reflects additional funding received in 2014-15 for the Koala Offsets Community Infrastructure program and the CSG Remote Sensing project.
4. Increase reflects the annual revaluation increment for land and infrastructure.
5. Increase reflects additional supplementation for positions in UCG investigations, Reef initiatives including the new Office of the Great Barrier Reef, as well as additional positions under externally funded programs such as the Koala Offsets Community Infrastructure program.
6. Increase reflects further deferrals from 2013-14 at end of year, the reclassification of some grant payments as supplies and services, and additional funding during 2014-15 for UCG investigations, the Reef Facts campaign, IT enhancements.
7. Decrease reflects the deferral of funding from 2014-15 to 2015-16 and later years (to match scheduled milestone payments) for programs including Everyone's Environment grants, Reef Water Quality, the Koala Protection Strategy, the Australian Packaging Covenant and the Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers program as well as the reclassification of some grant payments to supplies and services.
8. Increase reflects an increase in forecast bad debts (and therefore in the provision to meet doubtful debts), which are expected as a result of the projected increase in environmental licensing revenue and the classification of this revenue as controlled.
9. The projected operating deficit in the 2014-15 Estimated Actual relates to a number of externally funded programs where revenue has been received in a prior year and carried forward as part of the department's cash reserves. This includes funding for Dugong and Turtle Protection and koala habitat offsets. This expenditure has been offset by additional revenue from the Australia Government for the Reef Trust which was received in 2014-15.

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2015-16 Budget include:

10. Increase reflects new funding for Saving the Great Barrier Reef, Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, UCG investigation, wildlife management activities and Environmental Impact Assessments as well as the impact of the deferral of funding from 2014-15 to 2015-16.
11. Increase reflects planned increases in environmental licensing fees which were approved in the 2014-15 Budget.
12. Increase relates to additional supplementation for enterprise bargaining, funding for positions under the Saving the Great Barrier Reef initiative, Reef Water Quality program and Office of the Great Barrier Reef as well as UCG investigations.
13. Increase reflects the combination of new funding for the NatureAssist program, Waterway Health Report Cards and UCG investigations, as well as the reclassification of some grant payments as supplies and services and the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 including the Reef Water Quality and NatureAssist programs.
14. Increase reflects the combination of new grant funding, in particular for Saving the Great Barrier Reef and the Climate Adaptation Fund as well as the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 for programs including Everyone's Environment grants, Reef Water Quality the Australian Packaging Covenant, the Koala protection Strategy and the Land and Sea Indigenous ranger program.
15. Increase reflects an increase in forecast bad debts (and therefore in the provision to meet doubtful debts), which are expected as a result of the projected increase in environmental licensing revenue and the classification of this revenue as controlled.
16. The projected operating deficit in 2015-16 relates to a number of externally funded programs where revenue has been received in a prior year and carried forward as part of the department's cash reserves. This includes Australian Government Reef Trust Funding received in 2014-15, where expenditure is projected in 2015-16 and later years.

Major variations between 2014-15 Estimated Actual and the 2015-16 Budget include:

17. Increase reflects new funding received for Saving the Great Barrier Reef and Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, funding for the NatureAssist program and wildlife management activities and supplementation for UCG investigations and Environmental Impact Assessments as well as the impact of the deferral of funding from 2014-15 to 2015-16. This increase has been offset by funding received in 2014-15 for UCG investigations, the Reef Facts Campaign and IT enhancements.
18. Increase reflects planned increases in environmental licensing fees which were approved in the 2014-15 Budget.
19. Decrease relates to additional one-off grant revenue received during 2014-15 from the Australian Government for the Reef Trust, funding received for the Raine Island recovery project and a contribution to eReefs from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
20. Decrease reflects additional funding received for the Koala Offsets Community Infrastructure program and the CSG Remote Sensing project during 2014-15.
21. Increase reflects the combination of new funding for the NatureAssist program, Waterway Health Report Cards and UCG investigations as well as the reclassification of some grant payments as supplies and services and the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 including the Reef Water Quality and NatureAssist programs.
22. Increase reflects the combination of new funding, in particular for Saving the Great Barrier Reef and Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, as well as the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 including for Everyone's Environment grants, Reef Water Quality, the Australian Packaging Covenant, Koala protection Strategy and the Indigenous Land and Sea Indigenous Rangers program.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2014-15 Estimated Actual include:

