

CS10914 09/23 ISSN 2209-7759 (online)

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This publication has been compiled by Business Planning and Achievement of Business and Corporate Partnership Division, Department of Resources.

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LETTER OF COMPLIANCE

12 September 2023

The Honourable Scott Stewart MP Minister for Resources PO Box 15216 CITY EAST QLD 4002

Dear Minister Stewart

I am pleased to submit for presentation to the Parliament the *Annual Report 2022–2023* and financial statements for the Department of Resources.

I certify that this annual report complies with:

- the prescribed requirements of the Financial Accountability Act 2009 and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019; and
- the detailed requirements set out in the Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies.

A checklist outlining the annual reporting requirements is provided on pages 110–111 of this annual report.

Yours sincerely

Warwick Agnew

Director-General Department of Resources

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the annual report for 2022–23 for the Department of Resources.

It has been a significant 12 months as our department prepares to deliver many key outcomes that we have been working towards over past years.

I would firstly like to acknowledge the tremendous efforts of the entire Department of Resources team, whose dedication ensures positive outcomes for all Queenslanders through a deep and broadly scoped program of work.

In 2022–23, the department continued to work towards capitalising on Queensland's resources for sustainable economic prosperity and just outcomes. We have enormous influence over two key drivers in our state's economic development: the use of land and our finite natural resources. The effective management of both is fundamental to meet and overcome challenges, support priorities and ensure we make the most of all available opportunities.

Underpinning this enormous body of work are ongoing priority work programs designed to ensure our workforce is contemporary, innovative and safe.

We have committed to an ambitious reform program to deliver on our strategic vision: to be an influential economic department that advocates in the public interest.

This has included the development of the first Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy, delivery of the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan, modernising our land administration to provide a better experience for our customers, and unlocking the value of the data we hold related to land, property, spatial and georesources.

During 2022–23, we progressed many strategic priorities including:

- Native Title rights and interests
- Accelerating critical minerals opportunities through the development of the Critical Minerals Strategy
- Leadership framework and LeadR program
- Furthering our Digital Twin technology
- World Mining Congress 2023 (as the host partner).

In the coming year, I am excited to continue to deliver on key government priorities, including our ongoing commitment to the responsible and sustainable use of our land and minerals for the benefit of current and future generations.

This is an exciting time for Queensland.

Warwick Agnex

Director-General
Department of Resources



CHAPTER ONE

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Resources (department) was renamed on 12 November 2020 through machinery-of-government changes under the repealed *Public Service Act 2008*.

The department has a strong focus to capitalise on Queensland's resources for sustainable economic prosperity and just outcomes.

This annual report outlines the progress the department has made in contributing to the government's objectives for the community. It also recognises the ongoing work across the department throughout the past year.

OUR VISION

We will be an influential economic department that advocates in the public interest.

OUR PURPOSE

To capitalise on Queensland's resources for sustainable economic prosperity and just outcomes.

Our strategic objectives

Our strategic plan sets out five objectives to report on for the department:

- Optimised use of land resources of the state.
- Increased and diversified private sector investment in georesources.
- Innovation to unlock our data's potential.
- Great careers: a contemporary workforce set apart by its expertise, innovation, collaboration and leadership.
- Positive stakeholder and public sentiment on our policies, programs and people.

Operating environment

We have an important role as an agency trusted with creating economic opportunities for Queensland through our land and resources.

We confront new demands, new opportunities and rapid change—changes in climate, markets and technology, as well as shifts in community expectations. Economic, social, environmental and cultural conditions will keep changing across the state and around the world. New and often competing demands on our natural resource assets must be carefully weighed.

Strategic risks and opportunities

The department manages challenges and leverages opportunities by being risk-aware, not risk-averse.

We will manage our strategic risks by:

- building process, capability and discipline to achieve the plans necessary to deliver reform
- understanding public and stakeholder sentiment to allow for continuous improvement
- inspiring our people to achieve our strategic objectives
- managing workforce capacity and capability to protect the wellbeing of our staff
- upholding public service integrity and ethics.

We will embrace our opportunities by:

- modernising the way we deliver land administration
- growing a resilient, responsible and sustainable resources industry for economic prosperity
- realising our ambition to support our stakeholders through achieving the full value potential of our data and digital technologies
- uplifting leadership capability, confidence and responsibility to lead the department
- honouring our First Nations peoples' unique skills and perspectives to improve our business and create more genuine partnerships, recognising their significant contributions to Queensland.



CHAPTER TWO

GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMMUNITY AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT PLANS/SPECIFIC INITIATIVES

The department supports the Government's objectives for the community:

Good jobs: Good, secure jobs in our traditional and emerging industries

Better services: Deliver even better services right across Queensland

Great lifestyle: Protect and enhance our Queensland lifestyle as we grow

The department contributes to four of the Queensland Government's objectives for the community by:

• Building Queensland

Efficient, effective and transparent land regulation for future prosperity. Transforming the resources sector for a more resilient Queensland.

Growing our regions

Diversifying Queensland's resources sector to encourage sustainable economic prosperity, particularly in our regions.

Supporting jobs

Modernising land administration, diversifying the resources sector, and unlocking our data's potential to create and support jobs in our sectors.

Backing our frontline services

Investing in skills for our people to respond to rapidly changing industry, public and stakeholder expectations.

WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Path to Treaty

The department recognises its long history with First Nations Queenslanders and has prioritised Path to Treaty with a renewed focus.

To start this important journey, First Nations staff and senior leaders were brought together for an opportunity to walk, talk and learn together.

This process will inform the development of our Walk the Talk Cultural Capability and Treaty Readiness Plan which will draw on the ancient wisdom of the world's oldest continuous culture to improve our governance systems, policies and processes to reframe our relationship with First Nations peoples.

Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy

On 27 June 2023, the Queensland Government released the Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy¹ (the strategy) which outlines Queensland's ambition to transform the state, national and global economy through the responsible use of the State's critical minerals, creating sustainable economic prosperity.

Critical minerals like copper, vanadium and tungsten are crucial to build the wind turbines, solar panels and storage batteries needed to decarbonise. Queensland can play a significant role in assisting nations to meet their emissions targets by sustainably supplying, mining, processing, and manufacturing the metals, minerals and equipment needed to decarbonise the global economy.

The strategy builds on the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan² (QRIDP) and will be delivered through four strategic objectives:

- Move faster, smarter
- Maximise investment
- Build value chains
- Foster research and environmental, social and governance (ESG) excellence.

The Department of Resources, through the new Critical Minerals Queensland office, will work with stakeholders across government and industry to implement actions.

Further information about the strategy is included at Strategic Objective 2.

Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan

In June 2022, the Queensland Government released the QRIDP, which sets the state's long-term vision for the resources industry to ensure that it's resilient, responsible, sustainable and grows as it transforms. QRIDP contains 43 actions to support the sector in navigating key global trends and to position the state as a global leader for mining and processing critical minerals, and advanced manufacturing.

The 30-year plan will ensure government, industry and communities continue to build on the resource industry's traditional strengths while acting with agility to seize future opportunities. QRIDP identifies six key focus areas where government and industry need to take action:

- Grow and diversify the industry.
- Strengthen our environmental, social and governance credentials and protect the environment.
- Foster coexistence and sustainable communities.
- Ensure strong and genuine First Nations partnerships.
- Build a safe and resilient future workforce.
- Improve regulatory efficiency.

The department is leading the program management and delivery of QRIDP in partnership with other government departments and industry. The implementation of QRIDP is progressing well with several actions already delivered. These include establishing a QRIDP Ministerial Advisory Group, introducing a critical mineral rent deferral framework, developing a mapping layer to support coexistence outcomes, and implementing steel casing reforms.

Further information about QRIDP is included at Strategic Objective 2.

¹ Link to Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy | https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/mining-exploration/initiatives/critical-minerals-strategy

² Link to Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan | https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/qridp

Bowen Basin gas pipeline study

As part of Queensland's COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan, the department undertook a concept study into a gas pipeline in the Bowen Basin to potentially connect the area to the east coast domestic market and overseas customers.

The study also investigated ways to better capture fugitive emissions from coal mines in the Bowen Basin.

The study confirmed there is a need to secure additional gas to supplement demand. While other prospective basins exist, the Bowen Basin has significant potential to provide gas to market, if the appropriate infrastructure is put in place.

Building on the findings of the concept study, the department engaged with the market to gauge the commerciality of a pipeline. Stakeholders saw the potential for Bowen Basin gas, but timing is important to support investor confidence and meet the needs of the east coast domestic market. A staged pipeline delivery that begins with the more prospective region of the Bowen Basin could accelerate development.

The department will continue to work through the findings of the market engagement work.

Early Detection System – Vegetation Management

The department continued to use its Early Detection System (EDS) to manage the state's vegetation and enable proactive, early engagement with landholders. The tool uses the department's imagery programs with satellite imagery (10-metre resolution) to detect changes in vegetation cover across Queensland's land surface every five days. Each fortnight, the detections are analysed and prioritised by departmental officers, allowing them to clarify or confirm clearing with landholders.

In 2022–23, the EDS detected change on 988 properties with assessable vegetation; 679 of these detections were determined to be likely explained and 309 were determined to be likely unexplained. The likely unexplained detections underwent additional analysis to determine priority level and appropriate compliance or enforcement response.

By comparison, in 2021–22 there were 1202 detected changes with 344 likely unexplained and 858 explained. Likely unexplained clearing is where vegetation canopy cover change is detected and there is no relevant exemption, notification or approval that is likely to explain the change, or the change is not consistent with an exemption, notification or approval.

Natural Resources Recovery Program

The Natural Resources Recovery
Program (NRRP) is designed to support
Queensland's economy by investing
in our people, science and natural
resources to ensure a sustainable
future. The Queensland Government
has committed funding of \$40 million
over the next four years with
\$10 million per year ongoing.

NRRP builds on the success of the Natural Resources Investment Program, which delivered sustainable land management and regional prosperity through investment in our land, vegetation resources, regions and science.

Since its inception in August 2022, 31 projects have been approved under NRRP. These projects are currently at various stages of delivery, with on-ground activities being carried out across the state to protect and enhance our natural resources.

The program has built and continues to build capacity in regional, rural and remote communities, including First Nations communities, and contributes to Queensland's economic recovery priorities, including:

- Backing small business
- Building Queensland
- · Growing our regions.



CHAPTER THREE OUR PERFORMANCE

In 2022–23, the department continued to work towards achieving the Queensland Government's objectives for the community. This section highlights the department's achievements against the relevant strategic objectives outlined in our Strategic Plan 2022–26.3

Key performance stories reported in this section are aligned to the relevant strategic objective.

Refer to Appendix 1 for details of our service areas, service standards and key performance indicators for 2022-23.

OUR OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: OPTIMISED USE OF LAND RESOURCES OF THE STATE

Land Modernisation Program

The Land Modernisation Program (LMP) was launched in March 2023 to reform the way the department delivers state land services. The first phase of LMP will introduce more flexibility and functionality into the land administration framework. This includes identifying actions to proactively support the delivery of strategic government projects, such as the Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan.

The LMP will also identify initiatives to support economic and tourism development across the state, including transformation to a low carbon economy, First Nations outcomes, and social and affordable housing.

Modernisation of the land administration framework started with the Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023, which allows for proactive management of the state land portfolio and increased support for local governments to better manage public lands. The next step in the program will further unlock the use of state land to support strategic and economic outcomes across Queensland. 3

The LMP also includes a range of projects to modernise systems, increase digitisation of forms, streamline operational practices and processes, and develop robust and fit-for-purpose business models that will meet the current and future needs of our customers.

Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023

On 23 February 2023, the Queensland Parliament passed the *Land and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023* (the LOLA Act), which was assented to on 28 February 2023. The LOLA Act made a range of administrative amendments to numerous Acts to ensure the statutes remain efficient, effective and responsive to change.

The suite of amendments further enables the department to:

- support the state's agriculture sector by allowing local governments with stock routes to retain a greater portion of revenue raised from stock route fees to reinvest back into network maintenance
- make it easier for councils to update stock route maps and management plans
- aid the Department of Defence to efficiently develop the Shoalwater and Greenvale defence training sites, to be used for the Australian-Singapore Military Training initiative
- make it easier for survey standards to be updated to be responsive to advances in mapping and surveying technology.

Performance of titles registry functions by Titles Queensland

Following the transition of the Titles Registry to Titles Queensland in June 2021, the department has continued to monitor and review the performance of its functions. Titles Queensland is responsible for operating and maintaining Queensland's titles registry under the Queensland Future Fund (Titles Registry) Act 2021 and associated contracts.

During the 2022–23 financial year, Titles Queensland:

- received 778 333 lodgements
- processed 2 615 049 paid searches.

It continued to meet its key performance indicators (measured quarterly):

- 99.5 per cent accuracy in dealings registered
- 90 per cent of dealings processed within five business days of lodgement
- 98 per cent availability of the Automated Titles System for supported hours.

The use of eConveyancing continues to increase. Over the financial year, 93 per cent of all documents were lodged online, with 79 per cent of documents lodged through eConveyancing and 14 per cent lodged through eLodgement.

The department is not aware of any breaches of contracts or legislation governing the operation of Titles Queensland. No reportable incidents have been notified to the department.

The separation of search and lodgement services previously provided by the department was completed in mid-December 2022. Customers are now required to obtain titles documents and searches directly through Titles Queensland or a broker.

The state continues to provide information technology services to Titles Queensland.

Restoring K'gari name

On 7 June 2023, the Butchulla People's traditional name, K'gari (pronounced GUR-rie or Gurri), was officially restored to the world's largest sand island (formerly Fraser Island). K'gari is the name of the white spirit sent down from the sky by the god Beeral to help his messenger Yindingie make the land and the seas that are home to the Butchulla people. The restoring of the K'gari name follows a comprehensive public consultation process led by the department, which received almost 6000 submissions.

The Queensland Government worked with the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation and other key stakeholders over many years to progressively embed the island's original name. In 2017, the Fraser Island section of the Great Sandy National Park was restored to K'gari (Fraser Island) and in 2022, the island's World Heritage Area was restored to K'gari (Fraser Island) World Heritage Area.

Acknowledging First Nations people and language through place names builds and strengthens the Queensland Government's commitment towards reconciliation and supports Queensland's Path to Treaty.

An un-named creek at Gympie officially named after First Nations horseman

On 12 August 2022, a creek in the Widgee area, west of Gympie, was officially named to recognise 'Uncle Jimmy', a renowned local First Nations horseman and Aboriginal identity who was known to work in the area and camp by the creek during Gympie's gold rush days. The creek begins in the Glastonbury State Forest, before continuing 4.2 km in a northeast direction across multiple properties.

Originally, the creek—which flows into Glastonbury Creek—was unnamed and unsigned. To recognise the rich history of First Nations people, Gympie Regional Council supported naming the creek Uncle Jimmys Creek. Jimmy has been described as a First Nations horseman who was employed by Thomas Betts, the first European settler of the Glastonbury region in 1869. Jimmy also worked at the Glastonbury Inn, which was held under license by Thomas Betts at the time.

The inclusion of 'Uncle' was proposed by the Gympie Regional Council as a sign of respect and to indicate that Jimmy was a First Nations man.

Renaming of a creek at Cairns to honour Indigenous heritage

The Cairns Regional Council, on behalf of the Gimuy Walubara Yidinji Traditional Owner group, requested the department rename the previously named Blackfellows Creek in Edmonton, Cairns, to Bana Gindarja (pronounced Bana Gyyn-dah-jah) Creek. The name Bana (water) Gindarja (cassowary) comes from the language of the Yidinji People. The creek was renamed on 13 January 2023.

'Blackfellows Creek' first appeared on survey plans and maps for the area in about 1883, but local Elders from the area indicated that it's been known by the Yidinji name of Bana Gindarja for thousands of years.

By removing offensive and derogatory names and acknowledging First Nations people and language through place names, we build and strengthen the Queensland Government's commitment towards reconciliation and support Queensland's Path to Treaty.

Renaming of a creek at Longreach to honour Indigenous heritage

The Longreach Regional Council, on behalf of the Iningai custodians and the local Bidjara people, contacted the department requesting to change the offensive name of a local creek to a First Nations language name that could better reflect the watercourse's cultural significance. The previous name of Black Gin Creek was considered derogatory to Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders. Black Gin Creek was first referenced in survey plans, cadastral maps and historical plans in the late 1800s.

On 13 January 2023, the creek was officially re-named Watyakan (pronounced Watch-A-Kan) Creek. This Iningai word for women's creek is a more respectful way to acknowledge the women who historically camped near the creek. Watyakan Creek runs through Iningai Country south-east of Ilfracombe before joining the Thompson River. The decision followed a community consultation process that received over 120 submissions.

Acknowledging First Nations people and language through place names builds and strengthens the Queensland Government's commitment towards reconciliation and supports Queensland's Path to Treaty.

Renaming the watercourse brings cultural significance to the Iningai and Bidjara People, and recognising this is an important step towards these outcomes.

South-East Queensland's newest suburbs officially named

The department worked collaboratively with the Moreton Bay Regional Council, Traditional Owners, community and stakeholders to deliver the Caboolture West Place Names project. Caboolture West is a priority growth area northwest of Brisbane, and is projected to become the home to 70 000 residents over the next 40 years. The place names project took a collaborative and proactive approach to the naming and creation of five new suburbs ahead of development.

The new suburbs were named on 26 April 2023. These new suburb names—Waraba, Lilywood, Wagtail Grove, Greenstone and Corymbia were selected by the community through a special project initiated by the Moreton Bay Regional Council.

Place names are very important because they become an area's identity and the community forms a connection to the name. The five suburb names reflect the uniqueness of the local First Nations language, and the wildlife, plants and rocks of the area.

Nearly 1.5 million hectares recognised at historic Far North Queensland native title determinations

Native title is recognised over more than 536 000 km2 of land in Queensland, with about 305 000 km2 currently subject to native title claims.

On 6 July 2022, Cape York Traditional Owners reconnected with their land, culture and history as part of four historic determinations that saw nearly 1.5 million hectares of land recognised under native title.

North of Coen in the Cape York Peninsula, the Federal Court recognised the Southern Kaantju People's:

- exclusive native title rights and interests over 359 921 hectares of land
- non-exclusive native title rights and interests over about 27 655 hectares of land.

The Southern Kaantju determination was one of four held at two special hearings in Cairns, with the Northern Kaanju, Ayapathu and Lama Lama people all having their native title rights recognised.

Located south and west of the Lockhart River community, the Northern Kaanju were recognised as having:

- exclusive native title rights and interests over about 378 057 hectares of land
- non-exclusive native title rights and interests over about 120 260 hectares of land.

In the vicinity of Port Stewart and Princess Charlotte Bay, the Lama Lama people were recognised as having:

- exclusive native title rights and interests over about 273 730 hectares of land
- non-exclusive native title rights and interests over about 52 868 hectares of land.

South of Coen, the Ayapathu People were recognised as having:

- exclusive native title rights and interests over about 121 398 hectares of land
- non-exclusive native title rights and interests over about 156 213 hectares of land.

Kurtjar People's native title to help enshrine knowledge of Elders

The Gulf Country's Kurtjar People will continue to protect their land and pass on their knowledge after a historic native title determination near Normanton on 16 July 2022.

The Federal Court's decision to recognise native title rights over more than 1.2 million hectares of land was important for the past, present and future of the Kurtjar People.

The Federal Court recognised the Kurtjar People's non-exclusive native title rights over land and waters stretching from the east of Normanton up to the north-west Yagoonya, reinforcing the Kurtjar People's long and continuing connection to country.

Far North Queensland traditional owners receive title to 42 hectares

Since 2015, more than 1 million hectares of land have been returned to Traditional Owners by the department, under the *Aboriginal Land Act 1991*. Approximately 38 000 hectares were returned in 2022 alone.

On 10 February 2023, Traditional Owners in a Far North Queensland town had their culture and traditions preserved for generations after a special land handover ceremony, where the Gulngay People were handed title deeds to more than 42 hectares of land around Tully and Hull Heads.

The ceremony recognised the deep and ancient connection the Gulngay People share with their Country, and marked a significant milestone in their journey, giving them the ability to manage the environmental and cultural values of the land for present and future generations.

As the land can never be sold, it will be held in trust for future generations so the Gulngay People can strengthen their connection to their traditional lands, stories, lore and culture.

The land handover was in addition to more than 70 hectares returned to the Gulngay People in 2021, and follows on from their 2019 Native Title determination.

Land of the Gulf Country returned to Traditional Owners

To date, the Queensland Government has transferred more than 6.64 million hectares of land to Traditional Owners, reflecting the government's genuine efforts on the Path to Treaty.

On 3 November 2022, the Gangalidda and Garawa Native Title Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate (RNTBC) took ownership of more than 20 000 hectares of land on the flat coastal plains and grasslands of Gulf Savannah Country about 250 km east of the Northern Territory border. This enables the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples to expand their thriving cultural tourism operations and develop other economic initiatives on Country.

The land can't be sold and remains forever in the hands of the Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples for the benefit of the native title holders.

The Gangalidda and Garawa Peoples have already created some unique cultural tourism ventures in the area. Hosted by Yagurli tours, activities include star-gazing tours on some of the most picturesque, remote country Queensland has to offer, as well as sunset cruises and recreational fishing tours on the iconic Albert River.

Gangalidda and Garawa rangers are active on Country and play a critical role in caring for and maintaining their ancestral land and waters.

Sacred site Whinpullin (Minto Crag) back in hands of Traditional Owners

On 18 March 2023, the Dhagun Yumba Aboriginal Corporation (DYAC) took freehold title of 26 hectares of land at Whinpullin—also known as Minto Crag—for the benefit of the Aboriginal people connected to the land.

Whinpullin is an ancient rock formation that, according to a story in First Nations lore, is known as a 'giant ancestral eel'.

In recent years, the recognition and protection of this significant site has brought together Traditional Owners, community and nearby residents.

The land transfer means DYAC holds the land as inalienable freehold—it can't be bought, sold or mortgaged—and is held in perpetuity for the benefit of the Aboriginal people connected to that land.

Changing stock route regulation to make it fairer

After extensive consultation with local governments, drovers, government agencies, the Local Government Association of Queensland and AgForce, changes have been made to the *Stock Route Management Act 2002* and a new regulation commenced on 1 July 2023.

The changes reduce the regulatory burden on local governments and enables them to retain all revenue derived from the fees from droving and agisting stock on the network.

The regulation implements a new fee regime that includes:

- increasing permit fees for travelling or agisting stock on the network, which better reflects the value of the resource
- applying the same fees for stock travelling through the protected area estate
- introducing a new application fee to cover local government costs, including assessing the amount of feed available for stock use.

Other changes simplify the process for local governments to make a stock route management plan. The stock route map can now be declared and amended through digital electronic mapping, bringing it in line with contemporary mapping practices.

Stock routes investment that funds upgrades and supports good jobs

The department has continued its strong record of supporting the state's vital stock route network, with over \$1 million committed to capital works in 2022–23. The annual injection of capital funds was shared across eight local governments, including Balonne, Blackall-Tambo, Flinders, Longreach, McKinlay, Maranoa, Murweh and Western Downs. Funding has focused on stock route infrastructure repairs and upgrades identified as priorities by local governments, such as desilting dams, repairing night yards and troughs, and emergency repairs to water tanks.

Over \$1.7 million of additional investment in the stock route network during 2022–23 has been delivered through the Leaky Bores Rehabilitation program, which targets failing stock route water bores across the state.

Completed works included the proactive rehabilitation of Jack Bore, a failing town water and stock route supply bore in Jackson township, approximately 85 km east of Roma. Working closely with Maranoa Regional Council and stakeholders, the department's proactive management of the Jack Bore demonstrates its capacity to get on the front foot with emerging issues, securing both the township's water supply and water for travelling stock for decades to come, with the new water bore yielding approximately four times that of the previous water bore.

With up to 330 000 head of stock using the 'long paddock' each year, this significant investment in the stock route network means better services for drovers, local governments and Queensland's agricultural sector.

Annual Valuation Program 2023

In March 2023, the Valuer-General issued more than 805 000 new statutory land valuations across 24 local government areas (LGAs). The 24 LGAs are Balonne, Barcaldine, Blackall-Tambo, Brisbane, Burdekin, Cloncurry, Flinders, Gladstone, Gympie, Hinchinbrook, Ipswich, Lockyer Valley, Logan, Mackay, Maranoa, McKinlay, Mount Isa, Noosa, Richmond, Scenic Rim, Southern Downs, Tablelands, Weipa and Western Downs.

Land valuations provide independent data to underpin industry decision making and to determine state land rentals. Entities such as local governments and the Office of State Revenue also use the information as an input to their rating and land tax considerations.

The department values a selection of Queensland LGAs each year, with the Valuer-General deciding to revalue an LGA based on factors including a property market survey, the timing of the last valuation, and consultation with individual local governments and industry stakeholders.

Land valuations remain current in LGAs that are not revalued.

Statewide landcover and trees study reporting shows reduction in tree clearing

The annual Statewide Landcover and Trees Study (SLATS) reporting for 2019–20 was released in December 2022, and showed overall clearing in 2019–20 has fallen nearly 40 per cent over the previous year. Clearing in regulated remnant and high value regrowth vegetation reduced more than 50 per cent compared to the previous year. Vegetation clearing in reef catchment areas decreased 16 per cent on the previous year.

For the first time, areas of new regrowth have also been reported, with 42 575 hectares identified. This is in addition to about 8 million hectares of existing regrowth in the state.

The department also worked with the Remote Sensing Centre in the Department of Environment and Science to report on clearing activity in the context of the vegetation management framework. Clearing of regulated vegetation reduced from about 195 000 hectares in 2018-19 to 96 000 hectares in 2019–20. Clearing of Category X areas reduced from about 486 400 hectares in 2018-19 to 321 200 hectares in 2019-20. The report (published on the department's website) also provides data on the area cleared in each vegetation category, as well as the area of Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code notifications, Area Management Plan notifications, and development approvals by clearing purpose.

Vegetation management stakeholder engagement

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Education is a key component of gaining landholder compliance with Queensland's vegetation management framework. Departmental staff are proactive in engaging with the community and stakeholders through various projects.

