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CONTENTS

LETTER OF COMPLIANCE1
CHAPTER ONE	
ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT3
Our vision.3
Our purpose . . . . .	.3
Our strategic objectives. . . . .	.3
Operating environment . . . . .	.4
Strategic risks and opportunities . . . . .	.4
Government's objectives for the community . . . . .	.4
Whole-of-government initiatives. . . . .	.4
CHAPTER TWO	
OUR PERFORMANCE . . . . .	.7
OUR OBJECTIVES . . . . .	.7
Strategic objective 1: Optimised use of land resources of the state. . . . .	.7
Strategic objective 2: Increased and diversified private sector investment in georesources. . . . .	.11
Strategic objective 3: Innovation to unlock our data's potential . . . . .	.15
Strategic objective 4: Great careers: a contemporary workforce set apart by its expertise, innovation, collaboration and leadership. . . . .	.16
Strategic objective 5: Positive stakeholder and public sentiment on our policies, programs and people . . . . .	.17
CHAPTER THREE	
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE . . . . .	.20
Financial overview. . . . .	.20

CHAPTER FOUR

GOVERNANCE: MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE.23

Organisational structure as at 30 June 2022	24
Our board.	25
Government bodies	28
Public Sector Ethics Act.	29
Human Rights Act implementation	29
Our values	30
Our guiding principles.	30

CHAPTER FIVE

GOVERNANCE: RISK MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.31

Audit and risk committee	32
Internal audit services.	32
External scrutiny.	32
Information systems.	33
Recordkeeping	34
Information security attestation	34

CHAPTER SIX

GOVERNANCE: HUMAN RESOURCES35

STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE.	35
Industrial and employee relations	39
Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment.	39
Open data	40

CHAPTER SEVEN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.41

APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE STATEMENT	104
APPENDIX 2: GOVERNMENT BODIES	108
APPENDIX 3: COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST	110
GLOSSARY	112
CONTACTS	114

LETTER OF COMPLIANCE

14 September 2022

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 2021–2022* 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 page 110 of this annual report.

Yours sincerely



Mark Cridland

Acting Director-General
Department of Resources

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CHAPTER ONE

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Queensland Government established the Department of Resources on 12 November 2020 through machinery-of-government changes under the *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

We aim to capitalise on Queensland's resources for sustainable economic prosperity and just outcomes.

OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Our strategic plan sets out five objectives 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

As an agency trusted with creating economic opportunities for Queensland through our land and resources, we have an important role.

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:

- developing and implementing fit-for-purpose policy based on a sound understanding of public and stakeholder sentiment
- understanding the appetite for, and use of, our information assets to achieve full value potential of our data
- working proactively and collaboratively to maintain strong service delivery and simultaneously deliver reform activity
- ensuring delivery of our strategic plan through well-understood organisational leadership expectations and shared responsibilities.

We will embrace our opportunities by:

- leveraging the new economy to drive diversification in the resources sector
- modernising the way we deliver our land administration services
- positioning Queensland as an attractive resource investment destination
- embedding new ways of working.

GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMMUNITY

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

- **Building Queensland**
Drive investment in the infrastructure that supports our recovery, resilience and future prosperity.
- **Growing our regions**
Help Queensland's regions grow by attracting people, talent and investment, and driving sustainable economic prosperity.
- **Supporting jobs**
Support increased jobs in more industries to diversify the Queensland economy and build on existing strengths in resources.
- **Backing our frontline services**
Deliver world-class frontline services in key areas such as community safety.

WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan

In June 2022, the Queensland Government released the final Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP).¹ This whole-of-government plan for the future of the resources industry in Queensland provides a roadmap for a resilient, responsible and sustainable Queensland resources industry that grows as it transforms.

The 30-year plan will ensure that government, industry and communities continue to build on the resources industry's traditional strengths and act with agility to seize opportunities well into the future. The plan sets out 43 initiatives to:

- diversify the industry
- strengthen our environmental, social and governance (ESG) credentials
- foster coexistence
- ensure strong and genuine First Nations partnerships
- build a safe and resilient workforce
- improve our regulatory efficiency.

Importantly, the QRIDP is underpinned by the Queensland Government's COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan with a strong focus on growing our regions, supporting jobs and backing small businesses.

Further information about the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan is included at Strategic Objective 2 (page 11).

¹ Link to Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan | <https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/qridp>

Managing access for critical workers during COVID-19

As the pandemic continued to impede the free flow of workers across state borders, the department played a critical role in ensuring that the state's resources industry could access essential labour and specialist skills for mines and gas fields to continue to operate and support Queensland's economic recovery.

The department assisted resource companies to navigate the evolving border restrictions and re-evaluated applications to ensure that their critical labour needs could be met while protecting the industry and the broader community from the spread of COVID-19.

Early Detection System—Vegetation Management

During the year, 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 every 16 business days. The detections are analysed and prioritised by departmental officers, allowing them to clarify or confirm clearing with landholders.

In 2021–22, the EDS detected change on 1202 properties with assessable vegetation; 858 of these detections were determined to be likely explained and 344 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 2020–21 there were 1050 detected changes with 257 likely unexplained and 793 explained.

Review of the State Development Assessment Provisions

The department continued to support Queensland's COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan through a project to review the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Working alongside the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning, the department streamlined and clarified the requirements for development assessment. It was completed with the release of SDAP 3.0 in February 2022.

Resources is continuing to update guides, procedures and forms to reflect the changes.

Natural Resources Investment Program 2018–2022

The Queensland Government's flagship \$60 million statewide Natural Resources Investment Program (NRIP) 2018–2022 concluded on-ground activities across a total of 821 700 hectares.

The on-ground activities delivered by the program have resulted in improved soil health and increased extent of vegetation. The program also included projects and activities that contribute to sediment savings for the Great Barrier Reef. These included:

- working with landholders to improve grazing practices across 415 180 hectares
- installing 1012 kilometres of exclusion fencing
- undertaking 181 hectares of land stabilisation activities, such as gully rehabilitation that included the planting of 93 304 trees.

By building on these activities over its duration, NRIP has, to date, achieved verified natural resource outcomes that include:

- improvements in land condition across 314 933 hectares
- an increase in vegetation extent by 106 hectares
- improvements to vegetation health across 158 166 hectares
- improvements to wetland health across 3916 hectares
- prevention of 23 748 tonnes of fine sediment from ending up in the Great Barrier Reef. Under the department's Australian-first State-Wide Indicators Framework (SWIF) project, a new program dashboard was developed to enable highly efficient and visible data collection, rollup and reporting.

Housed in a geo-database, the SWIF provides a consistent monitoring methodology and reporting framework for outcomes delivered under NRIP.

Fifty-nine projects have now been funded and delivered through a regional community model by Queensland's 12 natural resource management organisations. Meanwhile, 475 landholders and more than 1000 stakeholders were involved in workshops or other engagement activities.

The program has built capacity in regional, rural and remote communities, including First Nations communities, and has contributed to the following priorities in Queensland's COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan:

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

Implementation of Indigenous land use agreements for the Quandamooka People

The department's focus on contributing to the delivery of the government's commitments on Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island) and Mulgumpin (Moreton Island) continued in 2021–22.

The work recognises the Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests through consent determinations on Moreton Bay and Minjerribah in July 2011 and Mulgumpin in November 2019.

About 556 hectares of community-purpose reserves is now under the trusteeship of the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation and approximately 20 300 hectares of Aboriginal freehold land on Minjerribah. A further approximately 1800 hectares of Aboriginal land is available to transfer to the corporation for the expansion of joint management areas on Minjerribah.

The Aboriginal land transfers are integral to realising the future development opportunities as the Minjerribah economy transitions from a reliance on sand mining to a more sustainable cultural and ecotourism-based industry. This is especially the case at Dunwich, or Gumpi, where a cultural precinct is proposed along the foreshore primarily on the corporation-managed reserves and Aboriginal land.

The department has made significant progress to support the dedication of joint management of protected area on Mulgumpin. Since the determination, the department has completed the survey for approximately 17 200 hectares that will be granted as Aboriginal land and underpin the joint management areas for 95 per cent of the island. The department has also transferred trusteeship for 29 hectares of reserve land to the corporation, as set out in the Mulgumpin Indigenous Land Use Agreement.

Bowen Basin concept study

As part of Queensland's COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan, the department undertook a \$5 million study into a pipeline in the Bowen Basin to potentially connect the area to the east-coast domestic market and overseas customers.

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

The final report for the concept study was completed and 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. There is also an opportunity to capture methane emissions from coal mines in the Bowen Basin to supplement gas supply and reduce the state's emissions.

Considering the findings of the concept study, the department is now engaging with the market to gauge the commerciality of a pipeline. This work is also an action in the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan. This will help improve investor confidence and hasten the development of a pipeline in the Bowen Basin. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2022.

CHAPTER TWO

OUR PERFORMANCE

In 2021–22, 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 objectives outlined in our *Strategic Plan 2021–25*.²

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 2021–22.

OUR OBJECTIVES

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

Land Modernisation Program

In 2021–22, the department initiated the Land Modernisation Program to reform and enhance the way it delivers state land services, supporting government to achieve its strategic objectives and its goal to be an influential economic department that advocates in the public interest.

The program aims to introduce more flexibility and functionality in the land administration framework to support investment in Queensland, improve community outcomes, and leverage opportunities over the next decade as the state prepares for the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The department is consulting with government, industry and our customers to identify and progress initiatives. The program of work will also consider several aspects of land administration including legislation, policy, practices and systems.

² Link to *Strategic Plan 2021–25* | <https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/home/news-publications/strategies-plans/strategic-plan>

New technology to improve vegetation management compliance

The department continued working with stakeholders to protect our most valuable ecosystems from broad-scale clearing and reduce damage in vegetation areas.

Following the comprehensive review of Australia's first satellite technology to monitor changes in vegetation, the department can now more accurately capture images at a 10-metre resolution (compared to the previous 30-metre resolution) to track the location and age of woody vegetation as well as human-induced clearing.

The latest reporting was released in December 2021, with the new technology identifying that about 100 500 hectares of regulated vegetation was cleared, and a further 98 500 hectares experienced partial clearing.

This technology refresh ensures Queensland has the best available scientific approach to monitor land clearing over time. Since this is the first reporting period under the new technology, comparison data is not yet available and will be included in next year's report.

A high proportion of the clearing in regulated vegetation areas can be attributed to:

- fodder harvesting to feed stock during the drought
- selective harvesting of timber
- routine management activities such as weed control
- clearing for fire breaks and fire management lines.

A scientific expert group, chaired by Queensland Chief Scientist Professor Hugh Possingham, was established to help understand the factors behind the latest clearing, identify incentives to help avoid clearing and advise if other measures are needed. The panel is expected to report back to government in late 2022.

\$40 million land resource program to boost regional recovery

A revamped \$40 million land resource grant program with further ongoing funding will improve the productivity of Queensland's land resources while supporting regional jobs.

The new Natural Resource Recovery Program will generate jobs, increase the potential of the state's natural resources and promote economic benefits in regional communities.

Funding will go to regional delivery organisations to develop and implement projects that:

- contribute to the state's soil and vegetation values
- demonstrate sustainable economic productivity of the land to ensure our natural resources remain sustainable now and into the future.

The program builds on the success of the Natural Resources Investment Program, but with a renewed focus on sustainable land and regional economic prosperity.

Up to \$10 million of the committed funds will be made available to natural resource management organisations across Queensland on a yearly basis, with the potential for other groups to work in collaboration on projects.

A register of interest for the new funding program opened in June 2022.

Annual Valuation Program 2022

In March 2022, the department provided more than 1.5 million Queensland landowners across 30 local government areas (LGAs) with new statutory land valuations to monitor the movement in the value of their land.

The 30 LGAs included Brisbane, Logan, Redland, Moreton Bay, Ipswich, and the Gold and Sunshine coasts.

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 unchanged in LGAs that are not revalued.

The Valuer-General is taking an empathetic approach when considering objections properly lodged by flood-affected residents beyond the objection closing date.

Native title claims resolution

The department is responsible for managing the State's response to native title claims with the aim of recognising native title where it continues to exist. Wherever possible, claims are resolved by agreement.

Queensland has received and resolved more native title claims than any other jurisdiction in Australia, with 155 of the 168 claimant applications (more than 92 per cent) being resolved by agreement without needing to go to trial in the Federal Court.

On 26 November 2021, the first component determination of Queensland's largest ever native title claim, Cape York United, saw the Kuuku Ya'u and Uutaalnganu People's native title rights to more than 210 000 hectares of land in Cape York recognised. Further determinations on Cape York are expected later in 2022.

As part of the determinations, the Kuuku Ya'u People were recognised as the native title holders of 120 268 hectares of country around Lockhart River.

On 3 December 2021, the Woppaburra People celebrated native title being recognised over their Traditional Country.

The determination recognised the Woppaburra People's connection to more than 56 000 hectares of land and water surrounding the Keppel Group of islands near Yeppoon. Woppaburra celebrated this significant day on North Keppel Island, known as Konomie.

On 12 April 2022, two determinations were handed down by the Federal Court recognising the Wakka Wakka People as the native title holders for more than 114 000 hectares of the Burnett region, including the town of Cherbourg. Further determinations for the Wakka Wakka People are expected in 2023 and 2024.

The Uutaalnganu People had their native title rights and interests recognised over 98 324 hectares of land south of the Lockhart River.

Native title is now recognised in nearly 30 per cent of Queensland (more than 532 000 square kilometres), demonstrating the Queensland Government's commitment, through the department, to work alongside First Nations Peoples to recognise native title rights and interests where they continue to exist.

Ornatas commercial tropical rock lobster hatchery

A great outcome for regional economic development in the Townsville region and North Queensland was the conversion to freehold of the Ornatas term lease in Toomulla, north of Townsville.

During the year, the department secured the necessary investment to continue site development and increase production capacity at a former prawn farm turned pioneering tropical rock lobster farm north of Townsville.

The farm now has land security to underpin its expansion plans.

The company has invested more than \$25 million to commercialise lobster breeding, knowledge and grow-out technology. An ongoing partnership with the University of Tasmania (UTAS) and plans to develop a world-first \$500 million industry are likely to create up to 1000 local jobs over the next decade.

Ornatas's project will be the world's first land-based tropical rock lobster farm and represents another milestone towards Queensland becoming the aquaculture capital of the world.

Cross River Rail

One of Queensland's most important job-generating projects, which supports economic growth and employment for Queenslanders, is the Cross River Rail project. The department played a major role in the success of this project in 2021–22.

Resources worked collaboratively with project stakeholders and other government agencies to ensure appropriate tenures were issued for more than 10 kilometres of tunnels under the Brisbane River and central business district to allow the works to commence.

The department issued a volumetric perpetual lease below and above ground level, and term leases above the ground level. It also permanently closed roads to ensure the project met very strict timelines and delivery targets.

Cross River Rail will transform travel across the whole of South East Queensland by integrating with new roads and new bus services, creating a turn-up-and-go public transport system.

The department continues to work with project stakeholders to ensure that no further tenures are required for project finalisation.

New locality of Marathon

After nearly 160 years, Queensland's town of Marathon has officially become a locality.

Before November 2021, the town of Marathon was within the locality of Stamford. However, this arrangement caused confusion. On 19 November 2021, the department created a new locality of Marathon around the town, excising the land from the localities of Dutton River and Stamford.

The locality change will mean less confusion for residents and emergency services and ensure that the community remains connected to the region's historical significance.

Located about 65 kilometres west of Hughenden in North West Queensland, the township of Marathon has been around for 160 years. Marathon was a pastoral property name first used by lessees in 1863, at the suggestion of Mr William Lempriere Frederick Sheaffe, the Commissioner of Crown Lands Kennedy District.

In 1903, the famous Great Northern railway line reached the township of Marathon, allowing pastoral stations in the region to supply wool and beef for export.

Funding for stock route works

In 2021–22, the department allocated more than \$1 million for works to maintain and upgrade water facilities crucial for stock as they travel across Queensland's 72 000 kilometre stock route network.

The funding provided for works ranging from desilting dams to installing solar panels and water pumps across the network, along with funding to ensure safe operation of the facilities. Up to 330 000 head of stock use the network each year.

Funding for works is provided through local government, as they are the network's primary caretaker, and is made available based on expressions of interest from local government. The funding is then prioritised based on specific criteria. Twelve local governments received funding in 2021–22: Balonne, Barcaldine, Bulloo, Banana, Central Highlands, Goondiwindi, Longreach, McKinlay, Maranoa, Murweh, Western Downs and Winton.

Rent reprieve for leaseholders affected by natural disaster

Primary producers in 40 drought-declared local government areas plus a further 29 drought-declared properties had their annual rent payments deferred by the department until 30 June 2022. More than \$26.5 million in annual land rent was deferred in drought-declared areas this financial year.

In addition, leaseholders affected by heavy rainfall and flooding events in Central, Southern and Western Queensland shared in more than \$20 million worth of relief from their land rent. This assistance meant that more than 3800 eligible leaseholders in 21 local government areas had various rent deferrals put in place.

To make the process as easy as possible, eligible landholders had their rent automatically deferred without having to take action to access this assistance.

Landholders still suffering hardship after the deferral period can seek further hardship assistance by applying online to defer their rent or instalment.³

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 the Queensland Titles Registry under requirements specified in the *Queensland Future Fund (Titles Registry) Act 2021* and associated contracts.

During the 2021–22 financial year, Titles Queensland:

- received 897 791 lodgements
- processed 3 077 457 paid searches.

It continued to meet its key performance indicators of:

- 99.5 per cent accuracy in dealings registered (measured quarterly)
- 90 per cent of dealings processed within five business days of lodgement (measured quarterly).

