INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT
2015–2016


















MANAGING

CLASS

WORLD

FISHING

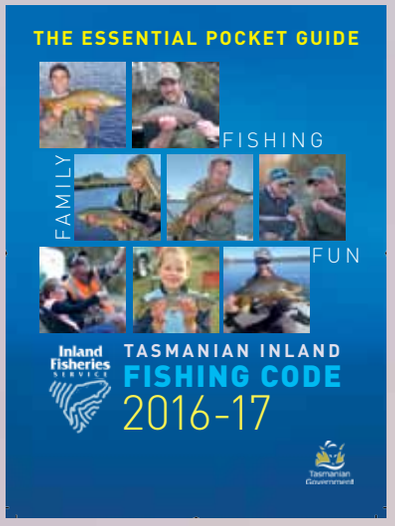
FAMILY

FUN

Inland Fisheries SERVICE

Tasmanian Government

Go fishing with the family



In 2015/16, Inland Fisheries Service has continued with the family theme of the previous year and the Fishing Code has also followed this theme.

The photographs on this year's Annual Report cover reflect the dedicated work of IFS staff, carried out in sunshine or snow, to bring a world-class fishery to Tasmanians and visitors alike.

Quite often three generations of a family go fishing together. From the highland lakes in winter to sunny summer days along our rivers these families share the beauty of our island state, the fun of fishing and the enjoyment of family.

"Get back to trout fishing with the whole family...it's a Tasmanian tradition".

Trout Fish
TASMANIA

Jeremy Rockliff, MP

Minister for Primary Industries and Water

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 17 of the *Audit Act 2008*, I am pleased to submit the 2015-16 Annual Report of the Inland Fisheries Service for presentation to Parliament.

Yours sincerely

John Diggle

Director of Inland Fisheries

1 October 2016

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The Inland Fisheries Service

About the Inland Fisheries Service

The Inland Fisheries Service (IFS) replaced the Inland Fisheries Commission in March 2000 and was established under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* (the Act).

The previous Commission had operated as an autonomous statutory body since the late 1950s. It replaced the original Salmon Commission, which was set up in the early 1860s to establish a salmonid fishery in Tasmania. The Commission built the Salmon Ponds at Plenty to grow live salmon and trout eggs shipped from England for stocking Tasmanian inland waters.

These efforts gave rise to a flourishing inland recreational fishery focused primarily on wild brown trout. The legacy is now managed by the IFS, and the original work of harvesting wild trout eggs, and growing and stocking the public recreational fishery with fish is continued today with the same level of commitment.

The Annual Report for 2015-16 adopts the changes effected during the year to reflect the revised priority areas of the IFS in line with its 2012-2017 Corporate Plan.

Vision

To have sustainable, vibrant and healthy inland fisheries that are the envy of Australia and the world.

Mission

To manage and develop Tasmania's inland fishery resources, for the benefit of all stakeholders and the Tasmanian community.

Our outcomes

- A recreational trout fishery recognised for its diversity and acknowledged as one of the world's best.
- Sustainable fish populations and fisheries.
- A responsive proactive organisation that is dynamic, receptive, financially sound and managed for excellence.

Our priority areas

- Priority 1: Managing the performance of fisheries to meet the needs of anglers.
- Priority 2: Meeting the environmental challenges of inland waters and fisheries.
- Priority 3: Manage and support our commercial fisheries to be efficient and sustainable.
- Priority 4: Building and improving strategic partnerships.
- Priority 5: Maintaining a high standard of individual achievement and wellbeing.
- Priority 6: Improving the organisation and securing its financial future.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the IFS have been considerably broadened since its inception as the Salmon Commission 150 years ago. They now include the regulation and promotion of commercial freshwater fisheries, the management of pest fish and the protection of native freshwater fauna. The IFS has an obligation to manage Tasmania's freshwater resources in a sustainable manner. This is to ensure the best use is made of the recreational fishery while protecting Tasmania's freshwater fauna and its habitat for the benefit of future generations.

Core functions

The IFS has primary responsibility for implementing the Act and its subordinate legislation. The Act creates the position of the Director of Inland Fisheries and provides that the director is a corporation, responsible for the following functions:

- To manage, control, protect, develop, improve, maintain and regulate salmon fisheries, fisheries in inland waters and freshwater fish.
- To stock inland waters with fish.
- To create, improve and maintain access to inland waters.
- To provide facilities in respect of access to inland waters.
- To carry out research and investigation into matters relating to salmon fisheries and fisheries in inland waters.
- To collect, publish and disseminate information relating to freshwater fish and inland waters.

Jurisdiction

Under the Act, the IFS has jurisdiction over fish in all inland waters, which includes lakes, rivers, farm dams, registered private fisheries, ponds and aquaria. The statutory boundary between marine and fresh water is called a seaward limit, and the IFS controls the inland side of this limit.

Management responsibilities

The Director is the Head of Agency for the purposes of the *Audit Act 2008*. The IFS receives specific corporate support from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE). The Secretary of DPIPWE is the Head of Agency for the purposes of the *State Service Act 2000*.

While the IFS has primary responsibility for its core business functions, DPIPWE continues to provide the human resource administration, finance system and information technology support for the IFS. At 30 June 2016, 23 people were employed by the IFS, equating to 20.49 full-time equivalents (FTE).

Organisational structure

Our organisation chart is shown below. The IFS staff are:

- John Diggle, Director IFS

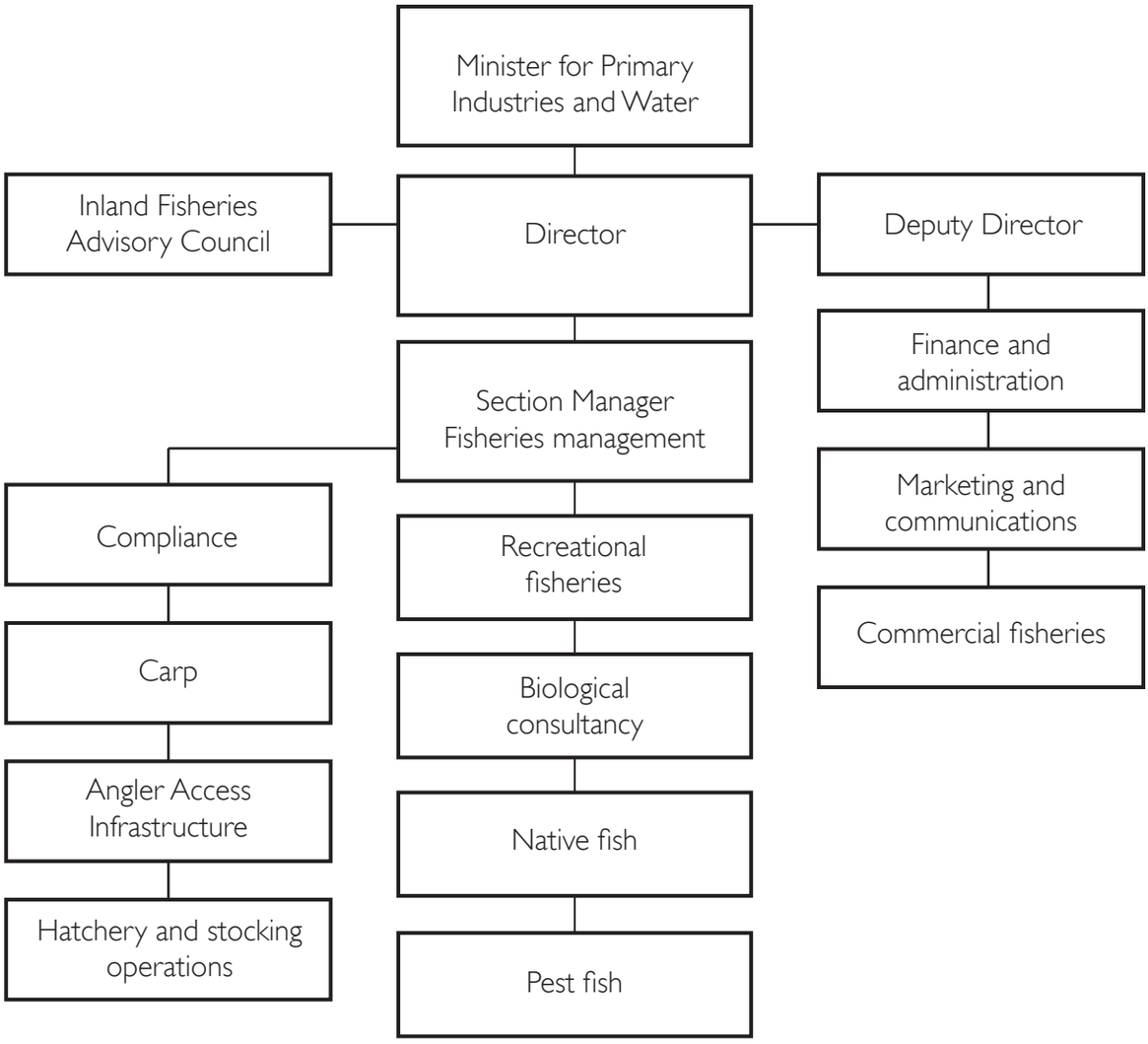
Administration and Finance

- Anthony Wright, Deputy Director IFS (business manager and accountant)
- Kellie Fahey, Administrative Officer (Licensing and Finance)
- Donna Barber
- Tania Hooper
- Jen Cramer
- Cindy Gillespie (finished July 2015)

Fisheries Management

- Chris Wisniewski, Section Manager
- Stephen Hepworth, Manager (Compliance and Operations)
- Mark Asplin and Paul Middleton, Fisheries Officers
- Brett Mawbey, Manager (Hatchery and Stocking). Gareth Jones, Senior Hatchery Officer
- Jonah Yick, Fisheries Biologist Carp
- Amos Mapleston (finished August 2015), Chris Bowen, Brock Cuthbertson and Chris Boon (finished June 2016), Technical Officers Carp
- Terence Byard and Robert Cordwell, Field Assistants Carp
- Neil Morrow, Project Manager (Anglers Access)
- Robert Freeman and Tim Farrell, Senior Fisheries Managers
- Tim Browning, Salmon Ponds Utility Officer

Figure 1. Organisational structure



Annual Report – Highlights 2015-16

Tasmania had very dry weather from September to April followed by major flooding in June. These extreme environmental conditions affected native fish, recreational trout fisheries and commercial fisheries.

The 2015-16 trout season gave us some of the most extreme climatic conditions we've seen for many years with the Central Highlands seeing the lowest inflows on record. Boat access to major lakes got worse through the season. Ramps at yingina/Great Lake, Lake Echo, Lake Burbury, Lake Leake and Craigbourne Dam becoming unusable and others, such as Woods Lake, accessible by 4WD only.

Fishing was disrupted around Lake Mackenzie and the western lakes down to Lake Pedder as serious bushfires hit the normally wet western half of Tasmania. The fishery was further stressed in June when the dry ended and the State experienced the worst flooding in 75 years. Our Central Highlands fish traps, Corra Linn Public Reserve, the Plenty River at the Salmon Ponds and Anglers Access infrastructure on several rivers were all damaged in the floods.

Work continued this year on the government policy commitment to consider opportunities for increasing freshwater angling in the south of the State, with progress in three areas. We extended the River Derwent Anglers Access Project, supplemented the water level in Lake Dulverton, and assessed the feasibility of a dam site south of Geeveston at Esperance Plains.

We began fisheries performance assessments to estimate the trout population at Penstock Lagoon and in several river fisheries. We transferred 4 000 brown trout from yingina/Great Lake to Penstock Lagoon in May 2016. As in previous years, the fish had a unique mark so we could easily identify them when recaptured. We plan to follow up with an in-lake survey in August 2016 to estimate the brown and rainbow trout populations and the condition of fish from this and previous stockings.

At Arthurs Lake, we released brown trout from spawning creeks back into the lake as a pilot study to assess the feasibility of a full population estimate. We plan an in-lake survey for September 2016 as part of the pilot study. The purpose of this work is to gain an understanding of the trout population, as there are ongoing concerns about the performance of the Arthurs Lake fishery.

We continued our strategy of using wild adult brown trout transfers from Central Highlands spawning runs in preference to hatchery-produced fish. The majority of the spawning run from yingina/Great Lake occurred before the flooding in June, which made it possible for us to trap and transfer around 10 000 fish. During the year, we built a new trap on the River Derwent at the top end of Lake King William. However, unprecedented flooding caused damage to the new trap and all traps on Arthurs Lake and Lake Sorell. As a consequence, we failed to trap any fish from Lake King William and fewer than 2 000 from Arthurs Lake.

Under the Anglers Access Program we developed, upgraded and maintained infrastructure to further improve anglers' access to inland waters. We made progress with the South Esk Anglers Access project using funding secured by Anglers Alliance Tasmania from the Tasmanian Community Fund. The IFS, working with Tasmanian Irrigation, established angler access to South Riana Dam. We also worked successfully with Forico Pty Ltd to establish angler access to Talbots Lagoon. Flooding in June 2016 caused major damage to angler infrastructure on northern rivers, with the most extensive damage being along the Mersey River. We will prioritise repairs in 2016-17, which means we will have to delay completing the South Esk Anglers Access project.

The federal government cut overall funding to the Carp Management Program (CMP) but extended it to 30 June 2017. This enabled a sustained fishing effort in Lake Sorell, which resulted in around half the catch of the previous year. A marked decrease in catch per unit effort points to a significant fall in the population size. Scientists at the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies helped reassess carp population levels, and over 97 per cent of the 2009 cohort has been removed.

Surveys for the pest fish redfin perch were conducted in the Parramatta Creek, Mersey River, Lake Pedder and Plenty River. They were found to be established in a dam feeding Parramatta Creek but appear not to be well established in the Mersey River. No redfin perch were found in the Plenty River; however, a few individuals were found in Salmon Ponds which were thought to come from the River Derwent pump. Work will be undertaken to better screen the pump in 2016-17. No redfin perch were found in Lake Pedder.

The IFS continued to support a University of Tasmania project to develop a gambusia-specific Trojan Y chromosome population control technique. The project is funded by the Australian Research Council. If the concept is proven, it may be used to eradicate the *Gambusia holbrooki* incursion in wetlands along the kanamaluka/River Tamar.