23. Increase reflects an increase in Unexpended Advances for land acquisitions and in prepayments of \$1.5 million relating to the Queensland Government Insurance Fund premium.
24. Increase relates to outgoing land transfers to the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing not occurring as planned.
25. Provision relates to the recognition of a lease liability relating to a contractual commitment for office accommodation.

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2015-16 Budget include:

26. Decrease reflects an increase in prepayments relating to the Queensland Government Insurance Fund premium and payables, as well as additional capital acquisitions planned to be funded from cash reserves.
27. Increase reflects an increase in Unexpended Advances for land acquisitions and prepayments relating to the Queensland Government Insurance Fund premium.
28. Increase relates to outgoing land transfers to the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing not occurring as planned, plus additional acquisitions planned for 2015-16.
29. Provision relates to the recognition of a lease liability relating to a contractual commitment for office accommodation.

Major variations between 2014-15 Estimated Actual and the 2015-16 Budget include:

30. Decrease reflects an increase in planned capital acquisitions, including systems developments, being funded from cash reserves built up by the department for that purpose.
31. Increase primarily relates to the additional land acquisitions planned for 2015-16.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2014-15 Estimated Actual include:

32. Decrease is the net impact of the additional deferral of funds to 2014-15 and the deferral of funds to 2015-16 and later years. This reduction has been offset by additional funding during 2014-15 for UCG investigations, the Reef Facts Campaign and IT enhancements.
33. Increase reflects the collection in outstanding cash receipts related to interdepartmental billing where revenue was recognised in prior years.
34. Increase relates to additional grant revenue from the Australian Government for the Reef Trust, funding received for the Raine Island recovery project and a contribution to eReefs from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
35. Increase reflects additional supplementation for positions in UCG investigations, reef initiatives including the new Office of the Great Barrier Reef as well as additional positions under externally funded programs such as the Koala Offsets Community Infrastructure program.
36. Decrease reflects the deferral of funding from 2014-15 to 2015-16 and later years (to match scheduled milestone payments) for programs including Everyone's Environment grants, Reef Water Quality, the Koala Protection Strategy, Australian Packaging Covenant and the Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers program, as well as the reclassification of some grant payments as supplies and services.
37. Decrease mainly reflects the deferral of land acquisition funding to 2015-16.

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2015-16 Budget include:

38. Increase reflects new funding for Saving the Great barrier Reef, Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, the NatureAssist program, wildlife management activities, UCG investigations and Environmental Impact Assessments as well the impact of the deferral of funding from 2014-15 to 2015-16.
39. Increase relates to additional supplementation for enterprise bargaining, funding for positions under the Saving the Great Barrier Reef initiative, Reef Water Quality program and Office of the Great Barrier Reef as well as UCG investigations.
40. Increase reflects the combination of new funding for the NatureAssist program, wildlife management activities and UCG investigations as well as the reclassification of some grant payments to supplies and services and the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 including for the Reef Water Quality and NatureAssist programs.
41. Decrease reflects the decline in funding for land acquisitions as existing initiatives near completion.

Major variations between 2014-15 Estimated Actual and the 2015-16 Budget include:

42. Increase reflects new funding for Saving the Great Barrier Reef, Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, the NatureAssist program, wildlife management activities, UCG investigations and Environmental Impact Assessments as well the impact of the deferral of funding from 2014-15 to 2015-16. This increase has been offset by additional one-off funding received in 2014-15 for UCG investigations, the Reef Facts Campaign and IT enhancements.
43. Increase reflects the combination of new funding for the NatureAssist program, Waterway Health Report Cards and UCG investigations as well as the reclassification of some grant payments as supplies and services and the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 including the Reef Water Quality and NatureAssist programs.
44. Increase reflects the combination of new funding in particular for Saving the Great Barrier Reef and Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, as well as the impact of deferrals of funds from 2014-15 including for Everyone's Environment grants, Reef Water Quality, the Australian Packaging Covenant, Koala protection Strategy and the Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers program.
45. Decrease reflects the decline in funding for land acquisitions as existing initiatives near completion.