In 2022–23, staff participated in 63 stakeholder engagement activities in 26 local government areas across the state. These activities include:

- attending larger agricultural field days, shows and other public events
- developing targeted education for specific stakeholder groups on topics such as clearing native vegetation to prepare for the bushfire season, managing pest plants, and options to improve land condition.

Engagement with stakeholders at these events is always well received, and it provides a great opportunity for staff to gain a better understanding of the issues and challenges facing Queenslanders.

The department also manages the Vegetation Hub, which is a single point of contact for community and stakeholders to discuss vegetation management regulations with departmental staff. The Vegetation Hub is available on weekdays from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm by calling 135 VEG (135 834) or emailing vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au. This service plays an essential role in enabling Queenslanders to maximise the cultural, social, economic and natural value of land. In 2022–23 the Vegetation Hub handled over 3700 phone calls and 1200 emails.

The Vegetation Hub is always looking to improve the quality of its service and regularly seeks feedback from stakeholders on satisfaction with the service. As at 30 June 2023, the Vegetation Hub had a net promoter score of 73.7 per cent which is considered 'excellent' for customer satisfaction. The net promoter score is a measure of how likely a customer will recommend the service to another person.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

INCREASED AND
DIVERSIFIED PRIVATE
SECTOR INVESTMENT
IN GEORESOURCES

Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan

The department continues to work closely with lead agencies, industry and community stakeholders to progress the 43 actions in the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP), with all actions in progress or completed. Significant progress has occurred since QRIDP was released, including:

- establishing the QRIDP
 Ministerial Advisory Group to
 continue formal engagement
 with key stakeholders from peak
 bodies and the community
- supporting the development of the Queensland Battery Industry Strategy
- introducing the rent deferral framework to enable critical mineral proponents to defer their first year of rent
- announcing a \$75 million
 Queensland Resources Common
 User Facility to support the
 development, extraction and
 production of critical minerals
- completing the Bowen Basin Pipeline Study
- progressing amendments to the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 to allow the transportation of hydrogen and hydrogen carriers
- supporting the Resources Centre of Excellence in Mackay with \$5.7 million to expand and develop a new Future Industries Delivery Hub

- remaking the Land Access Code to include a revised set of values-based coexistence principles that support the development of strong, mutually beneficial relationships between resources companies and landholders over the long term
- delivering a new mapping layer to help stakeholders understand how resources, agricultural and renewable energy projects interact with each other, and where they are situated
- progressing commitments to ensure strong and genuine
 First Nations partnerships
- referring a review of the objection processes for mining lease applications and their associated environmental authorities to the Queensland Law Reform Commission
- implementing reforms to allow the use of steel casing in horizontal petroleum wells where there is no overlapping coal tenure
- developing a Critical Minerals
 Strategy that focuses on
 accelerating the growth of the
 sector and positioning Queensland
 as a key and reliable global
 player in critical minerals
- support for critical minerals exploration in Queensland through delivery of the collaborative exploration initiative round 6
- support for growth and diversification of the critical minerals exploration industry through delivery of new geoscientific data on the primary and secondary prospectivity in the state
- ongoing development of the departmental understanding of our role in the transition to a circular economy in mining

Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy

Global demand for critical minerals is anticipated to grow significantly as nations look to decarbonise their economies through clean energy technologies.

Queensland is home to some of the world's largest critical mineral endowments, including vanadium, cobalt, tungsten and rare earth elements. As such, it is crucial Queensland positions itself as a global supplier of choice to capitalise on emerging markets.

The Queensland Critical Minerals
Strategy (the strategy) provides
additional detail and analysis to
strengthen the commitments made
in QRIDP and the Queensland Energy
and Jobs Plan. It provides further
support to the critical minerals sector,
ensuring Queensland is well placed to
meet the increasing global demand for
critical minerals.

The strategy includes nine actions and will oversee \$245 million in investment aimed at strengthening Queensland's capabilities in the critical minerals sector and accelerating downstream supply chains. The actions include:

- establishing Critical Minerals
 Queensland a dedicated office to provide a centralised entry point to work with industry, investors and community, and attract investment
- establishing Critical Mineral Zones to leverage collaboration opportunities, including infrastructure and baseline assessments and deliver time, resource, and capital efficiencies

- expanding the successful Collaborative Exploration Initiative to back companies seeking to undertake drilling at abandoned and operating mine waste sites
- reviewing the regulatory framework to facilitate reprocessing opportunities, including consideration of a new 'Residual Mineral Recovery Tenure', and investigation of the current risk assessment criteria in the Financial Provisioning Scheme
- reducing rent to \$0 for new and existing exploration permits for minerals for five years, to support investment and exploration activities in Queensland
- establishing an interactive, investor-portal to showcase high-quality and up-to-date information about Queensland's critical minerals opportunities
- delivering the \$100 million
 Queensland Critical Minerals and
 Battery Technology Fund, which
 was announced in December 2022
- partnering with industry to build environmental and social governance (ESG) excellence
- undertaking research and development in circular economy and mineral discovery, extraction and processing, and to develop a research institute government minerals alliance.

New life, jobs beckon for old Far North Queensland mine

An abandoned Far North Queensland mining area is another step closer to coming back to life, creating more good jobs for regional Queenslanders in the burgeoning critical minerals industry.

As a key action under QRIDP, the department has undertaken a pilot program to re-commercialise the former Wolfram Camp mine, Bamford Hill mine and surrounding exploration areas, situated 90 km west of Cairns.

The former Wolfram Camp mine and surrounding area is prospective for a range of critical minerals including tungsten, molybdenum and bismuth. Wolfram Camp was abandoned in late 2018 and has since been a part of the Queensland Government's Abandoned Mines Land Program.

In early 2022, the department undertook a market sounding with industry groups, miners, explorers and local representatives to gauge stakeholder views on the opportunities and challenges associated with Wolfram Camp mine.

The feedback provided was overwhelmingly positive for recommercialisation of the area.

As the next step, in January 2023 the department released a tender for the Wolfram Camp mine and surrounding areas. The tender closed on 20 April 2023.

The re-commercialisation of Queensland's abandoned mines like Wolfram Camp is a key initiative to help meet the demand for our critical minerals, and to support jobs and prosperity across regional Queensland. Queensland's long history of resources activity has left a legacy of abandoned mines across the state but, thanks to advancing technology and changing market demands, some of these mines have the potential to become commercial operations once again.

Abandoned mine remediation projects mitigate risks while supporting regional jobs

Major remediation projects were undertaken at two Queensland abandoned mine sites this year at a total cost of \$14.2 million. These works were focused on protecting the public health, safety and biodiversity values in highly sensitive receiving environments.

This work has also supported regional jobs and local small-to-medium sized businesses.

The Collingwood Tin remediation project, completed in June 2023 at a total cost of \$9.4 million over five years, was carried out in close consultation with Traditional Owner groups represented by the Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation and a local Nyungkulwarra Elders committee.

Works have been carried out to mitigate risks including;

- removing the abandoned plant and equipment
- closing the entrance to the mine and installing a metal grate to allow wildlife to access
- sealing the 5 metre wide,
 196 metre deep ventilation shaft
- dewatering, reprofiling and capping the Tailings Storage Facility
- desilting and carrying out spillway upgrades to the Decant Water Dam.

The remediation works on site, adjacent to the World Heritage-listed Wet Tropics, have minimised the potential for off-site impacts in the Annan River upstream of the Cooktown water supply.

There were 10 direct full-time jobs generated across the life of the project, with a further 60 indirect jobs generated. Of the major recent works conducted on site, 75 per cent of the expenditure was spent with local businesses, 90 per cent with small-to-medium-sized business and over 55 per cent with First Nations owned or partnered businesses.

The \$4.8 million first stage of the Goondicum Mine remediation project has protected sensitive ecological receptors in the head of the Burnett River catchment, restored productive high-value grazing land, and removed hazardous waste and unsafe plant and equipment.

Goondicum Station sits on 7000 hectares at the head of the Burnett River. Half the station is on the crater of a prehistoric volcano, giving it a unique geology and ecosystem.

The works took over two years and were completed in October 2022, and included:

- decommissioning a tailings dam
- stabilising two mining pits
- constructing a stable landform over the former processing area
- establishing contouring, drainage and revegetation across all the works to prevent erosion.

A further stage of works is planned in the coming years to address remaining mine legacy features in the western domain of the site.

These major remediation projects were carried out in addition to other remediation projects and ongoing Care and Maintenance activities carried out at abandoned mines across Queensland, through the Abandoned Mines Land Program (AMLP).

Exploration data centre upgrades bolster core values

Major upgrades to Queensland's drill core libraries are helping industry explorers find the mineral resources to drive our future prosperity.

The Zillmere Exploration Data Centre and the John Campbell Miles Drill Core Facility in Mount Isa provide industry, research and public access to the Queensland Geoscientific Drill Core Collection, which holds core samples taken from over 12 000 boreholes across the state.

The 2022–23 work builds on earlier upgrades and refurbishments to improve customer facilities at both centres.

At Mount Isa, a major extension to the facility includes an enclosed climate-controlled and dust-free viewing area, providing customers with year-round access in the sometimes extreme north-west Queensland weather conditions.

The new viewing area was opened for use in June 2023.

At Zillmere, upgrades to the front entrance, loading bays and roof will improve customer experience and further enhance safety. Upgrades to the viewing area include revamped cutting and crushing rooms, and installation of cutting-edge LED lighting with a Colour Rendering index (CRI) of 98. Colour rendering index measures the ability of a light source to reveal the colours of objects faithfully in comparison with natural sunlight, which has a CRI of 100. Light sources with a high CRI are desirable in colour-critical applications such as drill core logging and mineral identification because the colour of certain minerals changes dramatically under low CRI light courses, making identification much more difficult.

The work undertaken in 2022–23 builds on works completed in 2020, including:

- a warehouse refit and modernisation project
- conference and amenities facilities upgrades.

Emergency action plans for referable dams

The department owns, operates and maintains 20 water assets (dams and weirs) state-wide.

Five of these assets are referable dams, which are dams that may significantly affect the safety of downstream residents and require the development, annual review, and implementation of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs). These EAPs are a process of mitigating risk should an emergency event occur.

When undertaking the EAP planning phase, the department works closely with communities, local governments, and disaster management groups to capture and mitigate all known risks.

Extensive pre-wet season preparations helped the department successfully manage six separate activations of EAPs for two of Queensland's state-owned referable dams during significant heavy rainfall events in North Queensland in 2022–23.

Several notifications and warnings were provided to relevant stakeholders as the EAPs were activated, but each of the dams performed well and no evacuations were required.

During events, the department's Emergency Response Team monitors dam levels and site conditions—day and night, if required. This can include:

- notifying the population at risk downstream of the dams
- providing situational information to senior management and disaster management groups.

The EAP process can be demanding on resources during the activation phases, but much of the hard work is also done in preparing for each wet season with extensive consultation, inspections and desktop simulation events that help with site preparedness.

Before the 2022–23 wet season, the department:

- undertook collaboration and consultation with four separate regional councils, local disaster management groups, district disaster management groups and affected community groups for feedback and input into the annual review and development of the department-owned referable dams' EAPs
- inspected all the department's referable dams.

New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 official opening

On 4 May 2023, the Honourable Scott Stewart MP, Minister for Resources attended the official opening of New Acland Coal Mine's Stage 3 expansion.

The Stage 3 mining leases were approved by Minister Stewart on 26 August 2022 following a protracted assessment process, which included a number of challenges through the courts.

The New Acland Coal Mine is located 18 km north-west of Oakey in the Darling Downs.

The mine first began operating in 2002 and was developed over two stages. The mine entered 'care and maintenance' in November 2021 after exhausting its economic coal resource.

The Stage 3 expansion is expected to provide up to 600 jobs for employees and contractors over the life of the mine. Workers will be sourced from the local community and region where possible, with many of the mine's previous workers expressing interest in returning to their former jobs.

The mine will provide significant investment to the region and the state. It is estimated that the economic output over the life of the Stage 3 project will be \$2.73 billion for the region and \$3.148 billion for the state.

Activities in preparation for mining have started at the site. It is expected that up to 7.5 million tonnes of thermal coal will be extracted per annum. The product coal will be railed to the Queensland Bulk Handling facility at the Port of Brisbane for export.

Mining lease approvals provide certainty for the Ravenswood Gold expansion project

The department successfully facilitated nine mining lease approvals for the Ravenswood Gold expansion project.

The expansion, costing approximately \$500 million, was formally opened on 12 April 2023. This investment will see the mine continue for at least another 14 years, and Ravenswood Gold is now the largest gold mine in Queensland among the biggest in the country. The expansion supported more than 1000 contractors during construction. Its permanent workforce has increased to over 430, with a further 200 permanent contractors.

The three-year expansion included a new tailings storage facility, a crusher and a processing plant expansion containing a new mill and leaching tanks.

Proposals back genuine small-scale miners

The Queensland Government decided to retain mining claims under the *Mineral Resources Act* 1989 and the moratorium on new mining claim applications ended on 24 November 2022.

The department also proposed a package of reforms to enhance the existing framework for mining claims. These proposed changes were outlined in a discussion paper titled 'An enhanced regulatory framework for mining claims', which was released for public consultation in November 2022. Consultation closed on this paper on 24 February 2023. Feedback from this consultation will help refine the proposals to improve the regulation of mining claims.

The department continues to analyse the community's feedback and, if proposed changes to legislation are required, further consultation with stakeholders will be undertaken on the preferred approach and arrangements for existing mining claims.

Selling Queensland's critical minerals to the world

Queensland Government representatives travelled to Europe to promote opportunities in critical minerals to global investors.

In November 2022, the Honourable Scott Stewart MP, Minister for Resources completed a trade mission to the United Kingdom, with a focus on helping create good jobs through the development of Queensland's in-demand critical minerals.

The trade delegation attended the Mines and Money conference, which brought together more than 150 mining companies and 2000 mining leaders, investors, financiers and industry professionals from across the globe.

While there, they also took part in the Critical Minerals Association Annual Conference.

The delegation met with companies wanting to invest in critical mineral projects across the world, and visited a manufacturing plant of electric commercial vehicles in Birmingham.

The trade mission was the perfect opportunity to put Queensland's minerals on the global stage ahead of the World Mining Congress,⁴ which was held in Brisbane, Australia for the first time ever in June 2023.

The World Mining Congress was an unparalleled opportunity to market Queensland critical mineral potential to a global audience. Through a series of presentations and meetings, departmental and ministerial level delegates engaged with customers and collaborators from a plethora of nations and organisations. The Queensland Government booth provided a focus of activity, showcasing the variety of work being conducted in Queensland to support critical minerals exploration, and the transition to a decarbonised mining sector.

Quick action to secure disclaimed Thalanga mine site

The Thalanga Mine ceased production in November 2022 following an underground collapse, and was subsequently disclaimed in December 2022 with no make safe, decommissioning or rehabilitation before abandonment. The department took quick action to secure the potentially hazardous mine site.

Within days of disclaiming, the department implemented a Care and Maintenance program, and was investigating immediate priorities to identify and mitigate significant hazards on site.

These included:

- multiple openings to underground workings
- an 85 hectare tailings facility with severe erosion
- a live crushing and processing plant
- a 500 metre open cut pit and other water storages
- waste rock dumps
- live high-voltage and low-voltage networks
- hazardous substances
- · regulated waste
- more than 1.5 gigalitres of excess contaminated water.

Site security was the first priority, and included:

- removing explosives
- completing critical care and maintenance
- excluding access to underground workings and ensuring make safe
- establishing a Health Safety and Environment Management Plan and related systems.

⁴ Link to World Mining Congress | https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/world-mining-congress

The department was able to provide employment to several workers who lost their jobs in the disclaiming of the mine, which has assisted the timely development of site and project teams.

The department has also worked with a number of private companies, liquidators and administrators to resolve ownership of plant and equipment on site and progress their removal.

Ongoing care and maintenance has included:

- remediating scoured tailings dam walls
- establishing and operating of a network of pumps, generators and evaporators to manage water on site
- progressive removal of hazardous materials from the site.

Work in the coming year will include investigation of long-term management and remediation options.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: INNOVATION TO UNLOCK OUR DATA'S POTENTIAL

Furthering digital twin technology for Queensland

Digital twins are data-driven representations of the real world—virtual models that are an exact replica of a physical thing. They can be used for engineering and planning, real-time monitoring, and stakeholder and community engagement. They are also helpful to model changes, trial new ideas and test innovations through simulation, machine learning and reasoning, without affecting a live service.

To plan, design and monitor the progress of Brisbane's Cross River Rail, a digital twin was created, using the department's spatial data as its foundation. In the digital twin, 300 km2 of Brisbane has been virtually modelled to support the largest piece of public transport infrastructure ever built in Queensland.

Currently there is no tool, capability or functionality within Queensland, South-East Queensland (SEQ) or even in Brisbane's central business district where all major infrastructure projects can be visualised and assessed in a single place.

Work undertaken by the Queensland Government to date has identified that establishing a South-East Queensland Digital Twin Workbench would be an advantageous first step, as it would provide the necessary data, digital, operational and governance foundations for a future digital twin.

In Queensland, the department is the lead agency for managing spatial data resources. We make this data available to all through a range of platforms and channels, such as Queensland Globe⁵ and QSpatial,⁶ and are now working closely with the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority and the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning to develop a new way of sharing, visualising, managing and realising the value of this data—a digital twin.

A plan to unlock the department's data potential

As custodians for a vast array of Queensland's data assets, the department recognises the opportunity it has to support sustainable investment and growth in infrastructure, transport, local planning, environmental management, emergency response and more.

To ensure we can continue to deliver data and digital services that meet the evolving needs of government, industry and customers, the department has established the Data Resources Development Program.

The Data Resources Development Program provides a roadmap to explore opportunities to optimise data assets, enhance data capability and literacy, and identify strategies to maximise the value for customers and stakeholders in Queensland.

⁵ Link to Queensland Globe | https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au

⁶ Link to QSpatial | https://www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/support-assistance/mapping-data-imagery/data/qspatial

Spatial access data growth

In 2022–23, the department's spatial data was used more extensively than in any previous year. During the year:

- more than 80 000 users viewed spatial data monthly in applications like the Queensland Globe
- there were nearly 1.25 billion connections to spatial data services and 49.1 million property address validations
- there were 125 980 data sets downloaded from QSpatial and 937 386 online product and physical supply orders fulfilled, and 101 616 maps downloaded from QTopo.⁷

The department managed the digital records of all 2 756 220 land parcels in Queensland, covering 1.79 million km2.

The department received, processed, and archived more than 150 terabytes of new digital imagery and elevation data from satellite, aerial and drone platforms.

The department is also working with the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning on a business case for the development of a Digital Twin Workbench. Within a real-world context, we plan to enable discovery, visualisation and sharing of 3D and 4D (time) spatial data, and high-fidelity models, such as Building Information Modelling and the Internet of Things sensor data.

Geoscience data modernisation further development

The department's Open Data Portal⁸ continues to provide high-quality access to more than 95 per cent of the department's open data holdings.

Throughout 2022–23, the department has been investing in the development of technical solutions to:

- improve access to data, as well as
- extract increased value from existing information sources.

In conjunction with the Digital Geo Project (which is converting valuable paper-based records to digital), the department is leveraging a suite of machine learning techniques to make data available from text-based documents and records.

The department is indexing the results from these activities, which will allow explorers to search across our suite of document types and download only those references relevant to their query. This will save significant time and effort in locating the information sources most relevant to an explorer's area of interest.

Data quality also features highly on the list of priorities, with several projects delivering capabilities to ensure industry has the best quality data to support exploration efforts.

Our modular reporting project will revolutionise the way industry reports are submitted to the department by moving to a web form interface for the submission of report content. This will:

- allow for instant validation and verification of submitted details
- ensure that only quality data and information ends up in our data store for eventual re-use by wider industry.

The department is also adding the capability for petroleum statistics to be collected fully online in a similar way to the way minerals, coal and extractive resources are collected.

Imagery program

In 2022–23, the department coordinated 128 aerial imagery capture projects undertaken by five suppliers, covering more than 220 000 km2 of Queensland, and also provided access to near-daily ~3-metre satellite imagery.

The department also coordinated an unprecedented Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) program, in conjunction with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority, including 51 projects covering more than 110 000 km2 of Queensland. This area equates to half the size of Victoria, with the funding exceeding the amount spent on LiDAR capture by the department over the preceding decade.

The department has coordinated the acquisition and management of spatial imagery in Queensland on behalf of many federal, state, and local government agencies. This has reduced the costs and effort required by increased demand, which is driven by the availability of higher resolution, more frequent imagery, the use of Light Detection and Ranging technologies and the move to 3D/4D technologies.

The department has been responsible for the Queensland Government's state-coordinated program for spatial imagery since 1949 and has delivered data critical for many government functions across economic, social, and environmental portfolios. Our data supports land development, major projects, and public safety (through preparation, response and recovery from natural disasters).

⁷ Link to QTopo | https://www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/support-assistance/mapping-data-imagery/maps/topographic-maps

⁸ Link to GSQ Open Data Portal | https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

GREAT CAREERS:
A CONTEMPORARY
WORKFORCE SET APART
BY ITS EXPERTISE,
INNOVATION,
COLLABORATION
AND LEADERSHIP

Talent management

During the year, the department implemented a revised Workforce Planning framework to complement the existing departmental Strategic Workforce Plan. This has been developed to enable a strong understanding of current workforce opportunities and which workforce management strategies we need to move forward.

Graduate Excellence Program

The department's Graduate Excellence Program provides a pathway for enthusiastic and skilled graduates. The program is designed to develop capabilities, and is supplemented by technical and on-the-job training. The graduate intake focuses on a range of specialist disciplines and helps build a career pipeline.

The formal learning and development program provides graduates with:

- a tailored learning and development program
- networking opportunities across Queensland Government
- opportunities to participate in projects and other program-related activities.

Leadership Framework and LeadR Program

The department's Leadership
Framework is designed to build
quality leadership at all levels.
The LeadR program is based on the
Resources Leadership Framework,
which integrates three core
leadership elements:

- **Personal leadership:** Commitment to personal reflection and growth
- People leadership: Supports others through inspiring, innovating and advocating
- **Leading outcomes:** Models new approaches to deliver sustainable solutions.

Each of these leadership elements focuses on a series of capabilities and mindsets for leadership development. Together, they set the important context for 'why', 'what' and 'how' our leaders are leading to ensure successful and rapid delivery of our priorities.

The department's guiding principles serve as the foundation of the framework, and set a consistent standard and expectation for how we lead and operate.

LeadR is different to other leadership programs, as it offers an innovative approach to learning that's designed to meet participants' current learning needs through customisable content and flexible delivery. The program includes:

- foundational modules aligned with the department's priority areas
- workshops and masterclasses that are relevant to leaders' roles and further expand on their strengths
- group coaching sessions to help leaders practice and embed their learnings.

Since the launch of the program in November 2022 there have been 118 employees participating in three separate cohorts.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: POSITIVE STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON OUR POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PEOPLE

Listening to customers and stakeholders

Our second annual customer satisfaction survey was completed in September 2022. With the 2021 results as a benchmark, this year we were able to measure the progress we are making to improve our service delivery. Following some learnings from last year, the latest survey was refined to improve the quality of responses by:

- more accurately targeting our customers
- making the survey easier for customers to provide feedback
- segmenting services to allow more useable data for business areas.

We had over 400 respondents across 14 department services. Some of the key insights included:

- the main reasons our customers are satisfied with us include quality customer service, responsiveness and knowledgeable staff
- the main causes of dissatisfaction are lack of responsiveness, processes and timelines, and the accuracy or clarity of information provided
- feedback on our responsiveness and information sharing suggest we could improve our timeframes and communication
- at the service level, some services increased customer satisfaction while others have work to do.

Many of our business areas interact regularly with their customers and work closely with stakeholders to improve the way products and services are delivered.

Engagement and consultation

The Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP) is our 30-year plan for the resources industry. While creating the plan, we consulted widely across Queensland with industry, its workers and communities to ensure we got it right.

The final QRIDP was released in June 2022, but consultation hasn't ended there. Throughout the year, we have continued to engage with key resource industry and community stakeholders including resources peak bodies.

Establishing the QRIDP Ministerial Advisory Group (MAG) is Action 1 in QRIDP, and is the key mechanism to ensure we meet our commitments to ongoing engagement with industry and community on emerging policy and reforms. The MAG was established in October 2022 in Townsville. Membership consists of representatives from government and resources industry peak bodies. Over the past 12 months, the MAG has met in Townsville and Mackay.

In late 2022, public consultation opened on three actions:

- review of the land access institutions and coexistence principles
- improving Queensland's land release process
- an enhanced framework for mining claims.

The resources industry and other stakeholders have shown their support for ongoing feedback, through their demonstrated level of participation in multiple consultations.

The department also continues to have active and impactful engagement with customers and stakeholders who own, and have a role in managing and naming land in Queensland, including state land and islands. Between August and October 2022, the department consulted on the place name change for K'gari (Fraser Island). Across eight weeks, consultation occurred with local councils, First Nations people and Traditional Owners, emergency and postal services, tourism operators, and state and local governments.

The department maintains an active and impactful engagement with stakeholders involved in the management and naming of land in Queensland, including state land and islands. In the past twelve months, the department conducted five place naming consultations. One of these consultations focused on changing the name of Fraser Island and restoring it to K'gari.

This particular consultation received 5962 formal online submissions, which is the largest number of submissions ever received for a place name consultation. The process involved engaging with various stakeholders, including local councils, First Nations people and Traditional Owners, emergency and postal services, tourism operators, as well as state and local governments.

The State Valuation Service has also invested in ongoing targeted engagement with external stakeholders to assist with a review of the *Land Valuation Act 2010* that will inform the development of a Bill to improve the administration and operation of Queensland's statutory land valuation framework.

Ongoing engagement with stakeholders in key resource areas

The department receives and responds to stakeholder enquiries through:

- a single point of contact email, <u>CustomerFeedback@</u> resources.qld.gov.au
- a phone service, 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

These continue to be well used by landholders residing in resource communities.

The department also organises and participates in proactive engagement events in key areas, including with other relevant government agencies, to better prepare for the expansion of industry into new areas or to address contemporary issues.