We continued to monitor threatened freshwater fish populations during the year. We were able to confirm the spawning population of the Arthurs paragalaxias at Woods Lake. A survey of Pedder galaxias at Strathgordon water supply dam confirmed that population was healthy, and the golden galaxias continued to do well in lakes Sorell and Crescent. A survey of the translocated insurance population of golden galaxias located on the Rotherwood property showed this population is thriving. Extreme dry conditions through the spring, summer and autumn resulted in very low levels in Hydro Tasmania lakes and irrigation storages. In yingina/Great Lake and Woods Lake, levels were carefully managed to reduce impacts on paragalaxias populations.

The IFS, working with the Environment Protection Authority, completed a review of the environmental performance of freshwater fish farms associated with the salmonid industry. We approved a small hatchery to produce rainbow trout for the domestic market at Natone, and we received an application for a large recirculating hatchery to ongrow eels at Bagdad.

During the year, we reviewed the conditions of commercial eel-fishing licences. Changes will come into effect in 2016-17. Conditions of licence that improve reporting will help meet the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation sustainability guidelines in the federal export permit, which is being renegotiated for a 10-year period to 2026.

Angling licences fell 3.5 per cent this year compared with the previous year, in part due to the dry conditions followed by floods, and the poor performance of the Arthurs Lake fishery. Other revenues rose because a bus depot was completed at the IFS New Norfolk site; it is being run by a commercial operator under a long-term lease.

The IFS ended the year with an operating surplus of $40 883 before gains or losses on non-financial assets or revaluation adjustments. The comprehensive result after these adjustments was $47 804.

Inland Fisheries Advisory Council (IFAC) Report 2015-16

In August 2015, IFAC called for new members, as appointments were due to expire on 28 October 2015. IFAC increased the number of appointees from seven to eight. Three exiting members, Dr Christine Mucha, Gary France and Shaun Finlayson, were reappointed for two-year terms. New appointees Alex Schaap, Frank Neasey, Simone Hackett, Dr Liza Fallon and Michele Moseley were appointed for two or four-year terms. The Director of Inland Fisheries, John Diggle, remains a statutory member.

Retiring members Sue Baker, Dr Karen Richards and Michael Stevens are thanked for their service.

Member	Representation and role
Michele Moseley	Chairperson
Alex Schaap	Ministerial appointment
Frank Neasey	Ministerial appointment
Simone Hackett	Tourism related to inland fisheries
Gary France	Freshwater angling associations
Shaun Finlayson	Representing freshwater commercial fisheries
Dr Christine Mucha	Ministerial appointment
Dr Liza Fallon	Representing conservation interests
John Diggle	Director of Inland Fisheries

Table 2. Membership of the Inland Fisheries Advisory Council on 30 June 2016

IFAC provides a forum for consultation on policy matters, a sounding board for the Director of Inland Fisheries and, importantly, fulfils a legislated role to provide advice to the Minister for Primary Industries and Water.

IFAC held five meetings during the year at the IFS's office in New Norfolk, taking the opportunity to meet with staff and listen to presentations on various subjects from both staff and invited guests.

In addition, IFAC was well represented at the Trout Weekend 16 in May and the Carp Management Workshop earlier that month.

During the year, IFAC provided support for the government's policy commitments by assessing the feasibility of developing a southern fishery and other southern recreational fisheries initiatives.

IFAC worked on its meeting protocols and prepared revised terms of reference for the Minister for Primary Industries and Water. The Minister has approved these revised terms of reference.

The extremely dry conditions at the start of the year affected water levels and river flows. The potential impact into the following season would have been significant if these conditions had persisted. IFAC acknowledged that IFS would have incurred losses if relieving rains had not followed. Consequently, IFAC took the opportunity to ensure that it was well informed on water management issues and policies, and subsequently provided advice to the Minister on these matters.

Encouraging more angling remained a key focus for the IFS and IFAC, and improving the experience is an important component of this. We aim to present new experiences for existing anglers and attract more juniors, families and tourists. IFS and IFAC are still investigating a number of opportunities to achieve this and will continue to do so. However, licences were down some 3.5 per cent compared to the previous year. IFAC believes this reflects both the environmental and economic conditions of 2015-16. Although licences were down, the IFS completed the year with a modest surplus.

This year was a particularly challenging one due to extreme weather events. However, the focus and hard work of staff, together with the input and advice of IFAC members, enabled the IFS to deliver on its corporate plan.

Legislation

Several changes to legislation were either completed or initiated during the year. Amendments to the *Inland Fisheries (Controlled Fish) Order 2007* were completed, making the Order consistent with changes to a nationally agreed noxious fish list. This relates to the importation, breeding and sale of fish for the aquarium industry.

Amendments to the *Inland Fisheries (Recreational Fishing) Regulations 2009* and the *Inland Fisheries (Seasons and Waters) Order 1996* were made. The following amendments will take effect for the 2016-17 angling season:

- minor administrative matters that correct the nomenclature for specific waters, remove obsolete and update previous matters primarily relating to issuing infringement notices;
- the minimum legal size for fish at Pioneer Lake, South Riana Dam and Talbots Lagoon amended to 300 mm length;
- the maximum legal size for fish at Pioneer Lake, South Riana Dam, Talbots Lagoon, Big Waterhouse Lagoon and Little Waterhouse Lagoon amended to two fish only over 500 mm length;
- the bag limit amended to five fish at Pioneer Lake, South Riana Dam, Talbots Lagoon and the South Esk River;
- prohibiting fishing at all times within waters flowing into Talbots Lagoon; and
- limiting fishing times to one hour before sunrise to three hours after sunset at South Riana Dam and Talbots Lagoon.

The *Inland Fisheries (Seasons and Waters) Order 1996* was also amended to allow the continued rotation of waters open for whitebait fishing for the period 2016 to 2020.

We also began a review of seaward limits and indigenous fish boundaries. These amendments are presently in draft form and we expect them to progress in 2016-17. The limits and boundaries will be defined by grid references.

Policy matters

During the year, the 'Policy for the Translocation of Freshwater Fish in Tasmania' was finalised and adopted. It will guide the stocking of trout and salmon for the recreational fishery and provide policy direction for permits, registrations and licences. The policy presents a framework for assessing risks when moving freshwater fish and covers social, environmental, conservation and economic considerations.

Priority 1: Managing the performance of fisheries to meet the needs of anglers

Tooms Lake survey

From 14-16 July 2016, we did an intensive trapping and electrofishing survey in Tooms Lake. We aimed to collect information on catch per unit effort, the size structure of the brown trout population and the size of the population. We set 96 box traps per night over two nights and we used the electrofishing boat to sample the population. From the 192 box trap sets and two hours of electrofishing, we captured 654 trout, consisting of 570 brown trout and 84 rainbow trout. Of these, 394 brown trout and 45 rainbow trout collected by both methods were sexed, weighed and measured. We examined all brown trout captured for the presence of an adipose clip; 3 850 fin-clipped adult brown trout had previously been released in June 2016 in readiness for the survey.

Generally, the capture of brown trout was moderately high with 540 brown trout caught from 192 box trap sets, equating to 2.81 brown trout per net. We captured 25 brown trout using the electrofishing boat in a fishing time of 120 minutes, resulting in a catch effort of 12.5 brown trout per hour.

We reached an estimate of the population size using a basic Capture Mark Recapture method and the Petersen estimation model. We estimate about 18 900 (adult) brown trout (+/- 3 107) exist in the lake (see Table 3).

Parameter	Result
Total fin-clipped fish released	3 850
Total number of fish recaptured	540
Total number of fin-clipped fish recaptured	110
Population estimate	**18 900 (+/- 3 107)**

Table 3. Petersen population estimate for brown trout in Tooms Lake, July 2015.

The brown trout weighed about 2 kg on average, with some in the 2.5-3.5 kg range. We found the majority of the brown trout were in good to excellent condition.

A full report of the in-lake survey findings is available on the IFS website.

Preparation for surveys 2016-17

We stocked Penstock Lagoon with 3 950 adult brown trout marked with adipose fin clips in preparation for a population estimate and fishery assessment later in 2016.

We plan to survey the Arthurs Lake trout population due to strong interest in the fishery from anglers. The logistics of doing a full population estimate were potentially huge, so we started a pilot project. For the pilot project we tagged 1 350 brown trout trapped from the spawning runs at Scotch Bobs and Tumbledown creeks. We tagged the fish with white tags, one on each side of the dorsal fin, and returned the fish to the lake. We will run the recapture phase during September 2016. While we won't be able to reliably estimate the population from this pilot, the information we gather will guide a project in 2017 when we will estimate the full population.

Due to the serious flooding in June, we plan to survey trout populations in popular rivers in the summer of 2017 to measure any effects of the flood.

Statewide river electrofishing surveys

During February and March 2016, we did an electrofishing survey of some Tasmanian rivers. This survey followed on from the surveys in 2013, 2014 and 2015, all of which measured whether river brown trout populations were recovering from their low levels in 2012-13. Findings of the 2016 survey showed there was little to no improvement in the riverine brown trout populations across the sites surveyed. We completed a Recreational Fisheries Report on the 2016 survey work, which is available on the IFS website.

Angler surveys

We run an Angler Postal Survey (APS) each year to obtain quantitative data on the recreational fishery each year. To do this, we post a written questionnaire to a sample of licence holders at the end of the season. The survey has been running in its current form since the 1985-86 season.

IFS sent out 5 000 APS questionnaire forms in 2015-16 and the response rate was 19 per cent, 2 per cent higher than the previous year. We collated the results and estimated the number of anglers fishing particular waters, the catch rate and total harvest for each species, and angler effort.

The results, ranked by the most popular fisheries in 2015-16, are displayed in Table 4. It shows the estimated number of anglers who fished at each location, along with the estimated total catch rate for all species combined (brown trout, rainbow trout, brook trout and Atlantic salmon).

Ranking	Lake	Catch rate (fish per angler per day)	Angler numbers
1	yingina/Great Lake	1.23	6 969
2	Arthurs Lake	1.24	6 684
3	Woods Lake	1.71	3 516
4	Penstock Lagoon	0.86	2 534
5	Bronte Lagoon	0.65	2 059
6	Four Springs Lake	1.63	2 027
7	Little Pine Lagoon	1.62	1 995
8	Bradys Lake	0.65	1 742
9	Craigbourne Dam	1.58	1 615
10	Tooms Lake	0.91	1 583
11	Brushy Lagoon	1.06	1 362
12	Lake Burbury	0.55	1 298
13	Huntsman Lake	0.78	1 140
14	Lake Binney	1.78	1 108
15	Meadowbank Lake	1.56	1 045
Ranking	**River**	**Catch rate (fish per angler per day)**	**Angler numbers**
1	River Derwent	0.48	2 536
2	Mersey River	0.87	2 291
3	Brumbys Creek	0.75	2 072
4	South Esk River	1.02	1 963
5	Meander River	1.32	1 581
6	Tyenna River	1.48	1 418
7	Huon River	0.32	1 254
8	River Leven	0.57	1 090
9	Macquarie River	1.07	981
10	St Patricks River	1.16	681

Table 4. Ranking of fisheries based on popularity from the 2015-16 Angler Postal Survey
*** Catch rate = all fish species combined as fish per angler per day**

The changes to the top lakes this year are:

- Four Springs Lake went from 11th to 6th
- Bronte Lagoon has slipped in popularity from 4th to 5th
- Penstock Lagoon has moved into 4th place from 6th
- Bradys Lake has moved from 5th to 8th
- Lake Leake fell from 10th to 18th due to low water levels.

yingina/Great Lake remained the State's most popular fishery ahead of Arthurs Lake. The River Derwent and the Mersey River are the top two most-fished rivers respectively; St Patricks River has moved back into the top 10 most-fished rivers, displacing the North Esk River.

The highest catch rates (fish per angler per day) for the year across all the waters (where the number of respondents was greater than 11 anglers) were reported at:

- Lake King William (2.73)
- Huntsman Lake (2.60
- Lake Pedder (2.15)
- Lake Burbury (2.02)
- Woods Lake (1.79)
- Lake Echo (1.77)
- Lake Augusta (1.76)
- Penstock Lagoon (1.77)
- Lake Mackintosh (1.59) and
- Tyenna River (1.48).

Trout hatchery and stocking

River Derwent trap

The IFS built a new fish trap on the River Derwent in March 2016 to catch spawning fish from Lake King William. We upgraded the track and extended it down to the trap site, so that a 45-metre long anti-jump weir could be built. We used precast wall panels in the fish trap and weir design, so it could be built quickly. We finished it in time for the 2016 spawning run. However, heavy rainfall and flooding in early winter damaged levees that were protecting the trap, and it could not be used. We plan repairs before the 2017 spawning run.

Hatchery production

During the 2016 autumn/winter, we stripped 100 000 ova from wild brown trout trapped in Liawenee Canal, yingina/Great Lake. Snowy Range Fisheries supplied 20 000 brook trout eyed ova, and a further 10 000 brook trout ova were collected from Petuna Fisheries at Cressy and the Salmon Ponds at Plenty. We incubated the ova at the Salmon Ponds for hatching and ongrowing.

From autumn/winter 2015, the 150 000 wild brown trout ova collected at yingina/Great Lake, the 20 000 brook trout ova supplied by Snowy Range Fisheries and the rainbow trout fry supplied by Springfield Fisheries, we grew the fish shown in Table 5. Due to high temperatures in summer, all the brook trout were lost.

Age/size class	Brown trout	Brook trout	Rainbow trout
Fry (1-5g)	95 000	0	
Fingerling (6-50g)		0	
Yearling (51-200g)	1 500	0	
Adult (200g +)		0	550
Total	**96 500**	**0**	**550**

Table 5. Fish number, species and size grown at the Salmon Ponds

Central Highlands spawning runs

The brown trout spawning run monitoring program included only five traps this year. Collectively, the traps provided 10 733 adult brown trout for stocking other waters between April and June.

The fish traps at Mountain Creek (Lake Sorell), Hydro Creek (Arthurs Lake) and River Derwent (Lake King William) were damaged during the floods and could not be used.

We weighed and measured the fish from the yingina/Great Lake spawning runs at Liawenee Canal three times, and from Sandbanks Creek twice. We weighed, measured and tagged the fish from the Arthurs Lake traps after the June floods several times to mid-July, and released the fish back to the lake.

We also monitored the rainbow trout spawning run at Liawenee, yingina/Great Lake. Due to the low flows in the canal, we caught only 540 fish in the trap. To try and protect this population, we allowed them to spawn naturally in the Long and Zig Zag channels. We caught only 19 rainbow trout in Sandbanks Creek due to low flows. We released 5 males and 5 females above the trap to spawn.