Administered income statement

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2014-15 Estimated Actual include:

46. Increase reflects royalties received in 2014-15 for sand dredging relating to the second Brisbane Airport runway. This revenue is remitted to the Consolidated Fund.

Major variations between 2014-15 Estimated Actual and the 2015-16 Budget include:

47. Decrease reflects the completion of sand dredging relating to the second Brisbane Airport runway in 2014-15.

Administered balance sheet

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2014-15 Estimated Actual include:

- 48. Increase relates to the anticipated timing of revenue receipts and the associated remittance to the Consolidated Fund.

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget and 2015-16 Budget include:

- 49. Increase relates to the anticipated timing of revenue receipts and the associated remittance to the Consolidated Fund.

Administered cash flow statement

Major variations between 2014-15 Budget* and 2014-15 Estimated Actual include:

- 50. Increase reflects royalties received in 2014-15 for sand dredging relating to the second Brisbane Airport runway. This revenue is remitted to the Consolidated Fund.

Major variations between 2014-15 Estimated Actual and the 2015-16 Budget include:

- 51. Decrease reflects the completion of sand dredging relating to the second Brisbane Airport runway in 2014-15.

Glossary of terms

Accrual accounting	Recognition of economic events and other financial transactions involving revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity as they occur and reporting in financial statements in the period to which they relate, rather than when a flow of cash occurs.
Administered items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses an entity administers, without discretion, on behalf of the Government.
Agency/entity	Used generically to refer to the various organisational units within Government that deliver services or otherwise service Government objectives. The term can include departments, commercialised business units, statutory bodies or other organisations established by Executive decision.
Appropriation	Funds issued by the Treasurer, under Parliamentary authority, to agencies during a financial year for: delivery of agreed services administered items adjustment of the Government's equity in agencies, including acquiring of capital.
Balance sheet	A financial statement that reports the assets, liabilities and equity of an entity as at a particular date.
Capital	A term used to refer to an entity's stock of assets and the capital grants it makes to other agencies. Assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible items and inventories that an entity owns/controls and uses in the delivery of services.
Cash Flow Statement	A financial statement reporting the cash inflows and outflows for an entity's operating, investing and financing activities in a particular period.
Controlled Items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that are controlled by departments. These relate directly to the departmental operational objectives and arise at the discretion and direction of that department.
Depreciation	The periodic allocation of the cost of physical assets, representing the amount of the asset consumed during a specified time.
Equity	Equity is the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deduction of its liabilities. It usually comprises the entity's accumulated surpluses/losses, capital injections and any reserves.
Equity injection	An increase in the investment of the Government in a public sector agency.

Financial statements	Collective description of the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement for an entity's controlled and administered activities.
Income statement	A financial statement highlighting the accounting surplus or deficit of an entity. It provides an indication of whether the entity has sufficient revenue to meet expenses in the current year, including non-cash costs such as depreciation.
Machinery-of-government	The redistribution of the public business of one government agency to another government agency. Also referred to as MoG.
Outcomes	Whole-of-government outcomes are intended to cover all dimensions of community wellbeing. They express the current needs and future aspirations of communities, within a social, economic and environment context.
Own-source revenue	Revenue that is generated by an agency, generally through the sale of goods and services, but it may also include some Commonwealth funding.
Priorities	Key policy areas that will be the focus of Government activity.
Services	The actions or activities (including policy development) of an agency which contribute to the achievement of the agency's objectives.

For a more detailed Glossary of Terms, please refer to the Reader's Guide available on the Budget website at www.budget.qld.gov.au