In addition, the Automated Titles System was available for 98 per cent of supported hours (measured quarterly).

³ Link to applying online to defer rent or instalment | <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/state/rents/deferring>

The use of eConveyancing continues to increase. In April 2022, 92 per cent of all documents were lodged online, with 75 per cent of documents lodged through eConveyancing and 17 per cent lodged through eLodgement.

The department is not aware of any breaches of contracts or legislation governing the operation of Titles Queensland. No directions have been given about the proper performance of the Titles Registry function, nor has an administrator been appointed.

While the Brisbane office of Titles Queensland was closed to customers on 28 February to 2 March and again on 4 March due to severe weather and flooding in South East Queensland, most services continued to be provided during this period. No other incidents were notified to the department.

The separation of search, lodgement and information technology services currently provided by the department is ongoing and will continue throughout the next financial year.

Titles Queensland introduced a significantly enhanced online search service on 30 March 2022. Paper titles searches are no longer available for purchase from a number of the department's customer service counters.

With the growth in online lodgements, after 30 June 2022 titles lodgement services are no longer available at the department's customer service counters in Beenleigh, Caboolture, Gympie, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Roma and Toowoomba.

The remaining customer service counters where the department provides search and lodgement services for Titles Queensland are Bundaberg, Cairns, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Nambour and Townsville.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED AND DIVERSIFIED PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN GEORESOURCES

Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan

Central to the department's transformation to an influential economic department is the development of the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP).

By 2050, Queensland's resources industry will look markedly different. The sector will increasingly experience the impacts of global trends such as:

- the momentum and commitments to decarbonise the global economy
- growing investor and customer expectations regarding the industry's environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance
- disruption caused by increased automation.

These trends create challenges, but also greater opportunities for transformation and diversification.

The final QRIDP was released on 24 June 2022 and identifies 43 actions that must be undertaken in the immediate years to solidify a path towards achieving a resilient, responsible and sustainable Queensland resources industry that grows as it transforms.

As a key election commitment in 2020, the department has been working closely with industry, key stakeholders and the community to develop the QRIDP. Comprehensive consultation was undertaken in 2021–22 to ensure a fit-for-purpose and robust plan. The consultation included the release of a discussion paper, stakeholder forums, submissions from industry, online surveys, and engagement of industry experts.

A range of actions in the final QRIDP will be implemented by the department. Progress against actions will be monitored by a QRIDP Ministerial Advisory Council, with reporting also tracked on the QRIDP website.

Collingwood Tin mine remediation project

During the year, the department continued to deliver a \$7.38 million remediation project at the former Collingwood Tin mine at Shipton's Flat near Rossville in North Queensland.

Work completed in 2021–22 focused on improving drainage and reprofiling the tailings storage facility.

The remediation project has been designed in close consultation with the Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation, which represents the Traditional Owners and native title rights holders for the area.

Part of the former tin mine site is on Aboriginal freehold land.

The remediation project, being delivered under the Abandoned Mine Lands Program, has engaged local and regional contractors and provided employment opportunities for Traditional Owners. It will provide a stable landform for the landholders of the site.

Collaborative projects on cobalt extraction from copper mine waste

Two collaborative agreements developed by the department could significantly enhance the new economy metal availability in Queensland and simultaneously reduce the occurrence of acid-generating waste associated with the state's mine sites.

The projects will examine the potential for copper mine waste in the North West Minerals Province to be reprocessed for cobalt extraction. Cobalt is a key metal in the manufacture of lithium-ion batteries.

The first research agreement between the department's Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ), The University of Queensland (UQ), and the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), funded by GSQ and JOGMEC, was signed in October 2021.

The tripartite research will investigate the potential for secondary cobalt to be extracted from the tailings facility at Rocklands Mine, near Cloncurry. Experimental work is underway at JOGMEC's laboratories in Akita, Japan, and at the Sustainable Minerals Institute, UQ. All results from the project will be shared publicly through GSQ's Open Data Portal.

The second collaborative agreement expands on existing work already under way at the Sustainable Minerals Institute, UQ, to examine the potential for new economy minerals more broadly in mine waste stockpiles and tailings dams across Queensland. This is an existing and ongoing project under the department's New Economy Minerals Initiative.

In December 2021, an agreement was signed between GSQ and Australian company, Cobalt Blue Holdings Ltd. Cobalt Blue has an existing process for cobalt extraction from pyrite-rich mine waste and will apply their technique to samples already collected from appropriate sites across the North West Minerals Province.

Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act

On 13 October 2021, the Queensland Parliament passed the *Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2021*, which clarified some minor administrative aspects of mining and petroleum leases. The Bill assisted the resources sector by confirming the validity of more than 900 historical mining tenures.

Parliament also approved amendments that:

- allow petroleum production leases to continue in force until a decision is made on renewing them
- ensure that any remaining authorities to prospect (exploration leases) under the *Petroleum Act 1923* with associated production lease applications could continue beyond the previous expiry date of 1 November 2021.

Emergency action plans for referable dams

In 2021–22, the department continued management of state-owned non-commercial water assets.

This has included the development and activation, where required, of emergency action plans (EAPs) associated with referable dams in the asset portfolio.

Annual exercises are conducted on the EAPs, involving liaison and coordination with disaster management groups, relevant local government authorities and, where required, the State Disaster Coordination Centre.

The department is continuing its program of condition assessments across the water asset portfolio, in 2021–22 focusing on comprehensive assessment of the Copperfield Dam near Einasleigh in north Queensland.

Rehabilitation and closure works at Goondicum site

The department continued closure works at the former Goondicum ilmenite mine's eastern domain, located near Monto, west of Bundaberg. The works are staged to ensure highest-priority site risks are addressed first with available funds. Works are scheduled for completion in September 2022 and include:

- carrying out bulk earthworks and reshaping to create a stable and free-draining landform
- constructing open drains, including erosion protection works
- constructing and maintaining temporary sediment basins for the duration of the works
- decommissioning the process water dam, including removing and disposing of the high-density polyethylene liner, remaining pipework and fencing
- ameliorating the subsoil and topsoil and planting vegetation.

Remediation options have been investigated and developed in close consultation with the landholders who have a keen interest in the rehabilitation and management of the site.

The former mine was disclaimed to the state in October 2020 and includes three tailings storage facilities, two mining pits, and disturbed former processing and stockpiling areas.

These areas require remediation to manage wet season hazards that may pose a significant risk of environmental harm through any uncontrolled discharge of mine-affected water into the Burnett River catchment.

Hopeland well plug program and legacy safety issues

The department continued operational control of the disclaimed Linc Energy underground coal gasification site at Hopeland near Chinchilla.

Following the release of wells and bores previously seized as evidence by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) at the Hopeland site, the Department of Resources has commenced a program to plug abandoned identified priority wells on site.

In 2021–22, \$6.3 million was allocated towards decommissioning of high-priority gas wells, with 42 wells completed over four phases of work.

The ongoing decommissioning and remediation of the site also includes:

- contaminated land investigations to delineate subsurface impacts and risks, and ongoing monitoring
- expansion of the groundwater and gas monitoring program to improve the accuracy and reliability of groundwater data
- collaboration with DES and other stakeholders to assess potential impacts from coal seam gas development adjacent to the site.

Pilot re-commercialisation project to revitalise abandoned mine sites

Queensland's abandoned mines contain residual minerals in tailings storages, waste rock dumps and remaining in-ground resources. Recovering these may become economically feasible through advancing technology and changing market demands.

Tailings reprocessing would unlock any residual mineral value and provide economic support to drive progressive site improvements and reduce legacy impacts.

The department is conducting a pilot re-commercialisation program on the prospective abandoned mine sites of Wolfram Camp, Bamford Hill and surrounding exploration areas (collectively known as Restricted Area 442 or RA442) near Dimbulah in far north Queensland. The re-commercialisation pilot is a commitment in the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan.

A market-sounding exercise from December 2021 to February 2022 included one-on-one interviews with 21 industry respondents and more than 130 participants at an in-person and online workshop.

Industry feedback identified interest in recommencing resource activities within RA442, but stressed detailed information on geological models, resource data and environmental liabilities was critical to assist potential tenderers.

The department is using the market-sounding feedback to develop options and a suitable framework for release to market in the second half of 2022.

The department continues to work with the mining lease holders at the historic Mount Morgan mine site, the Department of Environment and Science, and Queensland Treasury to facilitate a commercially viable tailings reprocessing operation.

Core library upgrade to assist exploration

The department continued construction of a purpose-built core viewing facility at Mount Isa in 2021–22, which included a new shed, air-conditioning, conveyor and lift tables, laboratory lighting, solar power system and electrical fittings.

Engineering and design work was delivered through local suppliers, where possible, with a contract awarded to Mount Cotton Construction in February 2022 and building design certification finalised in April 2022. The core library remained operational during the entire construction phase.

The new facility will provide explorers with year-round access in a comfortable, well-lit environment with valuable geological records critical to unlocking new mineral deposits in the North West Minerals Province.

New and reopening mines contributing to regional growth

During the year, the department progressed resource project approvals for five new and reopened mines across Queensland.

The Millennium mine commenced operations in August 2021, 17 months after being put on hold by the previous owner.

MetRes acquired the Millennium mine from Peabody in July 2021 and recommenced operations immediately. Production is forecast to rise to more than 1.2 million tonnes per year from July 2022.

Located in Coppabella in central Queensland, the mine is supporting 100 jobs during construction and more than 230 ongoing full-time jobs.

Stanmore opened its new Isaac Downs mine on its Isaac Plains complex near Moranbah in August 2021, supporting up to 550 jobs.

Vitrinite's Vulcan coal mine, also near Moranbah, received its final approvals in September 2021. This new open-cut mine will produce up to 1.9 million tonnes of premium-quality metallurgical coal per year for export, and will support up to 150 jobs.

In the North West Minerals Province, the previously mothballed Rocklands copper mine near Cloncurry returned to full production in the first quarter of 2022, supporting 175 jobs. The Rocklands mine is operated by Copper Resources Australia Pty Ltd, sister company to Mt Cuthbert Resources Pty Ltd, which owns and operates the Mount Cuthbert mine, the Mount Watson mine and the Crusader mine north of Cloncurry.

Multicom Resources starts construction next year on its \$250 million Saint Elmo vanadium mine near Julia Creek, supporting up to 400 regional jobs.

Queensland's first vanadium mine

In September 2021, the department supported the approval of Queensland's first vanadium mine near Julia Creek in the state's North West Minerals Province. The mine will pioneer production of vanadium, a globally sought-after new economy mineral.

Vanadium is used in high-strength, low-alloy steel. It is emerging as a critical battery storage commodity for its use in vanadium redox flow batteries, ideally suited to large, grid-scale storage solutions. It is one of the new economy minerals that are used in advanced and renewable energy technologies.

Multicom's Saint Elmo is the first mine approved in a potential vanadium hub in the far north-west, with other companies progressing other potential mines.

To assist with the growth of the emerging vanadium mining industry in Queensland, the state has committed to deliver a Vanadium Common User Facility (V-CUF). More than \$10 million has already been committed towards the initiative, with a final figure dependent on the final layout and design. A preferred site for the V-CUF in an existing industrial precinct has been identified in Townsville, after numerous greenfield and brownfield sites were assessed for their suitability.

The V-CUF initiative links strongly to the QRIDP and the New Economy Minerals Initiative, which aims at helping to fast-track many of the minerals and metals that the world needs to decarbonise and the department will continue to contribute technical and project support towards developing the site for operations for future users.

2021 Queensland Exploration Program

In November 2021, the Queensland Government announced the 2021 Queensland Exploration Program, scheduling two tender releases across nearly 30 000 square kilometres in regional Queensland. Both tenders opened for submissions in early December 2021 and closed in early March 2022.

Managed by the department, the petroleum and gas exploration tender released more than 14 400 square kilometres across eight areas in the Surat, Bowen, Eromanga and Adavale basins.

Junior exploration company AusGasCo was successful in the award of two areas across almost 900 square kilometres near Injune, north of Roma. This included one area earmarked for domestic supply—meaning that any gas produced must be used in Australia.

Another two areas were awarded to a joint venture between Santos and junior operator State Gas, for more than 1000 square kilometres south of Emerald in Central Queensland.

The Queensland Government also announced the appointment of junior explorer North Queensland Energy for two exploration areas released under a previous exploration program. These areas, totalling almost 13 000 square kilometres, are located in the greenfield Millungera Basin near Julia Creek.

Additionally, for the first time in more than 10 years, the Queensland Government released a tender for more than 14 500 square kilometres for greenhouse gas storage exploration as part of the exploration program. These areas are in the Surat, Bowen, Galilee and Eromanga basins.

By releasing tender areas for greenhouse gas storage exploration, the department is encouraging investment in understanding the potential for carbon capture and storage technologies, which could assist in meeting our decarbonisation commitments and net zero emissions target by 2050.

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

A plan to unlock the department's data potential

The department recognises the critical opportunity it has to use its valuable land, property, spatial and geoscience data for innovation in infrastructure, transport, local planning, the environment, climate change, public health, emergency response and more.

The department is working to deliver a Data Resources Development Plan (DRDP), which will provide the roadmap for unlocking the potential of the department's data. The DRDP will explore opportunities to optimise the department's data resources, enhance data capability and literacy, and identify strategies to maximise the value for customers and stakeholders in Queensland.

The department has engaged industry experts to inform the development of the DRDP throughout 2022–23 to ensure an evidence-based and innovative plan.

Spatial access data growth

In 2021–22, the department's spatial data was used more extensively than in any previous year.

During the year:

- more than 67 000 users viewed spatial data monthly in applications such as the Queensland Globe
- there were nearly 1.1 billion connections to spatial data services and 36.6 million property address validations
- there were 134 897 data sets downloaded from QSpatial and 774 687 online product and physical supply orders fulfilled, and 398 874 maps downloaded from QTopo.

The department managed the digital records of all 2 738 096 land parcels in Queensland, covering 1.79 million square kilometres.

The department received, processed and archived 240 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. The vision is to enable discovery, visualisation and sharing of 3D and 4D (time) spatial data, high-fidelity models, such as Building Information Modelling (BIM) and the Internet of Things (IoT) sensor data in a rich, real-world context.

Geoscience data modernisation continues

The Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ)'s Open Data Portal⁴ continues to provide high-quality access to more than 95 per cent of GSQ's open data holdings.

The Geoscience Data Modernisation Project resulted in the release of the GSQ Open Data Portal in 2020. Since then, significant enhancements to the search capability have included the addition of text-based searching for keywords for a significant portion of the industry report archive. The enhanced functionality reduces the burden on explorers who previously read every report of potential interest to determine whether it was useful to their activities.

The front page of the GSQ Open Data Portal was also enhanced during the year with the addition of an embedded news and information capability, enabling GSQ to more effectively communicate useful information to portal users through the interface.

In addition, the department has undertaken a major transformation of the way in which it collects and stores production and sales data from coal and mineral mines across the state. By expanding the capabilities of the GSQ Lodgement Portal,⁵ this data can now be collected fully online, with both upload and web-entry options, making it secure as well as easy to use for industry.

⁴ Link to GSQ Open Data Portal | <https://geoscience.data.qld.gov.au>

⁵ Link to GSQ Lodgement Portal | <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/minerals-coal/online-services/gsq-lodgement-portal>

Data submitted via the Lodgement Portal is used to populate the department's statistical database and analysed to inform our understanding of key trends in the sector, which supports informed policy and decision making.

Open sharing of mining location data

In September 2021, the department released new functionality in GeoResGlobe⁶ allowing the public to conduct free, automated online self-service undermining and shaft searches over lot on plan cadastral parcels.

The solution replaces a manual and time-consuming process to which a public fee applied. It represents a significant workforce efficiency, which has resulted in a quick, streamlined, and consistent process and better use of, and access to, important data.

The abandoned mines layers available in GeoResGlobe provide the location of surface mine features that have been assessed under the Abandoned Mine Lands Program (AMLPL).

The layers are grouped by mine features and include open pits, mineral material, tailings and shallow workings. The layers also include the area of disturbance for the priority abandoned mine sites under the AMLPL.

Imagery program

In 2021–22, the department coordinated 13 aerial imagery capture programs undertaken by six suppliers, covering more than 200 000 square kilometres of Queensland, and provided access to near-daily ~3-metre satellite imagery.

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 duplication of effort required by the increased demand, driven by the availability of higher resolution, more frequent imagery, the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) 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 not only economic, social, and environmental portfolios, but also notably for land development, major projects and public safety (through preparation, response, and recovery from natural disasters).

The department negotiated a multi-year contract with a satellite imagery provider, which has the world's largest constellation of more than 130 Earth observation satellites and plans to continually increase their number and capability. The contract provides access to whole-of-state, near-daily ~3-metre resolution imagery and quarterly mosaic image services over the Great Barrier Reef catchments.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: GREAT CAREERS: A CONTEMPORARY WORKFORCE SET APART BY ITS EXPERTISE, INNOVATION, COLLABORATION AND LEADERSHIP

Talent management and leadership development strategy

During the year, the department implemented the talent management strategy, which focuses on initiatives to optimise its ability to attract, retain and develop its talent.

The strategy enables the department to:

- invest in its people by providing great careers and growing a contemporary workforce set apart by its expertise, innovation, collaboration and leadership
- build a courageous culture, empowering leaders to inspire, innovate and advocate.

The strategy focuses on tools and data and building capability to enable the department to effectively undertake workforce planning.

It includes a program to enhance capability across the department while also targeting investment in collaborative and individualised learning to develop the contemporary leadership skills needed to deliver on the department's strategic direction.