Spawning run	Number measured	Weight range (gm)	Average weight (gm)	Length range (mm)	Average length (mm)
Liawenee Canal 28 April	200	190-1 830	982	206-515	425
Liawenee Canal 4 May	200	250-1 810	1 043	278-588	434
Liawenee Canal 14 June	63	220-1 500	969	260-510	419
Sandbanks Creek 12 May	201	290-1 610	983	273-519	398
Sandbanks Creek 14 June	192	130-1 370	866	228-480	408
Tumbledown Creek	1 001	160-1 760	522	215-550	355
Scotch Bobs Creek	349	130-1 200	586	218-496	361

Table 6. Results of brown trout spawning run monitoring 2016

Trap	Number transferred
Liawenee Canal	6 163
Sandbanks Creek	3 812
Tumbledown Creek	485
Scotch Bobs Creek	275
Hydro Creek	-
Mountain Creek	-
River Derwent	-
Total	**10 735**

Table 7. Numbers of fish transferred from highland traps 2016

Ova and fish sales

During the year we sold:

- 1 000 juvenile rainbow trout to private fisheries
- 200 triploid rainbow trout to private farm dams
- 650 adult brown trout to private fisheries
- 500 yearling brown trout to private fisheries
- 2 000 fingerling brown trout to private fisheries.

Stocking of inland waters for public fishing

Each year we stock the public fishery from the Salmon Ponds hatchery, fish donated by commercial hatcheries and wild fish trapped from the highlands spawning runs.

We distributed 162 400 rainbow trout, 108 278 brown trout, and 4 080 Atlantic salmon into public waters. A summary of fish species and size details is displayed in Table 8.

Size	Brown trout	Rainbow trout	Brook trout	Atlantic salmon
Fry (1-5g)	95 000			
Fingerling (6-50g)			158 650	
Yearling (51-200g)	1 500		2 240	
Adult (+200g)	11 778	550	1 510	4 080
Total	**108 278**	**550**	**162 400**	**4 080**

Table 8. Fish number, species and size class stocked into the public fishery in 2015-16

We thank Springfield Fisheries, Petuna Aquaculture, Tassal Russell Falls, Huon Aquaculture Company, Snowy Range Fisheries and SALTAS Wayatinah for their donations of fish during the year.

Appendix 1 shows a detailed listing of public waters we stocked during 2015-16.

Stocking of farm dams for private fishing

We manage the stocking of farm dams for private fishing (with triploid rainbow trout only) through issuing a permit. Private hatcheries and the Salmon Ponds supply rainbow trout stocks. During 2015-16, we approved the stocking of 5 230 rainbow trout into 20 private farm dams located throughout the State.

Fisheries compliance

Fisheries compliance services are delivered by 11 authorised Officers under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. These services include enforcement activities, investigations and prosecutions, as well as educational and public relations activities.

Compliance objectives:

- To maximise compliance with Tasmanian inland fisheries legislation by the public.
- To contribute to achieving the objectives of inland fisheries management plans.
- To promote freshwater fishing to the public and educate anglers regarding responsible fishing.

During the year, Officers continued to work effectively with Tasmania Police and the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) to patrol remote areas and apprehend offenders fishing illegally. Of particular note was the successful apprehension of offenders for illegal whitebait fishing, including a number of repeat offenders, and the prosecution of an offender dealing with introduced freshwater crayfish (controlled fish).

With Tasmania Police, we carried out operations to enforce whitebait regulations on waters in the North West, which resulted in charges being laid for inland fisheries offences. We also seized 10 kg of illegally caught whitebait, and 11 gill and whitebait nets.

Following up intelligence leads was critical to our joint operations. This level of cooperation clearly benefited all the enforcement agencies involved, and its success was demonstrated by the conviction of four defendants for 18 whitebait offences, with fines of $5 390. A further two defendants are to appear in the Burnie Magistrates Court for whitebait-related offences, totalling 43 charges that have been adjourned to the 2016-17 year. Three defendants were convicted of seven offences against Officers, with one defendant sentenced to six months of probation and 210 hours of community service.

Under the Act, a person who is convicted may be disqualified from holding a recreational licence for up to five years. As of 1 July 2015, 16 notices of disqualification were current, preventing offenders from holding a recreational whitebait licence for 66 years with a total of 35 years disqualification yet to complete. Officers inspected 4 169 angling licences and 261 whitebait licences.

We have set out the compliance strategies in our Compliance Operational Plan. This planning has helped Officers to target compliance activities across the State. Officers enforce a wide range of regulations under the Act, and conduct angler creel surveys to help with fisheries assessment. Offences prosecuted in the Magistrates Court are detailed in Table 9 below. During the year, nine defendants were successfully prosecuted in the Magistrates Court for 37 offences, with fines and special penalties amounting to $7 790.

Prosecution offences (Magistrates Court)	Number
Possess or use other than landing net or seine net at inland waters	5
Take whitebait without a whitebait licence	5
Not complying with Ministerial order about taking fish–whitebait closed water	4
Possess whitebait without a whitebait licence	4
Breach of bail requirements	2
Fail to comply with requirement of an Officer	2
Possession of controlled fish	2
Threaten a Public Officer	2
Abuse an Officer	1
Assault, abuse or threaten an officer exercising a power or performing a function	1
Assault Public Officer	1
Being the person in charge of a dog which chases a person	1
Make false or misleading statement	1
Possess freshwater crayfish	1
Possessing assembled rod, reel and line without an angling licence	1
Refuse to allow search	1
Take excess whitebait	1
Take fish for sale without authority	1
Threaten an Officer	1
Total	**37**

Table 9. List of offences prosecuted in the Magistrates Court 2015-16

The number of infringement notices is detailed in Table 10 below. We issued 124 infringement notices (comprising 129 offences), amounting to fines of $26 873. We also issued 44 infringement notices endorsed as conditional cautions (comprising 48 offences) as detailed in Table 11. The fines from all sources totalled $34 663.

Infringement notice offences	Number
Taking acclimatised or indigenous fish without an angling licence	32
Possessing assembled rod, reel and line without an angling licence	15
Taking fish with unattended set rod as prescribed	8
Fishing with more rods and lines than endorsed on licence	4
Possessing or using ground bait	2
Possessing or using other than permitted net	1
Take or possess whitebait without a whitebait licence	1
Using bottle jar, can or similar object to indicate movement in the rod	1
Fail to wear PFD on vessel under 6 metres while underway	56
Fail to carry minimum safety equipment	2
Fail to display registration number not less than 150 mm in height	2
Fail to wear approved PFD on lightweight craft	2
Fail to affix registration label to motor boat	1
Fail to register motor boat	1
Master of the vessel must ensure that persons under the age of 16 years comply with PFD rules	1
Total	**129**

Table 10. List of infringement notice offences issued in 2015-16

Infringement notice offences endorsed as conditional cautions	Number
Possessing assembled rod, reel and line without an angling licence	14
Taking acclimatised or indigenous fish without an angling licence	10
Using whitebait net without attached tag bearing whitebait licence number	6
Not complying with Ministerial order about taking fish–closed water	2
Taking fish by trolling	2
Not complying with Ministerial order about taking fish–whitebait closed water	1
Taking fish with unattended set rod	1
Taking more salmon than the number specified in regulation 18(3) in one day	1
Fail to carry minimum safety equipment	3
Fail to register motor boat	3
Fail to wear PFD on vessel under 6 metres while underway	2
Exceed 5 knot speed limit in restricted area	1
Fail to display registration number of not less than 150 mm in height	1
Fail to hold licence or Certificate of Competency	1
Total	**48**

Table 11. List of infringement notice offences endorsed as conditional cautions issued in 2015-16

Anglers Access Program

The Anglers Access Program addresses the needs of anglers by developing, upgrading and maintaining infrastructure, improving arrangements for access to inland waters and disseminating information to anglers. We have fostered key relationships with angling clubs and associations, landowners, primary producers, government organisations, corporations and non-government organisations through licence agreements, Memorandums of Understanding (MoU), funding applications and cooperative arrangements.

The Anglers Access Program actively contributes to riparian management. Signage, fencing, gates, parking, stock grids and fence stiles are installed and maintained to facilitate access and minimise disruption to primary production and forestry operations.

We started working with Anglers Alliance Tasmania (AAT) on the South Esk River Anglers Access Project in 2015. This project is funded through a Tasmanian Community Fund grant with in-kind support from us. We expect this project will be completed during 2016-17, and it will be the tenth major river to benefit from Anglers Access projects in Tasmania. As an adjunct to this project, two landowners have been granted funding under the Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers Riverbank Erosion Grants that will further improve water quality in the catchment.

Severe flooding in the majority of Tasmania's northern river catchments in June 2016 had significant impacts on Anglers Access infrastructure. The floods, described as a one-in-75-year event, displaced and damaged infrastructure on the Leven, Mersey, Meander, Macquarie, Lake, North Esk and South Esk rivers and Brumbys Creek. We focused on inspecting, making safe and repairing infrastructure for the start of the 2016-17 angling season. We largely achieved this, with only a number of locations on the Mersey River, the worst affected, closed until repairs can be completed.

We have worked with Tasmanian Irrigation through an MoU to implement a plan for recreational angling at the newly constructed South Riana Dam, a 4 000 ML impoundment developed as part of the Dial Blythe Irrigation Scheme. We stocked the dam with 30 000 brown trout fry in December 2015, upgraded vehicle access from South Riana Road, developed a parking area, improved foot access to the dam, and installed safety and information signage in time for the start of the 2016-17 angling season.

We entered into MoUs with Forico Pty Ltd and New Plymouth District Council to implement public access to Talbots Lagoon near Guildford in 2015. This highly regarded fishery has previously only been accessible to about 200 anglers per year through a strict permit system. The new arrangements, implemented in November 2015, provide public access to the lagoon throughout the angling season. We improved parking, signage, walking tracks and security at the lagoon and introduced new angling regulations to help angling and Forico's forest management to coexist.

We continue to produce Anglers Access brochures and distribute them through major tackle stores, licence agents and the Tasmanian Visitor Information Network both in Tasmania and interstate, as well as via the IFS and AAT websites. We published a new fact sheet and map for Talbots Lagoon in 2015.

There were boating infrastructure improvements and developments during 2015-16. Marine and Safety Tasmania built a new timber landing next to the boat ramp at Penstock Lagoon, installed a floating pontoon to replace the timber landing at Jonah Bay, and installed a pontoon at Brandum Bay. In January 2016, the water level in yingina/Great Lake fell to 17m below full supply level (FSL). We closed all the formal boat ramps on the lake and removed pontoons from the Swan Bay and Brandum Bay boat ramps. IFS and Hydro Tasmania improved the Boundary Bay low-level launching area in May 2016 to maintain access to the lake. Heavy rain in June 2016 resulted in water levels recovering in a number of lakes, including yingina/Great Lake, and we reopened the boat ramps.

The following road maintenance projects were done in 2015-16:

- grading and potholing of Woods Lake Road, and Gunns Marsh Road from Cowpaddock Bay to Tumbledown Creek;
- sealing, line marking and installing signs and mirrors on the access road at South Riana Dam;
- clearing, grading and potholing of Four Springs Road; and
- grading, slashing and potholing of Guildford Road from Guildford to Talbots Lagoon.

Whitebait

The 2015 whitebait season opened on 1 October 2015 and closed on 11 November 2015. We sold 827 whitebait licences for the six-week season, 18 per cent less than for the 2014 season. Catches for the season were generally good in the North West and North East, with notable catches of *Lovettia* (true whitebait) and galaxiids occurring. In contrast to the 2014 season, waters in the south did not produce any significant quantities of whitebait. This factor largely contributed to the downturn in licence sales.

In accordance with the Whitebait Regulatory Plan, rivers open for the taking of whitebait for the 2015 season included: the Duck, Henty, Huon, Inglis, Pieman, Derwent, Forth, kanamaluka/Tamar, Rubicon, Black, Brid, Don, Little Forester and Leven. Opening of rivers for the 2016 whitebait season will be in accordance with Schedule 1 of the *Seasons and Waters Order 1996* that was updated during 2015-16.

Priority 2: Meeting the environmental challenges of inland waters and fisheries

As part of its broader statutory environmental duties, IFS is responsible for the conservation and management of all native freshwater fish in inland waters. This encompasses a wide range of management activities including: managing and conserving all freshwater native and threatened freshwater native fish; eradicating and managing introduced freshwater pest fish; providing specialised scientific advice and services; and advocating for key environmental outcomes to ensure the health of our freshwater fishery.

Saddled galaxias

Surveys conducted for the saddled galaxias at Arthurs Lake and Woods Lake during 2015-16 showed both populations were healthy, with significant numbers of adults and juveniles present.

Arthurs paragalaxias

During the early 1990s, the numbers of this small native fish declined to low levels, and by 1997 the fish could no longer be found in Woods Lake. In 2002, in an attempt to recover the population, we began transferring a small number of Arthurs paragalaxias from Arthurs Lake to Woods Lake. This initially proved unsuccessful, and in 2008 we increased the number of fish transferred to a minimum of 500 individuals annually over a five-year period. We moved fish for the last time in November 2012. In 2014, scientists from Entura, undertaking a study in Woods Lake, found 11 Arthurs paragalaxias over a three-month period, including egg broods that had been laid under rocks. This finding triggered us to undertake a dedicated survey during the last week of September 2015. Over two nights of monitoring, we found 34 Arthurs paragalaxias in a range of sites throughout Woods Lake. Most were mature fish (see Figure 12) with females containing large numbers of well-developed eggs, indicating they were close to spawning. These results are the first conclusive evidence the species is becoming re-established after an absence of nearly 20 years.