LOOKING FORWARD: 2023–24

In 2023-24 the department's key priorities are to:

- continue the modernisation of the state land administration system to enable smarter, quicker, and more transparent decision making that better supports government priorities and deliver enhanced economic, environmental, and social outcomes
- drive sustainable outcomes for Queensland's natural land resources, through the Natural Resource Recovery Program
- continue to implement the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan with a vision for a resilient, responsible and sustainable Queensland resources industry that grows as it transforms
- continue to support development of critical minerals projects and supply chains, including by advancing the Queensland Resources Common User Facility
- commence implementation of the Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy including establishing Critical Minerals Queensland, undertaking preparatory work on the Critical Minerals zones, introducing \$0 rent for new and existing exploration permits for minerals and developing the interactive investor-portal

- actively manage mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resources to ensure that they are being used in a sustainable way that supports economic development to the benefit of all Queenslanders
- facilitate the continued development of domestic gas supply for the east coast market
- deliver reliable, efficient, and effective regulatory support to the mineral, coal, petroleum and gas sectors
- modernise data and digital systems to improve the efficiency and efficacy of critical departmental services
- embed Resources' commitment to self determination and a reframed relationship with First Nations peoples throughout our business to deliver innovative, effective and integrated services, through honourable partnerships and more meaningful engagement
- continue to track, measure and drive improved experiences for customers of our services.





CHAPTER FOUR SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial statements included in this annual report contain comprehensive financial data on:

the controlled entity, which refers
 to the funds and assets within
 the control of the department

 administered activities,
 which refers to activities the
 department does not control but
 is charged with administering
 on behalf of Government.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The department recorded an operating surplus of \$9.3 million for the 2022–23 financial year.

Table 1 summarises the financial results of the controlled operations. For a more comprehensive set of financial statements covering all aspects of the department's activities, see the 'Financial statements: 30 June 2023' section.

Table 1: Summary of financial results of controlled operations

| DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES | FINANCIAL YEAR | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Income | 368 593 | 326 334 |
| Expenses | 359 269 | 313 742 |
| Operating surplus/(deficit) | 9 324 | 12 592 |
| Assets | 278 229 | 252 339 |
| Liabilities | 40 511 | 49 008 |
| Net assets | 237 718 | 203 331 |

Income

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The department's 2022-23 income of \$368.6 million primarily consists of State Government appropriation revenue of \$338.1 million. Other revenue sources include User Charges and Fees of \$13.5 million, which primarily relates to annual subscriptions and revenue for spatial imagery, Financial Assurance funding from the Department of Environment and Science for mine remediation and state valuation services; and Grants and Contributions of \$8.3 million, which includes State and Commonwealth grants, goods and services received at below fair value and funding from external bodies.

Expenses

The department's 2022–23 expenses of \$359.3 million primarily consists of employee expenses, supplies and services, grants and subsidies, and depreciation and amortisation of assets.

Employee expenses totalling \$175.4 million include salaries and wages, annual and long service leave levies, employer superannuation contributions and other employeerelated expenses, which represent 48.8% of total expenses.

Supplies and services totalled \$130.8 million, with the major expenses being accommodation costs (\$23.1 million, including operating leases), ICT costs (\$27.3 million), mine remediation costs (\$24.2 million) and consultant and contractor expenses (\$23.8 million).

Grants and subsidies totalled \$37.1 million and includes grants related to the Natural Resources Recovery Program and the Collaborative Exploration Initiative.

Figure 1: Income earned by the department in 2022–23

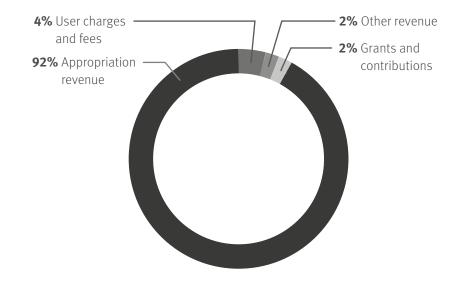
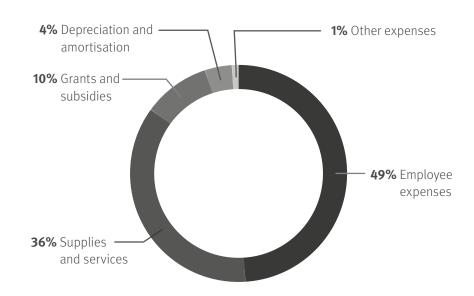


Figure 2: Expenditure incurred by the department in 2022–23



Depreciation and amortisation expenses of \$13.4 million primarily relate to internally generated software (\$6.0 million), infrastructure assets (\$3.6 million), plant and equipment (\$2.4 million) and buildings (\$1.0 million).

Other expenses of \$2.6 million primarily relate to Insurance premiums (\$1.0 million) and loss on disposal of non-financial assets (\$0.4 million).

Capital expenditure

The department's capital expenditure for the year was \$16.2 million. This includes the \$4.2 million land purchase for the Queensland Resources Common User Facility (QRCUF), \$6.8 million in asset works in progress expenses in 2022–23 mainly for the EDC Zillmere Works (\$1.2 million); Stock route capital works (\$0.8 million); Bore Works (\$1.3 million at Glenusk, Merrion Downes and Jackbore) and other critical asset acquisitions and enhancements including abandoned mine sites and business information technology systems.

Financial position

The net asset position reported in the financial statements shows the net worth of the department at 30 June 2023 to be \$237.7 million. This consists primarily of the assets the department held of \$278.2 million, which includes \$37.1 million in controlled land and \$29.3 million in buildings to provide departmental services, \$51.7 million in infrastructure assets and \$24.6 million in software assets. In addition, the department had cash and cash equivalents of \$95.9 million and receivables of \$13.2 million. These were offset by liabilities of \$40.5 million, which mainly consists of payables of \$17.1 million and deposits held for other agencies land purchases of \$13.5 million.

Administered activities

The department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of the government. In doing so, it is responsible and accountable for administering related transactions and items but does not have the discretion to deploy these resources for the achievement of the department's activities. Major administered revenue included:

- fees from mineral and petroleum rentals, including annual rent collected on various permits, authorities, licences and leases
- resource tenure application processing fees
- revenue from state land, including sales of unallocated state land, issuing easement access, and annual rentals and instalments for state land leases, licences and permits.

Major Administered expenses included land transfers outwards in relation to land under roads provided to non-Queensland government entities (\$17.1 million).

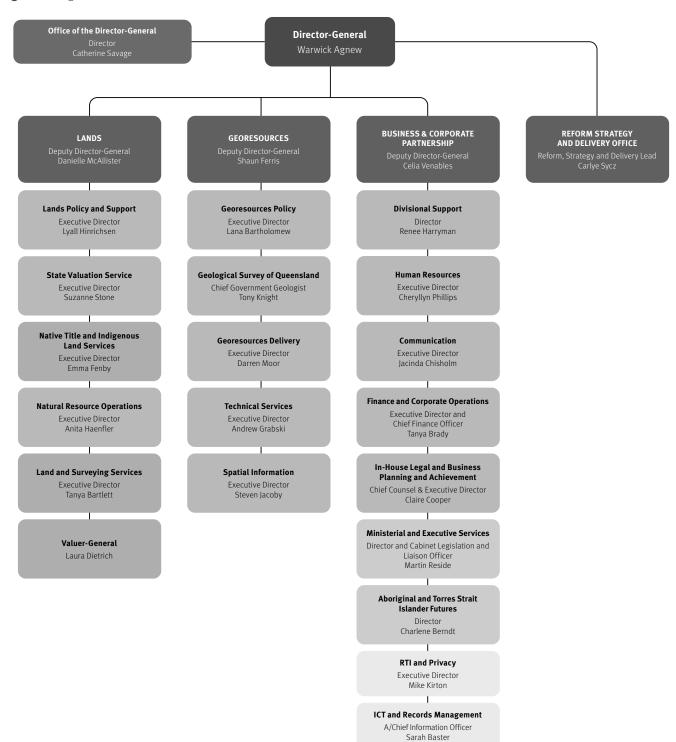
Administered net assets at 30 June 2023 were \$99.700 billion. This predominantly relates to state land of \$99.454 billion as per Table 2.

Table 2: Administered land portfolio

| | FINANCIAL YEAR | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| ADMINISTERED LAND | 2023 | 2022 | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| Land under roads | 84 932 626 | 77 262 009 | |
| Reserves | 10 308 171 | 9 724 419 | |
| Leasehold Land | 3 084 586 | 2 533 110 | |
| Unallocated state land | 1 058 131 | 969 832 | |
| Other | 70 923 | 73 317 | |
| Total | 99 454 437 | 90 562 687 | |



Figure 3: Organisational structure as at 30 June 2023



Lands

Lands division delivers a variety of land and property services across Queensland, including: land and asset valuations; state land administration and on ground management surveying services; native title claims and compensation; indigenous land services; vegetation management; place names; and government land acquisitions.

The division's work has an impact on every Queenslander—whether it is by valuing land, providing the framework for land boundaries to map the places we live and work, or protecting Queensland's interests in land, soil and vegetation resources by delivering planning, advisory and regulatory services. The department is the lead agency across government for native title and promotes connection to country for Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders through Indigenous land services. The Lands division also supports the Registrar of Titles to oversee Titles Queensland.

Georesources

Georesources division capitalises on Queensland's minerals, coal, petroleum and gas resources. The division's work plays a key role in regulating the resources sector, while also supporting industry development and sector growth.

The division oversees the administration of Queensland's resource exploration and development tenure framework, and informs resource communities about the framework's benefits.

Business and Corporate Partnership

Business and Corporate Partnership division provides strategic programs and corporate services in partnership with business divisions to support delivery of the department's objectives. The division also provides a range of specialised services to the wider department, including a Portfolio Capability Office, Digital Enterprise Capability Office, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Futures team.

The Business and Corporate
Partnership division operates under
a partnership arrangement with the
Department of Environment and
Science and Department of Agriculture
and Fisheries for information
technology and information
management services, right to
information and privacy services, and
provides in-house legal services to the
three agencies.

Reform Strategy and Delivery Office

The department is undergoing an ambitious reform program to better position itself as an influential economic department that advocates in the public interest.

The Reform Strategy and Delivery Office was established to oversee the delivery of reform work steams, including the Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy, Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP), Land Modernisation Program (LMP) and Data Resources Development Program (DRDP), which directly align with the department's Strategic Plan 2022–2026.

The Reform Strategy and Delivery
Office collaborates closely with
senior executives, teams across the
department, stakeholders and external
experts to establish the reform
strategy, guide project definition and
establish clear priorities for the reform
program. Closely partnering with
business groups, the team ensures the
seamless integration and successful
implementation of projects through
effective program management, change
management and the realisation
of benefits.

RESOURCES LEADERSHIP TEAM

The role of the Resources Leadership Team (RLT) is to provide leadership and decisions that set the department's strategic direction to ensure goals and objectives are met. Key responsibilities are:

- strategy and leadership
- governance and risk
- people and performance.

Membership of the RLT:

- Director-General (Chair)
- Deputy Director-General, Georesources
- Deputy Director-General, Lands
- Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership
- Executive Director, Reform Strategy and Delivery Office
- Director, Office of the Director-General.

Warwick Agnew

Director-General

Warwick Agnew joined the Department of Resources on 18 May 2023 as the Director-General, following an extensive career and experience in both the private and public sector.

Prior to joining the department, Warwick held the position of Director-General, Department of Employment, Small Business and Training.

Throughout his career, Warwick has led social and economic infrastructure projects, economic analysis and policy, legislative reform, financial and commercial procurement, and corporate finance advisory services.

Warwick's private sector experience includes commercial project development and senior advisory roles for global companies servicing a cross range of sectors. He has also served on key government boards including Queensland Treasury Corporation Capital Markets Board, the Long-Term Asset Allocation Board, and the Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority.

Mark Cridland

Director-General

Mark was the Director-General of the Department of Resources from 3 May 2022 until 17 May 2023.

He is a highly experienced senior executive with 30 years of proven leadership and delivery in large and complex government and private sector organisations. Mark's passion and commitment to public service is driven through his view, based on real-world experience at the centre of government, that we can play a fundamental role in creating positive influence and outcomes for all Queenslanders.

Prior to this role, Mark was the Associate Director-General of The Cabinet Office in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, responsible for leading policy, intergovernmental relations, cabinet and parliamentary services, and the reform and delivery teams, and for providing high-level strategic policy advice to the Premier and Cabinet.

Mark has also held senior roles in the private sector at KPMG Australia and in Queensland and New South Wales government departments, including over 15 years of senior executive service experience. He is a member of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Board, and was a member of the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Board for Economic Development Queensland prior to the change in role. Mark also chaired the Oueensland Government Investment Panel, responsible for more than \$4 billion in incentive and industry development programs.

Danielle McAllister

Deputy Director-General, Lands

Danielle joined the Department of Resources in February 2023 as the Deputy Director-General of Lands. Danielle is a highly experienced leader with over 20 years of proven delivery in large and complex government agencies. Most recently heading up Economic Policy across the public sector through the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Danielle has provided policy leadership and guidance across an extensive portfolio comprising Treasury and Investment, State Development, Infrastructure, Transport and Main Roads, Energy, Public Works and Procurement, Tourism, Sport, Education, Training and Skills, Small Business, Employment and Industrial Relations.

Danielle is a respected and trusted leader, known for her expertise in policy, strategy and governance, and her commitment to delivering outcomes for the people of Queensland.

Danielle completed her academic qualifications at QUT, earning bachelor's degrees in Arts (Drama) and Education, as well as a Graduate Certificate in Public Sector Management.

Shaun Ferris

Deputy Director-General, Georesources

Shaun was appointed as the Deputy Director-General, Georesources on 8 July 2019 after having acted in the position from November 2018. His professional experience in the mining and resources sector over the past 20 years includes environmental management, sustainability, project approvals, stakeholder engagement, government relations, and land and tenement management.

Shaun has a broad range of experience in both the private and public sector. His success in resources sector operational and management roles throughout regional Queensland has strengthened and refined his strategic leadership style.

He has worked at all stages of the resource sector life cycle with an Australian-based global resources company, facilitating environmental approvals, planning and tenure approvals, and environmental management services, as well as executing business strategies during mine development and production stages.

Shaun holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Environmental) from Griffith University, Brisbane.

Celia Venables

Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership

Celia Venables has been in the role of Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership since November 2021. She has previously held the roles of Executive Director, Human Resources and Executive Director, Communications within the portfolio.

Celia has more than 18 years' experience in the public sector across various government agencies, providing leadership across strategic human resources, transformational change, strategic communications and organisational development and design.

She is driven to help individuals and teams find their balance within sustainable high performance and personal wellbeing. Celia is a strong advocate for innovation and is driven to deliver corporate strategy that optimises the organisation's outcomes and its people.

Prior to working for the government Celia held executive roles within private sector with responsibility for business development, stakeholder engagement and business analytics.

Carlye Sycz

Executive Director, Reform Strategy and Delivery Office

Carlye Sycz is the Executive Director, Reform Strategy and Delivery Office and has been with Resources since April 2021.

Carlye has over 15 years' experience in the Queensland Government, focusing on strategic policy development and coordination and community and stakeholder engagement. Carlye's policy background spans economic, social and legislative policy areas, and she has delivered critical policy reform and initiatives across energy, emergency management and First Nations portfolios.

Carlye's experience also includes working in the resources sector in sustainable development roles. She is passionate about delivering outcomes with stakeholders in a collaborative and connected way, using the role of government to design entrepreneurial and practical solutions to deliver sustained economic outcomes for communities.

Carlye holds a Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) and postgraduate qualifications in Governance and Public Policy from the University of Queensland.

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

Strategy and leadership

- Sets the strategic direction for the department
- Supports the Director-General in decision making and advising on matters of strategic importance
- Acts as a forum for strategic information sharing
- Considers the opportunities from whole-of-government initiatives for the department's activities

Governance and risk

- Identifies and reports on emerging governance issues and major activities
- Provides assurance of the effectiveness of governance arrangements
- Embeds risk management activities and manage risk mitigation strategies
- Acts as the department's crisis management group, meeting during disruption to oversee resources internal and external to the department's responsibilities
- Provides oversight of the department's financial resources and makes decisions on a range of financial management matters

People and performance

- Establishes, oversees and monitors the department's health, safety and wellbeing agenda
- Drives the department's commitment to building great careers through attraction, retention and evolution of our workforce
- Supports the Director-General's accountability for oversight of the department's workforce profile, people programs and people risk

- Monitors the department's performance against the strategic plan and ensures appropriate return on that investment
- Oversees delivery on the department's commitments to the three reform programs and ensures that intended benefits are realised

GOVERNANCE SUBCOMMITTEES

RLT and other governance subcommittees support the Director-General to meet his statutory responsibilities under the *Public Sector Act 2022, Financial Accountability Act 2009,* and other relevant legislation.

Three subcommittees support RLT. These subcommittees have been established to provide oversight and alignment of the department's strategy and portfolio investment.

They will also provide assurance to RLT that we are effectively mitigating and managing important enterprise focus areas including:

- the health, safety and wellbeing of our people
- our information security
- our digital and data strategy
- the performance of our portfolio and our investment decisions.

Investment Subcommittee

The Investment Subcommittee provides oversight and alignment of the department's investment strategy and portfolio of initiatives. This includes:

- recommendations to RLT about all significant project investments to determine the portfolio for each year, aligned to the department's strategy
- decisions at key start and stop points related to project delivery

- reviewing performance of the investment portfolio to ensure that portfolio projects are delivered against their defined outcomes
- escalating risks and issues to RLT as needed, with recommendations for mitigation.

Digital Strategy and Information Security Subcommittee

The Digital Strategy and Information Security Subcommittee provides strategic leadership for the direction, security and use of data and digital solutions across the department.

It provides governance over the department's digital portfolio and ensures the department addresses its information management and security obligations, including the performance of the Information Security Management System.

Health, Safety and Wellbeing Subcommittee

The Health, Safety and Wellbeing Subcommittee provides workplace health and safety leadership, and promotes a positive and proactive safety culture within the department. The subcommittee advises the Director-General and RLT on workplace health and safety governance, policy and procedures, performance and strategic direction.

Reform delivery

Reform governance is delivered using existing meeting structures such as Divisional Executive Leadership Team meetings and the Digital Strategy and Information Security Subcommittee. The Executive Director, Reform Strategy and Delivery Office presents updates at RLT monthly meetings as a regular standing agenda item.

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GOVERNMENT BODIES

The department has relationships with numerous government bodies with decision-making powers established either by an Act of Parliament or by a decision of executive government.

For government body information required to be reported through the department's annual report (including functions, achievements and member remuneration), refer to Appendix 2.

The following government bodies relevant to the department report their information requirements separately through their own annual reports:

- Gasfields Commission
- Land Access Ombudsman
- Surveyors Board of Queensland
- Valuers Registration Board of Queensland.

Public Sector Ethics Act 1994

In 2022–23, the department continued to provide mandatory training for all staff on the code of conduct and the ethics principles of the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*.

The code of conduct training is accessible via the department's online learning management system, iLearn, and must be completed by all staff annually. This training is complemented by supporting policies and resources that form the basis for human resource management and decision making.

The department's mandatory fraud and corruption prevention training was also provided to all staff through iLearn.

Human Rights Act Implementation

The department actively applies the *Human Rights Act 2019* (HRA).

The HRA respects, protects and promotes 23 fundamental human rights, and the inherent dignity and worth of all human beings, especially the most vulnerable in our community.

As public service employees, we must consider the impact of our decisions and actions on the human rights of Queenslanders and understand how the HRA applies to our day-to-day work, particularly when dealing with the public or each other.

The department actively promotes and implements the HRA by:

- being committed to supporting Aboriginal employees and Torres Strait Islander employees by strengthening internal policies to better support their rights and cultural expertise
- identifying and progressing proposed actions that address the results of the department's legislation review for compatibility with the HRA
- disseminating information via the human rights intranet page and communications distribution networks, which includes links to training, department advice, guides, Queensland Human Rights Commission⁹ and forgov¹⁰ web pages
- continuing to integrate and assess human rights considerations in service delivery operations, legislation and policy proposals

- providing ongoing advice and assistance to departmental staff to undertake human rights assessments
- continuing to consider human rights in all processes and procedures associated with granting resource authorities, and regulating land and vegetation. Guidelines, templates and processes have been, or are in the process of being, updated to incorporate human rights measures.

The department has received four Human Rights complaints during the year ending 30 June 2023. Three matters have been addressed to the satisfaction of the complainants while the remaining matter is under review and discussion with the complainant.

⁹ Link to Queensland Human Rights Commission | https://www.qhrc.qld.gov.au

¹⁰ Link to forgov web pages | https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au

OUR VALUES

The department has its own guiding principles, which are underpinned by the Queensland public service values. Our guiding principles set the cultural expectations for the department.



OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES



PROACTIVE

We take timely action, deliver on our promises and are responsive when issues arise



COLLABORATIVE

We know that to go far, you have to go together, with each other, our stakeholders and other departments



COURAGEOUS

We stand up for what we believe is right, have a go and act with conviction



PRAGMATIC

We find workable solutions, knowing that compromise can lead to outcomes



We accept that we don't always win, but we move forward and we always prioritise wellbeing



RESPECTFUL

We value diversity, enable careers and look out for one another. We include the voices of many, particularly our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities



CHAPTER SIX GOVERNANCE: RISK MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The department's approach to risk management is based on the Australian Risk Management Standard (AS/NZA ISO 31000: 2018 Risk Management – Guidelines) and Queensland Treasury's A guide to risk management: June 2020.

The Risk Management Framework, which includes the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Guideline, is reviewed at least every two years to ensure that risk management is effective and continues to support organisational performance. The framework documents were not due for review in this period.

The department's enterprise risk management was overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Resources Leadership Team (RLT). Regular review processes involved monitoring, reviewing and reporting on both new and existing risks.

Divisional risks were identified or refreshed through workshops conducted between January and April 2023, and were subject to regular review by executive management teams. The respective divisions were responsible for managing divisional risks.

Project and program risks were handled by the respective boards or sponsors, with oversight from the Investment Subcommittee.

To enhance risk management capability across the department, training on risk management was provided to senior executives, executive managers and officers directly involved in managing risks.

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AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee met four times as at 30 June 2023. The responsibilities of the committee are defined in the approved Audit and Risk Committee Charter. Under this charter, the committee is directly responsible to the Director-General and, in discharging its responsibilities, has the authority to:

- conduct or authorise investigations into matters within its scope of responsibility
- access information, records and personnel of the department
- request the attendance of any employee, including executive staff, at committee meetings
- conduct meetings with the department's internal auditors and external auditors, as necessary
- seek advice from external parties, as necessary.

The committee provides governance oversight and advice to the Director-General on all aspects of its responsibilities, and acts as a forum for dialogue between the Director-General, senior management, Internal Audit and the Queensland Audit Office.

The functions and role of the committee do not diminish the statutory and regulatory duties and responsibilities of the Director-General, nor do they detract from management's responsibilities in relation to corporate governance, internal control, fraud prevention and risk management.

Committee members

The committee members are:

- Debbie Best, independent external member (Chair)
- Dan Hunt, independent external member
- Denise Dawson, independent external member (commenced December 2022)
- Shaun Ferris, Deputy Director-General, Georesources.

The committee's three external members received a combined total remuneration of \$24 000 (excluding GST) for their role on the committee during 2022–23.

INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES

Internal Audit supports the Resources Audit and Risk Committee by evaluating financial and operational systems, reporting processes and activities.

It provides independent assurance and advice to the Director-General, senior management and the Audit and Risk Committee. Internal Audit enhances the department's corporate governance environment through an objective, systematic approach to evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate governance processes, internal controls, risk assessment and management practices.

Its function is independent of management and external auditors. This aligns with the roles and responsibilities detailed in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009.*

PricewaterhouseCoopers were reappointed to deliver the internal audit function through an outsourced arrangement on 9 September 2022.

Internal audit services are delivered in accordance with the department's Internal Audit Charter and ethical standards, and the terms and conditions set out in a Service Order Agreement.

Internal Audit activities for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 included:

- preparing a program of work, which considered risk assessments, materiality, and contractual and statutory obligations
- delivering internal audit reviews in accordance with the Internal Audit Plan, and reporting results of these internal audits to the Audit and Risk Committee and Director-General
- monitoring and reporting on the implementation status of internal and external audit recommendations to the Audit and Risk Committee (management is responsible for implementation of audit recommendations)
- liaising with Queensland Audit
 Office to ensure there was no duplication of audit effort
- supporting management by providing advice on corporate governance and related issues.

EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

Queensland Government agencies can be reviewed or audited by several different authorities and bodies, including the Queensland Audit Office, parliamentary committees, the Crime and Corruption Commission, the Queensland Ombudsman, the Information Commissioner Queensland and the Office of the State Coroner.

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Parliamentary committees

In 2022–23, the Transport and Resources Committee considered the 2021–22 annual reports for those agencies within its area of portfolio responsibility.

On 17 April 2023, the committee held a public briefing to consider the 2021–22 annual report of the Department of Resources.

The purpose of the public briefing was to enable the committee to raise any questions it had in relation to the department's annual report, and to enable the department to provide an update to the committee on the department's activities.

The committee also considered the Coal Mining Safety and Health and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2022.

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 12 October 2022. A public briefing was held on 24 October 2022, followed by a public hearing on 25 October 2022. The committee tabled its report on 4 November 2022, making six recommendations, including a recommendation that the Bill be passed.

Queensland Audit Office

During the year, the following reports were tabled in Parliament that were relevant to the operations of the department:

- State entities 2022 (Report 11:2022–23), tabled 16 March 2023, examining the financial performance of Queensland Government
- Major Projects 2022 (Report 7:2022–23), tabled 1 December 2022, providing insights into Queensland's major infrastructure projects and analyses expenditure by Queensland Government
- Managing workforce agility in the Queensland public sector (Report 6: 2022–23), tabled
 November 2022, examining workforce planning and leadership, workforce transformation and attracting and retaining talent
- 2022 status of Auditor-General's recommendations (Report 4: 2022–23), tabled 31 October 2022, providing an update on entities self-assessed progress in implementing performance audit recommendations made in previous reports to Parliament
- Improving grants management (Report 2: 2022–23), tabled 19 July 2022, examining grant funding and grants management in Queensland.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The department continues to operate and maintain information systems to support our services and corporate operations. We are planning for the future of our department and the sectors we support by investing in our data and information, and developing customer-centric services for our customers and stakeholders. Highlights and achievements during 2022–23 include the following.