⁶ Link to GeoResGlobe | <https://georesglobe.information.qld.gov.au>

Graduate Excellence Program

The department's Graduate Excellence Program provides a pathway for enthusiastic and skilled graduates, offering innovative thinking and access to a program designed to develop capabilities, supplemented by technical and on-the-job training. The graduate intake focuses on a range of specialist disciplines to mitigate succession issues and 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.

Transitioning to retirement

Through the Strategic Workforce Plan, the department identified that it needed to do more to support all generations in the workplace and to help employees better plan for and transition to retirement.

The department's Generations in the Workforce Employee Consultative Committee has been established and is addressing the following initiatives:

- identifying tools and initiatives designed to better support succession planning
- providing information and services that would enable a smoother transition to retirement, such as superannuation and alumni networks
- gathering tips and tricks for bridging the gap between full-time work and retirement, including conversations with recently retired employees.

Leadership Capability Framework

The department's Leadership Capability Framework is designed to build quality leadership at all levels. The program identifies the critical and priority capabilities and mindsets that our leaders need to successfully lead effective and cohesive teams and deliver on the department's strategic priorities. Learning solutions are aligned to individual development goals and aspirations, and include:

- self-paced online training
- cohort and team-based activities
- working in real time on current and emerging challenges
- utilising innovative and best-practice tools and techniques.

Staff Alliance

Resources continued to participate in an initiative known as the Staff Alliance. This is a voluntary association of 775 employees that collects fortnightly donations from members, which can then be distributed back to staff in times of personal hardship.

The Alliance is managed by a group of 10 volunteer employees, representing the agencies that have joined the Staff Alliance initiative:

- the Department of Resources
- Resources Safety and Health Queensland
- the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
- the Land Access Ombudsman
- the Office of the Queensland Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner
- the Energy Division of the Department of Energy and Public Works.

In 2021–22, the Alliance provided a total of \$40 391.34 in assistance back to 14 employees who required financial assistance for health support, family crisis and funeral expenses.

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

Listening to customers and stakeholders

In 2021–22, the department began an analysis of customer satisfaction and community sentiment to provide the insights and data needed to improve our services and guide our decision making. This program of work, while ongoing, has:

- administered the first department-wide customer satisfaction survey of all major products and services
- established a baseline of our customer service approach to measure success
- identified drivers of satisfaction for key products and services, and developed key performance indicators for accountable executive directors to drive improvement
- implemented a framework of surveys gathering feedback from our customers in real time
- developed a data-centric, enterprise approach to managing customer satisfaction information
- improved the department's understanding of community expectations related to areas of major policy responsibility
- highlighted opportunities for managing customer information to improve future survey administration.

Many of our business areas interact regularly with their customers and work closely with stakeholders to improve the way products and services are delivered. The benchmark results, while satisfactory, show there is room for improvement across all areas measured.

Understanding the views of the public and our stakeholders is key to achieving critical reform agendas outlined in the strategic plan. In addition, understanding public sentiment is a key consideration in good policy formulation and implementation.

Through engagement undertaken for the Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan, the department consulted widely across Queensland, taking the time to understand the issues and opportunities felt on the ground.

To get the plan right, it was important to hear from the resources industry, its workers and its communities.

As part of the development of the draft plan, we held stakeholder consultation sessions in Mount Isa, Chinchilla, Rockhampton, Townsville, Mackay, Brisbane and Moranbah to understand the issues relevant to these communities. These were attended by 180 people. We also received more than 700 submissions through the department's website.

This feedback was essential to the development of the draft, which was released for further consultation on 24 November 2021.

This consultation included the Queensland Resources Industry Summit held on 7 December 2021.

The summit brought together representatives from other Queensland Government departments, industry associations and private sector resources businesses to seek their feedback on the six key focus areas of the draft plan.

Additionally, we held consultation sessions in Townsville, Cloncurry, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gladstone, Bundaberg and Emerald, which were attended by more than 200 people.

We received more than 600 submissions on the draft plan through formal written submissions, survey responses, letters or direct engagement with the department.

Overwhelmingly, industry and other stakeholders were supportive of the draft plan and its vision.

Understanding our customers' and stakeholders' views, their sentiment when needing to engage with us, and their experiences when interacting with us helps improve the way we deliver value to the community.

Ongoing engagement with stakeholders in key resource areas

The department has a single point of contact email, CustomerFeedback@resources.qld.gov.au, and phone service, 13 QGOV (13 74 68), for receiving and responding to stakeholder enquiries or questions. These continue to be well utilised by landholders residing in resource communities, such as the Surat Basin.

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. This includes stakeholder notifications to support the land releases made under the Queensland Exploration Program.

LOOKING FORWARD: 2022–23

In 2022–23, the department's key priorities are to:

- continue to modernise the state land system to enable smarter, quicker, and more transparent decision making to better support government and industries to deliver economic growth
- implement actions in 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 new economy minerals projects and supply chains, including by advancing the common user vanadium processing facility
- 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 help improve resource sector efficiency and efficacy
- continue to enhance the experience of our customers by understanding their sentiment and satisfaction and improving our service delivery based on their feedback.

CHAPTER THREE

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 the Queensland Government.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The department recorded an operating surplus of \$12.6 million for the 2021–22 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 2022' section.

Table 1: Summary of financial results of controlled operations

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES	FINANCIAL YEAR	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Income	326 334	393 715
Expenses	313 742	380 326
Operating surplus/(deficit)	12 592	13 389
Assets	252 339	236 855
Liabilities	49 008	46 042
Net assets	203 331	190 813

Income

The department’s 2021–22 income of \$326.3 million primarily consists of state government appropriation revenue of \$303.2 million. Other revenue sources include user charges and fees of \$10.8 million, which primarily relates to annual subscriptions and revenue for spatial imagery and state valuation services; and grants and contributions of \$5.3 million, which includes Commonwealth grants, goods and services received at below fair value and funding from external bodies.

Expenses

The department’s 2021–22 expenses of \$313.7 million primarily consist of employee expenses, supplies and services, grants and subsidies, and depreciation and amortisation of assets.

Employee expenses totalling \$161.7 million include salaries and wages, annual and long service leave levies, employer superannuation contributions and other employee-related expenses, which represent 51.5 per cent of total expenses.

Supplies and services totalled \$105.6 million, with the major expenses being accommodation costs (\$21.2 million, including operating leases), ICT costs (\$26.0 million), mine remediation costs of \$15.7 million and consultants and contractor expenses (\$11.7 million).

Grants and subsidies totalled \$27.8 million and includes grants related to the Natural Resources Investment Program (\$12.3 million) and the Collaborative Exploration Initiative (\$1.8 million).

Figure 1: Income earned by the department in 2021–22

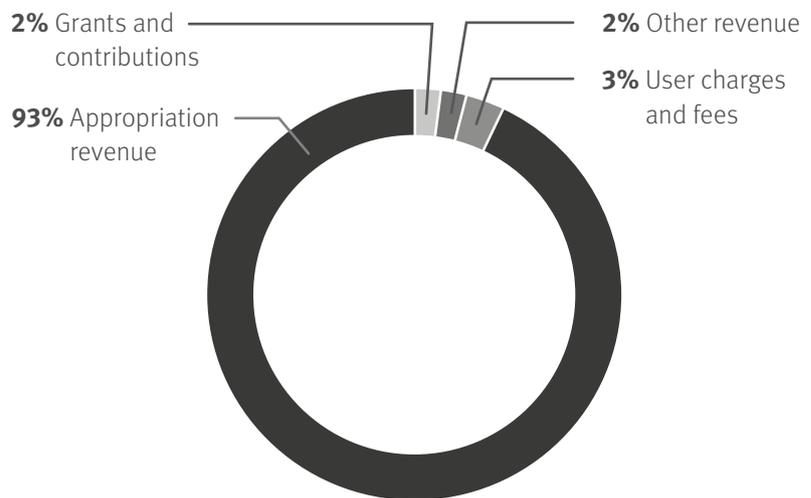
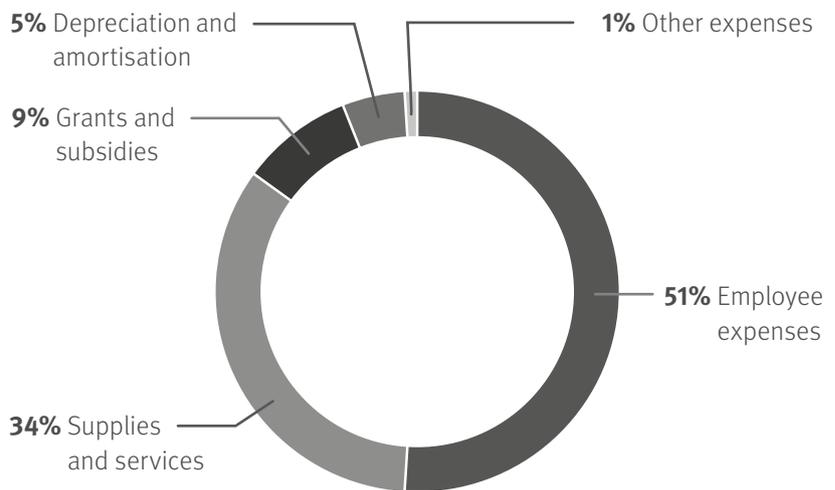


Figure 2: Expenditure incurred by the department in 2021–22



Depreciation and amortisation expenses of \$14.6 million primarily relate to internally generated software (\$6.6 million), infrastructure assets (\$3.5 million), plant and equipment (\$2.2 million), buildings (\$1.0 million) and purchased software (\$1.1 million).

Other expenses of \$4.1 million primarily relate to loss on disposal of non-financial assets (\$1.3 million), insurance premiums (\$0.9 million) and goods and services provided at below fair value (\$0.6 million).

Capital expenditure

The department's capital expenditure for the year was \$7.3 million. This includes costs associated with stock route network maintenance (\$0.9 million), a portable evaporator system (\$0.6 million), Mt Oxide pumping infrastructure (\$0.5 million), 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 2022 to be \$203.3 million. This consists primarily of the assets the department held of \$252.3 million, which includes \$25.6 million in controlled land and \$25.2 million in buildings to provide departmental services, \$39.9 million in infrastructure assets and \$27.6 million in software assets. In addition, the department had cash and cash equivalents of \$106.4 million and receivables of \$9.3 million. These were offset by liabilities of \$49.0 million, which mainly consist of payables of \$25.2 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 (\$20.2 million).

Administered net assets at 30 June 2022 were \$90.770 billion. This predominantly relates to state land of \$90.563 billion as per Table 2.

Table 2: Administered land portfolio

ADMINISTERED LAND	FINANCIAL YEAR	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Land under roads	77 262 009	62 993 629
Reserves	9 724 419	8 048 299
Leasehold land	2 533 110	2 315 489
Unallocated state land	969 832	852 883
Other	73 317	55 368
Total	90 562 687	74 265 668



CHAPTER FOUR

GOVERNANCE:
**MANAGEMENT AND
STRUCTURE**

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2022



Lands

Lands division delivers a variety of land and property services across Queensland including surveying services, statutory land and asset valuations, state land administration and management, native title services, vegetation management, land resource assessment and government land acquisitions.

The division's work has an impact on every Queenslanders—whether it is by valuing land, providing the framework for land boundaries to map the places we live and work, or facilitating land-based outcomes for Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders. 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. It plays a key role in the regulation and industry development of the resources sector in Queensland.

The division oversees the administration of Queensland's resource exploration and development tenure frameworks and brings information about this framework to resource communities. It also supports the development of the resources sector.

Business and Corporate Partnership

Business and Corporate Partnership division delivers a set of core corporate services and a range of specialised services to the wider department, including a Portfolio Capability Office, Digital Enterprise Capability Office, Reform Unit, Reform Delivery Office and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Futures team.

The division also delivers legal services to partnering agencies including the Department of Environment and Science, and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

OUR BOARD

Board members

Our board comprises the department's senior executive leadership. Its job is to provide strategic direction and support across the department to enable delivery of the department's strategic plan and Queensland Government policy priorities.

As at 30 June 2022, the Resources Board's membership comprised the following:

- Acting Director-General
- Acting Deputy Director-General, Lands
- Deputy Director-General, Georesources
- Acting Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership
- Acting Executive Director, Communication
- Acting Chief Finance Officer
- Acting Executive Director, Human Resources.

Mark Cridland

Acting Director-General

Mark joined the Department of Resources in May 2022 as the Acting Director-General.

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. He 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 Queensland Government Investment Panel, responsible for more than \$4 billion in incentive and industry development programs.

Suzanne Stone

Acting Deputy Director-General, Lands

Suzanne is currently Acting Deputy Director-General, Lands Division and substantively leads the State Valuation Service as its Executive Director.

With more than 20 years of public sector experience, Suzanne comes from a strong background in data and technology and end-to-end service enablement through ICT delivery. Suzanne has strong commercial acumen, having previously managed the full business operations of CITEC Information Brokerage (CITEC Confirm), Queensland Government's primary information broker.

Suzanne has worked in various government departments including Justice and Attorney-General and (the then) Science, Information Technology and Innovation.

Immediately prior to joining the Department of Resources, Suzanne led the establishment and coordination of the independent Queensland Coal Mining Board of Inquiry and Paradise Dam Commission of Inquiry, successfully delivering the latter's final reports to government.

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 sectors. 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

Acting Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership

Celia has been acting Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership since 12 November 2021.

Prior to this, she was appointed as the Executive Director, Human Resources in September 2013. Celia has more than 17 years' experience in the public sector across various government agencies and has provided leadership across strategic human resources, transformational change, organisational development and design, as well as workplace health and safety and strategic communications.

She is an experienced executive coach and mediator. Prior to working for the government, Celia held executive roles within New South Wales private sector, with responsibility for business development, stakeholder engagement and business analytics.

Celia is a member of the Australian Human Resources Institute and Queensland Public Sector Strategic Workforce Council.

Jacinda Chisholm

Acting Executive Director, Communication

Jacinda has been acting in the Executive Director, Communication role since November 2021 and was appointed to the Director, Communication role in 2018.

Jacinda has more than 15 years' experience across the Queensland public service in reputation management, developing and executing end-to-end strategic communication strategies, media management, social media, event management and stakeholder engagement. Jacinda has successfully managed emergency responses, implementation of statewide and complex consultation programs and large-scale internal change programs.

Jacinda has spent more than half of her career leading teams and believes that good leadership is integral to a high-performing and happy team.

Tanya Brady

Acting Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations

Tanya has been acting Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director since February 2022. Tanya has more than 20 years' experience in establishing, developing, and leading teams in highly complex and dynamic environments within the government sector.

With a background in financial reporting, accounting and budgeting, Tanya has a proven track record of developing systems, processes and frameworks that are aligned with business needs.

Tanya is passionate about working collaboratively and innovatively with stakeholders to break down the barriers between accountancy and management to support the delivery of strategic and operational objectives.

Tanya holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) and is a member of the Institute of Public Accountants (MIPA).

Cheryllyn Phillips

Acting Executive Director, Human Resources

Cheryllyn has been acting Executive Director, Human Resources since February 2022.

Cheryllyn is an authentic transformational leader with an extensive public service career, with almost 30 years' experience across multiple government portfolios. Cheryllyn is also the current Crime and Corruption Commission Liaison officer and Personal Interest Disclosure Coordinator, as well as an active member of the Queensland Public Service Strategic Workforce Council.

Cheryllyn completed a Diploma in Positive Psychology and Wellbeing and obtained certification with MATE (Griffith University), enabling her to co-design and deliver the bystander intervention program in line with government strategy and reform 'Not now, not ever: Putting an end to domestic and family violence in Queensland'.

Cheryllyn is an advocate for ensuring there is always balance between the needs of the organisation and those of our people.

Cheryllyn holds a Bachelor of Human Services from Griffith University.

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

The board's responsibilities are to:

- define and oversee the implementation of the department's strategic plan
- monitor the department's delivery of results
- establish, oversee and monitor the department's risk management agenda
- demonstrate strong ethical leadership, model the department's leadership principles and minimise the opportunity for misconduct
- establish, oversee and monitor the department's safety and wellbeing cultural agenda
- ensure staff are well informed and operate according to the public sector values, the code of conduct, and workplace health and safety legislation
- lead the organisation's culture and way of operating as part of the Queensland public sector
- oversee and approve the department's investments and the strategic allocation of resources
- monitor the department's financial and non-financial performance.

The board maintains a governance structure, with the Audit and Risk Committee, and three board subcommittees providing leadership and direction.

As at 30 June 2022, the subcommittees were the Data and Digital Subcommittee, the Portfolio Investment Subcommittee and the Information Security Subcommittee.

Audit and Risk Committee

Responsibilities are to:

- review, monitor and provide advice around the implementation of the department's risk framework
- oversee audit acquittal.

Data and Digital Subcommittee

Responsibilities are to:

- drive the digital strategy around data sharing, data assets, potential of our assets and capability
- recommend on data, security and digital investments to deliver the department's strategies and monitor resulting initiatives.

Portfolio Investment Subcommittee

Responsibilities are to:

- build a culture of high performance, accountability and responsibility
- define and manage performance standards
- make decisions around project investment.

Information Security Subcommittee

Responsibilities are to:

- ensure the department addresses its information security obligations
- ensure the performance of the information management system through compliance with relevant legislation, regulation, policy and IS18:2018 Information Security Policy.