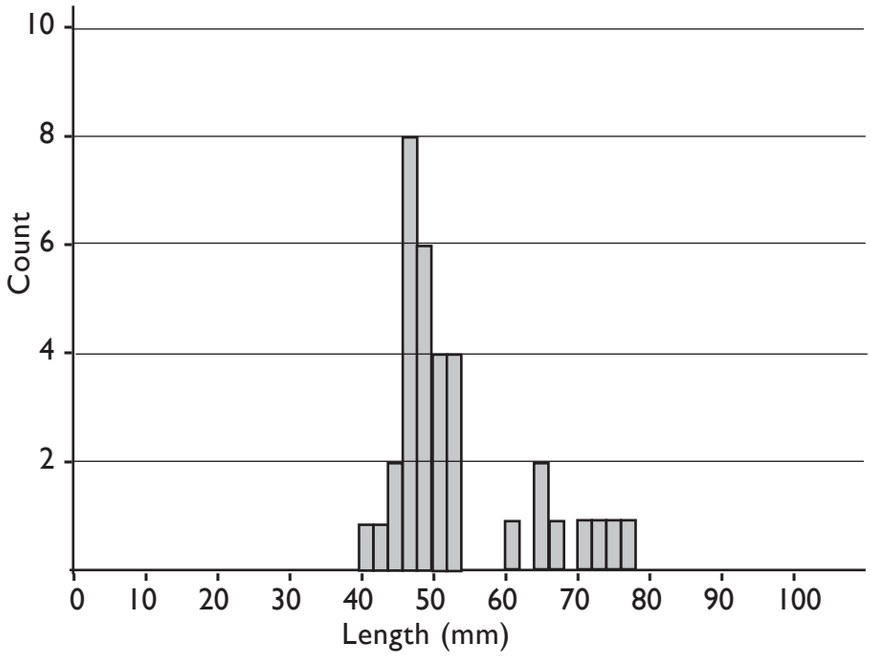


Figure 12. Length distribution of Arthurs paragalaxias from Woods Lake (Sept. 2015)

We surveyed the Arthurs paragalaxias population at Arthurs Lake in June 2015. The weather conditions at the time were very poor and resulted in thick ice forming around the perimeter of the lake. Consequently, the catches of Arthurs paragalaxias were extremely low. However, we did capture both adults and juvenile fish, indicating the population is healthy.

Shannon and Great Lake paragalaxias

During 2015-16, we carried out monitoring surveys at Penstock and Shannon lagoons to assess the status of the Shannon and Great Lake paragalaxiid populations. At Shannon Lagoon, we surveyed significant numbers of the Shannon paragalaxias, with good catches of juvenile fish occurring, indicating healthy recruitment. The number of Great Lake paragalaxias found during the 2016 survey was the highest for several years, with 22 individuals captured. We also captured a high number of the spotted galaxias.

At Penstock Lagoon, the spotted galaxias were the most abundant species captured, with the Shannon paragalaxias occurring at a much lower but noteworthy abundance. We did not capture any Great Lake paragalaxias. We have in the past recorded this species from Penstock Lagoon, albeit at extremely low numbers, therefore its absence during this survey is reasonable.

Golden galaxias

We conducted the annual golden galaxias survey at lakes Sorell and Crescent in March 2016. We set 12 fine-mesh fyke nets overnight at three locations within each lake. The total catch of golden galaxias in Lake Crescent was 2 707 and in Lake Sorell 1 722. This is within the range of expected difference, with Lake Crescent normally supporting a significantly high density of golden galaxias compared to Lake Sorell. Compared to the 2015 result, average catch per unit effort (CPUE) for Lake Crescent for 2016 decreased 25 per cent There was a slight decrease in CPUE for Lake Sorell between 2015 and 2016 with an 8 per cent decline (see Figure 13). These declines in CPUE are likely a response to slightly lower lake levels during the spring of 2015 limiting optimal spawning habitat within both lakes compared to the previous two spring periods when the marshlands were inundated. Captures of juvenile golden galaxias were significant in both lakes, with a strong cohort of fish in the 40–60 mm length range.

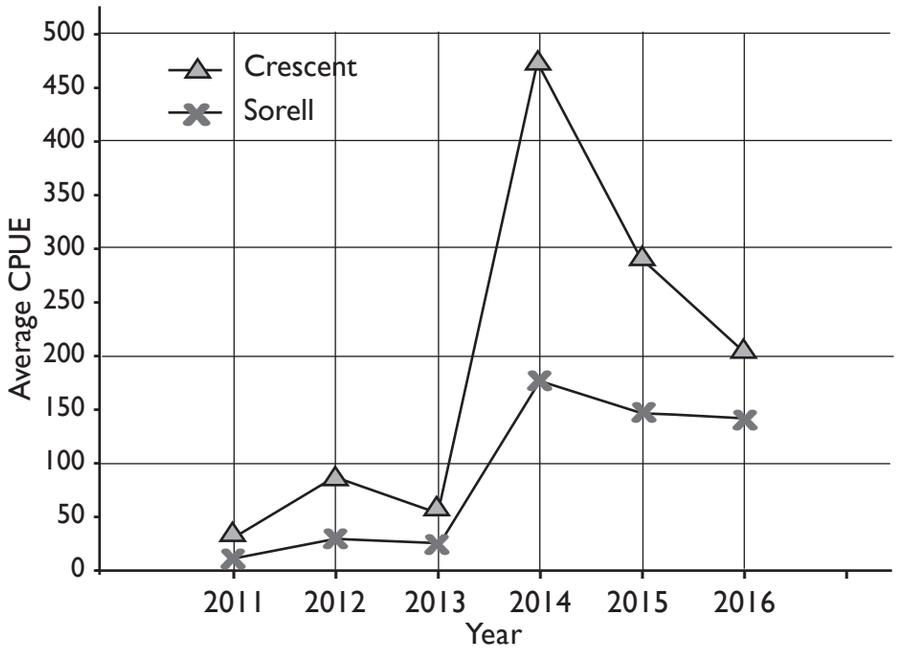


Figure 13. Average (mean) CPUE of golden galaxias for lakes Crescent and Sorell, 2011-2016

Based on these results, the golden galaxias populations within both lakes at present appear to be robust, with good recruitment evident during 2014-2016, and high survival rates as fish grow.

The catch rate of the translocated insurance population located on the Rotherwood property was very high and all size classes were present, indicating a robust self-sustaining population despite an extremely dry period during 2015-16.

Clarence galaxias

We worked with the Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) to investigate the feasibility of removing trout from the Kenneth Lagoon area, and we chose a site for an anti-jump barrier to prevent reinfestation if eradication was successful. The TLC is developing a funding proposal that would include in-kind support from us.

Scientific and technical advice

We provided input to projects conducted by Forestry Tasmania, Tasmanian Irrigation and Hydro Tasmania, and gave advice about environmental issues. We were involved in the State's farm dam development assessment process, and reviewed a number of Farm Dam Assessment Reports. IFS staff also provided specialist support to the Threatened Species Section of DPIPWE and the Forest Practices Authority on a range of threatened fish issues.

We conducted a survey to determine the presence of pest fish within the Floods Creek catchment for Tasmanian Irrigation. No pest fish were found.

Eastern Gambusia Program

The universities of Tasmania and Adelaide worked with NRM North and us to study genetic control options for gambusia. Funding from the Australian Research Council allowed this work to be done. The project team met in July 2016 to provide an update on the program and to review key research priorities. The project is now in its second year and has made good progress toward the successful sex reversal of gambusia, which is a prerequisite for future reproductive control using the Trojan Y gene technique.

Redfin perch range expansion

During 2015-16, we conducted an extensive electrofishing survey of the Parramatta Creek catchment to determine the presence of redfin perch. We found redfin perch in a farm dam at the head of Parramatta Creek and downstream near the confluence of the Mersey River at Native Rock Bend. This site is adjacent to where most reports from the public have been recorded. We will decide our approach during the summer of 2016-17.

During autumn 2016, we surveyed for the presence and distribution of redfin perch in the Plenty River and found no signs. We collected 11 redfin perch during the annual dewatering and cleaning of the Atlantic salmon display pond in the historic grounds of the Salmon Ponds on 20 June 2016. All of the redfin were approximately 100 mm in length. We are adhering to our protocols for water transfer and managing trout stocks at the Salmon Ponds to reduce the risk of translocation.

On 22 April 2016, we sampled Lake Pedder with the electrofishing boat, looking for redfin perch following a reported sighting by a member of the public. We surveyed the western shore of Strathgordon Bay from the township boat ramp to Whitespur Point (5 km) and the shoreline of Hermit Basin adjacent to McPartland Canal (8.7 km). No redfin perch were found.

Carp Management Program (CMP)

Lake	Total 2015-16	Adult* / Sub-adult / Juvenile*	Total 1995 to present
Sorell	756	4* / 746 / 6*	40 906
Crescent	0	0	7 797

Table 14. Carp captures from lakes Sorell and Crescent for the 2015-16 season

***These fish were not part of the 2009 cohort.**

In November 2015, we were notified that IFS had been successful in its application for funding from the Australian Government through the Department of Environment for the Carp Management

Program. The funding amounts to a total of $550 000 over the 2015-16 and 2016-17 financial years. The State Government is committed to its ongoing annual funding of $400 000. Although the reduced budget puts some pressure on IFS resources, it does help maintain fishing effort to catch the remaining carp in Lake Sorell.

The 2015-16 year provided big challenges for the Carp Management Program. We caught 756 carp from Lake Sorell, down from 1 254 in 2014-15. The total carp catch and CPUE from set gill nets also trended down. The reduced population of carp in the lake, combined with a tendency for carp to remain offshore, made it increasingly difficult to locate and target fish. During the height of the season, we used up to 34 fishing gill nets at any one time – a length of about 10 km. This figure does not include nets that were set and left in the same location to block off habitat or to detect juvenile carp. We fished over a wide area of the lake, aiming for complete net saturation of all areas.

We prioritised areas of structure and habitat where we detected transmitter fish. However, once we had deployed gill nets in these areas, we then fished all other areas of the lake. Not only did this allow for the discovery of new 'hot spots', but it also ensured there was no chance of a 'cryptic' population of carp living in a less targeted area of the lake. We captured carp in deep and shallow water, depending on the water temperature, mostly with gill nets. Catch from gill nets is standardised to carp per 100m net hour, in order to make meaningful comparisons between different nets and months and years. With this information, adjustments in gear-use are made to ensure a high level of fishing efficiency. In particular, was the increase in use of 4-inch trammel nets and 4-inch monofilament nets throughout the season. The level of non-targeted netting effort was increased by 250 per cent compared to the previous season (non-targeted carp captures refers to carp caught without the aid of transmitter fish, and are not part of aggregations).

This follows the historic trend of declining total carp captures as the population is continually depleted (Figure15). As also observed in 2014-15, this reduction in CPUE continues to occur across all gear types, suggesting that the size range of the population is being captured evenly. The weather at Lake Sorell this summer was warm and stable compared to the previous season, which provided good conditions for catching carp.

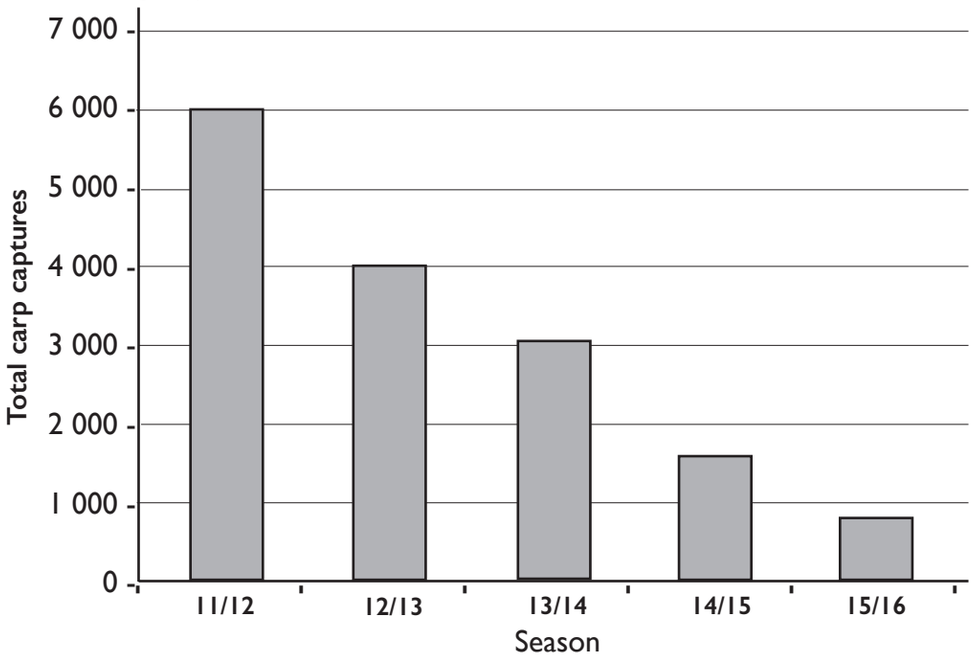


Figure 15. Total carp captures from Lake Sorell using all methods (2011-2016)

As in previous years, we used a range of fishing methods in Lake Sorell this season. This improves our chances of capturing carp of all sizes and maturity stages. For example, the use of four and five-inch multi-monofilament gill nets resulted in the capture of carp across the entire size range.

Blocking gill nets were also set over wide areas of the lake. They are often over 2 km long, and block off sections and bays. Their main objective is to stop carp from coming within range of any areas of the lake which pose a spawning risk.

Our decreasing carp catches, despite increased fishing effort, led us to check our estimate of the remaining carp population in Lake Sorell. We are now more confident that over 97 per cent of the 2009 cohort has been removed, and we estimate the number of carp remaining in Lake Sorell to be in the range of 1 140 to 1 842. This estimate is supported by the large reduction in CPUE observed this season.

Dr Elise Furlan, a Postdoctoral Research Fellow from the University of Canberra, continued her work in environmental DNA detection in Lake Sorell. Through her water sampling, she was able to detect carp at the current low density.

A new custom-designed boat, IFS9, was purpose-built by Midnite Marine in Moonah. The boat design has the gill net running down the centre of the boat and out the back of the net chute. This allows large lengths (1km +) of gill net to be checked without having to pull them into the boat by hand, reducing the amount of physical handling and speeding up the overall carp-capture process. This boat and the other carp fishing boat, IFS3, were fitted with a hydraulic net reel to help service the increasing number of gill nets set around Lake Sorell. The net reel can hold approximately 1 500m of net at any one time, and only requires two personnel to use it effectively. This new addition will not only increase the overall efficiency of checking gear, but also reduce the amount of manual handling required of staff.

For more detailed information on the activities of the Carp Management Program, please refer to the CMP Annual Report, which can be found in the publications section of the IFS website.

Elver and lamprey restocking

We catch and stock migrating elvers and lampreys from two Hydro Tasmania catchments:

1. Meadowbank Dam in the River Derwent
2. Trevallyn Tailrace in the kanamaluka/Tamar River.

We do this under the Elver and Lamprey Restocking Agreement between Hydro Tasmania and the IFS 2015-16'. The agreement, now in its eighth year, requires us to provide Hydro Tasmania with a summary of performance against the restocking plan.