Planning to support the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan

The department has undertaken significant planning during 2022–23 to better understand the information systems we will need to support resource authorities with their planning and permit management over the next three decades. This is a critical piece of work to ensure that our new digital solutions (once implemented) will support resource industries and enable them to thrive.

Cadastral and location addressing modernisation

During 2022–23, the department commenced work to provide more precise, detailed and dynamic cadastral and location addressing data to Queensland. This work aids planning and development, and empowers investment decision making. The new management environment, supported by contemporary data models and workflows, will help unlock our data's potential to optimise the use of land resources in Queensland. This work will continue into the 2023–24 financial year.

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Queensland Globe marks 10 years of operations

Since April 2013, the Queensland Globe has been an indispensable tool allowing the public to view and explore Queensland maps, imagery and hundreds of other spatial layers. Over the past decade, usage has continued to grow with over 1.28 billion connections made to both the Queensland and Georesources Globes during the 2022 calendar year alone. Keeping in mind the importance of this critical application and how it meets our customers' expectations, the department has started consultation to set a new strategic course for the future of the Oueensland Globe and its next 10 years.

Transforming how our state land customers interact with us

This year the department provided a much-needed improvement to our state land applications process as part of our wider efforts to modernise land administration. Recognising an opportunity to improve the customer experience, we embarked on a project to digitise over 30 service transactions. Through this project we now save up to two days of work per application, and customers can save up to four hours per application. Online payment options will be available for all state land forms during 2023–24.

RECORDKEEPING

The department has a comprehensive records management framework that is consistent with the *Public Records Act 2002*, the *Public Sector Act 2022* and the Queensland State Archives (QSA) Records Governance Policy. Departmental policies are in place that allocate responsibilities for recordkeeping.

Strategic Recordkeeping Enhancement (2022–2025) focuses on new ways to optimise and automate recordkeeping to minimise user effort and maximise continuity, security, accessibility and use the two approved core business (Mining and Lands) retention and disposal schedules. A new interface for the corporate electronic document and records management system (eDRMS) is being configured for the department.

There is an end-to-end recordkeeping service supporting business areas to develop an effective recordkeeping culture. Digital recordkeeping is enabled through use of the corporate eDRMS, automated capture of records, and assessment of business systems for records compliance allowing recordkeeping in place.

The Digitisation Disposal Policy supports digital recordkeeping by enabling the early disposal of paper records that have been digitised and are managed securely. Key legacy email records are being identified and captured into the corporate eDRMS. Identification of permanent and high value records for improved recordkeeping practices and risk mitigation is ongoing.

The records held in the corporate eDRMS have file structures with appropriate security markings and access controls that comply with the Information Security Policy. Regular audits of access controls are in place. There have been no security breaches of this system. Online eDRMS and records awareness training is available for all staff.

The department uses the QSA Archives Gateway to administer file retrieval and manage access controls for permanent departmental records held at QSA. Storage and retrieval of paper records is managed and monitored, and paper files are scanned for digital delivery.

Records are retained in accordance with the General Retention and Disposal schedule for administrative records—QDAN 415 v.4 (2020) and the approved core business retention and disposal schedules.

- Mining—QDAN 737 (2017)
- Land—QDAN 739 (2017).

There is an active appraisal and disposal program and permanent records are identified for transfer. The department transferred 75 boxes of aerial films and 653 boxes of permanent lands records to QSA.

Authorised disposal processes and controls are in place for physical and electronic records. During the reporting year, 688 boxes of time-expired records were disposed of under approved disposal schedules.

INFORMATION SECURITY ATTESTATION

During the mandatory annual information security reporting process, the Director-General attested to the appropriateness of the information security risk management within the department to the Queensland Government Chief Information Security Officer. Appropriate assurance activities have been undertaken to inform this opinion and the department's information security risk position.



CHAPTER SEVEN

GOVERNANCE:

HUMAN RESOURCES

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STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE

Workforce profile

The Queensland public sector quarterly workforce profile (based on minimum obligatory human resource information data as at fortnight ending 30 June 2023) below:

| | FTE |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Total FTE for Resources | 1395.37 |

Gender

| GENDER | NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKFORCE (CALCULATED ON HEADCOUNT) |
|------------|-----------------------|---|
| Woman | 870 | 58.70% |
| Man | 610 | 41.16% |
| Non-binary | <5 | 0.13% |

Diversity target group data

| DIVERSITY GROUPS | NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) | PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKFORCE (CALCULATED ON HEADCOUNT) |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Women | 870 | 58.70% |
| Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples | 45 | 3.04% |
| People with disability | 124 | 8.37% |
| Culturally and Linguistically Diverse – Speak a language at home other than English and born in Non-English Speaking Country^ | 171 | 11.52% |

To ensure privacy, in tables where there are less than five respondents in a category, specific numbers have been replaced with <5.

Target group data for women in leadership roles

| | WOMEN (HEADCOUNT) | WOMEN AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LEADERSHIP COHORT (CALCULATED ON HEADCOUNT) |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Senior Officers | 33 | 50.77% |
| (Classified and s122 equivalent combined) | | |
| Senior Executive Service and Chief Executives | 13 | 61.90% |
| (Classified and s122 equivalent combined) | | |

[^]This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages or Australian South Sea Islander languages spoken at home.

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Strategic workforce planning

The department has a *Strategic Workforce Plan 2021–2024* in place to ensure it is in the best possible position to deliver its organisational objectives, now and in the future.

This includes understanding the broad economic, environmental, political, legal, social and technological trends that are likely to change and influence the demand for, and nature of, the services we'll provide in the future.

The department continually monitors its progress in meeting the diversity targets of our workforce. This ensures we are creating a working environment where our differences are valued, and that we provide equal opportunities for all our employees.

Our annual workforce plan helps inform several workforce initiatives and strategies designed to grow the right skills and ensure the right people are in the right areas at the right time.

Performance and capability framework

The department has built a capability framework to create a sustainable leadership and learning experience. This provides our workforce with learning opportunities to grow, develop and uplift capabilities to maximise the department's ability to deliver on our strategy and reform agenda.

Our capability framework encompasses the Public Sector Commission's Leadership Competencies for Queensland, role-specific capabilities and departmental cultural expectations. This framework complements our guiding principles and aligns with our strategic objectives.

Workforce initiatives

Employee inductions

The department's onboarding program is held every six months and is a one-day, face-to-face event, bringing together staff from across Queensland to participate. The onboarding program supports our employees to meet their obligations and responsibilities as public servants and as employees of the department.

The interactive session provides a comprehensive overview of the department's strategic objectives, divisions and operations, and showcases the varied nature of the department's work and expertise. The program provides for conversations around cultural expectations and highlights the benefits of working at the Department of Resources.

Inclusion and diversity

The department is purposefully creating a culture of inclusion by intent, recognising that diversity doesn't just occur by chance—it requires all staff, regardless of position or role, to consciously place inclusion at the forefront of their thinking. A key component of our strategy is to build and maintain connections to celebrate, mentor and support our employees through executive champions, allies and employee networks. We have appointed an SES executive champion for each priority diversity area.

Our employee committees and networks ensure lived-experience insights, advice and co-design are included in the development and implementation of our strategies and plans. Networks also promote positive change through education and awareness raising, in support of the target diversity group they represent.

Our employee networks are:

- Young Professionals Network for employees under 30 years
- Parents Network for parents and caregivers of all ages
- Proudly Me Committee for LGBTIQ+ support and advocacy
- All Abilities Network for disability support and advocacy
- Generations in the workplace supporting employees transitioning to retirement.

Our 2023 Equity and Diversity audit and engagement with employees though diversity networks enabled us to identify 'impact zones' where additional targeted activity is needed to accelerate change. Impact zones for 2023–24 as outlined in our 2023–24 Equity and Diversity Plan include:

- age-friendly workplaces (youth and pre-retirement)
- valuing the talent in all abilities (disability)
- parents (primary carers) and financial wellbeing for women
- LGBTIQ+ allyship and regional inclusion.

The department has continued to implement our *Cultural Capability Action Plan July 2021–June 2023* and to support this ongoing commitment has commenced the development of a new plan 'Walk the Talk' Cultural Capability and Treaty Readiness Plan 2023–26.

The department focused on:

- accelerating progress towards an increased proportion of First Nations people working in the department
- providing opportunities to develop and advance careers
- creating more culturally agile work areas with improved engagement and services to the community.

Our goal is to ensure staff are equipped with new or enhanced knowledge, skills and experience to effectively employ, develop, support and engage with First Nations people to achieve improved services and outcomes for our First Nations communities.

The department has continued to deliver our cultural agility program 'Building on the Strengths of our Stories' virtually and face-to-face, with 305 staff completing the program during 2022–23. The program contributes to Path to Treaty commitment for truth-telling and the healing journey.

To support sector treaty readiness, 14 sessions were also delivered to external departments including Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Department of Energy and Public Works, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department of Environment and Science, Department of Housing, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and others.

The department supported a range of youth entry pathways for First Nations young people by employing three trainees through the whole of Government First Nations Digital Traineeship Program, two trainees as part of the Resources Indigenous Pathways programs and three university cadets.

Safety and wellbeing

The wellbeing of our staff is fundamental to the way we do business. The department is aligned to the Public Sector Commission's *Be Healthy, Be Safe, Be Well* framework and our vision is to provide a healthy and safe workplace where our people thrive and achieve their best.

Under the framework, five key areas of physical, psychological, social, work and financial wellbeing drive an integrated and proactive approach to workforce health, safety and wellbeing. This is the first year we have methodically followed the *Be Healthy*, *Be Safe*, *Be Well* framework.

The framework articulates the shared leadership commitment, informs development of evidence-based programs, strengthens accountability and delivers better health, safety and wellbeing outcomes.

It uses best-practice governance and risk management processes to identify and manage hazards associated with work-related activities. It has a particular focus on understanding its psychosocial risk profile and continues to make improvements in this area.

A review of all work health and safety guidelines under the *Be Healthy, Be Safe, Be Well* Best Practice Systems and Review was undertaken during the year.

Wellbeing initiatives

In 2022–23, the focus of the department's wellbeing program was to support its people through a holistic wellbeing program that centres on psychological, physical, work and financial wellbeing, as well as social connections.

Supported by a staff network of wellbeing ambassadors across the state, the department delivered a range of initiatives that underpin the *Be Healthy, Be Safe, Be Well* program including:

- the Be Healthy, Be Safe, Be Well Newsletter
- a Wellbeing Ambassador network refresh
- Psychological Safety Month in February 2023
- Men's Health Week in June 2023
- Safe Work Month in October 2022, including:
 - Webinar for Mental Health Week
 - Odd Socks Day for Mental Health Week
 - Learning Team for Public Safety
- flu vaccinations
- Fitness Passport (a statewide fitness program partnership)
- R U OK? Day
- Australian Red Cross Blood Donation Challenge
- an Employee Assistance Program
- education to equip managers to identify, assess and manage risks of mental and psychological health in the workplace.

Domestic and family violence prevention

The department has continued to deliver its Bystander Intervention Awareness program in partnership with Griffith University's MATE Bystander Program.¹¹

The Bystander Intervention Awareness program provides the tools and resources required to create inclusive, safe and equal homes, workplaces and communities for all people, and articulates the responsibility of individuals in achieving these outcomes.

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In May 2023, the department held a significant training and awareness session for all employees on recognising, responding to and referring to coercive control. We were grateful to have the assistance of Queensland Police and the Chair of the DFV Prevention Council, Vanessa Fowler, to help deliver this event.

The results of an employee survey undertaken at this event will greatly assist in developing new contemporary content for our bystander program, which will be refreshed in 2024.

The department also continued its partnership to support Mary & Martha's Women's Shelter and the Rockhampton Women's Shelter.

SMART

To help the department achieve its health and safety objectives, we continued to use our integrated safety management system, SMART. The tool acts as a central repository for the department's safety-related information and allows key stakeholders, including RLT members, to detail precise and accurate performance data.

Employee Assistance Program

The department continued its
Employee Assistance Program
partnership with Benestar. The service
provider offered employees access
to services in the areas of individual
wellbeing, organisational performance,
incident management, workforce
wellness, emergency support and
support for employees affected by
domestic and family violence.

As part of the program, the department has engaged the services of Gallang Place, an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culturally sensitive counselling service with expertise in traumainformed practice. The service is available to all First Nations staff in the department.

Industrial and employee relations

Our human resource framework

The department has a contemporary human resource management framework, which includes a suite of resources on employee entitlements and how employees can resolve workplace issues. The department proactively distributes information to managers and employees, and assists employees with understanding their correct entitlements.

During the year, the department continued to refine and update these resources to ensure managers and employees have the knowledge and tools to understand industrial entitlements and processes. They include the general protections regime, appeal rights, conversion of fixed-term temporary and casual employees to permanent status, conversion to a higher classification level, and the application process and disputes procedure for flexible working arrangements.

The Public Sector Act 2022 came into effect from 1 March 2023 and replaced the Public Service Act 2008. New and amended Public Sector Commission directives have been released in line with the provisions of the *Public* Sector Act 2022. The department is working through all human resource material to ensure compliance with changes resulting from the new Act and directives. A new set of human resource management delegations and authorisations that are compliant with the new Act and directives were signed by the Director-General on 1 March 2023.

Agency Consultative Committee

The department held ongoing consultative discussions with Together Queensland, Industrial Union of Employees through regular formal meetings of the Agency Consultative Committee.

The role of the Agency Consultative Committee is to ensure that the department implements and complies with all relevant arrangements under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*, *Public Sector Act 2022* and State Government Entities Certified Agreement 2019, with particular focus on current and emerging industrial issues, workforce strategy and organisational change issues.

EARLY RETIREMENT, REDUNDANCY AND RETRENCHMENT

No redundancy, early retirement or retrenchment packages were paid during the period.

OPEN DATA

The department has now released 207 datasets comprising 980 individual data resources. Numbers have decreased slightly this year due to the rationalisation of existing datasets. Over 62 TB of geoscientific information is now discoverable via the open data portal.

For annual reporting purposes, the following datasets are also available on the Queensland Government data website:

- Queensland Language Services Policy
- overseas travel
- consultancies.



CHAPTER EIGHT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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| | | 2023 | 2023 | | 2022 |
|--|----------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Notes | Actual | Original Budget * | Budget Variance ** | Actual |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Income | | | | | |
| Appropriation revenue | B1-1 | 338,089 | 364,106 | (26,017) | 303,169 |
| User charges and fees | B1-2 | 13,542 | 10,318 | 3,224 | 10,776 |
| Grants and contributions | B1-3 | 8,333 | 314 | 8,019 | 5,299 |
| Other revenue | B1-4 | 8,628 | 410 | 8,218 | 7,090 |
| Total Income | | 368,593 | 375,148 | (6,555) | 326,334 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Employee expenses | B2-1 | 175,357 | 208,224 | (32,867) | 161,701 |
| Supplies and services | B2-2 | 130,801 | 103,511 | 27,290 | 105,578 |
| Grants and subsidies | B2-3 | 37,084 | 47,980 | (10,896) | 27,766 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | C3-1 C4-1 | 13,387 | 12,304 | 1,083 | 14,630 |
| Other expenses | B2-4 | 2,640 | 3,129 | (489) | 4,067 |
| Total Expenses | | 359,269 | 375,148 | (15,879) | 313,742 |
| Operating Result | | 9,324 | - | 9,324 | 12,592 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | | | | |
| Items not reclassified to Operating R | esult | | | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation | n surplus C3-1 | 20,829 | - | 20,829 | 4,307 |
| Total Other Comprehensive Income | | 20,829 | - | 20,829 | 4,307 |
| Total Comprehensive Income | | 30,153 | - | 30,153 | 16,899 |

^{*} Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

^{**} An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-1.

| | Mineral and Energy Resources | Energy es | Land Services | rices | Corporate Partnerships* | te ps* | Total | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 | 2023 \$'000 | \$1000 | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
| Income | | | | | | | | |
| Appropriation revenue | 185,441 | 147,530 | 148,822 | 152,230 | 3,827 | 3,409 | 338,089 | 303,169 |
| User charges and fees | 7,111 | 4,642 | 6,431 | 6,135 | • | • | 13,542 | 10,776 |
| Grants and contributions | 4,831 | 1,415 | 3,502 | 3,884 | • | • | 8,333 | 5,299 |
| Other revenue | 3,341 | 1,694 | 5,287 | 5,396 | - | • | 8,628 | 7,090 |
| Total Income | 200,724 | 155,281 | 164,042 | 167,645 | 3,827 | 3,409 | 368,592 | 326,334 |
| Expenses | | | | | | | | |
| Employee expenses | 70,973 | 62,177 | 101,135 | 96,594 | 3,249 | 2,930 | 175,357 | 161,701 |
| Supplies and services | 86,129 | 62,420 | 44,095 | 42,679 | 218 | 479 | 130,801 | 105,578 |
| Grants and subsidies | 28,641 | 14,657 | 8,443 | 13,109 | | • | 37,084 | 27,766 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 8,451 | 8,887 | 4,936 | 5,747 | | • | 13,387 | 14,634 |
| Other expenses | 1,321 | 1,222 | 1,319 | 2,842 | • | ı | 2,640 | 4,063 |
| Total Expenses | 195,514 | 149,362 | 159,928 | 160,971 | 3,827 | 3,409 | 359,269 | 313,742 |
| Operating Result | 5,210 | 5,918 | 4,114 | 6,674 | • | • | 9,323 | 12,592 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | | | | | | | |
| Items not reclassified to Operating Result | | | | | | | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus | 16,951 | 3,987 | 3,878 | 320 | | ' | 20,829 | 4,307 |
| Total Other Comprehensive Income | 16,951 | 3,987 | 3,878 | 320 | | • | 20,829 | 4,307 |
| Total Comprehensive Income | 22,161 | 9,905 | 7,992 | 6,994 | • | • | 30,152 | 16,899 |
| | | | | | | | | |

* Income and expenses attributed to other agencies through corporate partnership activities are shown separately and not allocated across departmental services.

Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

| | | 2023 | 2023 | | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Notes | Actual | Original | Budget | Actual |
| | | \$'000 | Budget * \$'000 | Variance ** \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Current Assets | | • | • | • | |
| Cash and cash equivalent | C1 | 95,854 | 81,984 | 13,870 | 106,380 |
| Receivables | C2 | 13,230 | 18,881 | (5,651) | 9,297 |
| Other current assets | | 3,117 | 2,469 | 648 | 1,964 |
| Land held for sale | | - | 1,110 | (1,110) | - |
| Total Current Assets | | 112,201 | 104,444 | 7,757 | 117,641 |
| Non-Current Assets | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | C3 | 141,473 | 94,457 | 47,016 | 107,105 |
| Intangibles assets | C4 | 24,555 | 32,922 | (8,367) | 27,593 |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | 166,028 | 127,379 | 38,649 | 134,698 |
| Total Assets | | 278,229 | 231,823 | 46,406 | 252,339 |
| Current Liabilities | | | | | |
| Payables | C5 | 17,066 | 21,972 | (4,906) | 25,187 |
| Accrued employee benefits | C6 | 5,642 | 6,953 | (1,311) | 5,361 |
| Other current liabilities | C7 | 17,803 | 13,362 | 4,441 | 18,460 |
| Total Current Liabilities | <u> </u> | 40,511 | 42,287 | (1,776) | 49,008 |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | | | | |
| Other non-current liabilities | | _ | 678 | (678) | _ |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | | - | 678 | (678) | - |
| Total Liabilities | | 40,511 | 42,965 | (2,454) | 49,008 |
| Net Assets | | 237,718 | 188,858 | 48,860 | 203,331 |
| Equity | | | | | |
| Contributed equity | | 146,575 | _ | <u>-</u> | 142,341 |
| Accumulated surplus/(deficit) | | 14,622 | _ | <u>-</u> | 5,298 |
| Asset revaluation surplus | C8-2 | 76,521 | _ | <u>-</u> | 55,692 |
| Total Equity | | 237,718 | 188,858 | 48,860 | 203,331 |

^{*} Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

^{**} An explanation of major variances are included in Note F1-2.

| | Mineral and Energy Resources | Energy | Land Services | rices | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | \$1000 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Current Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalent | 53,568 | 33,667 | 42,286 | 72,713 | 95,854 | 106,380 |
| Receivables | 9,475 | 3,842 | 3,756 | 5,455 | 13,230 | 9,297 |
| Other current assets | 2,413 | 966 | 704 | 968 | 3,117 | 1,964 |
| Total Current Assets | 65,456 | 38,505 | 46,746 | 79,136 | 112,202 | 117,641 |
| Non-Current Assets | | | | | | |
| Receivables | | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 93,048 | 67,748 | 48,425 | 39,357 | 141,473 | 107,105 |
| Intangibles assets | 14,993 | 17,230 | 9,562 | 10,363 | 24,555 | 27,593 |
| Total Non-Current Assets | 108,041 | 84,978 | 57,987 | 49,720 | 166,028 | 134,698 |
| Total Assets | 173,497 | 123,483 | 104,733 | 128,856 | 278,229 | 252,339 |
| Current Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Payables | 9,894 | 7,257 | 7,172 | 17,930 | 17,066 | 25,187 |
| Accrued employee benefits | 2,255 | 2,099 | 3,387 | 3,262 | 5,642 | 5,361 |
| Other current liabilities | 3,671 | 3,441 | 14,132 | 15,019 | 17,803 | 18,460 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 15,821 | 12,797 | 24,690 | 36,211 | 40,511 | 49,008 |
| Total Liabilities | 15,821 | 12,797 | 24,690 | 36,211 | 40,511 | 49,008 |
| Net Assets | 157,676 | 110,686 | 80,042 | 92,645 | 237,718 | 203,331 |
| | | | | | | |

* Income and expenses attributed to other agencies through corporate partnership activities are shown separately and not allocated across departmental services. Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

| | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-------|---------|---------|
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Contributed Equity | | | |
| Balance as at 1 July | | 142,341 | 146,722 |
| Transactions with owners as owners: | | | |
| Appropriated equity injections/(withdrawals) | C8-1 | 4,234 | (4,381) |
| Balance at 30 June | | 146,575 | 142,341 |
| Accumulated Surplus | | | |
| Balance as at 1 July | | 5,298 | (7,294) |
| Operating Result | | 9,324 | 12,592 |
| Balance at 30 June | | 14,622 | 5,298 |
| Asset Revaluation Surplus | | | |
| Balance as at 1 July | | 55,692 | 51,385 |
| Increase (decrease) in Asset Revaluation Surplus | | 20,829 | 4,307 |
| Balance at 30 June | C8-2 | 76,521 | 55,692 |
| Total Balance at 30 June | | 237,718 | 203,331 |

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| - | | 2023 | 2023 | | 2022 |
|--|-------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Notes | Actual | Original Budget * | Budget Variance ** | Actual |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| Inflows: | | | | | |
| Service appropriation receipts | | 331,729 | 365,222 | (33,493) | 308,250 |
| User charges and fees | | 9,776 | 10,318 | (542) | 24,484 |
| Grants and contributions | | 4,008 | 314 | 3,694 | 2,411 |
| GST input tax credits from ATO | | 16,177 | - | 16,177 | 12,416 |
| GST collected from customers | | 1,042 | - | 1,042 | 1,134 |
| Other | | 1,921 | 1,452 | 469 | 2,648 |
| Outflows: | | | | | |
| Employee Expenses | | (175,252) | (209,555) | 34,303 | (166,910) |
| Supplies and services | | (130,794) | (104,214) | (26,580) | (102,162) |
| Grants and subsidies | | (37,046) | (47,980) | 10,934 | (31,308) |
| GST paid to suppliers | | (16,591) | _ | (16,591) | (12,913) |
| GST remitted to ATO | | (1,270) | _ | (1,270) | (938) |
| Other | | (3,699) | (3,253) | (446) | (2,167) |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities | | 1 | 12,304 | (12,303) | 34,945 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| Inflows: | | | | | |
| Sales of property, plant and equipment | | 400 | 37 | 363 | 1,135 |
| Loans and advances received | | - | - | - | 2,997 |
| Outflows: | | | | | |
| Payments for property, plant and equipment | | (13,250) | (6,716) | (6,534) | (6,390) |
| Payments for intangible assets | | (2,990) | (3,389) | 399 | (914) |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities | CF-1 | (15,840) | (10,068) | (5,772) | (3,172) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | | | |
| Inflows: | | | | | |
| Equity injections | | 9,019 | 4,761 | 4,258 | - |
| Outflows: | | | | | |
| Equity withdrawals | | (3,706) | (3,706) | - | (4,381) |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities | | 5,313 | 1,055 | 4,258 | (4,381) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (10,526) | 3,291 | (13,817) | 27,392 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year | r | 106,380 | 78,693 | 27,687 | 78,988 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year | C1 | 95,854 | 81,984 | 13,870 | 106,380 |

^{*} Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

^{**} An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-3.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

CF-1 Reconciliation of Operating Result to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Operating result | 9,324 | 12,592 |
| Non-cash items included in operating result: | | |
| Asset revaluation decrement/(increment) | (7,262) | (4,776) |
| Bad and impaired debts | 223 | 2 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 13,387 | 14,640 |
| Goods and services (received)/provided below fair value | (1,210) | 607 |
| Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 424 | 1,169 |
| Change in assets and liabilities | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund | (7,439) | 5,081 |
| (Increase)/decrease in other receivables | (3,515) | 10,550 |
| (Increase)/decrease in prepayments | (1,152) | 495 |
| Increase/(decrease) in payables | (1,762) | (3,091) |
| Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits | 281 | (4,206) |
| Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities | (657) | 2,185 |
| (Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivables | (413) | (499) |
| Increase/(decrease) in GST payables | (228) | 196 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 1 | 34,945 |

ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| | | 2023 | 2023 | | 2022 |
|---|---------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Notes | Actual | Original Budget * | Budget Variance ** | Actual |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Income | | | | | |
| Administered appropriation revenue | D2 | 5,396 | 7,499 | (2,103) | 6,802 |
| User charges and fees | D3 | 25,330 | 30,184 | (4,854) | 30,768 |
| Property and other territorial revenue | D4 | 171,401 | 181,151 | (9,750) | 161,380 |
| Land transfers inwards | | 221,763 | 225,185 | (3,422) | 232,378 |
| Other revenue | D5 | 2,101 | 993 | 1,108 | 1,804 |
| Total Revenue | | 425,991 | 445,012 | (19,021) | 433,132 |
| Gain on disposal of land | | 9,252 | 14,000 | (4,748) | 6,147 |
| Total Income | | 435,243 | 459,012 | (23,769) | 439,279 |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Grants and subsidies | D6 | 14,866 | 47,603 | (32,737) | 4,078 |
| Land transfers outwards | | 17,050 | - | 17,050 | 20,167 |
| Other expenses | D7 | 5,346 | 10,458 | (5,112) | 7,173 |
| Total Expenses | | 37,262 | 58,061 | (20,799) | 31,418 |
| Net Operating Result before transfers to gove | rnment | 397,982 | 400,951 | (2,969) | 407,861 |
| Transfers of administered item revenue to | | | | | |
| government | | 197,510 | 220,951 | (23,441) | 197,114 |
| Operating Result | | 200,472 | 180,000 | 20,472 | 210,747 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | | | | |
| Items not reclassified to Operating Result | | | | | |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surp | lus D13 | 8,739,906 | - | 8,739,906 | 16,188,883 |
| Total Other Comprehensive Income | | 8,739,906 | - | 8,739,906 | 16,188,883 |
| | | | | | |

^{*} Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the Service Delivery Statement (SDS) tabled in Parliament.