GOVERNMENT BODIES

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

For a list of the government bodies required to report through the department's annual report (including their 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

In 2021–22, 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 was 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:

- continuing to develop specific guidance material for officers to use when completing assessments and making decisions under the HRA. During the year, a draft strategy was reviewed to guide officers in their work where the rights of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders are engaged. Resources is also 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 Commission⁷ and forgov web pages⁸
- continuing to integrate and assess human rights considerations in service delivery operations, legislative 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 the regulation of land and vegetation, and the granting of resource authorities. Guidelines, templates and processes have been, or are in the process of being, updated to incorporate human rights measures.

⁷ Link to Queensland Human Rights Commission | <https://www.qhrc.qld.gov.au>

⁸ 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.



CUSTOMERS FIRST

- Know your customers
- Deliver what matters
- Make decisions with empathy



IDEAS INTO ACTION

- Challenge the norm and suggest solutions
- Encourage and embrace new ideas
- Work across boundaries



UNLEASH POTENTIAL

- Expect greatness
- Lead and set clear expectations
- Seek, provide and act on feedback



BE COURAGEOUS

- Own your actions, successes and mistakes
- Take calculated risks
- Act with transparency



EMPOWER PEOPLE

- Lead, empower and trust
- Play to everyone's strengths
- Develop yourself and those around you

OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES



PROACTIVE

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



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



COLLABORATIVE

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



RESILIENT

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 FIVE

GOVERNANCE: RISK MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Resources' 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 updated and endorsed during the period.

The Audit and Risk Committee and the Resources Board had oversight of risk management activities within the department. New and existing risks were monitored, reviewed and reported on as part of the regular review processes.

Divisional risks were refreshed or identified through workshops held from October to December and regularly reviewed by executive management teams.

Operational risks, including program and project risks, were managed by individual business units with oversight from the department's Portfolio Investment Subcommittee.

Online and in-office training for senior executives, executive managers and officers directly involved in managing risks assisted with an uplift in risk management capability across the department.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee met five times as at 30 June 2022. The responsibilities of the committee are defined in the endorsed and 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 for such purpose
- 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 in relation to 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
- Celia Venables, Acting Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnership
- Shaun Ferris, Deputy Director-General, Georesources.

The committee's two external members received a combined total remuneration of \$24 000 (excluding GST) for their role on the committee during 2021–22.

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 was appointed to deliver the internal audit function through an outsourced arrangement on 26 February 2021.

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 2021 to 30 June 2022 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.

Parliamentary committees

In 2021–22, the Transport and Resources Committee considered the 2020–21 annual reports for those agencies within its area of portfolio responsibility.

On 21 February 2022, the committee held a public briefing to consider the 2020–21 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 considered the Resources and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2021.

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 16 June 2021. A public briefing was held on 21 July 2021, followed by a public hearing, also held on 21 July 2021. The committee tabled its report on 6 August 2021, making three recommendations, including a recommendation that the Bill be passed.

The committee also considered the Land and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2022.

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 17 March 2022. A public briefing was held on 1 April 2022, followed by a public hearing on 8 April 2022. The committee tabled its report on 6 May 2022, making three 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:

- *2021 status of Auditor-General's recommendations* (Report 4: 2021–2022), tabled 17 November 2021, providing summary of self-assessments to complete progress in the implementation of performance audit recommendations made in previous reports to Parliament
- *Establishing the Queensland Future Fund* (Report 11: 2021–22), tabled 13 December 2021, providing the position of the Queensland Government, under the control of Queensland Treasury, in reduction of state debt
- *State finances 2021* (the Queensland Audit Office annual report of Queensland Government state finances), tabled 8 March 2022, examining the consolidated position of the Queensland Government and associated financial statements
- *State entities 2021* (Report 14: 2021–22), tabled 11 April 2022, addressing the impact of government restructuring and challenges with delivering government programs.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The department continues to operate, maintain and develop a range of information systems to support services, initiatives and corporate operations. Highlights and major achievements include the following.

GSQ Lodgement Portal Capability Expansion

This initiative has enabled the online submission of data for three additional legislated processes through the extension of the GSQ Lodgement Portal capability. Coal production and sales reporting, mineral production and sales reporting and extractive production data reporting require external stakeholders to submit either quarterly or annual statistics. The submission and validation processes were manual, cumbersome and time intensive for both stakeholders and the department.

Automation of these submissions has facilitated a standardised approach for industry to enter structured lodgements, which allows for straightforward integration of this data into GSQ data repositories. This significantly improves the quality of the data received by the department, supporting better overall decision making and assisting analysis and reporting processes.

GeoResGlobe and Queensland Globe enhancements

GeoResGlobe and QldGlobe are two premier applications presenting Queensland Government spatial data holdings for government, industry and public use.

GeoResGlobe enables visualisation of Queensland's mining and exploration spatial data. It is used in the administration of permits and assessment of mineral potential in Queensland. Queensland Globe is also an interactive web-based application that enables exploration and visualisation of Queensland's spatial information and imagery data.

This initiative has delivered a range of enhancements to these applications to meet growing external stakeholder expectations, including development of 3D capabilities, an improved user experience and discoverability of mining and exploration data.

RECORDKEEPING

The department has a comprehensive records management framework that is consistent with the *Public Records Act 2002*, the *Public Service Act 2008* and the Queensland State Archives (QSA) Records Governance Policy. Departmental policies that allocate responsibilities for recordkeeping are in place.

The records management framework includes an appraisal and disposal program, management of paper records, retrieval and digital delivery of records, an electronic document and records management system (eDRMS), assessment of records compliance in business systems, training, support, and a program of permanent records transfers to Queensland State Archives.

A new strategic recordkeeping plan has been developed, which focuses on managing records following a risk and value approach. The eDRMS has been upgraded across the department.

There is an end-to-end recordkeeping service supporting business areas to develop an effective recordkeeping culture and applying new technologies to maximise the use of digital records. Digital recordkeeping is implemented through increasing use of the corporate eDRMS, automated capture of records, and records-compliant business systems. The Digitisation Disposal Policy enables the early disposal of paper records that have been digitised and are managed securely. Key legacy email records have been captured into the corporate eDRMS.

The records held in the corporate eDRMS have file structures with appropriate security markings and access controls according to the Information Security Policy. There have been no security breaches of this system. Online eDRMS training is available for all staff.

The department is using the QSA Archives Gateway to administer retrievals of files and access controls for permanent departmental records held at QSA. The department transferred 1849 aerial films and 240 boxes of permanent records to QSA.

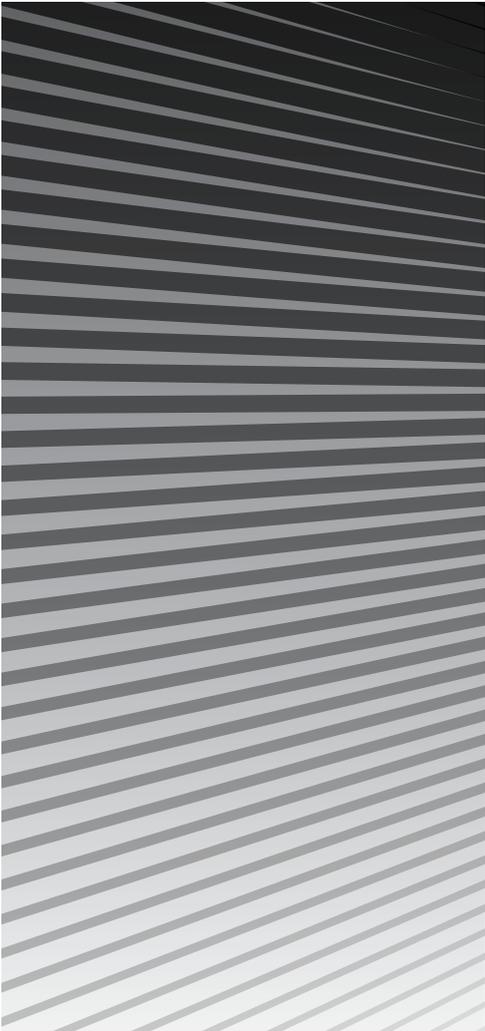
Records are retained in accordance with the following approved general administrative and core business retention and disposal schedules:

- *General retention and disposal schedule for administrative records—QDAN 415 v.4 (2020)*
- Mining—QDAN 737 (2017)
- Land—QDAN 739 (2017).

Retention and authorised disposal processes and controls are in place for physical and electronic records. During the reporting year, 834 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, noting that appropriate assurance activities have been undertaken to inform this opinion and the department's information security risk position.



CHAPTER SIX

GOVERNANCE:
HUMAN RESOURCES

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 17 June 2022) below:

Workforce profile data

	FTE
Total FTE for Resources	1395.38

Target group data¹

GENDER	NUMBER (Headcount)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKFORCE (Calculated on headcount)
Woman	845	57.8%
Man	618	42.2%
Non-binary	<5	0%

DIVERSITY GROUPS	NUMBER (Headcount)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKFORCE (Calculated on headcount)
Women	845	57.8%
Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples	34	2.3%
People with disability	115	7.9%
Culturally and linguistically diverse – born overseas	128	8.7%
Culturally and linguistically diverse – speak a language at home other than English (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages or Australian South Sea Islander languages)	85	5.8%

	NUMBER (Headcount)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LEADERSHIP COHORT (Calculated on headcount)
Women in leadership roles ²	44	48.35%

1. To ensure privacy, in tables where there are fewer than 5 respondents in a category, specific numbers should be replaced by <5.
2. Women in leadership roles are considered those positions that are Senior Officer and equivalent and above.

Strategic workforce planning

The department has a *Strategic Workforce Plan 2021–2023* 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 the nature of services we may be required to provide in the future.

The department continually monitors its progress in meeting the diversity targets of our workforce, to ensure we are creating a working environment where our differences are valued, and 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

Our capability framework encompasses the Public Service 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.

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 the strategy and reform agenda.

Workforce initiatives

Resources contribution to pandemic response

Department of Resources employees contributed to the COVID-19 pandemic response by:

- continuing to deliver essential services in line with normal arrangements
- performing different work within the department to help respond to emerging needs
- performing work in another agency through the whole-of-sector Queensland Government COVID-19 Employee Mobilisation Service
- performing work through the Community Recovery Ready Reserves
- performing work at the State Disaster Coordination Centre, both physically and virtually.

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 implementing the *Queensland Public Sector Inclusion and Diversity Strategy 2021–2025*,⁹ with courageous leadership, respect and fairness at the core of everything it does.

All staff are encouraged to look at inclusion and diversity as an opportunity to make a difference. Our peoples' needs are at the heart of our decision making. Everyone is accountable as staff work together to achieve mutual goals.

Through courageous leadership, the department continues to build a culture of inclusion by empowering our people, breaking down barriers and creating opportunities.

The department supports the Queensland Government's commitment to providing equal opportunities for women, youth, Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders, people from culturally linguistic backgrounds and people with disabilities.

Integral in helping us deliver on our commitment to inclusion and diversity are the action groups championed by staff. These include:

- Proudly Me—a group that champions a safe, respectful and inclusive culture where lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) employees can proudly be themselves in the department
- All Abilities—a group that assists in identifying barriers and developing strategies to better support, attract and retain employees with a disability.

⁹ Link to Diversity Strategy 2021–25 | https://www.forgov.qld.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0022/184144/queensland-public-sector-inclusion-and-diversity-strategy-2021-2025.pdf

The department has continued to implement our *Cultural Capability Action Plan July 2021 – December 2022*, which includes the Queensland Government Reconciliation Action Plan commitments.

Our focus has been to accelerate progress towards increasing the proportion of First Nations people working in the department, provide opportunities to develop and advance careers, and create more culturally agile work areas that provide 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 210 staff completing the program during 2021–22. The program contributes to truth-telling and supporting the healing journey.

Safety and wellbeing

The wellbeing of our staff is fundamental to the way we do business. The department is aligned to the Public Service 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 2021–22, 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 wellbeing programs and initiatives including:

- flu vaccinations
- Fitness Passport (a statewide fitness program partnership)
- R U OK? Day

- Queensland Mental Health Week
- Australian Red Cross Blood Donation Challenge
- Employee Assistance Program
- Staff Alliance (a welfare fund that provides confidential financial and non-financial support to employees and their dependents in times of need)
- education to equip managers to identify, assess and manage risks of mental and psychological health in the workplace.

The department also rolled out an Indigenous mental health first aid program to better support its Aboriginal employees and Torres Strait Islander employees, and to understand the impact of intergenerational trauma and domestic and family violence.

Domestic and Family Violence Prevention

The department has continued to deliver its Bystander Intervention Awareness program in partnership with Griffith University's MATE Bystander Program¹⁰.

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 this.

The program is offered to all employees as a mandatory awareness program. To allow for continuation of delivery through COVID-19, it was redesigned to be delivered via a virtual platform.

It continues to be leading-edge and has received recognition from across government and the private sector.

¹⁰ Link to MATE Bystander Program | <https://matebystander.edu.au>

On 19 July 2021, the department received re-accreditation status with White Ribbon Australia and continues to ensure a workplace that promotes a respectful, safe and inclusive culture. Respect is one of our guiding principles, and the department remains committed to raising awareness around domestic and family violence.

The department also continued its partnership to support Mary & Martha's Women's Shelter¹¹ and the Rockhampton Women's Shelter. In May 2022, in support of Domestic and Family Violence Awareness Month, the department hosted a Speaker Series event with guest presenters from Mary & Martha's to raise awareness around building our children's resilience.

SMART

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

The advances made throughout the year in SMART include using SMART to facilitate reporting confirmed COVID-19 cases and quarantine requirements and to embed a module to record risks associated with remote and isolated travel (October 2021). The SMART Flexible Work Agreement form was also updated by Workforce Analytics to enhance reporting.

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 trauma-informed practice. The service is available to all First Nations staff within Resources.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Our human resource management 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.

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 Service Act 2008* 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.

11 Link to Mary & Martha's Womens Shelter | <https://marymarthahouse.org>

OPEN DATA

The department has now released 216 datasets comprising 1141 individual data resources.

For annual reporting purposes, the following dataset is also available on the Queensland Government data website:¹²

- Queensland Language Service Policy.

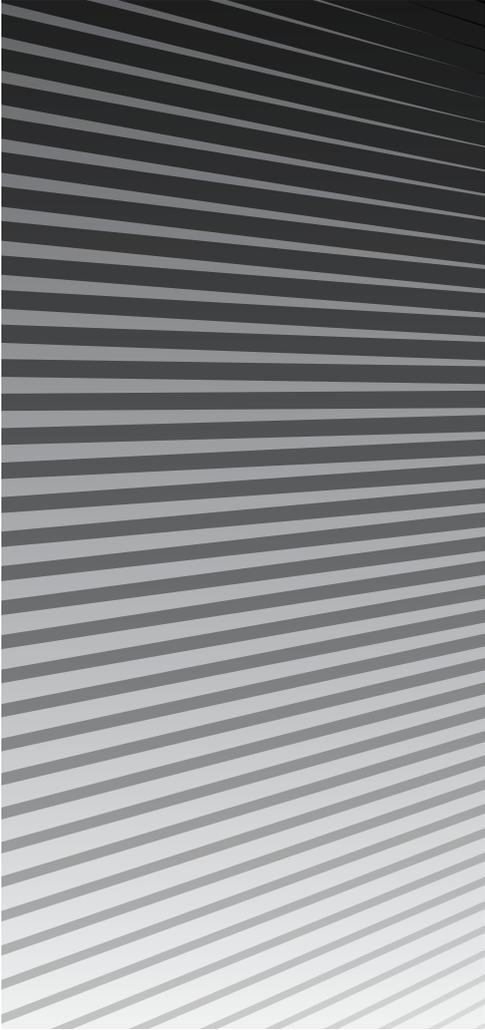
Overseas travel

An overseas travel expenditure report for the 2021–22 reporting year was not required due to overseas travel not being undertaken by any officers of the department.

Consultancies

There were no consultancies within the department for the 2021–22 reporting year.