In 2015-16, we caught 223.8 kg of lamprey in the Meadowbank Dam trap and released them into Lake Meadowbank. We trapped 5.33 kg of elver from the Meadowbank Dam trap, and harvested a further 1 607 kg of elver at the Trevallyn Tailrace. We stocked a number of public waters with elver from the two sites, as shown in Table 16.

Water stocked	Quantity (kg)	Average weight (g)	Number	Origin
Lake Burbury	63	1.02	61 764	Trevallyn Tailrace
Lake Meadowbank	353	6.10	57 868	Meadowbank Trap
Lake Rowallan	50	1.02	49 019	Trevallyn Tailrace
Lake Pieman	100	1.02	98 039	Trevallyn Tailrace
South Esk River	75	1.02	73 529	Trevallyn Tailrace

Table 16. Public waters stocked with elver 2015-16

Commercial eel fishers who requested elvers for restocking each received a minimum of 50 kg at no cost.

- Tasmanian Eel Exporters received 350 kg across seven licences
- Licence 11 received 25 kg.

We sold 300 kg of elver from Trevallyn to Tasmanian Eel Exporters in consignments at a reduced commercial rate of $150 per kg, and 281 kg at the commercial rate of $330 per kg, which were exported to Wild Fish Fisheries South Korea.

Priority 3: Manage and support our commercial fisheries to be efficient and sustainable

Fish farms

We license and regulate all freshwater fish farms in inland waters. We assess licence applications together with other state authorities to ensure they comply with environmental planning and water-management requirements. We approved two new farms in the year: Atkinson Aquaculture at Natone, which is licensed to produce up to 10 tonnes of rainbow trout per year, and Boss Aquaria, an ornamental fish farm at Mole Creek.

We received one application for a fish farm licence during the year, for a Commercial Scale 1 (full recirculated water) from Tasmanian Eel Exporters for an eel on-growing facility at Bagdad. We will consider issuing this licence for the 2016-17 financial year.

The licences of 17 salmonid fish farms and five ornamental aquarium operations were registered at year end.

Private fisheries

Private fisheries enable fishing without an angling licence or being subject to angling regulations. At year end there were 20 registered private fisheries.

Fish dealers

We regulate the imports of freshwater live fish by registering fish dealers and issuing exemption permits for specific purposes.

We also regulate all commercial importers and sellers of freshwater fish and supply a species list for registered fish dealers as a guide to those species that are permitted for importation and trade. Species may be imported only if:

- they are approved under the national listing by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Management through their Ornamental Fish Management Strategy;
- they do not pose a risk of establishment in Tasmanian waters nor a risk in terms of disease.

This Permissible Imports List was further adjusted during the year to suit the needs of fish dealers, while ensuring there is no risk to the environment and industry.

During the year, 36 fish dealers were registered. This was two fewer than last year.

Priority 4: Building and improving strategic partnerships

The IFS continued to work according to its Corporate Plan, a key component of which is to maintain and improve relationships with all stakeholders and industry participants.

We renewed Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with our key stakeholders:

- Hydro Tasmania
- Tourism Tasmania
- Tasmanian Irrigation
- Anglers Alliance Tasmania
- Births Deaths and Marriages
- Client Update Services, Service Tasmania

We signed new MoUs this year with:

- Forico Pty Limited
- Southern Midlands Council
- New Plymouth District Council, New Zealand

Inland Fisheries has become a member of 26Ten, a Tasmanian Government initiative to raise awareness and help Tasmanians improve their literacy skills. We are looking to promote and use plain English within our work place. We plan to simplify internal and external material, and we started this year with the IFS website news stories.

We remain a non-voting member of the Trout Guides and Lodges Tasmania Inc and attended Anglers Alliance Tasmania meetings.

We work with a marketing plan to give us direction in promoting our recreational freshwater fishery, and this year we focused on four main messages:

1. Escape to the great Tasmanian outdoors, unwind, unplug, come home completely relaxed and enjoy a great feed of fish.
2. Go fishing with your kids and grandkids and pass on the tradition while creating some experiences that will be remembered for a lifetime.
3. All licence fees go directly back into the fishery with restocking, road upgrades and improved access.
4. We are focused on ensuring our fisheries remain sustainable and offer the best trout fishing experiences in the world.

Events

Over the weekend of 21 and 22 May we held our popular annual Trout Weekend and it was the place to be for all things trout. Across the two days, over 3 600 people came to learn the latest tips, buy the latest gear and tell some fishy stories with friends, family and new acquaintances.

The weather was perfect, almost balmy! On cue, hundreds of wild brown trout turned up in the Liawenee Canal for the start of the annual spawning migration, and the large crowd enjoyed watching the trout-stripping demonstration. The junior anglers' pond proved popular, with many of the kids catching a trout to take home for their dinner, some even catching a tagged trout and winning a prize.

We were on hand to have a chat with anglers and pass on our knowledge and expertise in fisheries management, the wonders of our native freshwater species and angling opportunities for next season. The Devonport Fly Fishing Club helped anglers improve their fly and lure casting skills with a casting

competition, which offered great rivalry as to who could cast the furthest. For the non-angler there were cooking demonstrations, helicopter rides and lots of tasty refreshments, competitions and giveaways.

Thank you to all the volunteers and those who worked so hard for this weekend to be such a success. Planning has now started for next year's event.

Other events supported by the IFS this year included the stocking of junior angling dams for:

- New Norfolk Licenced Angler Association
- Devonport Anglers Club, Bushy Park Junior Anglers
- Young Anglers Development Incorporated
- North Motton Rearing Unit
- Westbury Angling Club
- Anglers Alliance Tasmania Junior Anglers Day at four venues across the State

As well as all of this we supported:

- Central Highlands Bushfest
- Lake Burbury Fishing Competition
- North Western Fisheries Association's Ladies Day – Hiscutt Park
- Bothwell High School Fly Fishing Courses Trout Classic – River Derwent
- New Norfolk Licenced Anglers Association Competition – River Derwent
- Veterans Day (Veterans Health Week) at Craigbourne Dam
- North East Rivers Run Festival
- Cressy Trout Expo

We attended club events during the year, including:

July 2015

- Bridgewater Anglers Association Annual General Meeting
- Devonport Angling Club juvenile angler presentations
- Longford Anglers Annual General Meeting
- New Norfolk Licensed Anglers Associations Annual General Meeting and Dinner
- North Western Fisheries Association Annual General Meeting
- North West Fly Fishers Talbots Spawning Weekend
- Trout Guides and Lodges Tasmania Annual General Meeting

August 2015

- Ulverstone Angling Club dinner
- Westbury Angling Club Annual General Meeting

September 2015

- Devonport Anglers Club junior day Taylors Dam
- Southern Highlands Progress Association
- Wilmot Angling Club meeting

October 2015

- Anglers Alliance Tasmania junior angling day
- Corra Linn Fly Fishers and Casting Club
- Longford Primary School fishing day
- Parklands High School at the Pet Dam

December 2015

- General tourist group at Miena
- Launch of Anglers Access Talbots Lagoon at Talbots Lagoon

January 2016

- Bronte Fly Fishing School
- North West Fly Fishers at Burnie

February 2016

- Tasmanian Fly Tyers Club at Miena

April 2016

- Bridgewater Anglers Association presentation

May 2016

- Glenorchy Anglers presentation
- Gordon River Anglers presentation

Work experience

We give opportunity for students to do on-the-job training, creating a positive attitude towards work. We help students make informed decisions about their future education and career choices.

Over the 2015-16 year, we had students from St Virgil's College, Australian Maritime College, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, Rosny College, Charles Sturt University and The Friends' School come and spend time with us.

Students come to work with us because they get practical knowledge of different parts of fisheries management. They are able to drive boats, collect different species of fish, handle fish, collect data, and do general field work.

Most of the students' time is working with the Carp Management Program team. This is a great section as the work is very diverse. The students get to be involved in tracking tagged transmitter carp, setting gill nets/fyke nets/traps, and collecting biological information from any carp caught. They also help out on mark-and-recapture tagging studies if we are doing any when they visit.

Other opportunities include learning about spawning behaviour of brown trout, how to tag fish correctly and how to strip fish for their eggs. Many of the skills can apply to marine (sea) as well as freshwater fisheries.

Publications

Every year we produce and distribute our essential pocket guide, the Tasmanian Inland Fishing Code. We give this free with every angling licence. The code has all the latest regulations, plus more. This year the code was sponsored by:

- Anaconda
- Hydro Tasmania

- Kentish Council
- LIST map
- Marine and Safety Tasmania
- Nekon Pty Ltd – the lessee of the tourist operations at the Salmon Ponds
- Tamar Marine

This year we kept up the news reports on our website www.ifs.tas.gov.au. We talked to anglers and stakeholders via email or mail. We also contributed to fishing magazines and news in the regional press, plus advertising and editorial for the trout fishing features at the start of the 2015-16 season. We create a report and present it at each Anglers Alliance Tasmania meeting, which we then post on our website. Some specific publications were:

- Arthurs Lake 2016 water quality and fishery performance
- Carp Management Report Jan-March 2016
- Carp Management Report Oct-Dec 2015
- Carp Management Report July-September 2015
- Carp Management Program Annual Report 2014-15
- Fisheries Performance Assessment Technical Report, Tooms Lake – 2015
- Fisheries Performance Assessment Technical Report, Penstock Lagoon – 2014
- Inland Fisheries Service Annual Report 2014-15
- Mersey River Anglers Access Brochure Ed2
- Mersey River Anglers Access Brochure Ed3
- Policy for the Translocation of Freshwater Fish in Tasmania
- Report for Anglers Alliance Tasmania – February 2016
- Report for Anglers Alliance Tasmania – May 2016
- Report for Anglers Alliance Tasmania – November 2015
- Talbots Lagoon Anglers Access information sheet Ed3
- Tasmanian Inland Fishing Code 2016-17
- Tyenna River Anglers Access Brochure Version2

Priority 5: Maintaining a high standard of individual achievement and wellbeing

While DPIPWE provides human resource administration, the IFS is responsible for staff performance, wellbeing and safety (WHS). The IFS complies with all DPIPWE human resource policies.

We completed performance management reviews for all staff during the year.

The IFS supports most requests for work-related training. Administration staff attended courses on archiving, disposals and correct record management offered by the Tasmanian Training Consortium.

Senior staff attended the DPIPWE Senior Managers Forums and attended components of DPIPWE's leadership program as required.

Refresher first-aid courses were completed in the year, and Donna Barber continues as the first aid officer for the New Norfolk site.

The IFS encourages staff to break from constant sitting during the day and promotes lunchtime walking. There is also a fully equipped gymnasium on site together with a number of instructional DVDs that address exercise methods and fitness issues.

The IFS again supported influenza vaccinations for any staff member who wished to avail themselves of the offer to staff, and these were done at the local pharmacy or the staff member's preferred GP.

Workplace inspections are carried out regularly, and we identify matters to be attended to promptly.

The IFS is aware that all staff must hold the necessary skills and qualifications to undertake their work safely and competently. The IFS is committed to continuing staff training and development and providing a safe working environment.

We encouraged all staff to attend the general staff meetings that were held monthly through the year. We addressed WHS issues at each meeting along with key activities and program updates.

Priority 6: Improving the organisation and securing its financial future

Finance and administration

The IFS continued to review its business processes and adopt contemporary financial management practices. The aim has been to ensure that IFS operates under commercial principles, so that services are cost effective and efficient. In the latter part of the year, we reviewed our processes to ensure purchase orders are used, so expenditure is always authorised. IFS evaluates all major expenditure on the basis of cost versus benefit. The IFS also complies with the Treasurer's Instructions and government financial guidelines, where they apply.

The year concluded with a net operating surplus of $40 883 and a comprehensive result of $47 804. The operating result exceeded budget expectations, and the comprehensive result was achieved as a consequence of the gain on the sale of two vehicles, a boat and the balance of the land from the Liawenee subdivision to the adjoining land owner. Properties were not revalued in the year due to little movement in the indices issued by the Valuer-General's office for the municipalities in which the IFS owns property.

The uptake of five-season licences continued. A further 245 five-season licences were sold equalling $70 296 in revenue received during the year. This is compared to $133 544 in five-season licence revenue for 2014-15. As at 30 June 2016 a total 1 912 five-season licences have been issued. As a result the IFS is holding a total of $277 492 in five-season licence revenue that is applicable to future year's income.

Interest rates on term deposits have fallen to their lowest rate since active cash flow management began. The average rate at 30 June 2015 was 2.90%. Cash holdings decreased during the year with the investment in fixed assets, and there was a reduction in interest income of $24 228 compared to the previous year. In contrast, income from investment properties and other leases increased from $389 674 in 2014-15 to $464 451 in 2015-16, highlighting the benefits of a diversified investment portfolio. The increase of rental income by $74 777 compared to the previous year more than offset the interest income decrease.

The IFS uses corporate credit cards for operational purchases where appropriate and subject to departmental policies and guidelines. At 30 June 2016, a total of 15 cards were issued to staff with a combined card facility of $70 500.

The IFS has focused on effective communications and maintaining current technology. At 30 June 2016 the IFS maintained 15 telephone land lines, 15 mobile phones, three data packs, four iPads, one test phone for Filemaker Pro, two air cards and two data packs for the Penstock Lagoon and Liawenee fish trap remote cameras.

Asset management

The IFS recorded a surplus of $6 921 on two vehicles, a boat and a block of land that it disposed of during the year. We had maintained a full service history of the vehicles, which was important for achieving a good sale price. The IFS monitors fuel usage and other operating costs as well as vehicle purchase and sale price to minimise the costs of owning its fleet. A total of 12 vehicles were in the fleet consisting of one Toyota Prado 4x4, two Toyota Landcruiser 4x4 Flat Trays, one Holden Colorado 4x4 Dual Cab ute and eight Ford Ranger 4x4 Dual Cab utes. The vehicle fleet had a combined purchase cost of $485 695 and a closing book value of $354 102 after depreciation.