 $\label{thm:companying} \textit{The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements}.$

^{**} An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-4.

| | Minerals and Energy Resources | l Energy ces | Land Services | ervices | Total | tal |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Administered appropriation revenue | 5,396 | 6,802 | • | • | 5,396 | 6,802 |
| User charges and fees | 3,130 | 4,818 | 22,199 | 25,950 | 25,330 | 30,768 |
| Grants and contributions | 1 | • | • | ı | ı | 1 |
| Property and other territorial revenue | 94,310 | 87,615 | 77,092 | 73,765 | 171,401 | 161,380 |
| Land transfers inwards | • | • | 221,763 | 232,378 | 221,763 | 232,378 |
| Other revenue | 422 | 14 | 1,680 | 1,790 | 2,101 | 1,804 |
| Total Revenue | 103,258 | 99,249 | 322,734 | 333,883 | 425,991 | 433,132 |
| Gain on disposal of land | ı | • | 9,252 | 6,147 | 9,252 | 6,147 |
| Total Income | 103,258 | 99,249 | 331,986 | 340,030 | 435,243 | 439,279 |
| Expenses | | | | | | |
| Grants and subsidies | 2,709 | 2,500 | 12,157 | 1,578 | 14,866 | 4,078 |
| Land transfers outwards | • | • | 17,050 | 20,167 | 17,050 | 20,167 |
| Other expenses | 3,438 | 4,198 | 1,908 | 2,975 | 5,346 | 7,173 |
| Total Expenses | 6,147 | 869'9 | 31,114 | 24,720 | 37,262 | 31,418 |
| Net Operating Result before transfers to government | 97,110 | 92,551 | 300,871 | 315,310 | 397,982 | 407,861 |
| Transfers of administered item revenue to government | 97,325 | 91,883 | 100,185 | 105,231 | 197,510 | 197,114 |
| Operating Result | (214) | 899 | 200,686 | 210,079 | 200,472 | 210,747 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | | | | | | |
| Items not reclassified to Operating Result Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus | 42,588 | 78,276 | 8,697,319 | 16,110,607 | 8,739,906 | 16,188,883 |
| Total Other Comprehensive Income | 42,588 | 78,276 | 8,697,319 | 16,110,607 | 8,739,906 | 16,188,883 |
| Total Comprehensive Income | 42,373 | 78,944 | 8,898,005 | 16,320,686 | 8,940,378 | 16,399,630 |
| | | | | | | |

Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

| | | 2023 | 2023 | | 2022 |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Notes | Actual | Original Budget * | Budget Variance ** | Actual |
| | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Current Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalent | | 6,932 | 62,935 | (56,003) | 6,821 |
| Receivables | D8 | 46,968 | 27,951 | 19,017 | 58,710 |
| Land held for sale | | 1,918 | 1,710 | 208 | - |
| Total Current Assets | | 55,818 | 92,596 | (36,779) | 65,531 |
| Non-Current Assets | | | | | |
| Receivables | D8 | 9,361 | 7,819 | 1,542 | 10,131 |
| Property, plant and equipment | D9-1 | 99,710,121 | 74,708,267 | 25,001,854 | 90,776,794 |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | 99,719,482 | 74,716,086 | 25,003,396 | 90,786,925 |
| Total Assets | | 99,775,299 | 74,808,682 | 24,966,617 | 90,852,456 |
| Current Liabilities | | | | | |
| Payables | D10 | 34,388 | 11,418 | 22,970 | 37,856 |
| Proposals and deposits | D11 | 17,447 | - | 17,447 | 23,333 |
| Other current liabilities | D12 | 23,410 | 36,205 | (12,795) | 21,321 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 75,245 | 47,623 | 27,622 | 82,510 |
| Total Liabilities | | 75,245 | 47,623 | 27,622 | 82,510 |
| Net Assets | | 99,700,054 | 74,761,059 | 24,938,995 | 90,769,946 |
| Equity | | | | | |
| Contributed equity | | 66,380,155 | - | _ | 66,390,425 |
| Accumulated surplus/(deficit) | | 1,840,496 | - | - | 1,640,024 |
| Asset revaluation surplus | D13 | 31,479,403 | | | 22,739,497 |
| Total Equity | | 99,700,054 | 74,761,059 | 24,938,995 | 90,769,946 |

^{*} Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the Service Delivery Statement (SDS) tabled in Parliament.

^{**} An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-5.

| | Mineral and Energy Resources | Energy ces | Land Services | vices | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| | \$.000 | \$.000 | \$.000 | \$.000 | \$.000 | \$.000 |
| Current Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalent | 2,076 | 1,545 | 4,856 | 5,276 | 6,932 | 6,821 |
| Receivables | 828 | 662 | 46,110 | 58,048 | 46,968 | 58,710 |
| Land held for sale | • | - | 1,918 | - | 1,918 | - |
| Total Current Assets | 2,934 | 2,207 | 52,884 | 63,324 | 55,818 | 65,531 |
| Non-Current Assets | | | | | | |
| Receivables | 1 | • | 9,361 | 10,131 | 9,361 | 10,131 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 267,111 | 226,268 | 99,443,010 | 90,550,526 | 99,710,121 | 90,776,794 |
| Total Non-Current Assets | 267,111 | 226,268 | 99,452,371 | 90,560,657 | 99,719,482 | 90,786,925 |
| Total Assets | 270,045 | 228,475 | 99,505,255 | 90,623,981 | 99,775,299 | 90,852,456 |
| Current Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Payables | 3,430 | 2,823 | 30,958 | 35,033 | 34,388 | 37,856 |
| Proposals and deposits | ı | • | 17,447 | 23,333 | 17,447 | 23,333 |
| Other current liabilities | 22,073 | 20,438 | 1,337 | 883 | 23,410 | 21,321 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 25,503 | 23,261 | 49,742 | 59,248 | 75,245 | 82,510 |
| Total Liabilities | 25,503 | 23,261 | 49,742 | 59,248 | 75,245 | 82,510 |
| Net Assets | 244,542 | 205,214 | 99,455,513 | 90,564,733 | 99,700,054 | 90,769,946 |

Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SECTION 1 ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT AND THIS FINANCIAL REPORT

A1 BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

A1-1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Department of Resources ("the department") is a Queensland Government department established under the *Public Sector Act 2022* and controlled by the State of Queensland, which is the ultimate parent.

The head office and principal place of business of the department is 1 William Street, Brisbane QLD 4000.

A1-2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The department has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 38 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. The financial statements comply with Queensland Treasury's minimum Financial Reporting Requirements for the reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2022.

The department is a not-for-profit entity and these general purpose financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis (except for the Statement of Cash Flow which is prepared on a cash basis) in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to not-for-profit entities.

A1-3 THE REPORTING ENTITY

The financial statements include the value of all income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity of the 'economic entity' comprising the department.

The financial statements of the economic entity comprise the transactions and balances of the department only.

A1-4 PRESENTATION

Currency and Rounding

Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 or, where that amount is \$500 or less, to zero, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

Amounts shown in these financial statements may not add to the correct sub-totals or totals due to rounding.

Comparatives

Comparative information reflects the audited 2021-22 financial statements.

Current/non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified as either 'current' or 'non-current' in the statement of financial position and associated notes.

Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or the department does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement to beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

A1-5 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Director-General and Chief Finance Officer at the date of signing the management certificate.

A2 DEPARTMENT OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

The department's vision is to be an influential economic department that advocates in the public interest. The department's purpose is to capitalise on Queensland's resources for sustainable economic prosperity and just outcomes.

The department is principally funded for the services it delivers by parliamentary appropriations, with further funding sourced from:

- Cadastral searches, valuations, provision of mapping, aerial photography and related products and services;
- Grants and contribution revenue from Commonwealth, State and external bodies for various initiatives and programs.

Major departmental services

The department's major services are:

Minerals and Energy Resources Services

The objective of this service area is to enable a resilient, responsible and sustainable resources industry that grows as it transforms.

Land Services

The objective of this service area is to provide modern and effective land administration and property services to ensure efficient use of Queensland's resources.

Corporate Partnerships

The department participates in a corporate partnership arrangement where it 'hosts' a number of strategic and operational corporate services provided to other 'recipient' departments. This arrangement was developed with a focus on ensuring economies of scale, service integration, scalability and responsiveness.

As a 'host' agency of corporate service functions, the department receives appropriation of funds and reports full time equivalent positions for the services it provides. The model is multi-layered for different corporate services functions.

As a 'host' agency, the department provides legal services to the following agencies:

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Department of Environment and Science

As a 'recipient' agency, the department receives defined services from the following agencies:

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Information Communication and Technology, Records Management and Fleet Management).
- Department of Environment and Science (Right to Information and Privacy).

These functions (and allocation of revenue and expenses) are disclosed in the relevant department's financial statements. Corporate services income and expenses attributable under the corporate partnership arrangements are separately disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services.

Corporate Services income and expenses attributable solely to the department's activities are apportioned across the major departmental services.

A3 Machinery-of-government 'agency' transactions

As the department performs only a custodial role in respect of other department/agency transactions and balances, they are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in these notes for the information of users.

| Controlled | 2023* \$'000 | 2022** \$'000 |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Revenue | 15,861 | 82,061 |
| Expenses | 3,540 | 111,556 |
| Assets | - | 330,095 |
| Liabilities | - | 9,673 |
| Administered | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
| Revenue | 13,463 | 37,668 |
| Expenses | 3,675 | 34,160 |
| Assets | - | 210,602 |
| Liabilities | - | 4,729 |

^{*} In 2022-23 the department acted as an agent, processing transactions on behalf of the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water. The Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water migrated from the departments financial system on 30 September 2022.

^{**} In 2021-22 the department acted as an agent, processing transactions on behalf of the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water and the Department of Energy and Public Works. The Department of Energy and Public Works migrated from the departments financial system on 31 August 2021.

SECTION 2 NOTES ABOUT OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

B1 REVENUE

B1-1 APPROPRIATION REVENUE

| Reconciliation of Payments from Consolidated Fund to Appropriated Revenue Recognised in Operating Result | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Original budgeted appropriation revenue | 365,222 | 319,767 |
| Transfers from/(to) other departments (redistribution of public businesses) * | - | 6,617 |
| Transfers from/(to) other headings (Variation in Headings) ** | (6,093) | - |
| Lapsed appropriation revenue *** | (27,400) | (25,218) |
| Total Appropriation Receipts (Cash) | 331,729 | 301,166 |
| Plus: Transfer of deferred appropriation payable to consolidated fund from other | | |
| departments | - | 7,084 |
| Plus: Opening balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund | 11,460 | 6,379 |
| Less: Closing balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund | (5,100) | (11,460) |
| Net Appropriation Revenue | 338,089 | 303,169 |
| Appropriation revenue recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income | 338,089 | 303,169 |

Transfer of appropriation between departments under s.79 of the *Appropriation Act*, approved by Governor in Council following a redistribution of Government business (usually machinery-of-government changes).

Accounting Policy - Appropriation Revenue

Appropriations provided under the *Appropriation (2022-23) Act 2022* are recognised as revenue when received. Approval has been obtained from Queensland Treasury to recognise specific adjustments to departmental services revenue.

Amounts appropriated to the department for transfer to other entities in accordance with legislative or other requirements are reported as 'administered' item appropriations – refer to Note D2.

Capital appropriations are recognised as adjustments to equity, refer to Note C8-1.

B1-2 USER CHARGES AND FEES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Services rendered | 9,628 | 7,134 |
| Fees and permits | 2,690 | 2,512 |
| Other | 1,224 | 1,130 |
| Total | 13,542 | 10,776 |

Accounting Policy - User Charges and Fees

The department recognises user charges and fees as revenues when the revenue has been earned and can be measured reliably with a sufficient degree of certainty. This occurs upon delivery of the goods to the customer or completion of the requested services at which time the invoice is raised or payment is received. Accrued revenue is recognised if the revenue has been earned but not yet invoiced – refer to Note C2.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations and revenue recognition of the Department's revenue from contracts with customers.

| 1 - | Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and revenue recognition policies |
|-----|--|
| | Primarily, the revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the Department transfers control over a good or service to the customer at a point in time. Revenue from spatial imagery annual subscriptions and financial assurance claims is recognised over time as the performance obligations are satisfied, in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. |

^{**} Treasurer approved transfers made under s.33 of the *Appropriation Act* for transfers of appropriation between headings (usually to equity or administered activities).

beferred amounts for appropriation funded programs. Referred to as "Lapsed" under s.29 of the Appropriation Act.

B1 REVENUE (continued)

B1-2 USER CHARGES AND FEES (continued)

| Type of sale of service | Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and revenue recognition policies |
|-------------------------|---|
| Fees and permits | Revenue for fees and permits primarily arises from fees relating to various statutory legislation and are recognised upfront at the time of receiving the application or at time of renewal under the applicable legislation. The adoption of AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> does not change the timing of revenue recognition of statutory fees and permits. |
| Other charges and fees | Other charges and fees primarily include saleable publications, sale of goods, register search services, rent for government housing and other royalties. Revenue is recognised upfront because there are no 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations. |

B1-3 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Commonwealth grants | 1,178 | 1,983 |
| Funding from external bodies, state governments | 2,831 | 428 |
| Goods and services received at below fair value | 4,324 | 2,888 |
| Total | 8,333 | 5,299 |

Accounting Policy – Grants and Contributions

Grants and contributions revenue arise from non-exchange transactions where the department does not directly give approximately equal value to the grantor.

Where the grant agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations for the department to transfer goods or services to a third-party on the grantor's behalf, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. In this case, revenue is initially deferred (as a contract liability) and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Otherwise, the grant is accounted for under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, whereby revenue is recognised upon receipt of the grant funding, except for special purpose capital grants received to construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the department. Special purpose capital grants are recognised as unearned revenue when received, and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue as the department satisfies its obligations under the grant through construction of the asset.

Disclosure - Grants and contributions

The department's grants, although under enforceable agreements, do not contain material enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations, these grants are recognised upon receipt.

Accounting Policy - Goods and services received below fair value

Contributions of goods or services are recognised only if the goods or services would have been purchased if they had not been donated and their fair value can be measured reliably. Where this is the case, an equal amount is recognised as revenue and an expense.

B1-4 OTHER REVENUE

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| General recoveries | 722 | 1,513 |
| Revaluation increment | 7,262 | 4,776 |
| Other | 644 | 801 |
| Total | 8,628 | 7,090 |

B2 EXPENSES

B2-1 EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Employee benefits | | |
| Salaries and wages | 134,636 | 124,420 |
| Employer superannuation contributions | 19,152 | 17,254 |
| Annual Leave Levy | 14,925 | 14,640 |
| Long service leave levy | 3,378 | 3,055 |
| Other employee benefits | 432 | 133 |
| Employee related expenses | | |
| Salary related taxes | 131 | 116 |
| Workers' compensation premium | 287 | 51 |
| Training and recruitment | 2,416 | 2,032 |
| Total | 175,357 | 161,701 |

The number of employees as at 30 June, including both full time and part time employees, measured on a full-time equivalent basis (reflecting Minimum Obligatory Human Resource Information (MOHRI)) is:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of employees | 1,395 | 1,402 |

Accounting Policy - Salaries and wages

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at the reporting date are recognised at the current salary rates – refer to Note C6. As the department expects such liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, the liabilities are recognised at undiscounted amounts.

Accounting Policy - Sick leave

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Accounting Policy - Annual leave and Long service leave

Under the Queensland Government's Annual Leave Central Scheme and Long Service Leave Scheme, a levy is made on the department to cover the cost of employees' annual leave (including leave loading and on-costs) and long service leave. The levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for annual leave and long service leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears – refer to Note C6.

Accounting Policy - Superannuation

Post-employment benefits for superannuation are provided through defined contribution (accumulation) plans or the Queensland Government's defined benefit plan (the former QSuper defined benefit categories now administered by the Government Division of the Australian Retirement Trust) as determined by the employee's conditions of employment.

Defined contribution plans — Employer superannuation contributions are made to eligible complying superannuation funds based on the rates specified in the relevant enterprise bargaining agreement (EBA) or other conditions of employment. Contributions are expensed when they are paid or become payable following completion of the employee's service each pay period.

Defined benefit plan - The liability for defined benefits is held on a whole-of-Government basis and reported in those financial statements. The amount of contributions for defined benefit plan obligations is based upon the rates determined on the advice of the State Actuary. Employer superannuation contributions are paid by the department at the specified rate following completion of the employee's service each pay period. The department's obligations are limited to those contributions paid.

Accounting Policy - Workers' compensation premiums

The department pays premiums to WorkCover Queensland in respect of its obligations for employee compensation. Workers' compensation insurance is a consequence of employing employees, but is not counted in an employee's total remuneration package. It is not employee benefits and is recognised separately as employee related expenses.

Key management personnel and remuneration disclosures are detailed in Note G1.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES 65

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B2 EXPENSES (continued)

B2-2 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Accommodation costs * | 23,091 | 21,160 |
| Consultants and contractors ** | 23,765 | 11,712 |
| Information and communication technology costs | 27,334 | 25,993 |
| Legal fees | 7,539 | 8,495 |
| Materials and consumables | 770 | 659 |
| Motor vehicles | 2,582 | 2,559 |
| Printing, postage, storage and freight | 4,344 | 4,962 |
| Service costs to government agencies and shared service providers | 2,549 | 2,709 |
| Travel | 3,549 | 1,930 |
| Mine remediation *** | 24,155 | 15,692 |
| Other | 11,124 | 9,707 |
| Total | 130,801 | 105,578 |

^{*} Includes lease expenses

Accounting Policy - Distinction between grants and procurement

For a transaction to be classified as supplies and services, the value of goods or services received by the department must be of approximately equal value to the value of the consideration exchanged for those goods or services. Where this is not the substance of the arrangement, the transaction is classified as a grant in Note B2-3.

Accounting Policy - Lease expenses

Lease expenses are entered into as a means of acquiring access to office accommodation and storage facilities. The department has no option to purchase the leased item at the conclusion of the lease although the lease provides for a right of renewal at which time the lease terms are renegotiated.

Lease expenses comprise of the minimum lease payments payable under operating lease contracts. Lease payments are generally fixed, but with annual inflation escalation clauses upon which future year rentals are determined.

No lease commitments were identified to meet the AASB 16 requirements.

B2-3 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Grants to industry and external bodies * | 36,954 | 27,766 |
| Sponsorships and Scholarships | 130 | - |
| Total | 37,084 | 27,766 |

^{*} Grants to industry and external bodies include Natural Resources Recovery Program (NRRP) and Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI).

Accounting Policy - Grants and Subsidies

Grants occur when a payment or contribution is made to an organisation or individual. The payment is in return for performance of certain objectives and in compliance with certain terms and conditions, which may not directly give approximately equal value in return to the the department.

A subsidy payment is a payment or contribution made to an organisation or person which is in essence a form of financial assistance to reduce all or part of the costs of a recipient in meeting its own objectives.

^{**} There are no consultants expenses in 2022-23 and 2021-22.

²⁰²²⁻²³ contractor expenses increase is driven by the delivery of new initiatives funded through the 2022-23 State Budget, which includes delivery of the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP).

^{***} Mine remediation expenses have increased due to priority works on key projects including the former Linc Energy and Carbon Energy sites, completion of remediation at Collingwood Tin mine site and ongoing works at Goondicum Illmenite mine.

| B2 EXPENSES (continued) | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| B2-4 OTHER EXPENSES | | |
| | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
| Audit Fees (1) | 415 | 405 |
| Insurance premiums - Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF) | 996 | 872 |
| Special payments | | |
| Out-of-court settlements and court ordered damages | 7 | - |
| Loss on disposal of non-financial assets | 431 | 1,333 |
| Goods and services provided at or below fair value | - | 607 |
| Other | 792 | 850 |
| Total | 2,640 | 4,067 |

⁽¹⁾Total audit fees paid to the Queensland Audit Office relating to the 2022-23 financial statements \$0.415 million (2022:\$0.405million).

Accounting Policy – Insurance Premiums

The department's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund. The department's premium contribution is determined on a risk assessment basis.

Accounting Policy – Special Payments

Special payments represent ex gratia expenditure and other expenditure that the department is not contractually or legally obligated to make to other parties.

| SECTION 3 NOTES ABOUT OUR FINANCIAL POSITION | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| C1 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
| Imprest accounts and cash on hand | 10 | 10 |
| Cash at Bank | 95,844 | 106,370 |
| Total | 95,854 | 106,380 |

Accounting Policy - Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include all cash on hand, cash at bank and cheques receipted but not banked at 30 June.

C2 RECEIVABLES

| | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade Debtors | 3,158 | 1,839 |
| Accrued Revenue | 2,030 | 204 |
| | 5,188 | 2,043 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment loss | (255) | (32) |
| | 4,933 | 2,011 |
| GST input tax receivable | 2,619 | 1,978 |
| Annual leave claim receivable | 3,395 | 3,281 |
| Long service leave receivable | 1,435 | 1,141 |
| Other receivable | 848 | 886 |
| Total | 13,230 | 9,297 |

Accounting Policy – Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which approximates their fair value at reporting date. Trade debtors are recognised at the amounts due at the time of sale or service delivery, i.e. the agreed purchase/contract price. Settlement of these amounts is required within ranged trading terms of 30 days from invoice date depending on the service provided. Other debtors generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the department and are recognised at their assessed values. Other than receivables from government, settlement terms of these debtors are 30 days net.

C2-1 IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES

Accounting Policy – Impairment of Receivables

The loss allowance for trade and other debtors reflects lifetime expected credit losses and incorporates reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, including forecast economic changes expected to impact the department's debtors, along with relevant industry and statistical data where applicable.

Receivables from Queensland Government agencies or Australian Government agencies have no loss allowance recorded on the basis of no exposure to credit default. Refer to Note E2-2 for the department's credit risk management policies.

Where the department has no reasonable expectation of recovering an amount by a debtor, the debt is written-off by directly reducing the receivable against the loss allowance. If the amount of the debt written-off exceeds the loss allowance, the excess is recognised as an impairment loss.

Disclosure - Credit Risk Exposure of Receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date for receivables is the gross carrying amount of those assets. No collateral is held as security and there are no other credit enhancements relating to the department's receivables.

C2 RECEIVABLES (continued)

C2-1 IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES (continued)

The department uses a provision matrix to measure the expected credit losses on trade and other debtors. Loss rates are calculated separately for grouping of customers with similar loss patterns. The department has determined that groupings used for measuring expected credit losses (both controlled and administered) are in line with major services.

The department's major services are Land Services and Minerals and Energy Resources Services.

The calculations reflect historical observed default rates calculated using credit losses experienced on past transactions during the last eight years preceding 30 June 2023 for each group.

The historical default rates are then adjusted by reasonable and supportable forward-looking information for expected changes that affect the future recovery of those receivables. For the department, debt aging and environmental factors (for example drought, flood, cyclone and monsoon affected customers) are determined to be the most relevant forward-looking indicator for other groups of receivables. Actual credit losses over the 8 years preceding 30 June 2023 have been correlated against changes in environmental factors and based on those results, the historical default rates are adjusted based on expected changes to that indicator.

Set out below is the credit risk exposure on the department's trade and other debtors broken down by customer groupings and by aging band.

Impairment (Land Services)

| | | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| | Gross I Receivables * | oss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | Gross Receivables | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | |
| Aging | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | |
| Current | - | 0.00 | - | 59 | 0.15 | - | |
| 1 to 30 days overdue | 59 | 1.00 | 1 | - | 1.77 | - | |
| 31 to 60 days overdue | - | 6.00 | - | - | 9.60 | - | |
| 61 to 90 days overdue | - | 15.00 | - | - | 15.82 | - | |
| 91 to 270 days overdue | 62 | 28.00 | 17 | - | 70.02 | - | |
| >270 days overdue | 174 | 100.00 | 174 | 4 | 100.00 | 4 | |
| Total | 295 | - | 192 | 63 | • | 4 | |

Impairment (Mineral and Energy Resources)

| | | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| | Gross Receivables * | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | Gross Receivables | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | |
| Aging | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | |
| Current | 206 | 0.00 | - | - | 0.00 | - | |
| 1 to 30 days overdue | - | 1.00 | - | 33 | 1.00 | 1 | |
| 31 to 60 days overdue | - | 6.00 | - | - | 6.00 | - | |
| 61 to 90 days overdue | - | 15.00 | - | 1 | 15.00 | - | |
| 91 to 270 days overdue | - | 28.00 | _ | 1 | 28.00 | - | |
| >270 days overdue | 11 | 100.00 | 11 | 6 | 100.00 | 6 | |
| Total | 217 | - | 11 | 41 | | 7 | |

^{*} Excludes Queensland Government agencies or Australian Government agencies - no loss allowance recorded on the basis of no exposure to credit default.