¹² Link to Queensland Language Services Policy | <https://www.data.qld.gov.au/dataset/queensland-language-service-policy-qlsp>



CHAPTER SEVEN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Financial Statements	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Page 44			
	Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services		Page 45			
	Statement of Financial Position		Page 46			
	Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services		Page 47			
	Statement of Changes in Equity		Page 48			
	Statement of Cash Flows		Page 49			
	Administered Statement of Comprehensive Income		Page 51			
	Administered Statement of Comprehensive Income by Major Departmental Services		Page 52			
	Administered Statement of Financial Position		Page 53			
	Administered Statement of Assets and Liabilities by Major Departmental Services		Page 54			
Notes to the Financial Statements	Section 1 About the department and this financial report	A1	Basis of Financial Statement Preparation	Page 55		
		A2	Department Objectives and Major Departmental Services	Page 56		
		A3	Machinery-of-government Changes	Page 57		
	Section 2 Notes about our Financial Performance	B1	Revenue		Page 58	
			B1-1	Appropriation Revenue	Page 58	
			B1-2	User charges and fees	Page 58	
			B1-3	Grants and contributions	Page 59	
			B1-4	Other revenue	Page 59	
		B2	Expenses		Page 60	
			B2-1	Employee expenses	Page 60	
			B2-2	Supplies and services	Page 61	
			B2-3	Grants and subsidies	Page 61	
			B2-4	Other expenses	Page 62	
					Page 63	
	Section 3 Notes about our Financial Position	C1	Cash and cash equivalents		Page 63	
		C2	Receivables		Page 63	
			C2-1	Impairment of Receivables		Page 63
			C3	Property, Plant, Equipment and Related Depreciation		Page 65
		C3-1	Balances and Reconciliation of Carrying Amount		Page 65	
			Accounting Policies		Page 67	
			Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment		Page 68	
		C4	Intangible Assets		Page 69	
			C4-1	Balances and Reconciliation of Carrying Amount		Page 69
			C4-2	Accounting Policies		Page 70
		C5	Payables		Page 70	
		C6	Accrued employee benefits		Page 71	
		C7	Other liabilities		Page 71	
		C8	Equity		Page 71	
C8-1			Appropriations recognised in Equity		Page 71	
C8-2			Asset Revaluation Surplus by Asset Class		Page 72	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)	Section 4 What we look after on behalf of whole-of-Government and third parties	D1	Administered Activities	Page 73
		D2	Reconciliation of Payments from Consolidated Fund	Page 73
		D3	User charges and fees	Page 73
		D4	Property and other Territorial Revenue	Page 74
		D5	Other revenue	Page 74
		D6	Grants and subsidies	Page 74
		D7	Other expenses	Page 75
		D8	Receivables	Page 75
		D8-1	Impairment of Receivables	Page 76
		D9	Property, Plant, Equipment and Related Depreciation	Page 78
		D9-1	Balances and Reconciliation of Carrying Amount	Page 78
		D9-2	Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment	Page 79
		D10	Payables	Page 80
		D11	Proposals and deposits	Page 80
D12	Other liabilities	Page 80		
D13	Asset Revaluation Surplus by Asset Class	Page 81		
D14	Trust transactions and balances	Page 81		
Section 5 Notes about Risks and Other Accounting Uncertainties	E1	Fair Value Measurement	Page 82	
	E1-1	Accounting policies and inputs for fair values	Page 82	
	E1-2	Basis for fair value measurement	Page 82	
	E1-3	Level 3 Fair Value Measurement – Significant valuation inputs and impacts	Page 85	
	E2	Financial Risk Disclosures	Page 85	
	E2-1	Financial Instruments Categories	Page 85	
	E2-2	Financial Risk Management	Page 86	
	E3	Contingencies	Page 87	
	E4	Capital Commitments	Page 87	
E5	Future Impact of Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective	Page 88		
Section 6 Notes about our Performance compared to Budget	F1	Budgetary Reporting Disclosures	Page 89	
	F1-1	Explanation of Major Variances – Statement of Comprehensive Income	Page 89	
	F1-2	Explanation of Major Variances – Statement of Financial Performance	Page 90	
	F1-3	Explanation of Major Variances – Statement of Cash Flows	Page 90	
	F1-4	Explanation of Major Variances – Administered Statements of Comprehensive Income	Page 91	
	F1-5	Explanation of Major Variances – Administered Statement of Financial Position	Page 91	
Section 7 Other Information	G1	Key Management Personnel (KMP) Disclosures	Page 92	
	G2	Related Party Transactions	Page 96	
	G3	First Year Application of New Accounting Standards or Change in Policy	Page 96	
	G3-1	Configuration or Customisation Costs in a Cloud Computing Arrangement	Page 96	
	G4	Taxation	Page 97	
	G5	Climate Risk Disclosure	Page 97	
Certification		Management Certificate	Page 99	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Adjusted Budget ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Budget Variance ⁽²⁾ \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income					
Appropriation revenue	B1-1	303,169	325,268	(22,099)	306,626
User charges and fees	B1-2	10,776	12,291	(1,515)	66,203
Grants and contributions	B1-3	5,299	3,900	1,399	14,827
Other revenue	B1-4	7,090	1,008	6,082	6,059
Total Income		326,334	342,467	(16,133)	393,715
Expenses					
Employee expenses	B2-1	161,701	195,734	(34,033)	201,236
Supplies and services	B2-2	105,578	104,400	1,178	105,292
Grants and subsidies	B2-3	27,766	26,658	1,108	51,342
Depreciation and amortisation	C3-1 C4-1	14,630	12,504	2,126	18,002
Other expenses	B2-4	4,067	3,171	896	4,454
Total Expenses		313,742	342,467	(28,725)	380,326
Operating Result		12,592	..	12,592	13,389
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not reclassified to Operating Result					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	C3-1	4,307	..	4,307	3,022
Total Other Comprehensive Income		4,307	..	4,307	3,022
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		16,899	..	16,899	16,411

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

⁽²⁾ An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-1.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME INCLUDING MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

	Minerals and Energy Resources		Land Services ⁽¹⁾		Energy Services ⁽²⁾		Corporate Partnerships ⁽³⁾		TOTAL	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income										
Appropriation revenue	147,530	94,717	152,230	201,782	..	7,717	3,409	2,409	303,169	306,626
User charges and fees	4,642	4,150	6,135	62,019	..	34	..	..	10,776	66,203
Grants and contributions	1,415	766	3,884	7,072	..	6,989	..	..	5,299	14,827
Other revenue	1,694	..	5,396	(1,306)	..	7,365	..	..	7,090	6,059
Total Income	155,281	99,633	167,645	269,567	..	22,105	3,409	2,409	326,334	393,715
Expenses										
Employee expenses	62,177	41,504	96,594	150,205	..	7,203	2,930	2,323	161,701	201,236
Supplies and services	62,420	34,873	42,679	68,216	..	2,117	479	86	105,578	105,292
Grants and subsidies	14,657	11,670	13,109	27,431	..	12,241	..	..	27,766	51,342
Depreciation and amortisation	8,887	8,013	5,747	9,831	..	159	..	..	14,634	18,002
Other expenses	1,222	1,227	2,842	3,090	..	137	..	..	4,063	4,454
Total Expenses	149,362	97,287	160,971	258,773	..	21,857	3,409	2,409	313,742	380,326
Operating Result	5,918	2,346	6,674	10,794	..	248	..	..	12,592	13,389
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME										
Items not reclassified to Operating Result:										
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	3,987	2,868	320	154	..	..	..	..	4,307	3,022
Total Other Comprehensive Income	3,987	2,868	320	154	..	..	..	..	4,307	3,022
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	9,905	5,215	6,994	10,947	..	248	..	..	16,899	16,411

⁽¹⁾ In the 2020-21 financial statements Land Services was referred to as Natural Resources Management.

⁽²⁾ The Energy service was no longer a service of the department following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020.

⁽³⁾ Income and expenses attributed to other agencies through corporate partnership activities are shown separately and not allocated across department services. Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Adjusted Budget ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Budget Variance ⁽²⁾ \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	C1	106,380	56,280	50,100	78,989
Receivables	C2	9,297	10,013	(716)	19,546
Other current assets		1,964	1,018	946	2,459
Land held for sale		..	440	(440)	1,110
Total Current Assets		117,641	67,751	49,890	102,104
Non-Current Assets					
Receivables		..	(460)	460	..
Property, plant and equipment	C3	107,105	128,234	(21,129)	100,496
Intangible assets	C4	27,593	37,020	(9,427)	34,255
Total Non-Current Assets		134,698	164,794	(30,096)	134,751
Total Assets		252,339	232,545	19,794	236,855
Current Liabilities					
Payables	C5	25,187	26,539	(1,352)	23,196
Accrued employee benefits	C6	5,361	7,568	(2,207)	9,568
Other current liabilities	C7	18,460	26,382	(7,922)	13,278
Total Current Liabilities		49,008	60,489	(11,481)	46,042
Non-Current Liabilities					
Other non-current liabilities		..	793	(793)	..
Total Non-Current Liabilities		..	793	(793)	..
Total Liabilities		49,008	61,282	(12,274)	46,042
Net Assets		203,331	171,263	32,068	190,813
Equity					
Contributed equity		142,341	..	..	146,722
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		5,298	..	..	(7,294)
Asset revaluation surplus	C8-2	55,692	..	..	51,385
Total Equity		203,331	171,263	32,068	190,813

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

⁽²⁾ An explanation of major variances are included in Note F1-2.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INCLUDING MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

	Minerals and Energy Resources		Land Services ⁽¹⁾		Energy Services ⁽²⁾		TOTAL	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	33,667	20,794	72,713	58,195	..	..	106,380	78,989
Receivables	3,842	4,323	5,455	15,223	..	..	9,297	19,546
Other current assets	996	534	968	1,925	..	..	1,964	2,459
Land held for sale	..	..	..	1,110	..	..	..	1,110
Total Current Assets	38,505	25,651	79,136	76,453	..	..	117,641	102,104
Non-Current Assets								
Property, plant and equipment	67,748	61,618	39,357	38,878	..	..	107,105	100,496
Intangible assets	17,230	16,824	10,363	17,431	..	..	27,593	34,255
Total Non-Current Assets	84,978	78,442	49,720	56,308	..	..	134,698	134,751
Total Assets	123,483	104,094	128,856	132,761	..	..	252,339	236,855
Current Liabilities								
Payables	7,257	9,904	17,930	13,292	..	..	25,187	23,196
Accrued employee benefits	2,099	2,072	3,262	7,497	..	..	5,361	9,568
Other current liabilities	3,441	3,536	15,019	9,742	..	..	18,460	13,278
Total Current Liabilities	12,797	15,511	36,211	30,531	..	..	49,008	46,042
Total Liabilities	12,797	15,511	36,211	30,531	..	..	49,008	46,042
Net Assets	110,686	88,583	92,645	102,230	..	..	203,331	190,813

⁽¹⁾ In the 2020-21 financial statements Land Services was referred to as Natural Resources Management.

⁽²⁾ The Energy service was no longer a service of the department following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020. Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contributed equity		
Balance as at 1 July	146,722	322,663
Transactions with owners as owners:		
Appropriated equity injections/(withdrawals) C8-1	(4,381)	69,467
Net transfers in/(out) from other Queensland Government entities (MoG) A3	..	(245,536)
Net transfers in/(out) from other Queensland Government entities (Other) C3-1	..	128
Non-appropriated equity injections/(withdrawals)	..	..
Balance at 30 June	142,341	146,722
Accumulated surplus		
Balance as at 1 July	(7,294)	(20,683)
Operating result	12,592	13,389
Balance at 30 June	5,298	(7,294)
Asset revaluation surplus		
Balance as at 1 July	51,385	48,364
Increase (Decrease) in Asset Revaluation Surplus C8-2	4,307	3,022
Balance at 30 June	55,692	51,385
Total balance at 30 June	203,331	190,813

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Notes	2022 Actual	2022 Adjusted Budget ⁽¹⁾	Budget Variance ⁽²⁾	2021 Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Inflows:					
Service appropriation receipts		308,250	326,384	(18,134)	296,866
User charges and fees		24,484	12,291	12,193	57,765
Grants and contributions		2,411	3,900	(1,489)	12,095
GST input tax credits from ATO		12,416	..	12,416	20,832
GST collected from customers		1,134	..	1,134	1,057
Other		2,648	2,050	598	7,792
Outflows:					
Employee expenses		(166,910)	(197,065)	30,155	(204,915)
Supplies and services		(102,162)	(105,103)	2,941	(109,062)
Grants and subsidies		(31,308)	(26,658)	(4,650)	(55,552)
GST paid to suppliers		(12,913)	..	(12,913)	(20,163)
GST remitted to ATO		(938)	..	(938)	(1,114)
Other		(2,167)	(3,295)	1,128	(2,526)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	CF-1	34,945	12,504	22,441	3,076
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Inflows:					
Sales of property, plant and equipment		1,135	37	1,098	650
Loans and advances received		2,997	..	2,997	..
Outflows:					
Loans and advances made		..	..	..	(10,629)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(6,390)	(9,796)	3,405	(54,817)
Payments for intangible assets		(914)	(2,344)	1,430	(4,287)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(3,172)	(12,103)	8,930	(69,083)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Inflows:					
Equity injections		..	696	(696)	73,173
Outflows:					
Equity withdrawals		(4,381)	(3,706)	(675)	(3,706)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(4,381)	(3,010)	(1,371)	69,467
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		27,392	(2,609)	30,001	3,460
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from restructuring		..	..	..	(65,667)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		78,988	58,889	20,099	141,195
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	C1	106,380	56,280	50,100	78,989

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the latest Service Delivery Statement tabled in Parliament.

⁽²⁾ An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-3.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
CF-1 Reconciliation of Operating Result to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Operating result	12,592	13,389
<i>Non-cash items included in operating result:</i>		
Asset revaluation (increment)/decrement	(4,776)	1,305
Impairment losses	2	26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14,640	18,002
Goods and services (received)/provided below fair value	607	..
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,169	648
<i>Change in assets and liabilities</i>		
Increase/(decrease) in deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	5,081	(9,760)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	10,550	(3,514)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	..	1,923
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	495	(181)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(3,091)	(7,064)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	(4,206)	(5,235)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	2,185	(7,075)
(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivables	(499)	669
Increase/(decrease) in GST payables	196	(57)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,945	3,076

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Original Budget ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Budget Variance ⁽²⁾ \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income					
Administered appropriation revenue	D2	6,802	7,426	(624)	210,313
User charges and fees	D3	30,768	27,351	3,417	444,890
Property and other territorial revenue	D4	161,380	166,437	(5,057)	118,018
Land transfers inwards		232,378	225,185	7,193	191,886
Other revenue	D5	1,804	5,887	(4,083)	4,419
Total Revenue		433,132	432,286	846	969,527
Gain on disposal of land		6,147	14,000	(7,853)	917
Total Income		439,279	446,286	(7,007)	970,443
Expenses					
Grants and subsidies	D6	4,078	47,530	(43,452)	216,730
Land transfers outwards		20,167	..	20,167	104,904
Other expenses	D7	7,173	10,466	(3,293)	6,819
Total Expenses		31,418	57,996	(26,578)	328,453
Net Operating Result before transfers to government		407,861	388,290	19,571	641,990
Transfers of administered item revenue to government		197,114	208,290	(11,176)	564,771
Operating Result		210,747	180,000	30,747	77,219
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not reclassified to Operating Result					
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	D13	16,188,883	..	16,188,883	1,414,329
Total Other Comprehensive Income		16,188,883	..	16,188,883	1,414,329
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		16,399,630	180,000	16,219,630	1,491,548

⁽¹⁾ Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the Service Delivery Statement (SDS) tabled in Parliament.

⁽²⁾ An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-4.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

	Minerals and Energy Resources		Land Services ⁽¹⁾		Energy Services ⁽²⁾		TOTAL	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income								
Administered appropriation revenue	6,802	..	..	11,189	..	199,124	6,802	210,313
User charges and fees	4,818	3,284	25,950	441,607	..	..	30,768	444,891
Property and other territorial revenue	87,615	78,009	73,765	40,010	..	..	161,380	118,018
Land transfers inwards	..	..	232,378	191,886	..	..	232,378	191,886
Other revenue	14	14	1,790	4,404	..	..	1,804	4,418
Total Revenue	99,249	81,307	333,883	689,096	..	199,124	433,132	969,527
Gain on disposal of land	..	..	6,147	917	..	..	6,147	917
Total Income	99,249	81,307	340,030	690,013	..	199,124	439,279	970,443
Expenses								
Grants and subsidies	2,500	..	1,578	17,594	..	199,136	4,078	216,730
Land transfers outwards	..	1	20,167	104,904	..	..	20,167	104,905
Other expenses	4,198	146	2,975	6,672	..	..	7,173	6,818
Total Expenses	6,698	147	24,720	129,170	..	199,136	31,418	328,453
Net Operating Result before transfers to government	92,551	81,160	315,310	560,843	..	(12)	407,861	641,990
Transfers of administered item revenue to government	91,883	81,160	105,231	483,611	..	..	197,114	564,771
Operating Result	668	..	210,079	77,232	..	(12)	210,747	77,219
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME								
Items not reclassified to Operating Result								
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	78,276	..	16,110,607	1,414,329	..	..	16,188,883	1,414,329
Total Other Comprehensive Income	78,276	..	16,110,607	1,414,329	..	..	16,188,883	1,414,329
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	78,944	..	16,320,686	1,491,561	..	(12)	16,399,630	1,491,548

⁽¹⁾ In the 2020-21 financial statements Land Services was referred to as Natural Resources Management.

⁽²⁾ The Energy service was no longer a service of the department following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020.

Refer to Note A2 for Major Departmental Services.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Original Budget ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Budget Variance ⁽²⁾ \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		6,821	23,294	(16,473)	60,345
Receivables	D8	58,710	73,664	(14,954)	42,744
Land held for sale		..	3,418	(3,418)	1,710
Total Current Assets		65,531	100,376	(34,845)	104,799
Non-Current Assets					
Receivables	D8	10,131	(24,857)	34,988	11,819
Property, plant and equipment	D9-1	90,776,794	73,252,543	17,524,251	74,388,283
Total Non-Current Assets		90,786,925	73,227,686	17,559,239	74,400,102
Total Assets		90,852,456	73,328,062	17,524,394	74,504,901
Current Liabilities					
Payables	D10	37,856	12,932	24,924	24,427
Proposals and deposits	D11	23,333	..	23,333	14,813
Other current liabilities	D12	21,321	30,076	(8,755)	20,585
Total Current Liabilities		82,510	43,008	39,502	59,825
Non-Current Liabilities					
Other non-current liabilities		..	50	(50)	..
Total Non-Current Liabilities		..	50	(50)	..
Total Liabilities		82,510	43,058	39,452	59,825
Net Assets		90,769,946	73,285,004	17,484,942	74,445,075
Equity					
Contributed equity		66,390,425	..	..	66,466,712
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		1,640,024	..	..	1,427,750
Asset revaluation surplus	D13	22,739,497	..	..	6,550,614
Total Equity		90,769,946	73,285,004	17,484,942	74,445,075

⁽¹⁾ Original Budget figures for the financial year, as published in the Service Delivery Statement (SDS) tabled in Parliament.