The IFS has a fleet of seven vessels ranging from small punt-style boats to aluminium catamaran-style work boats. This is one additional boat compared to the previous year. It was listed for disposal, but has been kept to help in the concerted effort to eradicate carp from Lake Sorell. The motors on this boat were bought when the motor leases expired, and they will be sold when the boat is sold in 2016-17. We lease all remaining motors, with the exception of small auxiliary or small primary

motors, from Yamaha Motor Finance. This ensures that motors are upgraded when leases expire and that the IFS has the safest and most up-to-date equipment. The IFS's boat fleet has an original cost of $230 259 with the addition of a Midnite Marine catamaran-style boat in the year, and a closing book value of $89 697 after depreciation.

The IFS continued to maintain the grounds and display fish at the Salmon Ponds, and to manage and maintain the museum and its collections. We leased the grounds and restaurant area to Nekon Pty Ltd in 2003 to operate as a tourist facility on a 10-year lease with a further three 10-year options. Nekon exercised its second option to extend the lease for a further 10 years in October 2013.

The Service completed painting works at the Salmon Ponds this year. The floods in the Plenty River in June 2016 exacerbated erosion damage already done in the previous year near the house originally used as the caretaker's accommodation. We have started a remediation plan and will do extensive works in 2016-17 to stabilise the river bank and protect the assets at the site.

The IFS finished building a bus depot on a construct-and-lease-back arrangement with O'Driscoll Coaches Pty Ltd who took occupancy in January 2016. The cost of the project at year end was $974 696, which was below the estimated $1.1m. Certificates of Completion were yet to be issued.

The assignment of the Hill Street lease to Smolt Kitchen Pty Ltd was completed in the year with a further two 10 year options included in the variation of lease. The property was refitted to become a commercial kitchen and restaurant. The IFS spent $79 000 on refurbishing the outside of the building, replacing windows and doing other structural repairs. We returned the fabric of the building to how it was when built in 1910.

The IFS, as part of its approach to stocking with wild adult fish, completed the River Derwent fish trap at Derwent Bridge. The cost was $217 026 and is part of an overall investment in fish traps of $549 475 that has been completed over the last few years.

Grants, contributions and contractors

The grant from the State Government to the IFS in the form of an Administered Payment via the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment was $1 123 000. The challenge for the IFS continues to be to grow and to attract additional revenue to fund cost and wages movements, as Administered Payments are not indexed for CPI or the movement in costs.

The IFS also received a funding amounting to $275 000 from the Australian Government for the Carp Management Program. This funding was matched by $400 000 included in the Administered Payment. The grant provides for a further $275 000 in 2016-17. The shortfall in funding of the Carp Management Program that was previously funded dollar for dollar has been met by the IFS from its reserves, with IFS providing an additional $110 916 to the program during the year above the $675 000 allocated.

The IFS continued to contribute financially to various organisations and projects in 2015-16, for example $22 000 to Anglers Alliance Tasmania as the peak inland recreational fishing body to help with its administrative costs.

As in previous years, the IFS engaged a number of local contractors to provide services including cleaning, building maintenance, electrical and plumbing. We also engaged contractors to provide security, field, fire, grounds and air-conditioning maintenance. We use Tasmanian contractors for all trades services.

Angling licences – marketing, sales and promotions

The IFS managed the renewal of recreational fishing licences through a direct mail-out and by email to full-season licence holders. We sold new licences through private agents, Service Tasmania and online.

The IFS mailed out 16 669 renewal forms and sent 4 571 emails to 2014-15 full season licence holders, and 10 517 were renewed during the year. Compared to the previous year, Table 17 shows a decline in renewals. This can partially be attributed to the 1 202 five-season licences carried forward from 2013-14, and 465 from the 2014-15 season. This was the fourth year of issuing renewals by email, and the number of emails was similar to the year before. Almost 70 per cent of emails were opened on the day of issue; of those, 43 per cent progressed to either the website, merchandising site or App store at the time. We processed a further 13 394 new licences, giving a total of 23 911 angling licences sold for the year. In addition, we sold 827 whitebait licences.

Licence distribution and payment

Table 17. Comparison of angler preference for renewal payment over the past five years. Please note that these figures do not include 1 912 five-season licences issued in prior years.

Payment method	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Service Tasmania	3 867	4 202	4 508	4 880	4 811	5 129
Electronic (total)	5 936	5 861	7 129	7 012	6 490	5 790
Private agents	653	971	900	1 193	1 681	1 811
IFS	61	88	57	46	32	40
Total	**10 517**	**11 122**	**12 594**	**13 131**	**13 014**	**12 770**

Table 17. Anglers' payment preferences for renewals over the past five years. It demonstrates that the trend towards electronic payment continued this year.

The total number of new licences, including short-term licences, sold this year was 13 394. Table 18 shows how anglers have preferred to pay for new licences over the past five years. Private agents sold the majority of new licences (39.6 per cent), as in previous years, although this is a decline of 1.1 per cent compared to the previous year, followed by the internet (37.5 per cent) and Service Tasmania at (22.5 per cent). The number of licences sold online again rose this year, by 2.8 per cent compared to the previous year.

Payment method	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Service Tasmania	3 020	3 480	3 346	3 676	4 072	3 614
Private agents	5 302	5 848	6 390	8 010	9 114	9 654
Internet	5 020	4 991	4 731	3 824	3 459	1 730
IFS	52	63	44	20	100	34
Total	**13 394**	**14 382**	**14 511**	**15 530**	**16 745**	**15 699**

Table 18. Comparison of angler preference for new licence payment methods over the past five years

Licence structure and fees

Licence fees increased in accordance with the Government Fee Unit (to reflect CPI), which was rounded down to the nearest 50 cents. The cost of a junior licence was kept the same for the ninth consecutive year. A comparison of the price for the various licence types over the past five years is shown in Table 19 overleaf:

Licence type	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Adult licence	$73.50	$72.50	$71.50	$70.50	$68.50
Junior licence	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00
Pensioner licence	$40.50	$39.50	$39.00	$38.50	$37.50
Senior licence	$58.50	$57.50	$56.50	$56.50	$54.50
28 day licence	$58.50	$57.50	$56.50	$56.00	$54.50
7 day licence	$37.50	$37.00	$36.50	$36.00	$35.00
24 hour*/48 hour licence	$22.50	$22.00	*$21.50	*$21.50	*$21.00
1 extra rod – adult	$15.00	$14.80	$14.50	$14.40	$14.00
1 extra rod – other	$7.50	$7.40	$7.30	$7.20	$6.50
Adult licence 5 season	$351.00	$344.00	$339.00	n/a	n/a
Senior licence 5 season	$277.00	$272.00	$268.00	n/a	n/a
Pensioner licence 5 season	$191.00	$187.00	$185.00	n/a	n/a

Table 19. Tasmanian angling licence structure and fees for the past five years

Trend in angling licence sales

The total number of licences sold and current five-season licences this year was 25 778. This was a decrease of 3.47 per cent compared with 26 706 licences sold in 2014-15. The number of current licences reflects a decline of 10.26 per cent over the last three years. Surveys conducted at the Salmon Ponds and at Trout Weekend indicated that the ageing demographics of licence holders is in part responsible, and that younger licence holders take up or give up angling depending on how much available time they have. Lack of time was the single main reason given for not renewing a licence. However, we also believe the dry conditions, and resulting low water levels, through the season combined with difficult economic conditions are also major reasons. The total revenue from angling licence sales was $1 465 404 and, adjusted to exclude the impact of five-season licences, was $1 506 441. This represents a decrease of 3 per cent compared with the adjusted total in 2014-15 of $1 551 010. A breakdown of licences sold per category this year compared with previous years is shown in Table 20.

Licence type	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Adult licence	11 364	11 786	12 143	13 331	14 161
Junior licence	1 046	1 020	1 191	1 317	1 369
Pensioner licence	6 413	6 617	6 510	6 630	6 519
Senior licence	1 510	1 472	1 469	1 401	1 363
28 day licence	986	958	958	947	1 044
7 day licence	2 060	2 284	2 243	2 356	2 416
24 hour*/48 hour licence	2 399	2 542	*2 591	*2 679	*2 887
Total	**25 778**	**26 706**	**27 105**	**28 661**	**29 759**

Table 20. Number of angling licences issued per licence category over the past five years

Angler origin

Sales to interstate anglers this year were down on the previous year by 163, a decrease of 2.95 per cent. International licence sales were also down, with a decrease of 16 licences compared to the previous year, a decrease of 5.86 per cent. Licences to Tasmanian anglers decreased by 749, which is a 3.58 per cent decline for the year.

The breakdown of angler origin by licence type is shown in Table 21, below:

Licence type	Tasmanian	Interstate	International	Total
Adult licence	9 888	574	10	10 472
Junior licence	948	96	2	1 046
Pensioner licence	5 123	511	3	5 636
Senior licence	933	331	2	1 265
Adult licence 5 season	773	119	0	892
Pensioner licence 5 season	738	38	0	776
Senior licence 5 season	180	63	0	244
28 day licence	72	877	37	986
7 day licence	270	1 701	89	2 055
48 hour licence	1 240	1 045	114	2 408
Total	**20 166**	**5 355**	**257**	**25 778**

Table 21. Number of licences issued to Tasmanian, interstate and overseas anglers in 2015-16

A breakdown of the origin of international anglers this year compared with the previous four years is shown in Table 22. It shows that the top five countries for the most visiting anglers last year were:

- USA
- United Kingdom
- New Zealand
- Canada
- Germany

Country	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Canada	18	15	10	16	25
France	2	12	16	5	11
Germany	17	13	13	17	23
Hong Kong	1	5	6	9	8
Ireland	0	1	2	0	14
Japan	10	8	17	13	16
Netherlands	3	4	2	1	3
New Zealand	25	25	10	26	28
Singapore	16	2	8	11	14
South Africa	3	15	2	4	16
Switzerland	7	3	4	12	10
United Kingdom	47	47	30	17	72
USA	73	73	62	52	57
Other	35	50	37	34	46
Total	**257**	**273**	**219**	**217**	**343**

Table 22. Number of angling licences issued per country over the past five years

The distribution of Australian anglers showed a decline in mainland angler participation and a continuing trend down in participation by Tasmanian anglers (Table 23). The dry prevailing conditions during the year in addition to economic factors are thought to be the main reasons. It is expected that the weaker Australian dollar will be a factor in the coming season with a greater percentage of mainland anglers expected to travel domestically.

Angler origin	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
Tasmania	20 166	20 915	21 478	22 791	23 596
Victoria	2 447	2 562	2 556	2 633	2 783
New South Wales	1 222	1 269	1 185	1 316	1 253
Queensland	812	793	803	808	850
South Australia	322	319	283	289	318
Western Australia	354	366	370	402	382
Australian Capital Territory	127	138	160	142	177
Northern Territory	71	71	51	63	57
International	257	273	219	217	343
Total	**25 778**	**26 706**	**27 105**	**28 661**	**29 759**

Table 23. Number of licences issued in Tasmania, interstate and overseas in the past five years

Whitebait licence

The 2015 whitebait season opened on 1 October 2015 and closed on 11 November 2015. We sold 827 whitebait licences for the six-week season compared to 1 020 in the previous year. The cost of a whitebait licence was $30.00 compared to $29.60 in the previous year. Total revenue from whitebait licences was $24 810 compared to $30 192 in 2014-15. This represents a decrease of 18.92 per cent in participation compared to the previous year. The decline was a direct result of the exceedingly dry conditions

Appendix 1. Stocking of public waters in 2015-16

Water	Date	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Salmon	Size	Origin
Big Lagoon (Bruny Island)	Oct-15	15 000				Fry	Salmon Ponds
Big Waterhouse Lake	Aug-15	300				Yearling	Salmon Ponds
Big Waterhouse Lake	Nov-15		5 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Blackmans Lagoon	Jul-15		500			Adult	Huon Aquaculture
Blackmans Lagoon	Aug-15	1 000				Yearling	Salmon Ponds
Blackmans Lagoon	Nov-15		5 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Bradys Lake	Apr-16	60				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	Apr-16	287				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	Apr-16	465				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	May-16	500				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	May-16	320				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	May-16	133				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bruisers Lagoon	May-16	80				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Brushy Lagoon	Jul-15				180	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Aug-15				200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Aug-15				200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Oct-15				200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Oct-15				200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Oct-15		1 000			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Nov-15		10 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Camerons Lagoon	May-16	80				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Carters Lake	May-16	110			180	Adult	Liawenee Canal
Craigbourne Dam	Aug-15				200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Aug-15				100	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Aug-15				150	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Oct-15				500	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Oct-15				100	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Oct-15				150	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Oct-15				50	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Jun-16					Adult	Huon Aquaculture
Curries River Reservoir	Oct-15		10 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Curries River Reservoir	Nov-15		10 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture

KEY Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, **Fingerlings** = 6 – 100 grams, **Yearling** = 101 – 300 grams, **Adult** = >300 grams

Appendix 1 (continued). Stocking of public waters in 2015-16

Water	Date	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Salmon	Size	Origin
Dee Lagoon	Nov-15		600			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Dee Lagoon	Oct-15		6 000			Yearling	Huon Aquaculture
Dee Lagoon	Oct-15		1 000			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Four Springs Lake	May-16	1 200				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Four Springs Lake	May-16	1 200				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Four Springs Lake	Oct-15		20 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Four Springs Lake	Oct-15		6 000			Yearling	Huon Aquaculture
Guide Dam	Nov-15		8 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Lake Barrington	Dec-15		8 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Lake Botsford	May-16	150				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	70				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	430				Adult	Tumbledown Creek
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	110				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	100				Adult	Scotch Bobs Creek
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	250				Adult	Tumbledown Creek
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	175				Adult	Scotch Bobs Creek
Lake Crescent	Jul-15	50				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Lake Crescent	Jun-16	500				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Crescent	Jun-16	200				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Lake Dulverton	Aug-15	150				Adult	Hydro Creek
Lake Dulverton	Jun-16	100				Adult	Little Pine Lagoon salvage
Lake Duncan	Apr-16	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Kara	Jul-15	800				Adult	Tumbledown Creek
Lake Kara	Dec-15		150			Adult	Salmon Ponds
Lake Kara	Dec-15				70	Adult	Tassal Russell Falls
Lake Kara	Dec-15		500			Adult	Huon Aquaculture
Lake Kara	Apr-16				420	Adult	Salmon Ponds
Lake Lauriston	Nov-15		1 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Lake Lauriston	Nov-15		1 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Lake Leake	Oct-15		120			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Lynch	Apr-16	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Laken Mikany	Nov-15		8 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Lake Paget	May-16	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal

KEY Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, **Fingerlings** = 6 – 100 grams, **Yearling** = 101 – 300 grams, **Adult** = >300 grams