Disclosure - Movement in loss allowance for trade and other debtors

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Loss allowance as at 1 July | 32 | 30 |
| Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in operating result | 223 | 2 |
| Loss allowance as at 30 June * | 255 | 32 |

^{*} Includes bad debts written-off of \$0.006 million (2022: \$0 million) and previous amounts impaired collected.

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION

C3-1 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - BALANCES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF CARRYING AMOUNT

| Property, Plant and Equipment | Land | Buildings | Heritage and Cultural Assets | Infrastructure | Plant and Equipment | Work in Progress | Total |
|--|--------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Reconciliation 30 June 2023 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Gross | 37.078 | 47.295 | 12.581 | 125.566 | 37.066 | 6.357 | 265.943 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | | (17,972) | (8,545) | (73,843) | (24,110) | • | (124,470) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2023 | 37,078 | 29,323 | 4,036 | 51,723 | 12,956 | 6,357 | 141,473 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July 2022 | 25.50 | 25 179 | ddd | 20 05 | 40.462 | 990 | 107 106 |
| | 20,000 | 23,170 | 666 | 016,60 | 10,40 | 200,4 | 20, 70 |
| Acquisitions | 4,268 | 169 | • | 1 | 1,962 | 6,850 | 13,249 |
| Disposals | (20) | (744) | • | (31) | (80) | ı | (875) |
| Transfers between asset classes | ı | 130 | • | 2,379 | 2,972 | (5,481) | |
| Transfers in from other Queensland Government entities | 1 | 106 | 1 | 1,156 | ı | | 1,262 |
| Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in operating result | 7,262 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ı | • | 7,262 |
| Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation | • | 5,512 | 3,362 | 11,955 | 1 | ' | 20,829 |
| Depreciation | 1 | (1,029) | (325) | (3,645) | (2,359) | - | (7,359) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2023 | 37,078 | 29,322 | 4,036 | 51,724 | 12,957 | 6,357 | 141,473 |

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)

C3-1 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - BALANCES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF CARRYING AMOUNT (continued)

| L. | Land | Buildings | Heritage and Cultural Assets | Infrastructure | Plant and Equipment | Work in Progress | Total |
|--|--------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Property, Plant and Equipment Reconciliation 30 June 2022 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$:000 | \$,000 |
| Gross | 25,568 | 43,464 | 9,219 | 110,276 | 34,978 | 4,988 | 228,492 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | 1 | (18,286) | (8,220) | (70,366) | (24,516) | ı | (121,387) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2022 | 25,568 | 25,178 | 666 | 39,910 | 10,462 | 4,988 | 107,105 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July 2021 | 21,834 | 25,223 | 1,261 | 33,055 | 9,902 | 9,222 | 100,496 |
| Acquisitions | • | 40 | • | • | 2,063 | 4,289 | 6,392 |
| Disposals | (262) | (528) | 1 | (99) | (15) | ı | (1,205) |
| Transfers between asset classes | 1 | 91 | 1 | 7,712 | 720 | (8,523) | |
| Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities | (445) | (162) | • | • | • | • | (209) |
| Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in operating result | 4,776 | 1 | • | • | • | ı | 4,776 |
| Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation | • | 1,545 | 48 | 2,714 | • | • | 4,307 |
| Depreciation | - | (1,032) | (310) | (3,504) | (2,208) | - | (7,054) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2022 | 25,568 | 25,178 | 666 | 39,910 | 10,462 | 4,988 | 107,105 |

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)

C3-2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recognition thresholds for Property Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment, with a historical cost or other value equal to or in excess of the following thresholds are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition.

| Asset Class | Threshold |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Land | \$1 |
| Buildings | \$10,000 |
| Heritage and Cultural | \$5,000 |
| Infrastructure | \$10,000 |
| Plant and equipment | \$5.000 |

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Land improvements undertaken by the department are included with buildings or infrastructure based on the proximity of the asset to which they relate.

Acquisition of assets

Historical cost is used for the initial recording of all non-current physical asset acquisitions. Historical cost is determined as the value given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, plus all other costs incurred in getting the assets ready for use.

Where assets are received free of charge from another Queensland Government entity (whether as a result of a machinery-of-government change or other involuntary transfer), the acquisition cost is recognised as the gross carrying amount in the books of the transferor immediately prior to the transfer together with any accumulated depreciation.

Assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, other than from another Queensland Government entity, are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

All costs relating to items of property, plant and equipment constructed in-house are recorded as work in progress until completion of the project using all direct and indirect costs, where the latter are reliably attributable. Work in progress performed under external contracts is recorded using the invoice amount supplied by the vendor.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each asset, less any estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated remaining useful life to the department.

Land assets are not depreciated as they have an unlimited useful life.

Assets under construction (work in progress) are not depreciated or amortised until they reach service delivery capacity. Service delivery capacity relates to when construction is complete, and the asset is first put to use or is installed ready for use in accordance with its intended application. These assets are then reclassified to the relevant classes within property, plant and equipment.

Where assets have separately identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate and are depreciated accordingly.

Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset to the department.

The depreciable amount of an improvement to or on leasehold land is allocated progressively over the estimated useful life of the improvement or the unexpired period of the lease, whichever is the shorter. The unexpired period of a lease includes any option period where exercise of the option is probable.

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)

C3-2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Key Estimate: For each class of depreciable asset, the following useful life ranges are used:

| Physical asset class | Useful life range - Controlled* | Useful life range - Administered* |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Buildings | 3 - 80 years | 15 - 80 years |
| Heritage and Cultural | 23 - 31 years | - |
| Infrastructure | 4 - 71 years | 25 - 185 years |
| Plant and equipment | 1 - 40 years | 5 - 10 years |

^{*} The useful life range can be impacted by the department reviewing the useful life of our existing assets, the annual revaluation process or the purchase of new assets.

C3-3 MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment is measured at historical cost in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and Queensland Treasury's Non-Current Asset Policies (NCAP) for the Queensland Public Sector. The carrying amounts for such assets are not materially different from their fair value.

Land, buildings, heritage and cultural and infrastructure assets are measured at fair value, being the fair value at balance sheet date, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment loss where applicable.

The cost of items acquired during the financial year has been judged by management of the department to materially represent their fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Property, plant and equipment classes measured at fair value are revalued on an annual basis by appraisals undertaken by independent professional valuers, or by the use of appropriate and relevant indices.

Use of Specific Appraisals

The department comprehensively values its land, building and infrastructure assets using a rolling revaluation program which ensures all material assets are valued by independent professional valuers at least once every three years.

For the purpose of revaluation the department has divided the State into three (3) regions. Regions independently valued in each year are as follows:

| | | 2023-24 - South Region |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2021-22 - North Region | 2022-23 - Central Region | (Last revalued 2020-21) |
| • Land | • Land | • Land |
| Buildings | Buildings | Buildings |
| Infrastructure | Infrastructure | Infrastructure |
| • Infrastructure - Abandoned Mines | Heritage and Cultural | Infrastructure - Abandoned Mines |
| Sites (North region) | Infrastructure - Abandoned | Sites (South region) |
| Infrastructure - Non-commercial | Mines Sites (Central region) | Land - Non-commercial Assets |
| Assets Weirs and Dams | | Weirs and Dams |

The date of the last comprehensive valuation was 30 June 2023 for Central Region. All other assets had indices applied. If a particular asset class experiences significant and volatile changes in fair value it is subject to specific valuation in the reporting period, where practicable, regardless of the timing of the previous revaluation.

In previous financial years the department's comprehensive valuations were completed when construction costs were relatively stable. With a rapidly changing economic environment in 2022-23 with interest rates, materials and construction costs increasing rapidly, the Central Region comprehensive valuations increased significantly for the Buildings, Infrastructure, Infrastructure – Abandoned Mines sites (Central Region) and Heritage and Cultural asset classes.

The key indicators driving the increase are:

- · Increase in prices of raw materials used for construction
- Rapid potential wage growth within the construction industry
- Rapid changes in demand due to population growth and low accommodation availability
- · Diminished capacity within the wider Queensland construction industry
- · Rising inflation and cost of living factors

The fair values reported by the department are based on appropriate valuation techniques that maximise the use of available and relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Materiality is considered in determining whether the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of an asset is material (in which case a revaluation is warranted). Refer Note E1-2.

C3-3 MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Use of Indices

Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up-to-date via the application of relevant indices. The department ensures that the application of such indices would result in a valid estimation of the asset's fair value at reporting date. The State Valuation Service (SVS), other professionally qualified valuers and quantity surveyors supply the indices and provide assurance of their robustness, validity and appropriateness for application to the relevant assets. Such indices are either publicly available or are derived from market information available to SVS, other professionally qualified valuers and quantity surveyors engaged by the department. Indices used are also tested for reasonableness by applying the indices to a sample of assets and comparing the results to similar assets that have been valued.

In previous financial years the department has sourced indices from the State Valuation Service (SVS) valuers where construction costs were relatively stable. With a rapidly changing economic environment in 2022-23 with interest rates, materials and construction costs increasing rapidly, specialised quantity surveyor advice was sought to provide the most up-to-date and robust indices available.

In line with the comprehensive valuation increases across all asset classes, a significant increase in indices has also occurred in 2022-23. There are currently many external influences and factors that are affecting construction costs and delivery times over the current reporting period. Costs have been rising at accelerated rates compared to previous reporting periods.

These factors and influences are shifting the way that projects are being delivered and subsequently costed. The changes are having an overall upward movement in costs, resulting in the indices increment.

For the year ended 30 June 2023 an indexation rate between 16.5% and 20.5% was utilised (2022: 2.42% and 14.04%) within the building, infrastructure and land improvement assets classes where the assets were not comprehensively valued.

The key indicators driving the increase in indexation rates are discussed above in the Use of Specific Appraisals.

At year end, management assess the relevance and suitability of indices provided by SVS, other professionally qualified valuers and quantity surveyors based on the department's particular circumstances.

Accounting for Changes in Fair Value

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation surplus of the appropriate class, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset class.

The majority of the department's building and infrastructure assets are revalued using a cost valuation approach (that is current replacement cost). Revaluations are recorded using the 'gross method' meaning accumulated depreciation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross amount and the carrying amount, after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

C4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

C4-1 INTANGIBLE ASSETS - BALANCES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF CARRYING AMOUNT

| Intangible Assets Reconciliation 30 June 2023 | Internally Generated Software | Purchased Software | Software Work in Progress | Total |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Gross | 75,123 | 200 | 1,949 | 77,272 |
| Less: Accumulated amortisation | (52,519) | (198) | - | (52,717) |
| Less: Accumulated impairment losses | - | - | - | _ |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2023 | 22,604 | 2 | 1,949 | 24,555 |
| | | | | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July 2022 | 26,945 | 7 | 641 | 27,593 |
| Acquisitions through internal development | - | - | 2,991 | 2,991 |
| Transfers between asset classes | 1,683 | - | (1,683) | - |
| Amortisation | (6,024) | (5) | - | (6,029) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2023 | 22,604 | 2 | 1,949 | 24,555 |

| Intangible Assets Reconciliation 30 June 2022 | Internally Generated Software | Purchased Software | Software Work in Progress | Total |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Gross | 74,037 | 2,187 | 641 | 76,865 |
| Less: Accumulated amortisation | (47,092) | (2,180) | - | (49,272) |
| Less: Accumulated impairment losses | - | - | - | |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2022 | 26,945 | 7 | 641 | 27,593 |
| | | | | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July 2021 | 32,840 | 962 | 453 | 34,255 |
| Acquisitions through internal development | - | - | 913 | 913 |
| Transfers between asset classes | 726 | - | (726) | - |
| Amortisation | (6,621) | (955) | - | (7,576) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2022 | 26,945 | 7 | 641 | 27,593 |

C4-2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recognition and measurement of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with a cost or other value equal to or greater than \$100,000 are recognised in the financial statements. Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition. Each intangible asset is amortised over its estimated useful life to the department. It has been determined that there is not an active market for any of the department's intangible assets. As such, the assets are recognised and carried at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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C4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

C4-2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Purchased software

The purchase cost of software is capitalised and is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected benefit to the department.

Internally generated software

Expenditure on research activities related to internally generated intangible assets is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Costs associated with the development of computer software have been capitalised and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected benefit to the department.

Amortisation of intangible Assets

All intangible assets of the department have finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life to the department.

For each class of intangible asset, the following useful life ranges are used:

| Intangible asset class | Useful life range * |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Purchased software | 9 years |
| Internally generated software | 4 - 21 vears |

^{*} The useful life range can be impacted by the department reviewing the useful life of our existing assets, the annual revaluation process or the purchase of new assets.

Impairment

All intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis. If an indicator of possible impairment exists, the department determines the asset's recoverable amount. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as impairment loss.

C5 PAYABLES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|--------|--------|
| Current | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Trade Creditors | 1,825 | 2,978 |
| Accrued Expenses | 5,487 | 7,440 |
| Grants and subsidies payable | 2,898 | 2,861 |
| Deferred appropriation/equity payable to the Consolidated Fund | 6,179 | 11,460 |
| Other | 677 | 448 |
| Total | 17,066 | 25,187 |

Accounting Policy - Payables

Trade creditors are recognised upon receipt of the goods or services ordered and are measured at agreed purchase/contract price, gross of applicable trade and other discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured and are generally settled on 30 day terms. During 2022-23 the department continued immediate payment terms for all payments to assist small business during the COVID-19 pandemic.

C6 ACCRUED EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Salaries and wages outstanding | 239 | 261 |
| Annual leave levy payable | 4,373 | 4,131 |
| Long service leave levy payable | 1,020 | 967 |
| Other | 10 | 2 |
| Total | 5,642 | 5,361 |

Accounting Policy – Accrued employee benefits

No provision for annual leave or long service leave is recognised in the department's financial statements as the liability is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting.

| C7 OTHER LIABILITIES | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| Current | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Unearned Revenue | 4,282 | 4,952 |
| Deposits held for other agencies land purchase | 13,507 | 13,507 |
| Other | 14 | 1_ |
| Total | 17,803 | 18,460 |

Accounting Policy – Unearned Revenue

The department recognises unearned revenue or revenue received in advance of the delivery of the supply of goods and/or services. Revenue is then recognised as the goods and/or service is provided.

Accounting Policy - Deposits held for other agencies land purchases

The department purchases land on behalf of other state government agencies. This balance represents the unexpended advances received from the other agencies that is refundable to the other agencies if the purchase does not proceed. These amounts are derecognised when the purchase transaction has been completed.

C8 EQUITY

C8-1 APPROPRIATIONS RECOGNISED IN EQUITY

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to Equity Adjustment | | |
| Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation | 1,055 | (4,381) |
| Transfers from/(to) other headings (Variation in Headings) * | 4,258 | · - |
| Total equity adjustment receipts/(payments) | 5,313 | (4,381) |
| | | |
| Less: Closing balance of equity adjustment payable | (1,079) | - |
| Equity adjustment recognised in Contributed Equity | 4,234 | (4,381) |

^{*} Treasurer approved transfers made under section 33 of the Appropriation Act for transfers of appropriation between headings (usually to equity or administered activities).

C8-2 ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS BY CLASS

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Buildings | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Balance at 1 July | 25,711 | 24,166 |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 5,512 | 1,545 |
| Balance as at 30 June | 31,223 | 25,711 |
| | | |
| Heritage and Cultural | | |
| Balance at 1 July | 1,270 | 1,222 |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 3,362 | 48 |
| Balance as at 30 June | 4,632 | 1,270 |
| Infrastructure | | |
| Balance at 1 July | 28,711 | 25,997 |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 11,955 | 2,714 |
| Balance as at 30 June | 40,666 | 28,711 |
| Total | 76,521 | 55,692 |

Accounting Policy – Asset Revaluation Surplus by Class

The asset revaluation surplus represents the net effect of upward and downward revaluations of assets to fair value.

SECTION 4 WHAT WE LOOK AFTER ON BEHALF OF WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT AND THIRD PARTIES

D1 ADMINISTERED ITEMS

The department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of Government. In doing so, it has responsibility and is accountable for administering related transactions and items but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of the department's objectives. All controlled accounting policies apply to administered items unless otherwise stated in this section.

Major administered revenues include fees from mineral and petroleum rentals, resource tenure applications and revenue from state land. The principal resource administered by the department is state-owned land, which includes leasehold land, land under roads, unallocated state land and reserves.

D2 RECONCILIATION OF PAYMENTS FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND

| Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to Administered Appropriated Revenue | | 2022 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Recognised in Operating Result | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Budgeted administered appropriation revenue | 7,499 | 7,426 |
| Transfers from/(to) other headings (Variation in Headings) * | 1,835 | - |
| Lapsed administered appropriation ** | - | (200) |
| Total Appropriation Receipts (cash) | 9,334 | 7,226 |
| Less: Opening balance of appropriation revenue receivable | (2,981) | (3,405) |
| Plus: Closing balance of appropriation revenue receivable | _ | 2,981 |
| Less: Closing balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund | (957) | |
| Administered appropriation revenue recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income | 5,396 | 6,802 |

| Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to Equity Adjustment Recognised in Contributed Equity | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--|--|
| Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation | (2,940) | (2,940) | | |
| Total administered equity adjustment receipts/(payments) | (2,940) | (2,940) | | |

Treasurer approved transfers made under s.33 of the Appropriation Act for transfers of appropriation between headings (usually to equity or controlled activities).

^{**} Deferred amounts for appropriation funded programs. Referred to as "Lapsed" under s.29 of the Appropriation Act.

| D3 USER CHARGES AND FEES | 2023 | 2022 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Land Title Act fees * | - | 4,217 |
| Other fees and fines ** | 25,330 | 26,551 |
| Total | 25,330 | 30,768 |

^{*} In 2020-21 Titles registry division transferred out of the Department of Resources to Queensland Titles Registry Pty Ltd (Titles Queensland) effective from 18 June 2021. The 2021-22 amount relates to pre 18 June 2021 lodgements receipted in 2021-22.

Accounting Policy - User Charges and Fees

The department recognises user charges and fees as revenues when the revenue has been earned and can be measured reliably with a sufficient degree of certainty. This occurs upon delivery of the goods to the customer or completion of the requested services at which time the invoice is raised, or payment is received. Accrued revenue is recognised if the revenue has been earned but not yet invoiced – refer to Note D8.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers did not change the timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees.

D4 PROPERTY AND OTHER TERRITORIAL REVENUE

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Property and territorial revenue | 171,401 | 161,380 |
| Total | 171,401 | 161,380 |

Accounting Policy - Property and other territorial revenue

Property and territorial revenue includes land rent, mining and petroleum lease rent, and permits. The department recognises the revenue when it has been earned and can be measured reliably with a sufficient degree of certainty. Unearned revenue is recognised if the revenue has been received but not yet earned – refer to Note D12.

^{**} Includes State valuation fees, fines and penalties under the Land Act 1994 and the Mineral Resources Act 1989 (MRA)

| D5 OTHER REVENUE | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Interest | 515 | 563 |
| Receivables impairment reversal | 1,182 | 640 |
| Other | 404 | 601 |
| Total | 2,101 | 1,804 |
| | | |
| D6 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES | | |
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Land grants to external bodies * | 12,366 | 1,578 |
| Other grants ** | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Total | 14,866 | 4,078 |

^{*} Includes grants of freehold title over state land to constructing authorities under the Land Act 1994 which are exempt from payment of market value, and grants of freehold title to indigenous bodies under the Aboriginal Land Act 1991 and Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991.

Accounting Policy - Grants and subsidies

Grants occur when a payment or contribution is made to an organisation or person in return for performance of a certain objective in compliance with certain terms and conditions and which directly give approximately equal value in return to the department.

D7 OTHER EXPENSES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Commissions | - | 1,162 |
| Impairment Losses | - | 35 |
| Special Payments - Ex-gratia payments | 250 | - |
| Bad debt | 454 | 369 |
| Fee retentions | 1,206 | 988 |
| Infrastructure works and maintenance | 635 | 1,048 |
| Depreciation expense | 2,393 | 2,943 |
| Other | 408 | 628 |
| Total | 5,346 | 7,173 |

Accounting Policy - Special Payments

Special payments represent ex gratia expenditure and other expenditure that the department is not contractually or legally obligated to make to other parties. Special payments during 2022-23 include the following payments over \$5,000:

^{**} Other grants include payments for Gasfields Commission Queensland

[•] as a result of a government decision the department made ex-gratia payments to private landholders.

| D8 RECEIVABLES | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| Current | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Trade Debtors | 609 | 1,150 |
| Rent receivable | 2,217 | 2,849 |
| Operating leases (1) | 11,216 | 15,177 |
| Finance leases (2) | 2,712 | 2,398 |
| Interest receivable | 209 | 210 |
| | 16,963 | 21,784 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables | (9,061) | (10,243) |
| | 7,902 | 11,541 |
| Prepayments to Consolidated Fund ⁽³⁾ | 17,447 | 23,333 |
| Appropriation receivable | - | 2,981 |
| Valuation fees receivable | 21,490 | 20,785 |
| Other | 128 | 70 |
| Total | 46,968 | 58,710 |
| Non-Current | 2023 | 2022 |
| Operating leases (1) | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| One to five years | 1,147 | 337 |
| Finance leases (2) | | |
| One to five years | 6,122 | 6,664 |
| Greater than five years | 2,092 | 3,130 |
| Total | 9,361 | 10,131 |

Various legislation on which some of these receivables are raised, contain hardship provisions enabling clients to apply for hardship relief in the payment of their debts. Collateral in the form of security over property is held for finance lease receivables. On full repayment of finance leases, the title for the relevant land is transferred to the purchaser.

D8-1 IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES

The department uses a provision matrix to measure the expected credit losses on trade and other debtors. Loss rates are calculated separately for grouping of customers with similar loss patterns. The department has determined that groupings used for measuring expected credit losses (both controlled and administered) are in line with major services.

The department's major services are Land Services and Minerals and Energy Resources Services. The Land Services include land act tenure debts and other debts and Mineral and Energy Resources services include mining rents.

The calculations reflect historical observed default rates calculated using credit losses experienced on past transactions during the last eight years preceding 30 June 2023 for each group.

⁽¹⁾ The department issues operating leases, both term and perpetual, including permits and licences, as conditional contracts under the provision of the *Land Act 1994*. Rent is determined as a percentage of unimproved capital value, dependent on the purpose and category of the allocated asset. Revenue is recognised in the applicable accounting period and lease receipts are recognised as a reduction of the receivable.

⁽²⁾ The department issues finance leases under the provisions of the *Land Act 1994* whereby the lessee elects to pay the purchase price over a number of years. At the inception of the lease, the assets are disposed and a receivable is raised for the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease receivables settlement terms range from 2 to 60 years.

⁽³⁾ Represents remittances to the Consolidated Fund that relate to proposals and deposits on administered land sales before the transactions are legally finalised.

D8 RECEIVABLES (continued)

D8-1 IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES (continued)

The historical default rates are then adjusted by reasonable and supportable forward-looking information for expected changes that affect the future recovery of those receivables. For the department, debt aging and environmental factors (for example drought, flood, cyclone and monsoon affected customers) are determined to be the most relevant forward-looking indicator for other groups of receivables. Actual credit losses over the 8 years preceding 30 June 2023 have been correlated against changes in environmental factors and based on those results, the historical default rates are adjusted based on expected changes to that indicator.

The department measures the loss allowance for other financial assets (lease receivables) using the 12-month expected credit loss method. Historical aged debtor's data supports the calculation of the 12 month expected credit loss that is, the expected credit loss from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Set out below is the credit risk exposure on the department's trade and other debtors broken down by customer groupings and by aging band.

Impairment (Land Services)

| | | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| | Gross Receivables* | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | Gross Receivables | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | |
| Aging | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | |
| Current | - | 0.96 | - | - | 0.96 | - | |
| 1 to 30 days overdue | - | 7.12 | - | - | 7.12 | - | |
| 31 to 60 days overdue | - | 29.55 | - | - | 29.55 | - | |
| 61 to 90 days overdue | - | 52.64 | - | - | 52.64 | - | |
| 91 to 270 days overdue | - | 77.11 | - | - | 77.11 | - | |
| >270 days overdue | 449 | 100.00 | 449 | 449 | 100.00 | 449 | |
| Total | 449 | - | 449 | 449 | | 449 | |

^{*} Excludes Queensland Government agencies or Australian Government agencies - no loss allowance recorded on the basis of no exposure to credit default.

Impairment (Land Services - Land Act Tenure)

| | | 2023 | | | 2022 | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | Gross Receivables* | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | Gross Receivables | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses |
| Aging | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | \$'000 | % | \$'000 |
| Current | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 30 days overdue | 2,879 | 1.94 | 56 | 679 | 1.91 | 13 |
| 31 to 60 days overdue | 960 | 3.63 | 35 | 510 | 4.12 | 21 |
| 61 to 90 days overdue | 44 | 6.27 | 3 | 30 | 6.36 | 2 |
| 91 to 120 days overdue | 24 | 7.06 | 2 | 16 | 6.27 | 1 |
| >120 days overdue | 5,389 | 96.99 | 5,226 | 3,884 | 72.25 | 2,806 |
| Hardship | 280 | 100.00 | 280 | 4,569 | 100.00 | 4,569 |
| Funded Arrears | 1,648 | 100.00 | 1,648 | 618 | 100.00 | 618 |
| Total | 11,224 | - | 7,250 | 10,308 | | 8,030 |

^{*} Excludes Queensland Government agencies or Australian Government agencies - no loss allowance recorded on the basis of no exposure to credit default.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D8 RECEIVABLES (continued)

D8-1 IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES (continued)

Impairment (Mineral and Energy Resources)

| | | 2023 | | | 2022 | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | Gross Receivables* | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses | Gross Receivables | Loss Rate | Expected Credit Losses |
| Aging | \$'000 | % | \$'000 | \$'000 | % | \$'000 |
| Current | 1,064 | 2.00 | 21 | 14 | 2.00 | 1 |
| 1 to 30 days overdue | 159 | 9.00 | 14 | 146 | 9.00 | 13 |
| 31 to 60 days overdue | 66 | 39.00 | 26 | 23 | 39.00 | 9 |
| 61 to 90 days overdue | 41 | 41.00 | 17 | 35 | 41.00 | 14 |
| 91 to 270 days overdue | 132 | 48.00 | 63 | 251 | 48.00 | 121 |
| >270 days overdue | 1,220 | 100.00 | 1,220 | 1,606 | 100.00 | 1,606 |
| Total | 2.682 | - | 1.362 | 2.075 | | 1.764 |

^{*} Excludes Queensland Government agencies or Australian Government agencies - no loss allowance recorded on the basis of no exposure to credit default.