⁽²⁾ An explanation of major variances is included in Note F1-5.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

	Minerals and Energy Resources		Land Services ⁽¹⁾		Energy Services ⁽²⁾		TOTAL	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,545	7,629	5,276	52,716	..	..	6,821	60,345
Receivables	662	900	58,048	41,844	..	..	58,710	42,744
Land held for sale	..	..	..	1,710	..	..	..	1,710
Total Current Assets	2,207	8,529	63,324	96,269	..	..	65,531	104,798
Non-Current Assets								
Receivables	..	..	10,131	11,819	..	..	10,131	11,819
Property, plant and equipment	226,268	..	90,550,526	74,388,283	..	..	90,776,794	74,388,283
Total Non-Current Assets	226,268	..	90,560,657	74,400,103	..	..	90,786,925	74,400,103
Total Assets	228,475	8,529	90,623,981	74,496,372	..	..	90,852,456	74,504,901
Current Liabilities								
Payables	2,823	2,287	35,033	22,140	..	..	37,856	24,427
Proposals and deposits	..	..	23,333	14,813	..	..	23,333	14,813
Other current liabilities	20,438	16,535	883	4,050	..	..	21,321	20,585
Total Current Liabilities	23,261	18,823	59,248	41,003	..	..	82,510	59,825
Total Liabilities	23,261	18,823	59,248	41,003	..	..	82,510	59,825
Net Assets	205,214	(10,294)	90,564,733	74,455,369	..	..	90,769,946	74,445,075

⁽¹⁾ In the 2020-21 financial statements Land Services was referred to as Natural Resources Management.

⁽²⁾ The Energy service was no longer a service of the department following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020.

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 Service Act 2008* 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 2021.

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.

New accounting standards applied for the first time in these financial statements are outlined in Note G3.

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 PRESENTATIONCurrency 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 2020-21 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 Acting Director-General and Acting Chief Finance Officer at the date of signing the management certificate.

A2 DEPARTMENT OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

The department's vision is that together our land, mineral and energy resources will deliver sustainable benefits for current and future generations of Queenslanders. The department's purpose is helping the community and government make the best use of our land, mineral and energy resources.

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 capitalise on Queensland's minerals, coal, petroleum and gas resources.

Land Services

The objective of this service area is to provide optimal use of state land and the provision of accurate property and spatial services.

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 'host' agency, the department provides cabinet legislation and liaison services to Resources, Safety and Health Queensland as part of the Cabinet Legislation and Liaison Officer (CLLO) function for the Minister's portfolio.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A3 MACHINERY-OF-GOVERNMENT CHANGES**Transfers In – Controlled Activities**

Details of Transfer:	Native Title Compensation Office (NTCO)
Basis of Transfer:	Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2021 dated 30 June 2021
Date of Transfer:	Effective from 1 July 2021

Department Transferred from:	Queensland Treasury
	\$'000
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,090
Receivables	32
Other current assets	10
Total assets	7,132
Liabilities	
Payables	7,085
Accrued employee benefits	47
Total liabilities	7,132
Net Assets	..

Budgeted appropriation revenue of \$6.617 million was reallocated from Queensland Treasury to the Department of Resources as part of the machinery-of-government changes.

A3-1 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.

The department acts as an agent, processing transactions on behalf of the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water.

Controlled

	2022	2021*
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues	82,061	102,892
Expenses	111,556	114,773
Assets	330,095	240,715
Liabilities	9,673	49,350

Administered

	2022	2021*
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues	37,668	293,517
Expenses	34,160	316,158
Assets	210,602	222,704
Liabilities	4,729	274,359

* In 2020-21 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.

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	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Original budgeted appropriation revenue	319,767	315,357
Transfers from/(to) other departments (redistribution of public business)	6,617	..
Lapsed appropriation revenue	(25,218)	(18,183)
Total Appropriation Receipts (cash)	301,166	297,174
Plus: Transfer of deferred appropriation payable to consolidated fund from other departments	7,084	..
Plus: Opening balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	6,379	16,138
Plus: Prior year appropriation revenue adjustment	..	(308)
Less: Closing balance of deferred appropriation payable to Consolidated Fund	(11,460)	(6,379)
Net Appropriation Revenue	303,169	306,626
Appropriation revenue recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	303,169	306,626

Accounting Policy – Appropriation Revenue

Appropriations provided under the *Appropriation (2021-2022) Act 2021* 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Services rendered	7,134	12,261
Fees and permits	2,512	49,580
Other	1,130	4,361
Total	10,776	66,203

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.

Type of sale of service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and revenue recognition policies
Services rendered	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. For the Spatial Imagery Program, revenue is recognised over time to match the services performed over a period of time. Annual subscriptions and revenue for spatial imagery is recognised in accordance with AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> .
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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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
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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth grants	1,983	3,853
Funding from external bodies, state governments	428	8,241
Goods and services received at below fair value	2,888	2,733
Total	5,299	14,827

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
QGIF claims recoveries	..	798
General recoveries	1,513	4,966
Revaluation increment	4,776	..
Other	801	294
Total	7,090	6,059

B2 EXPENSES

B2-1 EMPLOYEE EXPENSES	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits		
Salaries and wages *	124,420	157,784
Employer superannuation contributions	17,254	21,616
Annual leave levy	14,640	16,653
Long service leave levy	3,055	3,765
Other employee benefits	133	228
Employee related expenses		
Salary related taxes	116	138
Workers' compensation premium	51	218
Training and recruitment	2,032	834
Total	161,701	201,236

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:

	2022	2021
Number of employees: *	1,402	1,347

* 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 2020-21 number of employees is reflective of this change. Employee expenses for 2020-21 included expenditure for these employees up to the effective date of 18 June 2021.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B2 EXPENSES (continued)**B2-2 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation costs*	21,160	26,691
Consultants and contractors	11,712	11,550
Information and communication technology costs	25,993	31,199
Legal fees	8,495	8,864
Materials and consumables	659	1,261
Motor vehicles	2,559	3,315
Printing, postage, storage and freight	4,962	3,835
Service costs to other government agencies and shared service providers	2,709	2,787
Travel	1,930	1,736
Mine remediation	15,692	7,370
Other	9,707	6,684
Total	105,578	105,292

*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.

In total two lease commitments were identified to meet the AASB 16 requirements. The department has determined that accounting for these leases in accordance with the accounting treatment mandated by AASB 16 Leases will not have any material impact on the 2021-22 financial statements. Therefore, the department will continue to recognise these leases as operating leases and no transitional adjustments were required for leases in which the department is lessee.

B2-3 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to industry and external bodies	27,766	51,237
Grants to businesses for affordable energy	..	75
Sponsorships and Scholarships	..	30
Total	27,766	51,342

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.

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.

B2 EXPENSES (continued)**B2-4 OTHER EXPENSES**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	405	420
Insurance premiums - Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF)	872	1,150
Special payments		
Out-of-court settlements and court ordered damages	..	63
Loss on disposal of non-financial assets	1,333	649
Revaluation decrement	..	1,305
Goods and services provided at below fair value	607	..
Other	850	867
Total	4,067	4,454

⁽¹⁾ Total audit fees paid to the Queensland Audit Office relating to the 2021-22 financial statements are \$0.405 million (2021: \$0.420 million).

Accounting Policy – Insurance Premiums

The department's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund, premiums being paid 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Imprest accounts and cash on hand	10	10
Cash at bank	106,370	78,979
Total	106,380	78,989

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 received but not banked at 30 June.

C2 RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade debtors	1,839	5,177
Accrued revenue	204	6,861
	2,043	12,038
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(32)	(30)
	2,011	12,008
GST input tax receivable	1,978	1,675
Annual leave claim receivable	3,281	2,662
Long service leave receivable	1,141	806
Other receivables	886	2,395
Total	9,297	19,546

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.

The calculations reflect historical observed default rates calculated using credit losses experienced on past transactions during the last seven years preceding 30 June 2022 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 7 years preceding 30 June 2022 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)

	2022			2021		
	Gross Receivables* \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000
Aging						
Current	59	0.15	..	3,416	0.06	2
1 to 30 days overdue	..	1.77	..	9	0.70	..
31 to 60 days overdue	..	9.60	..	20	4.14	1
61 to 90 days overdue	..	15.82	..	..	9.08	..
91 to 270 days overdue	..	70.02	..	4	40.06	2
>270 days overdue	4	100.00	4	..	100.00	..
Total	63		4	3,449		5

Impairment (Mineral and Energy Resources)

	2022			2021		
	Gross Receivables* \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000
Aging						
Current	..	0.00	..	..	1.00	..
1 to 30 days overdue	33	1.00	1	51	1.00	..
31 to 60 days overdue	..	6.00	..	19	6.00	1
61 to 90 days overdue	1	15.00	..	19	16.00	3
91 to 270 days overdue	1	28.00	..	3	22.00	1
>270 days overdue	6	100.00	6	3	100.00	3
Total	41		7	95		8

* 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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Loss allowance as at 1 July	30	928
Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in operating result	2	(898)
Loss allowance as at 30 June ⁽¹⁾	32	30

⁽¹⁾ Includes bad debts written-off of \$0.000 million (2021: \$0.087 million) and previous amounts impaired collected.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION**C3-1 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – BALANCES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF CARRYING AMOUNT**

Property, Plant and Equipment Reconciliation 30 June 2022	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Heritage and Cultural Assets \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross	25,568	43,464	9,219	110,276	34,978	4,988	228,492
Less: Accumulated depreciation	..	(18,286)	(8,220)	(70,366)	(24,516)	..	(121,387)
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	25,568	25,178	999	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	..	0	2,063	4,289	6,392
Disposals	(597)	(528)	..	(66)	(15)	..	(1,205)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Transfers between asset classes	..	91	..	7,712	720	(8,523)	0
Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities	(445)	(162)	..	..	..	..	(607)
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in operating result	4,776	..	..	..	..	..	4,776
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus	..	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	999	39,910	10,462	4,988	107,105

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)**C3-1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – BALANCES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF CARRYING AMOUNT (continued)**

Property, Plant and Equipment Reconciliation 30 June 2021	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Heritage and Cultural Assets \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross	21,834	41,925	8,780	100,166	33,886	9,222	215,809
Less: Accumulated depreciation	..	(16,703)	(7,519)	(67,111)	(23,985)	..	(115,318)
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	21,834	25,223	1,261	33,055	9,902	9,222	100,496
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	43,207	55,971	2,759	47,428	19,071	67,546	235,980
Acquisitions	2	134	..	10	1,393	53,277	54,817
Disposals	(104)	(11)	..	(534)	..	..	(650)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(670)	..	..	..	..	..	(670)
Transfers between asset classes	..	2,443	..	1,161	1,118	(5,942)	(1,221)
Transfers in from other Queensland Government entities	128	..	..	..	..	..	128
Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities	(19,425)	(35,258)	(1,187)	(10,296)	(8,870)	(105,659)	(180,695)
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in operating result	(1,305)	..	..	..	..	..	(1,305)
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus	..	3,109	..	(87)	..	..	3,022
Depreciation	..	(1,165)	(310)	(4,627)	(2,810)	..	(8,912)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	21,834	25,223	1,261	33,055	9,902	9,222	100,496

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT, 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, 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	1 - 80 years	3 – 30 years
Heritage and Cultural	23 – 31 years	..
Infrastructure	4 - 71 years	59 – 185 years
Plant and equipment	1 – 40 years	5 – 10 years

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:

2020-21 – South Region	2021-22 – North Region	2022-23– Central Region (Last revalued 2019-20)
Land Buildings Infrastructure Infrastructure – Abandoned Mines Sites (South region) Land – Non-commercial Assets Weirs and Dams	Land Buildings Infrastructure Infrastructure – Abandoned Mines Sites (North Region) Infrastructure – Non-commercial Assets Weirs and Dams	Land Buildings Infrastructure Heritage and Cultural Infrastructure - Abandoned Mine Sites (Central region)

The date of the last comprehensive valuation was 30 June 2022 for North 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.

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.

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) supplies the indices and provides 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. 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. At year end, management assess the relevance and suitability of indices provided by SVS based on the department's particular circumstances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C3 PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)**C3-3 MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)****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 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)	0	(49,272)
Total	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)	..
Transfers out to Queensland Government entities	..	..	..	..
Amortisation	(6,621)	(955)	..	(7,576)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	26,945	7	641	27,593
Intangible Assets Reconciliation 30 June 2021	Internally Generated Software	Purchased Software	Software Work in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross	73,310	2,187	453	75,950
Less: accumulated amortisation	(40,471)	(1,225)	..	(41,696)
Total	32,840	962	453	34,255
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	33,624	2,706	6,204	42,533
Acquisitions through internal development	..	..	4,287	4,287
Transfers between asset classes	10,762	..	(9,540)	1,221
Transfers out to Queensland Government entities	(3,520)	(679)	(497)	(4,697)
Amortisation	(8,024)	(1,065)	..	(9,089)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	32,840	962	453	34,255

C4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

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.

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	4 – 9 years
Internally generated software	4 – 21 years

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Trade creditors	2,978	1,080
Accrued expenses	7,440	8,879
Grants and subsidies payable	2,861	6,402
Deferred appropriation/equity payable to the Consolidated Fund	11,460	6,379
Other	448	456
Total	25,187	23,196

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 2021-22 the department continued immediate payment terms for all payments to assist small business during the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C6 ACCRUED EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages outstanding	261	5,021
Annual leave levy payable	4,131	3,664
Long service leave levy payable	967	877
Other	2	6
Total	5,361	9,568

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Unearned revenue	4,952	2,766
Deposits held for other agencies land purchases	13,507	10,510
Other	2	2
Total	18,460	13,278

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**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to Equity Adjustment		
Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	(4,381)	92,025
Lapsed equity adjustment	..	(22,558)
Total equity adjustment receipts/(payments)	(4,381)	69,467
Less: Opening balance of equity adjustment receivable	..	..
Equity adjustment recognised in Contributed Equity	(4,381)	69,467

C8 EQUITY(continued)**C8-2 ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS BY CLASS**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings		
Balance at 1 July	24,166	21,058
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	1,545	3,109
Balance as at 30 June	25,711	24,166
Heritage and Cultural		
Balance at 1 July	1,223	1,223
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	48	..
Balance as at 30 June	1,270	1,223
Infrastructure		
Balance at 1 July	25,997	26,083
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	2,714	(87)
Balance as at 30 June	28,711	25,996
Total	55,692	51,385

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to Administered Appropriated Revenue Recognised in Operating Result		
Budgeted administered appropriation revenue	7,426	214,119
Lapsed administered appropriation	(200)	(3,806)
Total Appropriation Receipts (cash)	7,226	210,313
Less: Opening balance of appropriation revenue receivable	(3,405)	(3,405)
Plus: Closing balance of appropriation revenue receivable	2,981	3,405
Administered appropriation revenue recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	6,802	210,313

Reconciliation of payments from Consolidated Fund to Equity Adjustment Recognised in Contributed Equity

Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	(2,940)	(2,940)
Transfers from/to other headings (Variation in Headings)	..	(6,800)
Total administered equity adjustment receipts/(payments)	(2,940)	(9,740)

D3 USER CHARGES AND FEES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Land Title Act fees *	4,217	418,219
Other fees and fines	26,551	26,671
Total	30,768	444,890

* 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Property and territorial revenue	161,380	117,288
Riverine quarry material royalties *	..	730
Total	161,380	118,018

* The riverine quarry material royalties transferred to the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020.

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.

The department administered COVID-19 fee waivers in line with Government's relief and recovery measures up to the period ending 30 June 2021. For the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 there were no COVID-19 waivers (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 totalling \$45.166 million).

D5 OTHER REVENUE

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest	563	795
Receivables impairment reversal	640	2,640
Other	601	983
Total	1,804	4,419

D6 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Community service obligations and grants for energy *	..	199,124
Community service obligations for water **	..	4,235
Drought relief from electricity charges rebate *	..	12
Land grants to external bodies	1,578	10,256
Other grants ***	2,500	3,103
Total	4,078	216,730

* The energy community service obligation was no longer a service of the department following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020.

** The water community service obligation was no longer a service of the department following the machinery-of-government change effective from 1 December 2020.

*** Other grants include payments for Gasfields Commission Queensland

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D7 OTHER EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Commissions	1,162	708
Interest	..	11
Bad debt	369	318
Fee retentions	988	1,457
Infrastructure works and maintenance	1,048	509
Depreciation expense	2,943	3,086
Other	663	731
Total	7,173	6,819

D8 RECEIVABLES

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Trade debtors	1,150	550
Rent receivable	2,849	3,064
Operating leases ⁽¹⁾	15,177	8,490
Finance leases ⁽²⁾	2,398	2,649
Interest receivable	210	228
	21,784	14,982
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables	(10,243)	(10,848)
	11,541	4,134
Prepayments to Consolidated Fund ⁽³⁾	23,333	14,813
Appropriation receivable	2,981	3,405
Valuation fees receivable	20,785	20,239
Other	70	153
Total	58,710	42,744
Non-current		
Operating Leases		
One to five years	337	591
Finance leases ⁽²⁾		
One to five years	6,664	7,402
Greater than five years	3,130	3,826
Total	10,131	11,819

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 RECEIVABLES (continued)

(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.