Appendix 1 (continued). Stocking of public waters in 2015-16

Water	Date	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Salmon	Size	Origin
Lake Waverley	Oct-15		120			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Leven River	Jul-15	400				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Little Waterhouse Lake	Aug-15	200				Yearling	Salmon Ponds
Little Waterhouse Lake	Nov-15		5 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Meadowbank Lake	Dec-15				250	Adult	Tassal Karanja
Penstock Lagoon	Nov-15		6 000			Yearling	Huon Aquaculture
Penstock Lagoon	May-16	1 000				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Penstock Lagoon	May-16	400				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Penstock Lagoon	May-16	300				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Penstock Lagoon	May-16	1 338				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Penstock Lagoon	May-16	300				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Penstock Lagoon	May-16	320				Adult	Sandbanks Creek
Pet Dam	Nov-15		3 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Pet Dam	Nov-15		6 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Pioneer Lake	Oct-15				30	Adult	Huon Aquaculture
Pioneer Lake	Oct-15		60			Adult	Huon Aquaculture
Pioneer Lake	Oct-15	35 000				Fry	Salmon Ponds
Pioneer Lake	Nov-15		35 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Pioneer Lake	Dec-15		550			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Risdon Brook Dam	Sep-15		300			Adult	Salmon Ponds
Rocky Lagoon	May-16	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Rossarden Dam	Nov-15		2 000			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Rostrevor Lagoon	Oct-15		2 500			Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Rostrevor Lagoon	Oct-15	10 000				Fry	Salmon Ponds
South Riana Dam	Nov-15	30 000				Fry	Salmon Ponds
South Riana Dam	Nov-15	5 000				Fry	Salmon Ponds
Wayatinah Lagoon	Mar-16				900	Adult	Saltas Wayatinah

KEY Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, **Fingerlings** = 6 – 100 grams, **Yearling** = 101 – 300 grams, **Adult** = >300 grams

Appendix 2. Stocking of private dams for junior angling development in 2015-16

Name	Area	Date	Rainbow trout	Atlantic salmon	Size	Origin
Bushy Park Junior Anglers	Bushy Park	Sep-15	100		Yearling	Salmon Ponds
Fromberg Dam	Ulverstone	Nov-15	1 000		Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Fromberg Dam	Ulverstone	Feb-16		125	Adult	Tassal
Fromberg Dam	Ulverstone	Feb-16	175		Adult	Huon Aquaculture
Mitchelson's Dam	Westbury	Oct-15	1 500		Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Mitchelson's Dam	Westbury	Nov-15	2 000		Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
North Motton Rearing Unit	North Motton	Nov-15	2 000		Fingerling	Huon Aquaculture
Taylors Dam Devonport Anglers	Latrobe	Aug-15		200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Taylors Dam Devonport Anglers	Latrobe	Feb-16		125	Adult	Tassal
Taylors Dam Devonport Anglers	Latrobe	Feb-16	175		Adult	Huon Aquaculture

KEY Size: **Fingerlings** = 6 – 100 grams, **Yearling** = 101 – 300 grams, **Adult** = >300 grams

Appendix 3. Results for Angler Postal Survey 2011-12 to 2015-16

Ranking	Season 2015-2016	Catch rate*	Total anglers	Season 2014-2015	Catch rate*	Total anglers	Season 2013-2014	Catch rate*	Total anglers	Season 2012-2013	Catch rate*	Total anglers	Season 2011-2012	Catch rate*	Total anglers
Lakes															
1	Great	1.01	6 211	Great	1.23	6 969	Great	1.37	7 780	Great	1.22	8 553	Arthurs	1.99	7 945
2	Arthurs	0.95	5 639	Arthurs	1.24	6 684	Arthurs	1.54	7 267	Arthurs	1.71	7 551	Great	1.35	7 758
3	Woods	1.79	3 868	Woods	1.71	3 516	Woods	2.26	3 505	Woods	2.22	3 853	Woods	2.97	3 206
4	Penstock	1.7	3 323	Bronte	0.86	2 534	Bronte	1.23	2 507	Bronte	1.63	2 663	Little Pine	1.24	2 773
5	Bronte	0.99	2 942	Bradys	0.65	2 059	Little Pine	1.65	2 137	Craigbourne	0.80	2 318	Craigbourne	0.73	2 286
6	Four Springs	1.41	2 670	Penstock	1.63	2 027	Four Springs	0.85	2 108	Little Pine	1.43	2 161	Penstock	1.40	2 286
7	Little Pine	0.95	2 452	Little Pine	1.62	1 995	Bradys	0.48	1 880	Four Springs	0.97	2 099	Four Springs	1.08	2 173
8	Bradys	0.52	1 879	Craigbourne	0.65	1 742	Penstock	1.15	1 795	Penstock	1.39	2 067	Barrington	0.53	2 098
9	Craigbourne	1.11	1 716	Tooms	1.58	1 615	Augusta	1.72	1 652	Brushy	0.96	1 848	Bronte	1.09	2 023
10	Tooms	1.47	1 580	Leake	0.91	1 583	Leake	1.50	1 624	Bradys	0.89	1 817	Bradys	0.79	1 611
11	Brushy	1.09	1 307	Four Springs	1.06	1 362	Echo	1.34	1 378	Echo	1.34	1 378	Echo	1.92	1 611
12	Burbury	2.02	1 089	Brushy	0.55	1 298	Craigbourne	1.15	1 396	Tooms	1.28	1 190	Brushy	0.93	1 536
13	Huntsman	2.6	1 062	Meadowbank	0.78	1 140	Brushy	0.76	1 368	Augusta	2.84	1 159	Huntsman	2.09	1 349
14	Binney	0.76	1 008	Augusta	1.78	1 108	Burbury	1.51	1 310	Barrington	0.49	1 159	Burbury	2.93	1,236
15	Meadowbank	0.47	899	Binney	0.56	1 045	Tooms	1.39	1 310	King William	3.61	1 159	Tooms	1.91	1 199
Rivers															
1	Derwent	0.48	2 536	Derwent	0.58	2 597	Mersey	1.33	2 365	Derwent	0.73	2 631	Derwent	0.73	2 661
2	Mersey	0.87	2 291	Mersey	0.89	2 375	Derwent	0.66	2 337	Mersey	1.16	2 412	South Esk	1.00	2 586
3	Brumbys	0.75	2 072	South Esk	1.45	2 280	Brumbys	0.69	2 051	Brumbys	0.54	2 067	Brumbys	1.03	1 911
4	South Esk	1.02	1 963	Brumbys	0.4	1 837	Meander	0.75	2 023	South Esk	0.73	1 879	Mersey	1.99	1 911
5	Meander	1.32	1 581	Meander	1.01	1 583	South Esk	1.12	1 539	Tyenna	1.65	1 817	Meander	1.64	1 799
6	Tyenna	1.48	1 418	Tyenna	3.89	1 520	Macquarie	1.15	1 453	Meander	1.41	1 566	Macquarie	1.05	1 649
7	Huon	0.32	1 254	Macquarie	0.4	1330	Tyenna	1.95	1 111	Macquarie	0.40	1 441	Leven	0.78	1 236
8	Leven	0.57	1 090	Huon	0.38	1 298	Huon	0.67	1 025	Leven	1.07	1 065	Tyenna	2.37	1 236
9	Macquarie	1.07	981	North Esk	0.73	887	North Esk	1.25	826	Huon	0.61	971	Huon	0.58	1 161
10	St Patricks	1.16	681	Leven	0.98	855	St Patricks	2.90	826	North Esk	0.68	751	St Patricks	1.29	936

*Catch rate = all fish species combined as fish per angler per day

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 Budget $	2016 Actual $	2015 Actual $
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Angling and Other Licence Fees	3	1,700,283	1,590,745	1,698,441
Grants	2.1(a), 4	1,123,000	1,398,000	1,596,500
External Grants and Reimbursements	2.1(b)	-	77,982	94,111
Interest Revenue	2.1(c)	120,000	75,829	100,057
Other Revenue	2.1(d), 5	565,716	719,228	586,845
Total revenue and other income from transactions		**3,508,999**	**3,861,784**	**4,075,954**
Expenses from transactions				
Employee Benefits	2.1(e), 6	2,165,000	1,997,465	1,986,011
Operating Costs	2.1(f), 7	1,077,000	1,551,489	1,650,903
Depreciation Expenses	9	262,000	271,947	259,750
Total expenses from transactions		**3,504,000**	**3,820,901**	**3,896,664**
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		**4,999**	**40,883**	**179,290**
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain (loss) on Sale of Non-Financial Assets	8	-	6,921	(9,709)
Net gain on revaluation of Investment Property	2.1(g)	-	-	205,000
Net Result		**4,999**	**47,804**	**374,581**
Comprehensive Result		**4,999**	**47,804**	**374,581**

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit. Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 Budget $	2016 Actual $	2015 Actual $
Financial assets				
Cash at Bank	16(b)	2,547,000	1,557,210	2,424,872
Trade and Other Receivables	17	158,000	106,655	118,866
Total financial assets		**2,705,000**	**1,663,865**	**2,543,738**
Non-financial assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.2(g), 9	3,923,000	5,148,090	4,205,088
Investment Property	2.2(h), 10	2,230,000	2,435,000	2,435,000
Total non-financial assets		**6,153,000**	**7,583,090**	**6,640,088**
Total Assets		**8,858,000**	**9,246,955**	**9,183,826**
Liabilities				
Payables	2.2(i), 18	110,000	158,923	124,802
Employee Benefits	2.2(j),15	572,000	586,500	605,296
Total Liabilities		**682,000**	**745,423**	**730,098**
Net Assets		**8,176,000**	**8,501,532**	**8,453,728**
Equity				
Reserves	12	2,075,000	2,058,006	2,058,006
Accumulated Funds	2.2(k), 13	2,901,000	3,243,672	3,195,868
Contributed Capital	14	3,200,000	3,199,854	3,199,854
Total Equity		**8,176,000**	**8,501,532**	**8,453,728**

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 Budget $	2016 Actual $	2015 Actual $
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers	2(l)	2,266,000	2,388,080	2,379,397
GST Received		59,000	97,189	80,293
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(3,242,000)	(3,371,238)	(3,437,910)
GST Paid	2(m)	(110,000)	(260,074)	(186,766)
Receipts from Government		1,123,000	1,123,000	1,125,000
Receipts from External Projects		-	275,000	471,500
Interest Received		120,000	88,409	99,219
Net cash provided by operating activities	16 (a)	216,000	340,366	530,733
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Payments for Plant, Equipment and Vessels	2(n)	(160,000)	(157,996)	(242,794)
Payments for Buildings	2(o)	-	(1,109,505)	(238,331)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	2(p), 8	80,000	59,473	168,536
Net cash provided by (used) in investing activities		(80,000)	(1,208,028)	(312,589)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		136,000	(867,662)	218,143
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		2,431,000	2,424,872	2,206,729
Cash at the End of the Reporting Period	16 (b)	**2,567,000**	**1,557,210**	**2,424,872**

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Contributed Equity	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
		$	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2015		**3,199,854**	**2,058,006**	**3,195,868**	**8,453,728**
Total comprehensive result	13			47,804	**47,804**
Balance as at 30 June 2016		**3,199,854**	**2,058,006**	**3,243,672**	**8,501,532**

	Notes	Contributed Equity	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
		$	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 July 2014		**3,199,854**	**2,058,006**	**2,821,287**	**8,079,147**
Total comprehensive result	13			374,581	**374,581**
Balance as at 30 June 2015		**3,199,854**	**2,058,006**	**3,195,868**	**8,453,728**

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

The Inland Fisheries Service (IFS) is established under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* with the Inland Fisheries Service being used as a business name. The Director of Inland Fisheries, a body corporate under the Act, has the power to execute contracts of all types, to acquire and sell property and to invest.

Note 1 Summary of Accounting Policies

The following summary explains the significant accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations; and voluntary adoption of the majority of Treasurers Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990. The resulting partial compliance has no financial impact.

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Compliance with IFRS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as IFRS includes requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The IFS is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under AASB's that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year.

The Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars.

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies

(i) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the IFS has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

2013-9 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments* [Operative dates: Part A *Conceptual Framework* – 20 December 2013; Part B *Materiality* – 1 January 2015; Part C *Financial Instruments* – 1 January 2016] - The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to the Standards and Interpretations listed in the Appendix:

as a consequence of the issue of Accounting Framework AASB CF 2013-1 *Amendments to the Australian Conceptual Framework*, and editorial corrections, as set out in Part A of the Standard;

to delete references to AASB 1031 *Materiality* in other Australian Accounting Standards, and to make editorial corrections, as set out in Part B of the Standard; and

as a consequence of the issuance of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments – Hedge Accounting* and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39 by the IASB in November 2013, as set out in Part C of the Standard.

There was no financial impact.

AASB 2015 -2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 & AASB 1049] – The objective of this Standard was to amend AASB 101 to provide clarification regarding the disclosure requirements in AASB 101. This Standard applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. This has resulted in some changes in the presentation of these financial statements.

AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality – The objective of this Standard is to effect the withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality and to delete references to AASB 1031 in the Australian Accounting Standards. This Standard was applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015. There is no financial impact.

(ii) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied

The following applicable Standards have been issued by the AASB and are yet to be applied:

2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 7, AASB 11, AASB 110, AASB 119, AASB 121, AASB 133, AASB 134, AASB 137 & AASB 140] – The objective of this Standard is to make amendment to Australian Accounting Standards that arise from the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle by the IASB. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. There is no financial impact.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers – The objective of this Standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, an uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Where an entity applies the Standard to an earlier annual reporting period, it shall disclose that fact. There is no financial impact.

2010-7, 2014-7 and 2015-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 – The objective of these Standards is to make amendments to various standards as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9 Financial Instruments in December 2010. There is no financial impact.

2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15 – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations arising from the issuance of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, except that the amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after

1 January 2018. This Standard shall be applied when AASB 15 is applied. There is no financial impact.

2015-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures to extend the scope of that Standard to include not-for-profit public sector entities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016. The impact is increased disclosure in relation to related parties.

2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15 – The objective of this Standard is to amend the mandatory effective date of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers so that AASB 15 is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 instead of 1 January 2017. There is no financial impact.

2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107 – The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The impact is increased disclosure in relation to cash flows and non-cash changes.