Disclosure - Movement in loss allowance for trade and other debtors

| | 2023 \$'000 | 2022 \$'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Loss allowance as at 1 July | 10,243 | 10,848 |
| Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in operating result | (1,182) | (605) |
| Loss allowance as at 30 June (1) | 9,061 | 10,243 |

⁽¹⁾ Includes bad debts written-off of \$0.454 million (2022: \$0.369 million) and previous amounts impaired collected.

D9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION

D9-1 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - BALANCES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF CARRYING AMOUNT

| Property, Plant and Equipment | Land | · · | Infrastructure | Plant and Equipment | Capital WIP | Total |
|---|------------|--------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Reconciliation 30 June 2023 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Gross | 99,454,437 | 907 | 371,574 | 311 | - | 99,827,229 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | - | (659) | (116,339) | (110) | - | (117,108) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2023 | 99,454,437 | 248 | 255,235 | 201 | - | 99,710,121 |
| | | | | | | |
| Carrying amount at 1 July 2022 | 90,562,687 | 112 | 213,765 | 230 | _ | 90,776,794 |
| Acquisitions | - | - | - | | 106 | 106 |
| Disposals | (37,775) | _ | _ | (1) | _ | (37,776) |
| Assets reclassified as held for sale | (1,918) | - | - | - | - | (1,918) |
| Transfers between asset classes | - | 106 | - | - | (106) | - |
| Transfers in from external entities | 221,658 | - | - | - | ` - | 221,658 |
| Transfers out to external entities | (25,227) | - | - | - | - | (25,227) |
| Transfers in from other Queensland Government entities | 53,571 | - | - | - | - | 53,571 |
| Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities | (14,601) | - | - | - | - | (14,601) |
| Net revaluation increments /(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus | 8,696,042 | 43 | 43,822 | - | - | 8,739,907 |
| Depreciation | - | (13) | (2,352) | (28) | _ | (2,393) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2023 | 99,454,437 | 248 | 255,235 | 201 | - | 99,710,121 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Land | · · | Infrastructure | Plant and Equipment | Capital WIP | Total |
| Reconciliation 30 June 2022 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |

| Property, Plant and Equipment Reconciliation 30 June 2022 | Land \$'000 | Buildings \$'000 | Infrastructure | Plant and Equipment \$'000 | Capital WIP | Total \$'000 |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Gross Less: Accumulated depreciation | 90,562,687 | 647 (535) | 308,361 (94,595) | 311 (81) | - | 90,872,005 (95,211) |
| Carrying amount at 30 June 2022 | 90,562,687 | 112 | 213,765 | 230 | - | 90,776,794 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July 2021 Acquisitions Disposals Transfers in from external entities Transfers out to external entities Transfers in from other Queensland Government entities Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities Net revaluation increments /(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus | 74,265,668 (20,794) 232,378 (18,953) 15,818 (6,071) 16,094,641 | 106 - - - - - | 122,458 - - - - - - - 94,227 | 51 194 - - - - | - - - - - | 74,388,283 194 (20,794) 232,378 (18,953) 15,818 (6,071) |

D9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)

D9-2 MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| Administered land comprises: | 2023 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Land under roads | 84,932,626 | 77,262,009 |
| Reserves | 10,308,171 | 9,724,419 |
| Leasehold land | 3,084,586 | 2,533,110 |
| Unallocated state land | 1,058,131 | 969,832 |
| Other | 70,923 | 73,317 |
| Total | 99,454,437 | 90,562,687 |

Land, buildings, and infrastructure are measured at fair value. The valuation methodology for material administered assets is as follows:

Land under roads

The department administers the *Land Act 1994* on behalf of the state and land under roads is considered an administered asset of the department. In Queensland, land under roads not subject to freehold or leasehold title or reserve tenure vests in the State of Queensland as per the *Land Act 1994*.

Land under roads subject to freehold or leasehold title or reserve tenure is recorded by the entity that holds the freehold or leasehold title or trusteeship of a reserve.

Transfers of land under roads from other agencies, such as the Department of Transport and Main Roads, are treated as a transaction with owners and are recorded in contributed equity. Transfers from and to other entities are treated as revenue and expenditure respectively, using fair value, at time of transfer.

The englobo valuation method is used by the department to value land under roads. This method inherently reflects the characteristics that would be taken into account by a potential buyer of land under roads that is made available for sale (after having the legislative restriction removed). Englobo valuation is inclusive of all potential land uses and reflects that if removal of the legislative restriction occurred, land under roads would revert back to its original un-subdivided state. This methodology is appropriate for all land under roads, regardless of its location or whatever type of road infrastructure (if any) is currently on it.

In terms of the AASB 13 fair value hierarchy (refer to note E1-1) the department categorises the land under roads valuation as being level 2. Sensitivity in the valuation is directly related to the value of land in each local government area.

Reserves and unallocated state land

Under the *Land Act 1994* the department administers reserved land used for community purposes and the balance of all Queensland land not otherwise categorised, known as unallocated state land. As there is no directly observable market for the valuation of these categories, the following method is used:

Reserved and unallocated state land has been valued according to how a potential buyer would price it assuming it is in a state in which it could be sold. Each parcel of land is valued using professional judgement based on direct comparison to recent property sales in the general location of the department's land. Particular consideration is given to those recent property sales where the land is of a similar topography, or in similar circumstances (e.g. limitations), to the department's land.

In terms of the AASB 13 fair value hierarchy (refer to note E1-1) the department categorises these valuations as being level 3. Sensitivity in the valuation relates to both the property sales values and the manner in which professional judgement is applied in determining the fair value of the department's land.

D9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)

D9-2 MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Leasehold land

Leasehold land is land owned by the state and provided to lessees for varying terms or in perpetuity in return for regular payment. Leased land includes pastoral, residential, business, government, charitable, clubs and communication tenures. All leasehold land is valued and reported using the present value of the future income of the leases.

The department considers the present value method to represent the fair value of the land in accordance with the income approach provided by AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and market participant buying assumptions.

Historically the leases to these properties are renewed for identical purposes. The department has therefore assumed, in the absence of factors suggesting a different use by market participants, that the current use is its highest and best use.

In terms of the AASB 13 fair value hierarchy (refer to note E1-1) the department categorises these valuations as being level 3. Sensitivity in the valuation of leasehold land is directly related to changes in the unimproved valuation of the land on which regulated lease payments are determined.

Non-commercial water infrastructure assets

The department administers a number of non-commercial water infrastructure assets. These assets are valued using the Current Replacement Cost (CRC) method (Refer to Note E1-2).

In terms of the AASB 13 fair value hierarchy (refer to note E1-1) the department categorises these valuations as being level 3.

D10 PAYABLES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------|----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Administered item revenue payable to government | 30,575 | 33,767 |
| Other | 2,855 | 4,089 |
| Deferred appropriation payable to the Consolidated Fund | 957 | <u>-</u> |
| Total | 34,388 | 37,856 |

D11 PROPOSALS AND DEPOSITS

Proposals and deposits are recognised upon receipt and represent funds paid by applicants in relation to prospective land dealings and are held by the department contingent upon the applicant progressing the dealing to finalisation. In the event dealings are not finalised, the department returns the defaulted monies to the original applicant.

D12 OTHER LIABILITIES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------|--------|
| Current | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Transfer of administered item revenue to government payable | 22,852 | 20,898 |
| Other | 558 | 423 |
| Total | 23,410 | 21,321 |

| D13 ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS BY CLASS | | _ |
|--|------------|------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| Land | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Balance at 1 July | 22,637,268 | 6,542,627 |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 8,696,041 | 16,094,641 |
| Balance as at 30 June | 31,333,311 | 22,637,268 |
| | | |
| Buildings | | |
| Balance at 1 July | 3,985 | 3,970 |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 42 | 15 |
| Balance as at 30 June | 4,028 | 3,985 |
| Infrastructure | | |
| Balance at 1 July | 98,244 | 4,018 |
| Revaluation increments/(decrements) | 43,822 | 94,227 |
| Balance as at 30 June | 142,066 | 98,244 |
| Total | 31,479,403 | 22,739,497 |

Accounting Policy - Asset Revaluation Surplus by Class

The asset revaluation surplus represents the net effect of upward and downward revaluations of assets to fair value.

D14 TRUST TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|----------|----------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Collections | 2,711 | 3,383 |
| Distributions | (1,612) | (2,198) |
| Increase / (decrease) in trust accounts | 1,099 | 1,185 |
| | | |
| Total current assets | 13,136 | 12,037 |
| Total current liabilities | (11,519) | (10,658) |
| Total non-current liabilities | (1,617) | (1,379) |
| Net assets | | - |

The department holds security deposits and bank guarantees under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989 (MRA)* associated with the granting of resource authorities. Security is held for:

- · compliance with the conditions of the resource authority
- compliance with the provisions of the MRA
- rectification of any actual damage that may be caused by any person whilst acting under the resource authority to pre-existing improvements; and
- amounts payable to the State (other than penalties) under the MRA.

At 30 June 2023, the department, on behalf of the State of Queensland, held bank guarantees totalling \$12.675 million (2022: \$11.532 million) and cash held in trust of \$13.136 million (2022: \$12.037 million).

SECTION 5 NOTES ABOUT RISKS AND OTHER ACCOUNTING UNCERTAINTIES

E1 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

E1-1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND INPUTS FOR FAIR VALUES

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique.

Observable inputs are publicly available data that are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the department in relation to non-financial assets include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgements that are not available publicly, but are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Significant unobservable inputs used by the department in relation to non-financial assets include, but are not limited to, subjective adjustments made to observable data to take account of the characteristics/functionality of the department assets, internal records of recent construction costs (and/or estimates of such costs) and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

All assets and liabilities of the department for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- level 1 represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- level 2 represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- level 3 represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

All material property, plant and equipment assets held or administered by the department are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, except land under roads, which is categorised within level 2. There were no transfers of assets/liabilities between fair value hierarchy levels during the period.

E1-2 BASIS FOR FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The department comprehensively values its land, building and infrastructure assets using a rolling revaluation program which ensures all material assets are valued by independent professional valuers at least once every five years. Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up to date via the application of relevant indices (refer Note C3-3 and D9-2).

E1 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

E1-2 BASIS FOR FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

The following table depicts the asset class and region which were comprehensively valued in 2022-23:

| Asset Class | Controlled and/or Administered | Effective date of last specific appraisal | Valuation approach | Inputs | Subsequent valuation activity |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Land | Administered and | 30 June 2023 by | _ | Publicly available data on sales of similar land in nearby localities in Updated | Jpdated annually applying indices |
| (Central region) | Controlled | SVS | assessment | the twelve months prior to the date of the revaluation. Adjustments provided by SVS, other professionally | provided by SVS, other professionally |
| | | | | were made to the sales data to take into account the location, size, qualified | qualified valuers and quantity |
| | | | | street/road frontage and access, and any significant restriction for surveyors. Derived from the review of | surveyors. Derived from the review of |
| | | | | each individual land parcel. | market transactions for each local |
| | | | | <u> </u> | government area. |
| Buildings | Administered and | 30 June 2023 by | Current | Internal records of the original cost are adjusted for contemporary Updated annually applying indices | Jpdated annually applying indices |
| (Central region) | Controlled | SVS | replacement cost | technology and construction approaches. Significant judgement is provided by SVS, other professionally | provided by SVS, other professionally |
| | | | (due to no active | also used to assess the remaining service potential of the facility, qualified | qualified valuers and quantity |
| | | | rch | given local climatic and environmental conditions, projected usage, surveyors. Derived from building and | surveyors. Derived from building and |
| | | | facilities) | and records of the current condition of facility. | construction industry improvement |
| | | | | ra | rates. |
| Infrastructure | Administered and | 30 June 2023 by | Current | Internal records of the original cost are adjusted for contemporary Updated annually applying indices | Jpdated annually applying indices |
| (Central region) | Controlled | SVS | replacement cost | technology and construction approaches. Significant judgement is provided by SVS, other professionally | provided by SVS, other professionally |
| | | | (due to no active | also used to assess the remaining service potential of the facility, qualified | qualified valuers and quantity |
| | | | market for such | given local climatic and environmental conditions, projected usage, surveyors. Derived from building and | surveyors. Derived from building and |
| | | | facilities) | and records of the current condition of facility. | construction industry improvement |
| | | | | ra | rates. |
| Infrastructure - | Controlled | 30 June 2023 by | | Site surveys and inspections used to verify documents and physical Updated annually applying indices | Jpdated annually applying indices |
| Abandoned | | GRC Quantity | | asset componentry to be valued. Given the nature of the complex provided by SVS, other professionally | provided by SVS, other professionally |
| Mines Sites | | Surveyors | (due to no active | assets being appraised, a combination of pricing methodologies and qualified | qualified valuers and quantity |
| (Central region) | | | nch | detailed estimates used in determining cost of replacing existing surveyors. Derived from building and | surveyors. Derived from building and |
| | | | facilities) | assets with a modern equivalent. The condition is assessed taking into construction | construction industry improvement |
| | | | | account both physical characteristics as well as operational rates. | ates. |
| | | | | considerations such as functionality, capability/capacity, utilisation and | |
| | | | | technology obsolescence | |

E1 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

E1-3 LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT - SIGNIFICANT VALUATION INPUTS AND IMPACTS

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following table outlines the significant unobservable valuation inputs and their potential impact on the valuation outcome for income producing Administered leasehold land measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy:

| Description | Fair value at Possible alternative range for significant | | range for | alternative significant outs | Impact of alternative amounts for | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|------|--|
| | 30 June 2023 \$'000 | 30 June 2022 \$'000 | inputs | 2023 | 2022 | significant level 3 inputs | | | | | |
| | | | In relation to leasehold | 5.0% to | o 4.8% to | Increase in discount rate used would decrease the fair value. | | | | | |
| Leasehold | | | land the present value discount rate applied. | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 8.8% | Reduction in discount rate used would increase the fair value. |
| Land | 3,084,586 | 2,533,110 | In relation to leasehold land adjustments to the | 0.75% to 7% of | 0.75% to 7% of | Increase in rental return rate would increase the fair value. | | | | | |
| | rental rate applied unimproved depending on type of lease. land | | unimproved value of land | Reduction in rental return rate used would decrease the fair value. | | | | | | | |

E2 FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES

E2-1 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CATEGORIES

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the Statement of Financial Position.

CONTROLLED

| CONTROLLED | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
| Financial assets | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | C1 | 95,854 | 106,380 |
| Receivables at amortised cost | C2 | 13,230 | 9,297 |
| Total | | 109,084 | 115,677 |
| | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Payables at amortised cost | C5 | 17,066 | 25,187 |
| Total | | 17,066 | 25,187 |
| | | | |
| ADMINISTERED | | | |
| | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
| Financial assets | | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 6,932 | 6,821 |
| Receivables at amortised cost | | | |
| Current | D8 | 46,968 | 58,710 |
| Non-current | D8 | 9,361 | 10,131 |
| Total | | 63,261 | 75,662 |
| | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Payables at amortised cost | D10 | 34,388 | 37,856 |
| Total | | 34,388 | 37,856 |

E2 FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES (continued)

E2-2 RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Risk Exposure

The department's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. Financial risk management is implemented pursuant to Government and departmental policy. These policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the department.

All financial risk is managed under approved departmental financial management policies. The department utilises written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas. The department measures risk exposure using a variety of methods as follows:

| Risk Exposure | Definition | Measurement Method |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Credit risk – receivables | Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where the department may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation. | |
| Liquidity risk – payables | Liquidity risk refers to the situation where the department may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. | Sensitivity analysis |
| Market risk – Administered finance leases (interest rate risk) | The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. | Interest rate sensitivity analysis |

(b) Credit Risk

The department manages credit risk through the use of a credit management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to credit default by ensuring that the department invests in secure assets and monitors all funds owed on a timely basis. Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The carrying amount of receivables represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the department.

(c) Liquidity Risk

The department manages liquidity risk through the use of a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk (primarily through payables) by ensuring the department has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.

The liquidity risk of non-derivative financial liabilities relate to controlled payables of \$17.066 million (2022: \$25.187 million) and administered payables of \$34.388 million (2022: \$37.856 million) due in less than one year.

E3 CONTINGENCIES

Litigation in progress

As at 30 June the following claims against the department were filed in the courts or lodged with the department:

| | 2023 Number of | 2022 Number |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | cases | of cases |
| Supreme Court | 7 | 1 |
| District Court | 0 | 0 |
| Magistrates Court | 1 | 1 |
| Industrial Court | 0 | 0 |
| Industrial Magistrates Court | 0 | 0 |
| Land Court | 4 | 1 |
| Court of Appeal | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 12 | 3 |

At reporting date, it is not possible to estimate any probable outcome of these claims or any financial effect. The department has received notification of 16 (2022: 1) claims which are not yet subject to court action. These cases may or may not result in subsequent litigation. Indemnity for the department has been sought in respect of some of the above matters through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund.

Native title claims over departmental land

At 30 June, there were 53 (2022: 47) unresolved native title claims before the federal court over lands (including offshore islands) either controlled or administered by the department. The claims cover an area of approximately 16.6% (2022: 18.1%) of the state. At reporting date it is not possible to make an estimate of any probable outcome of these claims, or of any financial effects. The potential financial impact is limited to legal costs.

Collingwood Park State Guarantee

The department is responsible for the administration of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*. This Act provides a State Guarantee to owners of affected land or property that existed on 25 April 2008 at Collingwood Park:

- to pay for any works necessary to stabilise the affected land if there is subsidence damage to the land;
- to repair any subsidence damage to the affected land if, in the Chief Executive's opinion, it is cost-effective for the State to repair the damage; or
- to purchase the land at market value if the land is affected by subsidence damage and, in the Chief Executive's opinion, it is not cost-effective for the State to repair the damage.

At the reporting date it is not possible to determine the extent or timing of any potential financial effect of this State Guarantee.

Volumetric Lease Bank Guarantees

Under the *Land Act 1994*, lessees of volumetric leases are required to provide a security in the form of a bank guarantee to be retained by the department to ensure compliance. The security together with the lease agreement commits the lessee to perform specific reparation conditions. As at 30 June the department holds bank guarantees of \$17.002 million (2022: \$16.822 million).

Vegetation Management Bank Guarantees

Under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (formerly *Integrated Planning Act 1997*), development applicants may be required to provide financial security as a means of meeting a particular aspect of a vegetation management code. The security together with the agreement commits the developer to providing a vegetation offset within 12 months. As at 30 June, the department holds bank guarantees of \$0.750 million (2022: \$0.750 million).

Under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* bank guarantees are retained by the department to ensure compliance with specific requirements relating to protection decisions and compliance certificates for resource activities in strategic cropping areas. As at 30 June, the department holds bank guarantees of \$2.359 million (2022: \$2.359 million).

| E4 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS Buildings Not later 1 year | 2023 \$'000 822 | 2022 \$'000 |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years | - | _ |
| Later than 5 years | - | _ |
| Total | 822 | - |
| Intangibles Not later 1 year | 2023 \$'000 925 | 2022 \$'000 |
| Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years | - | - |
| Later than 5 years | - | - |
| Total | 925 | - |

E5 FUTURE IMPACT OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

All Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable to the department's activities or have no material impact on the department.

SECTION 6 NOTES ABOUT OUR PERFORMANCE COMPARED TO BUDGET

F1 BUDGETARY REPORTING DISCLOSURES

This section contains explanations of major variances between the department's actual 2022-23 financial results and the original budget presented to Parliament.

F1-1 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES - STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

User charges and fees: The variance is primarily due to recognition of Financial Assurance revenue

under the Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018

for mine remediation programs of work.

Grants and other contributions: The increase in grants and other contributions is due to recognition of goods

and services received below fair value for Queensland State archives document storage and Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

relating to flood risk management.

Other revenue: The variance is primarily due to the recognition of an asset revaluation

increment on land assets.

Employee expenses: The variance is primarily due to widespread vacancies in positions across

the Department as a result of the current employment market.

Supplies and services: The variance is primarily due to increased mine remediation and spatial

services programs of work as well as document archive costs relating to

archived documents stored with the Queensland State Archives.

Grants and subsidies: The variance is primarily due to timing adjustment for the Commonwealth

funded Gas Well Trials program.

F1-2 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and cash equivalents: The variance is materially explained in the variances outlined in the

Explanations of Major Variances for the Statement of Cash Flows (Refer to

Note F1-3).

Receivables: The variance mainly relates to timing of receivables in relation to trade

debtors. A budget has been established based on historical data however these amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

Other current assets: The variance primarily relates to the prepaid supplies and service balance as

at 30 June 2023.

F1 BUDGETARY REPORTING DISCLOSURES (continued)

F1-2 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

Land held for sale: The actual amount reflects that at 30 June 2023 there was no land held for

sale. A budget has been established based on historical data however these

amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

Property, plant and equipment: The variance is largely due to revaluation increments. A budget has been

established based on historical data however these amounts tend to

fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

Intangible assets: The variance is largely due to increased amortisation of intangibles

compared to budgeted amounts due to the timing of the capitalisation of

internally generated software work in progress projects.

Payables: The variance primarily relates to reduced grants payable and deferred

appropriation payable compared to the original budget.

Accrued employee benefits: The variance relates to a lower than anticipated accrued employee benefits

for salaries and wages on-costs at the end of the financial year due to the timing of the last pay cycle resulting in no accrual for salaries and wages as

at 30 June 2023.

Other current liabilities: The variance primarily relates to unearned revenue balances as at 30 June

2023. A budget has been established based on historical data however these amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

F1-3 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES - STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Grants and other contributions: The variance is primarily due to due to unbudgeted Goods and Services

Received Below Fair Value for document storage at the Queensland State

Archives

Employee expenses: The variance is primarily due to widespread vacancies in positions across

the Department as a result of the current employment market.

Supplies and services: The variance is primarily due to increased mine remediation and spatial

services programs of work as well as document archive costs relating to

archived documents stored with the Queensland State Archives.

Grants and subsidies: The variance is primarily due to timing adjustment for the Commonwealth

funded Gas Well Trials program.

F1 BUDGETARY REPORTING DISCLOSURES (continued)

F1-3 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES – STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

Sales of property, plant and

equipment:

Variance is mainly due to the sale of land in 2022-23. A budget has been established based on historical data however these amounts tend to

fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

Payments for property, plant and equipment and Equity injections:

The variance is mainly due to the purchase of land (\$4.258 million) for the Queensland Resources Common User Facility (QRCUF) which was not

known at the time of budget preparation.

F1-4 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES - ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Appropriation revenue: The variance is primarily due to timing adjustments for the Non- Commercial

Asset program.

User charges and fees: The decrease in User Charges and Fees is primarily due to market

fluctuations in our administered fees.

Gain on disposal of land: The variance is primarily due to the unpredictability of land sales. The

budget estimate is based on historical trend and fluctuates depending on

land available for disposal, market activity and the cost of sales.

Grants and subsidies: The variance primarily relates to land grants provided to external bodies. A

budget has been established based on historical data however these

amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

Other expenses: The variance is primarily due to net fee retentions relating to land sales. This

amount fluctuates depending on land being approved for sale and market

activity.

Land transfers outwards: The actual amount reflects movements in land dealings with and on behalf of

non-government agencies.

F1-5 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES - ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and cash equivalents: The variance is primarily a result of the timing of payables and the transfers

of administered item revenue to government.

Current receivables: The variance mainly relates to timing of receivables in relation to mining and

land rents.

Land held for sale: The actual amount reflects that at 30 June 2023 there were 15 parcels of

land held for sale. A budget has been established based on historical data however these amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the

activity.

Non-current receivables: The variance primarily relates to fluctuations in non-current finance leases.

Property Plant and Equipment: The variance primarily relates to increases in land values as a result of the

annual valuation process which resulted in an increase of \$8.740 billion

(Refer to Note D9-1).

Payables: The variance primarily relates to administered revenue to be transferred to

government from valuation fees receivable.

Proposals and deposits: The variance relates to the unpredictable nature of deposits received for

land dealings and is driven by conversion to freehold applications.

Other current liabilities: The variance primarily relates to the timing of revenue recognised for mining

rents.

SECTION 7 OTHER INFORMATION

G1 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) DISCLOSURES

Details of Key Management Personnel

The department's responsible Minister is identified as part of the department's KMP, consistent with additional guidance included in AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* .

The following details for non-Ministerial key management personnel reflect those positions that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the department during 2021-22 and 2022-23. Further information about these positions can be found in the body of the Annual Report under the section relating to Executive Management.

| Position | Position Responsibility |
|--|---|
| Director-General | Responsible for the efficient, effective, and economic administration of the department. |
| Deputy Director-General, Lands | Provides strategic leadership and direction in delivering the department's land and spatial functions and services. |
| Deputy Director- General,Georesources | Provides strategic leadership and direction in delivering the department's georesources functions and services. |
| Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership | Provides strategic leadership and direction of the department's corporate and business support functions. |
| Executive Director, Human Resources | Provides strategic leadership and direction of the department's human resource functions. |
| Executive Director, Communications | Provides strategic leadership and direction of the department's communication functions. |
| Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations | Responsible for the efficient, effective, and economic financial administration of the department. |
| Executive Director, Reform, Strategy and Delivery Office | Provides strategic leadership and direction of the department's reform, strategy and delivery functions. |

G1 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) DISCLOSURES (continued)

KMP Remuneration Policies

Ministerial remuneration entitlements are outlined in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland's Members' Remuneration Handbook. The department does not bear any cost of remuneration of Ministers. The majority of Ministerial entitlements are paid by the Legislative Assembly, with the remaining entitlements being provided by Ministerial Services Branch within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. As all Ministers are reported as KMP of the Queensland Government, aggregate remuneration expenses for all Ministers is disclosed in the Queensland General Government and Whole of Government Consolidated Financial Statements, which are published as part of Queensland Treasury's Report on State Finances.