D8-1 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. 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 seven years preceding 30 June 2022 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 7 years preceding 30 June 2021 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)

	2022			2021		
	Gross Receivables* \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000
Aging						
Current	..	0.96	..	13	1.00	..
1 to 30 days overdue	..	7.12	..	..	7.00	..
31 to 60 days overdue	..	29.55	..	..	28.00	..
61 to 90 days overdue	..	52.64	..	..	47.00	..
91 to 270 days overdue	..	77.11	..	..	70.00	..
>270 days	449	100.00	449	473	100.00	473
Total	449		449	486		473

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D8-1 IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES (continued)Impairment (Land Services - Land Act Tenures)

	2022			2021		
	Gross Receivables* \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000
Aging						
1 to 30 days overdue	679	1.91	13	36	5.15	1
31 to 60 days overdue	510	4.12	21	1,164	5.10	59
61 to 90 days overdue	30	6.36	2	26	13.50	4
91 to 120 days overdue	16	6.27	1	24	16.98	4
>120 days	3,884	72.25	2,806	1,856	96.42	1,790
Hardship	4,569	100.00	4,569	5,550	100.00	5,550
Funded Arrears	618	100.00	618	740	100.00	740
Total	10,308		8,030	9,396		8,148

Impairment (Minerals and Energy Resources)

	2022			2021		
	Gross Receivables* \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000	Gross receivables \$'000	Loss rate %	Expected credit losses \$'000
Aging						
Current	14	2.00	1	-	2.83	-
1 to 30 days overdue	146	9.00	13	152	9.65	15
31 to 60 days overdue	23	39.00	9	34	37.98	13
61 to 90 days overdue	35	41.00	14	42	47.16	20
91 to 270 days overdue	251	48.00	121	13	54.72	7
>270 days	1,606	100.00	1,606	2,169	100.00	2,169
Total	2,075		1,764	2,410		2,224

* 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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Loss allowance as at 1 July	10,848	13,646
Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in operating result	(605)	(2,798)
Loss allowance as at 30 June ⁽¹⁾	10,243	10,848

⁽¹⁾ Includes bad debts written off of \$0.369 million (2021: \$0.318 million) and previous impaired amounts collected.

D9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION**D9-1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT-BALANCES AND RECONCILIATION OF CARRYING AMOUNT**

Property, Plant and Equipment Reconciliation 30 June 2022	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross amount	90,562,687	647	308,361	311	90,872,005
Less: Accumulated depreciation	..	(535)	(94,595)	(81)	(95,211)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	90,562,687	112	213,765	230	90,776,794
Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	74,265,668	106	122,458	51	74,388,283
Acquisitions	..	..	..	194	194
Disposals	(20,794)	..	..	..	(20,794)
Transfers in from external entities	232,378	..	..	..	232,378
Transfers out to external entities	(18,953)	..	..	..	(18,953)
Transfers in from other Queensland Government entities	15,818	..	..	..	15,818
Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities	(6,071)	..	..	..	(6,071)
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus	16,094,641	15	94,227	..	16,188,883
Depreciation	..	(9)	(2,919)	(15)	(2,943)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	90,562,687	112	213,765	230	90,776,794

Property, Plant and Equipment Reconciliation 30 June 2021	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross amount	74,265,668	584	268,509	117	74,534,878
Less: Accumulated depreciation	..	(478)	(146,051)	(66)	(146,595)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	74,265,668	106	122,458	51	74,388,283
Carrying amount at 1 July 2020	72,911,934	7,698	125,495	59	73,045,186
Disposals	(52,298)	(148)	..	..	(52,446)
Assets reclassified from held for sale	1,334	..	..	..	1,334
Prior year Unallocated State Land/Reserves adjustment accumulated surplus	(1,504)	..	..	..	(1,504)
Transfers in from external entities	192,428	..	..	..	192,428
Transfers out to external entities	(107,914)	..	..	..	(107,914)
Transfers in from other Queensland Government entities	11,994	..	..	..	11,994
Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities	(321)	..	..	..	(321)
Transfers out to other Queensland Government entities machinery-of- government	(104,310)	(7,287)	(117)	..	(111,714)
Net revaluation increments/(decrements) in asset revaluation surplus	1,414,326	2	-	-	1,414,328
Depreciation	-	(158)	(2,921)	(8)	(3,087)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	74,265,668	106	122,458	51	74,388,283

All administered land, buildings and infrastructure are valued at fair value.

D9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED DEPRECIATION (continued)**D9-1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT-BALANCES AND RECONCILIATION OF CARRYING AMOUNT (continued)**

Administered land comprises:	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Land under roads	77,262,009	62,993,629
Reserves	9,724,419	8,048,299
Leasehold land	2,533,110	2,315,489
Unallocated state land	969,832	852,883
Other	73,317	55,368
Total	90,562,687	74,265,668

D9-2 MEASUREMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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, 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Transfer of administered item revenue to government payable	33,767	20,521
Other	4,089	3,906
Total	37,856	24,427

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current Liabilities		
Unearned revenue	20,898	16,987
Other	423	3,598
Total Current Liabilities	21,321	20,585

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D13 ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS BY CLASS

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
Balance at 1 July	6,542,627	5,128,302
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	16,094,641	1,414,326
Balance as at 30 June	22,637,268	6,542,627
Buildings		
Balance at 1 July	3,970	3,968
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	15	2
Balance as at 30 June	3,985	3,970
Infrastructure		
Balance at 1 July	4,018	4,018
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	94,227	..
Balance as at 30 June	98,244	4,018
Total	22,739,497	6,550,614

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues	3,383	2,504
Expenses	2,198	1,064
Net surplus/(deficit)	1,185	1,440
Total current assets	12,037	10,852
Total current liabilities	10,658	1,428
Total non-current liabilities	1,379	9,424
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 2022, the department, on behalf of the State of Queensland, held bank guarantees totalling \$11.532 million (2021: \$10.571 million) and cash held in trust of \$12.037 million (2021: \$10.852 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

E1-2 BASIS FOR FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

The following table depicts the asset class and region which were comprehensively valued in 2021-22:

Asset Class	Controlled and/or Administered	Effective date of last specific appraisal	Valuation approach	Inputs	Subsequent valuation activity
Land (North region)	Administered and Controlled	30 June 2022 by SVS	Market-based assessment	Publicly available data on sales of similar land in nearby localities in the twelve months prior to the date of the revaluation. Adjustments were made to the sales data to take into account the location, size, street/road frontage and access, and any significant restriction for each individual land parcel.	Updated annually applying indices provided by SVS and derived from the review of market transactions for each local government area.
Buildings (North region)	Administered and Controlled	30 June 2022 by SVS	Current replacement cost (due to no active market for such facilities)	Internal records of the original cost are adjusted for contemporary technology and construction approaches. Significant judgement is also used to assess the remaining service potential of the facility, given local climatic and environmental conditions, projected usage, and records of the current condition of facility.	Updated annually applying indices provided by SVS and derived from building and construction industry improvement rates.
Infrastructure (North region)	Administered and Controlled	3 June 2022 by SVS	Current replacement cost (due to no active market for such facilities)	Internal records of the original cost are adjusted for contemporary technology and construction approaches. Significant judgement is also used to assess the remaining service potential of the facility, given local climatic and environmental conditions, projected usage, and records of the current condition of facility.	Updated annually applying indices provided by SVS and derived from building and construction industry improvement rates.
Infrastructure – Abandoned Mine Sites (North region)	Controlled	30 June 2022 by GRC Quantity Surveyors	Current replacement cost (due to no active market for such facilities)	Site surveys and inspections used to verify documents and physical asset componentry to be valued. Given the nature of the complex assets being appraised, a combination of pricing methodologies and detailed estimates used in determining cost of replacing existing assets with a modern equivalent. The condition is assessed taking into account both physical characteristics as well as operational considerations such as functionality, capability/capacity, utilisation and technology obsolescence.	Updated annually applying indices provided by SVS and derived from building and construction industry improvement rates.

E1-2 BASIS FOR FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Asset Class	Controlled and/or Administered	Effective date of last specific appraisal	Valuation approach	Inputs	Subsequent valuation activity
Infrastructure – Non-commercial Assets (Dams & Weirs)	Administered	30 June 2022 by Stantec (formerly Cardno)	Current replacement cost (due to no active market for such facilities)	Site surveys and inspections used to verify documents and physical asset componentry to be valued. Given the nature of the complex assets being appraised, a combination of pricing methodologies and detailed estimates used in determining cost of replacing existing assets with a modern equivalent. The condition is assessed taking into account both physical characteristics as well as operational considerations such as functionality, capability/capacity, utilisation and technology obsolescence.	Updated annually applying indices provided by SVS and derived from building and construction industry improvement rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 inputs	Possible alternative range for significant inputs		Impact of alternative amounts for significant level 3 inputs
	30 June 2022 \$'000	30 June 2021 \$'000		2022	2021	
Leasehold Land	2,533,110	2,315,489	In relation to leasehold land the present value discount rate applied.	4.8% to 8.8%	5.0% to 9.0%	Increase in discount rate used would decrease the fair value.
						Reduction in discount rate used would increase the fair value.
			In relation to leasehold land adjustments to the rental rate applied depending on type of lease.	0.75%-7% of unimproved value of land	0.75%-7% of unimproved value of land	Increase in rental return rate would increase the fair value.
						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

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1	106,380	78,989
Receivables at amortised cost	C2	9,297	19,546
Total		115,677	98,534
Financial liabilities			
Payables at amortised cost	C5	25,187	23,196
Total		25,187	23,196

ADMINISTERED

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		6,821	60,345
Receivables at amortised cost			
Current	D8	58,710	42,744
Non-current	D8	10,131	11,819
Total		75,662	114,908

E2-1 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CATEGORIES (continued)**ADMINISTERED**

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial liabilities			
Payables at amortised cost	D10	37,856	24,427
Total		37,856	24,427

E2-2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**(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.	Ageing analysis, earnings at risk
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 \$25.187 million (2021: \$23.196 million) and administered payables of \$37.856 million (2021: \$24.427 million) due in less than one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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:

	2022	2021
	Number of cases	Number of cases
Supreme Court	1	4
District Court	..	2
Magistrates Court	1	1
Industrial Court	..	..
Industrial Magistrates Court	..	..
Land Court	1	1
Court of Appeal	..	1
Total	3	9

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 1 (2021: 4) claim which is 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 47 (2021: 55) 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 18% (2021: 25%) 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 \$16.822 million (2021: \$15.402 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 (2021: \$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 (2021: \$2.359 million).

E4 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

No material capital expenditure commitments were contracted for at reporting date.

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 2021-22 financial results and the original budget presented to Parliament.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS - COVID-19 PANDEMIC

COVID-19, which is a respiratory illness caused by a new virus, was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020.

The evolving nature of COVID-19 and the uncertainty around the possible future economic impacts, the department has:

- given consideration to any additional areas of judgement or estimation uncertainty beyond what has been disclosed
- updated its fiscal outlook – principally for the purposes of the impairment analysis of financial and non-financial asset classes and disclosures such as fair value disclosures of financial assets and liabilities
- considered the impact of COVID-19 on the department's financial statement disclosures.

No adjustments to the carrying value of recorded assets or other adjustments to the amounts recorded in the financial statements were recognised during the financial year as a result of these considerations.

The financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for the department has not been significant. The department administered COVID-19 fee waivers up to the period ending 30 June 2021 (refer Note D4) in line with Government's relief and recovery measures. In the 2021-22 financial year there were no COVID-19 fee waivers:

- land rent relief scheme across various industries amounting to nil leases (2021: 11,637 leases), licenses and permits.

The department will continue to monitor the future economic and financial impacts for the 2022-23 financial year and beyond.

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

User charges and fees:	The variance is driven primarily by market fluctuations and the timing of collection of revenue in relation to the sale of spatial services.
Grants and other contributions:	The variance is primarily due to Goods and Services Received Below Fair Value relating to archived documents stored with the Queensland State Archives for which a budget could not be reliably allocated at the time of budget preparation.
Other revenue:	The variance is primarily due recognition of an asset revaluation increment on land assets, reliable estimates were not available at the time of budget preparation.
Employee expenses:	The variance in is primarily driven by vacant positions across the Department. The Department has experienced difficulty filling vacant positions in light of the current job market.
Depreciation and amortisation:	The variance is primarily due to capitalisation and subsequent depreciation of a large number of assets within the abandoned mines program.
Other expenses:	The variance mainly relates to loss on disposal of fixed assets, reliable estimates were not available at the time of budget preparation.

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).
Other current assets:	The variance primarily relates to the timing of the last pay cycle resulting in a prepayment for salaries and wages of 1 day at 30 June 2022.
Land held for sale:	The actual amount reflects that at 30 June 2022 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, as a result, a reliable estimate was not available at the time of budget preparation.
Property, plant and equipment:	The variance is largely due to the budget impact of the machinery of government changes in 2020-21 that have carried over into 2021-22.
Intangible assets:	The variance is mainly due to the timing of the capitalisation of internally generated software work in progress projects in the 2020-21 financial year totalling \$10.762m (refer to note C4-1), and subsequent depreciation in the 2021-22 actuals of the assets created relating to the software work in progress, as a result these amounts were not able to be determined at the time of budget preparation.
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 a prepayment for salaries and wages of 1 day at 30 June 2022.
Other current liabilities:	The variance primarily relates to deposits held for the Department of Education for the purchase of land for future state school sites. A budget has been established based on historical data however these amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity. As a result these amounts were not able to be determined at the time of budget preparation.

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

User charges and fees:	The variance is driven primarily by market fluctuations and the timing of collection of revenue in relation to the sale of spatial services.
Grants and other contributions:	The variance is primarily due to a timing difference in relation to grants received from Commonwealth government.
Other operating inflows:	The variance is primarily a result of recoveries resulting from services paid for by the department on behalf of other government agencies.
Employee expenses:	The variance is primarily driven by vacant positions across the Department. The Department has experienced difficulty filling vacant positions in light of the current job market
Grants and subsidies:	The variance is primarily a result of the timing of grant payments associated with various grant programs.
Sales of property, plant and equipment:	The variance primarily relates to the sale of land which is not budgeted for due to the unpredictable nature of the sale of property, plant and equipment from year to year.
Loans and Advances made:	The variance primarily relates to the unbudgeted monies paid and received for land purchases on behalf of other state government agencies.
Payments for property, plant and equipment:	The variance is largely due to the timing of plant and equipment purchases and capital works projects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Payments for intangible assets: The variance primarily relates to the timing of the delivery of ICT related projects.

F1-4 EXPLANATION OF MAJOR VARIANCES – ADMINISTERED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

User charges and fees: The variance is mainly due to residual land title fees which are subject to market fluctuations.

Gain on disposal of land: The budget estimate is based on historical trends. This amount fluctuates depending on land available for disposal, market activity and the cost of sales.

Other revenue: The variance is mainly attributable actual finance lease penalties and interest being significantly lower than budgeted estimations.

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. Due to the unpredictable nature of this activity there is no budget recorded.

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 2022 the department did not have 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 \$16.186 billion (Refer to Note D9-1)

Payables: The variance primarily relates to administered revenue to be transferred to government. A budget has been established based on historical data however these amounts tend to fluctuate due to the unpredictability of the activity.

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 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 2020-21 and 2021-22. 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.
Deputy Director-General, Policy *	Provides strategic leadership and direction on policy matters regarding land, water, georesources and native title. *
Deputy Director-General, Natural Resources *	Provides strategic leadership and direction in delivering the department's land and spatial functions and services. *
Deputy Director-General, Energy *	Provides strategic leadership and direction to the department's energy functions and responsibilities. *

*Relates to the 2020-21 financial year

G1 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL 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 Service Commission as provided for under the *Public Service Act 2008*. 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.

Termination benefits 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.

G1 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)**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.

2021-22 Position	Short Term Employee Expenses		Long Term Employee	Post-Employment Expenses	Total Expenses
	Monetary Expenses \$'000	Non-Monetary Benefits \$'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

G1 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)**Remuneration Expenses (continued)**

2020-21 Position	Short Term Employee Expenses		Long Term Employee	Post-Employment Expenses	Termination Benefits	Total Expenses
	Monetary Expenses \$'000	Non-Monetary Benefits \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Director-General (1/7/2020 – 31/12/2020)	220	7	5	13	..	245
Director-General (4/1/2021 – 30/6/2021)	231	2	5	27	..	265
Deputy Director-General, Policy ^{(1) (2)} (1/7/2020 – 30/11/2020)	93	7	2	11	..	113
Deputy Director-General, Natural Resources ⁽²⁾ (1/7/2020 – 30/11/2020)	104	6	2	11	..	123
Deputy Director-General, Georesources	224	10	5	24	..	264
Deputy Director-General, Lands	210	10	5	24	..	249
Deputy Director-General, Energy ⁽²⁾ (1/7/2020 – 30/11/2020)	98	6	2	9	..	115
Deputy Director-General, Business and Corporate Partnerships	229	10	5	22	..	266
Executive Director Human Resources	196	10	5	22	..	233
Executive Director, Communications	190	10	4	20	..	224
Chief Finance Officer and Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Operations	200	10	5	22	..	237

⁽¹⁾ This position was restructured on 30 November 2020.

⁽²⁾ These positions transferred out of the department effective from 1 December 2020 as part of the machinery-of-government changes.

G2 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with people/entities related to KMP

During the 2021-22 financial year there were no transactions with people/entities related to or by KMP.

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, fleet and record keeping services.
- Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Crown Law) for legal services/advice.
- Communities, Housing and Digital Economy for accommodation services, building and asset services, vehicle services (Q-Fleet) and operational services (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 2021-22 had any material impact on the financial statements.

Following the issuance of IFRIC's agenda decision on Configuration or Customisation Costs in a Cloud Computing Arrangement in April 2021, the department has changed its accounting policy for certain cloud computing and software-as-a-service (SaaS) costs. There was no material impact on the financial statements as a result of implementing the change in accounting policy, detailed in note G3-1 below.