Remuneration policy for the department's other key management personnel is set by the Queensland Public Sector Commission as provided for under the *Public Sector Act 2022*. Individual remuneration and other terms of employment (including motor vehicle entitlements and performance payments if applicable) are specified in employment contracts.

Remuneration expenses for key management personnel comprise the following components:

Short term employee expenses which include:

- salaries, allowances and leave entitlements earned and expensed for the entire year, or for that part of the year during which the employee occupied a key management personnel position;
- non-monetary benefits consisting of provision of vehicle together with fringe benefits tax applicable to the benefit.

Long term employee expenses include amounts expensed in respect of long service leave entitlements earned.

Post-employment expenses include amounts expensed in respect of employer superannuation obligations.

<u>Termination</u> <u>benefits</u> include payments in lieu of notice on termination and other lump sum separation entitlements (excluding annual and long service leave entitlements) payable on termination of employment or acceptance of an offer of termination of employment.

Remuneration Expenses

The following disclosures focus on the expenses incurred by the department attributable to non-Ministerial KMP during the respective reporting periods. The amounts disclosed are determined on the same basis as expenses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

| | Short Term Employee Expenses | | Long Term Employee | Post- Employment Expenses | Termination Benefits | Total Expenses |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 2022-23 Position | Monetary Expenses | Non- Monetary Benefits | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | | | | |
| Director-General (01/07/2022 - 18/05/2023) | 404 | 8 | 11 | 41 | ı | 464 |
| Director-General (19/05/2022 - 30/06/2023) | 80 | ı | 1 | 7 | ı | 88 |
| Deputy Director-General, Lands (01/07/2022 - 27/01/2023) | 125 | 2 | 3 | 15 | - | 145 |
| Deputy Director-General, Lands (06/02/2023 - 30/06/2023) | 100 | 1 | 3 | 11 | - | 115 |
| Deputy Director-General, Georesources | 210 | 3 | 6 | 24 | - | 243 |
| Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership | 225 | 3 | 6 | 25 | - | 259 |
| Executive Director Human Resources * | 96 | 1 | 3 | 10 | - | 110 |
| Executive Director, Communications * | 53 | - | 1 | 6 | | 60 |
| Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations (20/08/2022 - 05/02/2023) | 87 | 1 | 2 | 9 | - | 99 |
| Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations (01/07/2022 - 19/08/2022); (06/02/2023 - 30/06/2023) | 114 | 1 | 3 | 11 | - | 129 |
| Executive Director Reform, Strategy and Delivery Office ** | 100 | 1 | 3 | 12 | - | 116 |

^{*} Position was not classified as KMP from January 2023.

Further information about these positions can be found in the body of the Annual Report under the section relating to Executive Management.

^{**} Position became a member of the Resources leadership team (RLT) from January 2023.

G1 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) DISCLOSURES (continued) Remuneration Expenses (continued)

| | Short Term Employee Expenses | | Long Term Employee | Post- Employment Expenses | Termination Benefits | Total Expenses |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 2021-22 Position | Monetary Expenses | Non- Monetary Benefits | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | | | | |
| Director-General (1/7/2021 – 02/05/2022) | 380 | 9 | 9 | 47 | - | 445 |
| Director-General (03/05/22 – 30/6/2022) | 81 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 88 |
| Deputy Director-General, Georesources | 217 | 11 | 5 | 24 | - | 257 |
| Deputy Director-General, Lands (01/07/2021-07/04/2022) | 177 | 8 | 4 | 19 | - | 208 |
| Deputy Director-General, Lands (08/04/2022-30/06/2022) | 64 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | 72 |
| Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership (02/08/2021-11/11/2021) | 68 | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | 78 |
| Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership (12/11/2021-30/06/2022) | 143 | 5 | 3 | 14 | - | 165 |
| Executive Director Human Resources (01/07/2021-11/11/2021) | 74 | 4 | 2 | 9 | - | 89 |
| Executive Director Human Resources (12/11/2021-11/02/2022) | 48 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | 57 |
| Executive Director Human Resources (12/02/2022-30/06/2022) | 109 | 3 | 3 | 9 | - | 124 |
| Executive Director, Communications (02/08/2021-30/06/2022) | 150 | 7 | 4 | 15 | - | 176 |
| Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations (01/07/2021-20/02/2022) | 132 | 8 | 3 | 14 | - | 157 |
| Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations (21/02/2022-30/06/2022) | 91 | 3 | 2 | 8 | - | 104 |

G2 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with people/entities related to KMP

During the 2022-23 financial year a KMP, as part of the roles and responsibilities of the position, is required to perform the function of company director of NECDS Ltd on behalf of the member representative, being the Minister for Resources.

NECDS Ltd is a not-for-profit company set up with members from all Australian states and territories to collectively manage the intellectual property rights in the National Electronic Conveyancing Data Standards (NECDS) for eConveyancing.

Any payments made by the department to this organisation are made subject to an agreement which binds all Australian states and territories

Transactions with other Queensland Government-controlled entities

The department's primary ongoing sources of funding from Government for its services are appropriation revenue (Note B1-1) and equity injections (Note C8-1), both of which are provided in cash via Queensland Treasury.

As outlined in Note A2, the department participates in a corporate partnership arrangement with other Government agencies, where it is a 'host' and a 'recipient' of a number of strategic and operational corporate services.

The department also transacts with various Queensland Government agencies on a fee for service basis including:

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for information and communication technology services and fleet services
- · Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Crown Law) for legal services/advice.
- Department of Energy and Public Works for accommodation services (QGAO), building and asset services (QBuild), vehicle services (Q-Fleet)
- Department of Transport and Main Roads for operational services provided by the Queensland Customer and Digital Group (Queensland Shared Services) such as accounts receivable, payroll management, taxation and telecommunications.

The department has also had transactions with the following statutory bodies for the provision of grants.

Statutory body

· Gasfields Commission Queensland (refer Note D6)

G3 FIRST YEAR APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OR CHANGE IN POLICY

No new accounting standards or interpretations that apply to the department for the first time in 2022-23 had any material impact on the financial statements.

Accounting standards early adopted

No Australian Accounting Standards have been early adopted for 2022-23.

G4 TAXATION

The department is a State body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST). FBT and GST are the only taxes accounted for by the department. GST credits receivable from, and GST payable to the ATO are recognised – refer to Note C2.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

G5 CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE

Whole-of Government Climate Reporting

The State of Queensland, as the ultimate parent of the Department, has published a wide range of information and resources on climate change (accessible via https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change) including the following whole-of-Government publications:

- Climate Action Plan 2020-30 (https://www.des.gld.gov.au/climateaction)
- Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan (https://www.epw.qld.gov.au/energyandjobsplan)
- Climate Adaptation Strategy (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/adapting/strategy)
- Queensland Sustainability Report (https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/programs-and-policies/esg/)

Departmental accounting estimates and judgements - climate-related risks

The department addresses the financial impacts of climate related risks by identifying and monitoring the accounting judgements and estimates that will potentially be affected, including asset useful lives, fair value of assets, impairment of assets, the recognition of provisions or the possibility of contingent liabilities.

The department has identified its potential material climate related risks relate to the expected credit losses relating to receivables. For the department environmental and climate factors for example drought, cyclone and monsoon affects customers and their ability to pay amounts due to the department. The effect of these risk factors are already accounted for in calculating the impairment of receivables, refer to notes C2-1 and D8-1.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009 (the Act)*, section 38 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements.

In accordance with s.62 (1) (b) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- a) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- b) the financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Department of Resources for the financial year ended 30 June 2023 and of the financial position of the department at the end of that year; and

The Director-General, as the Accountable Officer of the Department, acknowledges responsibility under s.7 and s.11 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.

TANYA BRADY

Chief Finance Officer
Department of Resources

Date: 11th August 2023

WARWICK AGNEW

Director-General

Department of Resources

Date: 11th August 2023

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Accountable Officer of Department of Resources

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Department of Resources.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the department's financial position as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
- b) complies with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position and statement of assets and liabilities by major departmental service as at 30 June 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of comprehensive income by major departmental service for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including summaries of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the management certificate.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the 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* (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 and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. I addressed these matters in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

QueenslandAudit Office

Better public services

Valuation of administered property, plant and equipment

Refer to note D9 and E1 in the financial statements

Land under roads \$84.9 billion

Key audit matter

Management has estimated the fair value of the department's Land under roads (LUR) to be \$84.9 billion as at 30 June 2023. The fair value measurement is based on a market approach (englobo valuation) to arrive at fair value.

The market approach references the observable statutory values for freehold and leasehold land in each local government area, dividing that aggregate

statutory value by the corresponding land area and applying the average rate to the total area of LUR

Significant judgement was required in relation to:

- the englobo valuation methodology
- the valuation of freehold and leasehold land in each local government area
- the calculation to apply the land value to LUR.

How my audit addressed the key audit matter

My procedures included, but were not limited to:

- assessing and obtaining an understanding of the englobo valuation methodology
- assessing the competence, capability and objectivity of the internal valuers
- testing management's controls over the Queensland Valuation and Sales (QVAS) database
- checking, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of input data used for the opening balances of LUR, both area and rate, including reconciling input data to supporting evidence such as the land area report from the Digital Cadastral Database at a local government and total state level
- verifying a sample of material LUR movements to supporting information in ATS LUR movements including obtaining confirmation from Department of Transport and Main Roads to evidence equity transfers
- verifying the mathematical accuracy of the LUR calculation.

Reserves and unallocated state land \$11.4 billion

Key audit matter

Management has estimated the fair value of the department's Reserves and unallocated state land to be \$11.4 billion as at 30 June 2023. Each parcel of reserved land and unallocated state land is valued using a direct comparison approach (i.e. a market valuation approach). The valuations are dependent on certain key assumptions that require significant management judgement including the following in respect of:

- unit of account: each parcel of reserved land and unallocated state land identified regardless of location
- valuation technique: the fair value categorisation used:
 - recent property sales in the general location of the land
 - extrapolation and professional judgement in determining fair value for each parcel of land taking into consideration any restriction on use that may exist.

How my audit addressed the key audit matter

My procedures included, but were not limited to:

- obtaining an understanding of the methodology used and ensuring consistent application thereof
- assessing the competence, capability and objectivity of the internal valuers
- performing reconciliation between QVAS and LAMS for the LGAs which have been revalued
- checking, on a sample basis, the accuracy and relevance of the input data used, including reconciling input data to supporting evidence such as reports provided by the valuers
- comparing values to the valuation movements of rateable properties with similar characteristics and which were valued as part of the annual statutory valuation program.



Responsibilities of the department for the financial report

The Accountable Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Accountable Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Accountable Officer is also responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the department or to otherwise cease operations.

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this 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. This is not done for the purpose
 of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal controls, but
 allows me to express an opinion on compliance with prescribed requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the department.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the department'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. I base my conclusions 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.

QueenslandAudit Office

Better public services

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

I communicate with the Accountable Officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the Accountable Officer, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Statement

In accordance with s.40 of the Auditor-General Act 2009, for the year ended 30 June 2023:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, any other Act and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the department's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.

Jacques Coetze

15 August 2023

Jacques Coetzee as delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office Brisbane

APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

LAND SERVICES

The objective of this service area is to provide modern and effective land administration and property services to ensure efficient use of Queensland's resources.

Table 1: Land Services (estimates and actuals for 2022–23)

| SERVICE STANDARDS | NOTES | 2022-23 TARGET/ ESTIMATE | 2022-23 ACTUAL |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Effectiveness measure | | | |
| Percentage of native title claims resolved by agreement between the parties | 1 | >60% | 92% |
| Average percentage adjustment to annual statutory land valuations, resulting from all properly made objections | 2 | <u><</u> 8% | 3.74% |
| Efficiency measures | | | |
| Average cost per valuation | | < \$20 | \$13.22 |

Notes:

- 1. The variance between the 2022–23 target/estimate and the 2022–23 actual is due to claim resolution being subject to several highly variable external factors. For the reporting period, there were more consent determinations made without resorting to litigation.
- 2. The objections period closed in May 2023, resulting in the objections data being available at the end of June 2023. As such, the 2022–23 actual was not published in Resources 2023–24 Service Delivery Statement as per usual process.

MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES SERVICES

The objective of this service area is to enable a resilient, responsible and sustainable resources industry that grows as it transforms.

Table 2: Minerals and Energy Resources Services (estimates and actuals for 2022–23)

| SERVICE STANDARDS | NOTES | 2022-23 TARGET/ ESTIMATE | 2022-23 ACTUAL |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Effectiveness measure | | | |
| Notification of directly impacted stakeholders prior to the release of new areas for resource exploration or production by competitive tender | 1 | 90% | Not applicable |
| Efficiency measure | | | |
| Average cost of all tenure processing transactions | 2 | ≤\$2200 | \$838 |
| Average cost of acquiring, maintaining and providing spatial information per thousand user accesses | 3 | ≤\$45 | \$25 |

Notes

- 1. The 2023 Queensland Exploration Program has not been released during 2022–23, so land releases have not been announced, and the notification process has not commenced.
- 2. The variance between the 2022–23 target/estimate and 2022–23 actual is due to high demand for exploration permits for minerals.
- 3. The variance between the 2022–23 target/estimate and 2022–23 actual is due to higher than anticipated demand growth.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-26 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: OPTIMISED USE OF LAND RESOURCES OF THE STATE | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Key performance indicator | Strategies and measures | 2022-23 actual | |
| An improvement in stakeholder satisfaction with land administration—quicker, simpler and more transparent | Work with stakeholders to modernise land administration, including the State Valuation Service | As at December 2022, the percentage of stakeholders satisfied with land administration was: Land Valuations 47%; State Land Leaseholder 37%; Native Title and Indigenous Land 50%; Veg Hub net promoter score 68%. | |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED AND DIVERSIFIED | PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN | GEORESOURCES | |
| Key performance indicator | Strategies and measures | 2022-23 actual | |
| An increase in investment levels | Work with stakeholders to plan the | In 12 months to March 2023 (latest | |
| An improvement in stakeholder satisfaction with our regulatory efficiency | future of the resources industry Deliver the resources industry development plan | available data), private capital expenditure in Queensland's mining industry reached \$8.7 billion, while exploration expenditure on minerals (excluding coal) in Queensland was \$373.1 million and accounted for 48.9% of total resources exploration expenditure in Queensland. | |
| | | As at December 2022, the percentage of stakeholders satisfied with regulatory efficiency was: Mineral and Coal Assessment Hub 61%; Petroleum Assessment Hub 57%. | |
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: INNOVATION TO UNLOCK OUR | R DATA'S POTENTIAL | | |
| Key performance indicator | Strategies and measures | 2022–23 actual | |
| An increase in data availability and use An increase in customer and | Maximise value for our customers and stakeholders from the data we collect, curate and make available Only one data recovered. | For 2022–23, there were approximately 94 000 site visits to the Open Data Portal, and approximately 104 000 GB of data downloads. | |
| stakeholder satisfaction with our data resources access and quality | Deliver a data resources development plan | As at December 2022, the percentage of customers and stakeholders satisfied with our data resources was: Spatial and mapping products 62%; Geoscience data portal 74%. | |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

GREAT CAREERS: A CONTEMPORARY WORKFORCE SET APART BY ITS EXPERTISE, INNOVATION, COLLABORATION AND LEADERSHIP

| Key performance indicator | Strategies and measures | 2022-23 Actual |
|--|--|--|
| A maintained staff retention rate An improvement in Working for Queensland engagement, learning and development, and organisational leadership data | Build a skilled and agile workforce capable of delivering our strategic objectives through leadership, change capability, business acumen, technical expertise. Invest in leadership development to build a courageous culture, empowering leaders to inspire, innovate and advocate. | As at June 2023, there was 0.88% separations to join other departments or exit the public service. As at September 2022, the agency engagement score was 57%. |

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

POSITIVE STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON OUR POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PEOPLE

| Key performance indicator | Strategies and measures | 2022-23 actual |
|---|--|--|
| An improvement in public and stakeholder sentiment An increase in audience of our social media platforms | Design targets against key performance indicators and track progress | As at December 2022, overall satisfaction with interactions with the department was 51%. |
| | Regularly monitor all customer touchpoints | For 2022–23, the department's social media audience increased by 14% |

APPENDIX 2: GOVERNMENT BODIES

NAME OF GOVERNMENT BODY: CHAIRPERSONS FOR CONFERENCES FOR OBJECTIONS TO VALUATIONS GREATER THAN \$5 MILLION

| Act or instrument | Land Valuation Act 2010 |
|---------------------|--|
| Functions | Facilitate an open exchange of relevant information between the Valuer-General and the objector, on a 'without prejudice' basis. The process is designed to achieve settlement between the parties in a conciliatory manner without recourse to a formal court hearing. |
| Achievements | Of the 189 objections where an independently chaired conference occurred for the 2022–23 financial year: 166 have been decided of which 104 were settled at or post conference. This equates to a 55 per cent settlement rate. There was a total of 224 objections allocated to a Chairperson. |
| Financial reporting | Transactions for claims made by Chairpersons are processed in the SAP S/4 financial system for the Department of Resources where all amounts can be viewed and are therefore accounted for in the financial statements. |

Remuneration The remuneration category is 'Adjudication and Determination' at level 2 (chair) of the Queensland Government's Remuneration procedures for part-time chairs and members of Queensland Government bodies, which equates to \$520 (meeting fees: ≤ 4 hours).

| Position | Name | Meetings/ sessions attendance | Approved annual, sessional or daily fee | Approved sub- committee fees if applicable | Actual fees received |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Chairperson | Dr Andrea Blake | 13 (22 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$13 520 |
| Chairperson | Dr Lyndall Bryant | 9 (13 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$12 480 |
| Chairperson | Dr Lucy Cradduck | 12 (12 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$11 440 |
| Chairperson | Mr John Monks | 62 (71 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$40 040 |
| Chairperson | Ms Lisa Murdoch | 0 | \$520 (≤ 4hours) | N/A | \$0 |
| | (Term Expired 31 March 2023) | | | | |
| Chairperson | Ms Julie Owbridge | 18 (22 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$19 160 |
| Chairperson | Ms Frances Rex | 13 (18 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$9 880 |
| Chairperson | Mr James (John) Trickett | 0 | \$520 (≤ 4hours) | N/A | \$0 |
| | (Term Expired 31 March 2023) | | | | |
| Chairperson | Mr Eric (John) Woolley | 62 (66 Allocated) | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$39 000 |
| | (Term Expired 31 March 2023) | | | | |
| Chairperson | Mr Dominic Katter | 0 | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$0 |
| | (Appointed 16 June 2022) | | | | |
| Chairperson | Ms Fiona Banwell (Appointed 16 June 2022) | 0 | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$0 |
| Chairperson | Ms Judith Brien (Appointed 16 June 2022) | 0 | \$520 (≤ 4 hours) | N/A | \$0 |
| No. scheduled meetings/ sessions | 189 | | | | |
| Total out of pocket expenses | Include total \$8 439.93 cost for Chair and all members. 'Out of pocket' expenses are outlined in the Remuneration Procedures for part-time Chairs and members of Queensland Government bodies. | | | | |

APPENDIX 3: COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

| SUMMARY OF F | REQUIREMENT | BASIS FOR REQUIREMENT | ANNUAL REPORT REFERENCE |
|------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| Letter of compliance | A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant Minister | ARRs – section 7 | 1 |
| Accessibility | • Table of contents | ARRs – section 9.1 | iii-iv |
| | • Glossary | | 112–113 |
| | Public availability | ARRs – section 9.2 | ii |
| | Interpreter service statement | Queensland Government Language Services Policy | ii |
| | | ARRs – section 9.3 | |
| | Copyright notice | Copyright Act 1968 | ii |
| | | ARRs – section 9.4 | |
| | Information licensing | QGEA – Information Licensing | ii |
| | | ARRs – section 9.5 | |
| General information | Introductory information | ARRs – section 10 | 3–4 |
| Non-financial performance | Government's objectives for the community and whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives | ARRs – section 11.1 | 5-7 |
| | Agency objectives and performance indicators | ARRs – section 11.2 | 8-23 |
| | Agency service areas and service standards | ARRs – section 11.3 | 106–108 |
| Financial performance | Summary of financial performance | ARRs – section 12.1 | 25–27 |
| Governance – | Organisational structure | ARRs – section 13.1 | 28 |
| management and structure | Executive management | ARRs – section 13.2 | 30-31 |
| | Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities) | ARRs – section 13.3 | 33, 109 |
| | • Public sector ethics | Public Sector Ethics Act 1994 | 33 |
| | | ARRs – section 13.4 | |
| | Human rights | Human Rights Act 2019 | 33 |
| | | ARRs – section 13.5 | |
| | Queensland public service values | ARRs – section 13.6 | 34 |

| SUMMARY OF R | EQUIREMENT | BASIS FOR REQUIREMENT | ANNUAL REPORT REFERENCE |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Governance | Risk management | ARRs – section 14.1 | 35 |
| – risk management | Audit committee | ARRs – section 14.2 | 36 |
| and accountability | • Internal audit | ARRs – section 14.3 | 36 |
| accountability | External scrutiny | ARRs – section 14.4 | 36-37 |
| | Information systems and recordkeeping | ARRs – section 14.5 | 37, 38 |
| | • Information Security attestation | ARRs – section 14.6 | 38 |
| Governance - human resources | Strategic workforce planning and performance | ARRs – section 15.1 | 40-43 |
| | Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment | Directive No.04/18 Early Retirement, Redundancy and Retrenchment | 44 |
| | | ARRs – section 15.2 | |
| Open Data | Statement advising publication of information | ARRs – section 16 | 44 |
| | • Consultancies | ARRs – section 31.1 | https://data.qld. gov.au |
| | Overseas travel | ARRs – section 31.2 | https://data.qld. gov.au |
| | Queensland Language Services Policy | ARRs – section 31.3 | https://data.qld. gov.au |
| Financial | Certification of financial statements | FAA – section 62 | 100 |
| statements | | FPMS – sections 38, 39 and 46 | |
| | | ARRs – section 17.1 | |
| | Independent Auditor's Report | FAA – section 62 | 102-105 |
| | | FPMS – section 46 | |
| | | ARRs – section 17.2 | |

GLOSSARY

| TERM/SYMBOL | DEFINITION |
|--|---|
| ~ | approximately equal to |
| Abandoned Mines Land Program (AMLP) | Responsible for assessing abandoned mine sites and reducing public health and safety risks. |
| Building Information Model (BIM) | The process of creating an information-rich digital model to guide planning, designing, construction and asset maintenance. |
| Business and Corporate Partnership (BCP) | Departmental division that delivers corporate services and business programs to a core group of three Queensland Government departments and to a number of other partner agencies. |
| COVID-19 | The coronavirus disease of 2019. |
| Critical Minerals Strategy (CMS) | The Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy has been developed to unlock the next resources boom in critical minerals. |
| Cross River Rail (CRR) | The Cross River Rail project is a new 10.2 kilometre rail line in Brisbane from Dutton Park to Bowen Hills, which includes 5.9 kilometres of twin tunnels under the Brisbane River and the CBD. |
| Digital Twin | A virtual representation of Queensland's physical environment, including infrastructure. |
| eDOCS | An electronic document and records management system used to create, capture, store and retrieve departmental digital documents and files. |
| full-time equivalent (FTE) | Calculated by the number of hours worked in a period divided by the full-time hours prescribed by the award or industrial instrument for the person's position. |
| emergency action plans (EAP) | Legislatively required plans under the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 for the department's four referable dams. |
| Geoscience Data Modernisation Project (GDMP) | Project to help transform Queensland's geoscience data ecosystem and enable data-driven exploration, discovery and success for industry. |
| Griffith University's MATE Bystander Program | An education and intervention program focusing on the prevention of violence and problematic behaviour in our homes, workplaces, schools and communities. |
| Human Rights Act (HRA) | The Act respects, protects and promotes 23 fundamental human rights, and the inherent dignity and worth of all human beings, especially the most vulnerable in our community. |
| Lidar | Light detection and ranging which is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth. These light pulses—combined with other data recorded by the airborne system—generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape of the Earth and its surface characteristics. |
| Natural Resources Investment Program (NRIP) | A \$61 million Queensland Government program which focused on ensuring the state's natural land and water resources are sustainably managed. It included dedicated funds for Great Barrier Reef catchments and ended 30 June 2022. |

| TERM/SYMBOL | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| Natural Resources Recovery Program (NRRP) | Natural Resources Recovery Program is an open grant program offering funding to Queensland organisations for projects promoting sustainable outcomes and innovation for land resources. |
| Open Data Portal | A Queensland Government searchable portal that allows visitors to view datasets on a range of government activities and responsibilities. |
| Queensland Globe | The Queensland Globe is the department's online interactive map to access hundreds of spatial data layers on Queensland roads, rail, property, topography, mining and exploration, land valuations, land parcel information, water levels and more. |
| Queensland Resources Industry Development | A plan that details a 30-year vision for the resources sector and includes a range of actions to realise that vision. |
| Plan (QRIDP) | The draft QRIDP was released for consultation in November 2021. The final QRIDP was released on 24 June 2022. |
| receiving environments | Offsite areas downstream of a mine that would potentially receive any pollution/contaminants were they to leave site (eg rivers or watercourses downstream of the site if contaminated water flows offsite). |
| Service Delivery Statement (SDS) | Budgeted financial and non-financial information for the budget year. In addition to financial statements, the SDS includes achievements, highlights for the forthcoming year and performance statements. |
| tailings | The global shift to sustainability includes focus on resource efficiency, which has driven significant interest in testing the technical and commercial viability of recovering valuable minerals from mine waste and tailings material left behind after the primary phase of mining. |
| Titles Queensland | Titles Queensland is responsible for performing various functions under the Queensland Future Fund (Titles Registry) Act 2021 that mainly relate to operating and maintaining the Queensland Titles Registry on behalf of the State, Registrar of Titles and Registrar of Water Allocations. |

CONTACTS

POST

PO Box 15216 CITY EAST QLD 4002

PHONE

13 QGOV (13 74 68)

ANNUAL REPORT ENQUIRIES

Director, Business Planning and Achievement Department of Resources PO Box 15216 CITY EAST QLD 4002

Email: CustomerFeedback@resources.qld.gov.au

Phone: 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

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