G3-1 CONFIGURATION OR CUSTOMISATION COSTS IN A CLOUD COMPUTING ARRANGEMENT

1. Summary of change in accounting policy

The department changed its accounting policies in 2021-22 after completing a full analysis of the department's previously capitalised software in response to the IFRIC agenda decision released in March 2021.

The department's new accounting policy now considers where the software code resides, whether it is identifiable and whether the department has the power to both obtain economic benefits from the software and restrict the access of others to those benefits. Configuration or customisation costs that do not qualify for recognition as an intangible asset are further assessed as to the appropriate timing of expense recognition, using the following criteria:

- a) Where the configuration or customisation is considered a distinct (i.e. separately identifiable) service from the subsequent access to the cloud software, the costs are expensed when the configuration or customisation services are received. This is typically the case when the vendor providing the services is different from the vendor providing access to the software.
- b) Where the configuration or customisation is not a distinct service from the department's right to access the software, the costs are expensed over the period of access on a straight-line basis. A prepayment asset is recognised when the payment is made upfront. This is usually the case when the same vendor is providing both the configuration or customisation services and the access to the cloud software.

Any software that qualifies as an intangible asset is recognised in accordance with the department's existing accounting policies on software assets in Note C4, which have not changed.

Any material changes would have been applied retrospectively with an adjustment of comparative opening balances at 1 July 2020. However, a separate statement of financial position as at 1 July 2020 is not provided because the overall impact of these changes is not considered material.

G3-1 CONFIGURATION OR CUSTOMISATION COSTS IN A CLOUD COMPUTING ARRANGEMENT (continued)

2. Impact of changes

There was no material impact on the financial statements as a result of implementing the change in accounting policy.

Accounting standards early adopted

No Australian Accounting Standards have been early adopted for 2021-22.

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.

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 in relation to climate risk, strategy and action:

- Climate Adaptation Strategy
Accessible via <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/adapting/strategy>
- Climate Transition Strategy
Accessible via <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/transition/queensland-climate-transitionstrategy>
- Climate Action Plan 2030
Accessible via <https://www.des.qld.gov.au/climateaction>
- Queensland Sustainability Report
Accessible via <https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/programs-and-policies/esg/>

Climate Risk Assessment – Departmental Financial Statements

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, provisions or contingent liabilities and changes to future expenses and revenue.

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.

Future Year Impacts

On 1 June 2022, the Queensland Government, as part of its Climate Action Plan 2030, announced a new round of climate change mitigation measures. As a result of these measures being announced, the department will be required, as directed by the Government, to generate or acquire Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU's) to abate emissions expected over a 15 year period commencing in 2025.

The actual cost will vary depending on the method of ACCU generation, future price movements and the timing when such ACCU's are controlled by the department. Additionally, some ACCUs generated will have features for which there is currently no market, and the valuation of these ACCUs will require significant judgement.

No liabilities, contingent liabilities or contractual commitments exist at the reporting date in respect of this announcement.

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 2022 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
Acting Chief Finance Officer

12 August 2022



MARK CRIDLAND
Acting Director-General

12 August 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Accountable Officer of the Department of Resources

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the 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 2022, 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 2022, 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.



Valuation of administered property, plant and equipment

Refer to note D9 and E1 in the financial statements

Land under roads \$77.3 billion

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Management has estimated the fair value of the department's Land under roads (LUR) to be \$77.3 billion as at 30 June 2022. The fair value measurement is based on a market approach (englobo valuation) to arrive at fair value.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Significant judgement was required in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>My procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 \$10.7 billion

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Management has estimated the fair value of the department's Reserves and unallocated state land to be \$10.7 billion as at 30 June 2022. Each parcel of reserved land and unallocated state land is valued using a direct comparison approach (i.e. a market valuation approach).</p> <p>The valuations are dependent on certain key assumptions that require significant management judgement including the following in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unit of account: each parcel of reserved land and unallocated state land identified regardless of location valuation technique: the fair value categorisation used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>My procedures included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



- 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2022:

- I received all the information and explanations I required.
- 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.

Irshaad Asim

12 August 2022

Irshaad Asim
as delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

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APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

LAND SERVICES

The objective of this service area is the optimal use of state land and the provision of accurate property and spatial services.

Table 1: Land Services (estimates and actuals for 2021–22)

SERVICE STANDARDS	NOTES	2021–22 TARGET/ ESTIMATE	2021–22 ACTUAL
Effectiveness measure			
Percentage of native title claims resolved by agreement between the parties	1	>75%	91.6%
Average percentage adjustment to annual statutory land valuations, resulting from all properly made objections	2	≤8%	3.25%
Efficiency measures			
Average cost per valuation		<\$20	\$13.39

Notes:

1. The variance between the 2021–22 target/estimate and the 2021–22 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 at the end of May 2022, resulting in the objections data being available at the end of June 2022. As such, the 2021–22 actual was not published in Resources 2022–23 Service Delivery Statement as per usual process.

MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES SERVICES

The objective of this service area is to capitalise on Queensland's minerals, coal, petroleum and gas resources.

Table 2: Minerals and Energy Resources Services (estimates and actuals for 2021–22)

SERVICE STANDARDS	NOTES	2021–22 TARGET/ ESTIMATE	2021–22 ACTUAL
Effectiveness measure			
Notification of directly impacted stakeholders prior to the release of new areas for resource exploration or production by competitive tender		90%	100%
Efficiency measure			
Average cost of all tenure processing transactions	1	≤ \$2200	\$760.71
Average cost of acquiring, maintaining and providing spatial information per thousand user accesses	2,3	≤ \$45	\$25.89

Notes:

1. The variance between the 2021–22 target/estimate and 2021–22 actual is due to high number of fossicking applications and variation applications relating to COVID-19.
2. The variance between the 2021–22 target/estimate and 2021–22 actual is due to higher than anticipated demand growth.
3. This service standard was previously presented in the 'Land Services' service area in the 2021–22 Service Delivery Statements. Responsibility for spatial data resources was moved to the 'Minerals and Energy Resources Services' service area in September 2021.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2021–25 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Key performance indicator	Strategies and measures	2021–22 actual
An improvement in stakeholder satisfaction with land administration—quicker, simpler and more transparent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with stakeholders to modernise land administration, including the State Valuation Service State Valuation Service transformation 	<p>In progress.</p> <p>The State Valuation Service is currently undertaking a review of its external communications, customer engagement, future workforce requirements and training needs to give stakeholders the confidence and Queensland becomes the place to invest.</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:**INCREASED AND DIVERSIFIED PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN GEORESOURCES**

Key performance indicator	Strategies and measures	2021–22 actual
<p>An increase in investment levels</p> <p>and</p> <p>An improvement in stakeholder satisfaction with our regulatory efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with stakeholders to plan the future of the resources industry Deliver the resources industry development plan 	<p>In progress.</p> <p>The draft Queensland Resources Industry Development plan (QRIDP) was released on 24 November 2021. Two rounds of public consultation have occurred to inform development of the plan, the most recent being from November 2021 to February 2022. This included an online survey, acceptance of written submissions, and workshops in key locations across the state as well as virtually.</p> <p>Since February 2022, targeted engagement has also occurred on specific issues and through a meeting of the Resources Industry and Resources Community Stakeholder Working Groups. This ongoing engagement with stakeholders continues to inform QRIDP development. The final QRIDP was released on 24 June 2022.</p>

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

Key performance indicator	Strategies and measures	2021–22 actual
An increase in data availability and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise value for our customers and stakeholders from the data we collect, curate and make available Average cost of acquiring, maintaining and providing spatial information per thousand user accesses (target <\$45) 	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>Estimated average cost for 2021–22 is \$25.89 per thousand user accesses</p>
An increase in customer and stakeholder satisfaction with our data resources access and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a data resources development plan 	<p>In progress.</p> <p>We will work with our stakeholders and across government to better understand our customers and current and future uses of our data.</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:**GREAT CAREERS: A CONTEMPORARY WORKFORCE SET APART BY ITS EXPERTISE, INNOVATION, COLLABORATION AND LEADERSHIP**

Key performance indicator	Strategies and measures	2021–22 actual
An improvement in Working for Queensland engagement, learning and development, and organisational leadership data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a talent management strategy Invest in leadership development to build a courageous culture, empowering leaders to inspire, innovate and advocate 	<p>In progress.</p> <p>During the year, the department implemented the talent management strategy, which focuses on initiatives to optimise its ability to attract, retain and develop its talent.</p> <p>The strategy enables the department to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> invest in its people by providing great careers and growing a contemporary workforce set apart by its expertise, innovation, collaboration and leadership build a courageous culture, empowering leaders to inspire, innovate and advocate. <p>The strategy includes a program to enhance capability across the department while also targeting investment in collaborative and individualised learning to develop the contemporary leadership skills needed to deliver on the department's strategic direction.</p>
A maintained staff retention rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separations to join other departments or exit the public service (excludes any termination or retirement separation) (target 0.51%) 	0.55% at June 2022

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

Key performance indicator	Strategies and measures	2021–22 actual
An increase in public acceptance of policies and An uplift on key indicators identified post-stakeholder engagement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a benchmark customer and stakeholder satisfaction survey Establish annual reporting mechanisms 	<p>Target achieved. The first annual survey was created and undertaken October 2021.</p> <p>Target achieved. We established the department's stakeholder sentiment score following the initial survey. Further, an internal Governance Board has been established to monitor internal business improvement initiatives to uplift on the sentiment score. Success of the initiatives will be known at the next survey.</p>
An increase in the use of our social media platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly monitor all customer touchpoints Social media platform usage increased (target 10%) 	9.39%

APPENDIX 2: GOVERNMENT BODIES

CHAIRPERSON FOR CONFERENCES FOR OBJECTIONS TO VALUATIONS GREATER THAN \$5 MILLION

Act or instrument	<i>Land Valuation Act 2010</i>				
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 122 objections where an independently chaired conference occurred for the 2021–22 financial year, 113 have been decided, of which 93 were settled at or post conference. This equates to a 76% settlement rate. There was a total of 126 objections allocated to a chairperson. Four of these objections withdrew from an independently chaired conference after being 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 <i>Remuneration procedures for part-time chairs and members of Queensland Government bodies</i> , which equates to \$520 (meeting fees: ≤ 4 hours).				
Position	Name	Meeting/session attendance	Approved annual, sessional or daily fee	Approved sub-committee fees if applicable	Actual fees received
Chairperson	Dr Andrea Blake	14 (17 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$8 320
Chairperson	Dr Lyndall Bryant	12 (12 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$11 960
Chairperson	Mr Warrick Coverdale (resigned 21 July 2021)	0	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	0
Chairperson	Dr Lucy Craddock	0	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	0
Chairperson	Mr John Monks	26 (26 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$22 880
Chairperson	Ms Lisa Murdoch	0	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	0
Chairperson	Ms Julie Owbridge	11 (11 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$9 880
Chairperson	Ms Frances Rex	10 (10 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$9 360
Chairperson	Mr James (John) Trickett	14 (15 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$7 280
Chairperson	Mr Eric (John) Woolley	35 (35 allocated)	\$520 (≤4hrs)	N/A	\$17 680
No. scheduled meetings/sessions	122				
Total out-of-pocket expenses	Include total \$13 615.33 cost for chairperson and all members. Out-of-pocket expenses are outlined in the <i>Remuneration procedures for part-time chairs and members of Queensland Government bodies</i> .				

LAND HOLDING ACT STAKEHOLDER REFERENCE PANEL—BADU ISLAND

Act or instrument *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013*

Functions To provide information and advice to the Minister regarding the resolution of outstanding lease entitlements under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Holding Act 2013* in the Badu Island trust area.

Achievements Nil—panel was dissolved on 18 October 2021

Financial reporting Nil

Remuneration Nil

LAND HOLDING ACT STAKEHOLDER REFERENCE PANEL—KOWANYAMA DEED OF GRANT IN TRUST

Act or instrument *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013*

Functions To provide information and advice to the Minister regarding the resolution of outstanding lease entitlements under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013* in the Kowanyama trust area.

Achievements Nil—panel was dissolved on 18 October 2021

Financial reporting Nil

Remuneration Nil

LAND HOLDING ACT STAKEHOLDER REFERENCE PANEL—PORMPURA AW DEED OF GRANT IN TRUST

Act or instrument *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013*

Functions To provide information and advice to the Minister regarding the resolution of outstanding lease entitlements under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013* in the Pormpuraaw trust area.

Achievements Nil—panel was dissolved on 18 October 2021

Financial reporting Nil

Remuneration Nil

LAND HOLDING ACT STAKEHOLDER REFERENCE PANEL—LOCKHART RIVER DEED OF GRANT IN TRUST

Act or instrument *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013*

Functions To provide information and advice to the Minister regarding the resolution of outstanding lease entitlements under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait (Land Holding) Act 2013* in the Lockhart River trust area.

Achievements Nil—panel was dissolved on 18 October 2021

Financial reporting Nil

Remuneration Nil

APPENDIX 3: COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENT		BASIS FOR REQUIREMENT	ANNUAL REPORT REFERENCE
Letter of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant Minister(s) 	ARRs—section 7	1
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table of contents Glossary 	ARRs—section 9.1	iii–iv
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public availability 	ARRs—section 9.2	ii
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpreter service statement 	Queensland Government Language Services Policy	ii
		ARRs—section 9.3	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copyright notice 	Copyright Act 1968	ii
		ARRs—section 9.4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information licensing 	QGEA—Information Licensing	ii
		ARRs—section 9.5	
General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory information 	ARRs—section 10	3–4
Non-financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government’s objectives for the community and whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives 	ARRs—section 11.1	4–6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency objectives and performance indicators 	ARRs—section 11.2	7–18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency service areas and service standards 	ARRs—section 11.3	106–109
Financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of financial performance 	ARRs—section 12.1	20–23
Governance—management and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational structure 	ARRs—section 13.1	26
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive management 	ARRs—section 13.2	27–29
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities) 	ARRs—section 13.3	30, 110–111
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector ethics 	Public Sector Ethics Act 1994	31
		ARRs—section 13.4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights 	Human Rights Act 2019	31
		ARRs—section 13.5	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland public service values 	ARRs—section 13.6	32

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENT		BASIS FOR REQUIREMENT	ANNUAL REPORT REFERENCE
Governance— risk management and accountability	• Risk management	ARRs—section 14.1	33
	• Audit committee	ARRs—section 14.2	34
	• Internal audit	ARRs—section 14.3	34
	• External scrutiny	ARRs—section 14.4	34–35
	• Information systems and recordkeeping	ARRs—section 14.5	35–36
	• Information security attestation	ARRs—section 14.6	36
Governance— human resources	• Strategic workforce planning and performance	ARRs—section 15.1	37–41
	• Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment	Directive No.04/18 <i>Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment</i> ARRs—section 15.2	41
Open data	• Statement advising publication of information	ARRs—section 16	42
	• 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 statements	• Certification of financial statements	FAA—section 62	
		FPMS—sections 38, 39 and 46 ARRs—section 17.1	100
	• Independent auditor’s report	FAA— section 62 FPMS—section 46 ARRs—section 17.2	101–104

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Abandoned Mines Land Program (AMLPL)	Responsible for assessing abandoned mine sites and reducing public health and safety risks.
Building Information Modelling (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.
Community Recovery Ready Reserves	A workforce of volunteers comprising public servants from across state government departments who have been approved for deployment. Community Recovery services help disaster-affected people by providing emotional support, material aid and financial assistance.
COVID-19	The coronavirus disease of 2019.
Cross River Rail	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.
emergency action plans	Legislatively required plans under the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> for the department's four referable dams.
full-time equivalent (FTE)	Calculated by the number of hours worked in a period divided by the fulltime hours prescribed by the award or industrial instrument for the person's position.
GeoResGlobe	Department's spatial platform.
Geoscience Data Modernisation Project (GDMP)	A project to help transform Queensland's geoscience data ecosystem and enable data-driven exploration, discovery and success for industry.
grow-out technology	The longest production phase in aquaculture, where the fish grows from fingerling stage to market size.
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.

TERM	DEFINITION
New Economy Minerals Initiative	A multi-year project to fast-track delineation of sources and support to development of new supply chains based on Queensland's endowment of new economy minerals (or critical minerals) used in renewable energy and advanced technologies. Its aim is to help grow and diversify the resource sector in the state, and support development of greater value-adding activity based on usage of minerals.
Open Data Portal	A Queensland Government searchable portal that allows visitors to view datasets on a range of government activities and responsibilities.
Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan (QRIDP)	<p>A plan that details a 30-year vision for the resources sector and includes a range of actions to realise that vision. Delivery of the plan is a 2020 election commitment.</p> <p>The draft QRIDP was released for consultation in November 2021. Between November 2021 and February 2022, further in-person and online workshops were held in Townsville, Cloncurry, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gladstone, Bundaberg and Emerald. The final QRIDP was released on 24 June 2022.</p>
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.
state-owned non-commercial water assets	Non-commercial dams and weirs owned and managed by the department.
Titles Queensland	Titles Queensland is responsible for performing various functions under the <i>Queensland Future Fund (Titles Registry) Act 2021</i> that mainly relate to operating and maintaining the Queensland Titles Registry on behalf of the State, Registrar of Titles and Registrar of Water Allocations.
underground coal gasification (UCG)	An industrial process that converts coal into gas. The process is undertaken in non-mined coal seams using an injection of oxidants and steam. Gas is brought to the surface through production wells drilled from the surface.
viable 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.
volumetric perpetual lease	A volumetric perpetual lease refers to a lease that covers both below and above ground and is held in perpetuity for a specific purpose.

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ANNUAL REPORT ENQUIRIES

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FEEDBACK

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ANNUAL REPORT 2021–2022

Department of Resources

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