AABS 16 Leases – The objective of this Standard is to introduce a single lessee accounting model and require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to leases. There is no financial impact.

(iii) Changes in Accounting Policy

There have been no changes to accounting policies from the previous financial year.

(c) Revenues

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office.

Angling and other licence fees are recognised on receipt as cash sales.

Revenue is recognised when the IFS obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the IFS and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably. Control over granted assets is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon earlier notification that a grant has been secured and are valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.

Rental income is invoiced monthly in advance and recorded as revenue when invoiced.

Where grants or contributions recognised as revenues during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period and those conditions were undischarged at balance date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed as a current liability. The note also discloses the amount of unused grant or contribution from prior years that was expended on IFS operations during the current year.

A liability is recognised in respect of revenue that is reciprocal in nature to the extent that the requisite service has not been provided at balance date and conditions include a requirement to refund unused contributions. Revenue is then recognised as the various performance obligations under an agreement are fulfilled.

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

Other revenue is primarily the recovery of costs incurred and is recognised when an increase in future economic benefits relating to an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured.

(d) Expenses

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

Employee benefits includes entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

Operating costs include all other expenses other than personnel expense and depreciation that are incurred in undertaking the activities of the IFS.

All applicable items of property, plant and equipment having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

(e) Other economic flows included in net result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets.

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

(i) Impairment – Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that there are any financial assets that are impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss, in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(ii) Impairment – Non-financial assets

All non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The IFS's assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore, value in use is based on depreciated replacement cost where the asset would be replaced if deprived of it.

All impairment losses are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(iii) Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows includes gains or losses from reclassifications of amounts from reserves and/or accumulated surplus to net result, and from the revaluation of the present values of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rate.

(iv) Assets

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

(f) Cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(g) Non-Current Assets

Acquisition, Recognition and Valuation

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Non-current assets are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition and re-valued in accordance with the following accounting policy.

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the IFS is $10,000, and have a useful life in excess of two years. Assets valued at less than $10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which represent a value greater than $10,000). Assets are grouped on the basis of having similar nature or function in the operations of the IFS.

Assets Valued at Fair Value – Land and Buildings

Freehold and vested land and buildings are initially brought to account at cost. They are then valued with sufficient regularity in accordance with the municipal valuation cycle developed by the Valuer-General. Valuations become effective as at 1 July in the year prior to the valuation being issued. Valuations are indexed in years between the valuation cycles based on indices published by the Valuer-General to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. This year the indices for the municipalities in which the IFS owns properties were declared at 1 therefore valuations were not adjusted in the year. The valuations were performed on the basis of 'current market value in existing use' and uses the market comparable approach that reflects transaction prices for similar properties. The significant level 2 input is price per square metre.

The IFS owns 19.54 hectares of land on the western side of yingina/Great Lake in the Central Highlands of Tasmania known as Liawenee Field Station. In July 2013 the IFS submitted plans for the subdivision of the land with the Central Highlands Council. Titles for the sub-divided properties were issued on 16 June 2016.

Given the remote location of the land, the absence of any change in the value of the land over the past four years, and the absence of any market based evidence which may indicate the fair value of the land is materially different to its carrying value, there has been no change to the carrying value of the land as at 30 June 2016.

The next revaluation of land and buildings will occur during the 2016-17 financial year in line with the accounting policy disclosed in this note.

Motor Vehicles, Vessels, Plant and Equipment

Motor vehicles, vessels and plant and equipment are carried at cost.

Disposal of Assets

Any gain or loss on the disposal of assets is determined as the difference between the carrying value of the asset, at the time of disposal, and the proceeds from the disposal. It is included in the financial results in the year of disposal.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the IFS assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the IFS makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) are depreciated over their economically useful lives. The straight-line method is used, except for

vessels, which have been depreciated on the diminishing value basis. Assets are depreciated from their date of acquisition and where they have been revalued, depreciation is charged on the adjusted amount. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually. If necessary, they are adjusted to reflect the most recent assessments of the useful lives of the respective assets with regard to such factors as asset usage, the rates of the technical and commercial obsolescence and the most recent assessment of net amounts expected to be recovered on their disposal.

- Major depreciation periods are:
- Buildings 40 Years
- Plant and Equipment 10 Years to 25 Years
- Vehicles 8 Years
- Vessels 10 Years

(h) Investment properties

Investment properties were measured initially at cost. These properties were revalued by the Valuer General as at 30 June 2015 on a fair value basis. Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

(i) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures, where necessary, have been reclassified to comply with the presentation adopted in the financial report. Note 22 refers to a prior period error that has been adjusted in these statements.

(j) Trade and Other Receivables

Receivables are carried at amortised cost, less any impairment losses.

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the IFS. Trade accounts are normally settled within 30 days. Payables are disclosed net of GST.

(l) Employee Entitlements Excluding Superannuation

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits including on costs.

(m) Employer superannuation contributions

Contributions to defined benefit and other complying superannuation schemes are charged as an expense as the contribution becomes payable. The IFS does not recognise a liability for the accruing defined superannuation benefits. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. During the year the amount of contributions paid to defined benefit schemes was $95,398 (2014-2015, $90,247), and the amount paid to accumulation schemes was $120,213 (2014-2015, $110,293).

The IFS has complied with the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

(n) Economic Dependence

The IFS's is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of grant funding via the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. This administered payment amounted to $1,123,000 and represented 28% of total revenue. These funds are used to undertake community service obligations in respect of the control of pest fish, the conservation and monitoring of native freshwater fish populations and environment.

(o) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

Where the result of expressing amounts to the nearest dollar would result in an amount of zero, the financial statement will contain a note expressing the amount to the nearest whole dollar.

(p) Taxation

The IFS is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from operating, investing or financing activities which is recovered from, or paid to, the Australian Taxation Office is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.

(q) Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(r) Judgements and Assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, the IFS is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant judgement made by IFS that has a significant effect on the financial statements relate to:

- employee entitlements, which are disclosed in notes 1(l) and 15.
- property, plant and equipment in notes 1(g) and 9.
- investment properties in notes 1(h) and 10.

IFS has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Note 2.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of budget estimate and $75,000.

	Note	Budget $'000	Actual $'000	Variance $'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	1,123	1,591	468	30
External Grants and Reimbursements	(b)	-	78	78	100
Interest	(c)	120	76	(44)	(58)
Other Revenue	(d)	566	719	153	22
Personnel Expenses	(e)	2,165	1,997	168	9
Operating Costs	(f)	1,077	1,551	(474)	31

(a) Carp funding not included in budget as not confirmed at time of the budget

(b) Not recorded as separate item in budget Included in "Other Revenue"

(c) Funds invested in buildings and decrease in interest rates

(d) Sales of products exceeded budget and additional rental income

(e) Budget for staff on full year basis

(f) Carp expenditure not included in budget as funding not confirmed when formulated

Note 2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2015-16 Statement of Financial Position were complied prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2015-16. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget will be impacted by the difference between the estimated and actual opening balances for 2015-16. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 actual balances.

	Note	Budget $'000	2016 Actual $'000	2015 Actual $,000	Budget Variance $'000	Actual Variance $'000
Property Plant and Equipment	(g)	3,923	5,138	4,205	1,215	933
Investment Property	(h)	2,230	2,435	2,435	205	0
Trade and Other Payables	(i)	110	159	125	49	34
Provisions	(j)	288	335	319	47	16
Accumulated Funds	(k)	2,901	3,039	2,991	138	48

(g) Investment in bus depot and fish traps not included in budget

(h) Revaluation from prior year not included in budget

(i) Accounts for some capital items were unpaid at year end

(j) Provision increased at rate greater than predicted

(k) Year end result exceed budget expectation

Note 2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows variances are considered material where the variance exceed the greater of 10 per cent of budget estimate and $75,000.

	Note	Budget $'000	Actual $'000	Variance $'000	Variance %
Receipts from Customers	(l)	2,266	2,388	122	6
GST Paid	(m)	(110)	(260)	(150)	58
Payments for Buildings	(o)	-	1085	1,085	100
Proceeds from the disposal of P&E	(p)	80	59	(21)	36

(l) Additional sales of elver and ova resulted in increased revenue

(m) Increased due to asset payments

(o) Derwent River fish trap and bus depot not included in original budget

(p) Vehicle turnover less than budgeted

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

		2016	2015
Note 3	**Angling and Other Licence Revenue**	$	$
	Angling Licences	1,467,276	1,568,317
	Other Licences	103,492	109,694
	Permits and Registrations	19,977	20,430
		1,590,745	1,698,441

In 2013-2014 the IFS introduced a five-season licence. The IFS recognises the total proceeds of these licences in the year of receipt. A total of $70,296 was received in the year for five-season licences of this amount $56,237 is applicable to future years. The IFS is holding a total of $277,492 of revenue applicable to future years.

Note 4	**Grants**		
	Government Contribution	1,123,000	1,125,000
	Other Grants	275,000	471,500
		1,398,000	1,596,500
Note 5	**Other Revenue**		
	Rents	266,179	193,229
	Investment property rental	198,272	196,445
	General Sales & Miscellaneous Revenue	242,527	189,388
	Fines	12,250	7,783
		719,228	586,845
Note 6	**Employee Benefits**		
	Salaries	1,483,681	1,495,514
	Superannuation	217,906	203,279
	Leave	228,686	226,383
	Other	67,192	60,835
		1,997,465	1,986,011

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

		2016	2015
		$	$
Note 7	**Operating Costs**		
	Advertising Promotions	21,233	50,114
	Audit Fees	18,780	20,202
	Conferences & Training	4,080	9,900
	Contract Services	207,885	248,115
	Contractors/Consultants	21,508	61,398
	Equipment Maintenance/Hire	50,766	50,468
	General Insurance	35,978	37,770
	Grants & Contributions	131,293	94,800
	Motor Vehicle Expenses	73,465	82,842
	Office Related Expenses	115,927	128,600
	Operating Expenses	272,183	287,902
	Printing / Publications	66,302	57,700
	Protective Clothing	18,398	11,243
	Rates and Property Costs	362,471	377,189
	Travel Expenses	101,907	99,379
	Vessel Costs	49,313	33,281
		1,551,489	1,650,903
Note 8	**Gains / (Losses) on Disposal of Assets**		
	Proceeds From the Disposal of Plant & Equipment	59,473	168,535
	Written Down Value of Disposed Assets	(52,552)	(178,244)
	Total Gain/(Loss) on Disposal	6,921	(9,709)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

Note 9 (a)	**Property, Plant and Equipment**	**2016**	**2015**
		$	**$**
	Land at Fair Value *	593,000	593,000
		593,000	**593,000**
	Buildings at Fair Value*	3,590,173	3,373,147
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	768,493	674,234
		2,821,680	**2,698,913**
	Motor Vehicles at Cost	485,695	482,237
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	131,593	87,411
		354,102	**394,826**
	Equipment at Cost	1,215,470	1,170,017
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	900,555	802,134
		314,915	**367,883**
	Vessels at Cost	230,259	176,121
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	140,562	126,327
		89,697	**49,794**
	Work in Progress at cost	974,696	100,672
		974,696	**100,672**
	Total property, plant and equipment	**5,148,090**	**4,205,088**

*Statutory valuations by the Valuer General are derived from the analysis of market sales for different classes of properties and locality.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

Note 9 (b) **Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)**

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

2016	Land Level 2 (vacant land in active markets)	Buildings Level 2 (general office buildings)	Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	Vessels	Work In Progress	Total
	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000
Balance 1 July	593	2,699	394	368	50	101	4,205
Additions	-	216	74	45	57	919	1,311
Disposals	-	-	(52)	-	-	-	(52)
Depreciation Expense	-	(94)	(62)	(98)	(17)	-	(271)
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-	-	(45)	(45)
Carrying Amount 30 June	**593**	**2,821**	**354**	**315**	**90**	**975**	**5,148**

2015	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	Vessels	Work In Progress	Total
	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000
Balance 1 July	593	2,636	435	464	62	101	4,291
Additions	-	153	228	-	-	-	381
Disposals	-	-	(209)	-	-	-	(209)
Depreciation Expense	-	(90)	(60)	(96)	(12)	-	(258)
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount 30 June	**593**	**2,699**	**394**	**368**	**50**	**101**	**4,205**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

		2016	2015
		$	$
Note 10	**Investment Property**		
	(a) Carrying amount		
	At valuation, cost in 2014	2,435,000	2,435,000
	Less: Provision for impairment	-	-
		2,435,000	2,435,000
	Work in progress at cost	-	-
	Total	2,435,000	2,435,000

Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of a food outlet at Western Junction, a property in West Hobart that operates as a kitchen and restaurant, and a property in Moonah that operates as a retail outlet.

The valuations were performed on an "in use" basis assuming that the properties will continue to be occupied for their existing purposes and are not surplus to the Inland Fisheries Service needs. The valuer assessed the values having regard to the existing leases, market rates for similar accommodation in the area and considering the location and quality of the accommodation currently on each site. Sales transactions and information such as rentals, site area, zoning, etc, were analysed to arrive at a fair capitalisation rate. The capitalisation method was used for these properties. The net market income was then divided by the percentage return required by prospective purchasers, determined from market transactions, to arrive at the Fair Value. The valuations were undertaken in 2014-15.

(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)

	2016 Level 2	2016 Total	2015 Total
	$'000	$000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2,435	2,435	2,230
New purchases	-	-	-
Capitalised expenditure	-	-	-
Disposals and assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-
Net additions through restructuring	-	-	-
Net gains(losses) from fair value adjustments	-	-	205
Net transfers free of charge	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	2,435	2,435	2,435

(c) Amounts recognised in profit and loss for investment property

	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000
Rental income	198	196
Net gain (loss) from fair value adjustment	-	205
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-79	-3
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Total	**119**	**398**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

(d) Leasing arrangements

The investment properties are leased to tenants under long term operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Minimum lease payments are non-cancellable operating leases of investment properties not recognised in the financial statements receivable as follows.

	2016	2015
	$	$
One Year or less	199,607	165,045
From one to five years	663,821	734,112
More than five years	25,677	119,263
Total	**889,105**	**1,018,420**

(e) Contractual obligations

At year end there were no executed contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements. The IFS entered into a contract with O'Driscoll Coaches Pty Ltd to construct and lease a bus depot on vacant land owned by the IFS at the rear of 17 Back River Road New Norfolk in 2015-16. The building was occupied in January 2016 however it has not been transferred to the asset account as final accounts and certificates are yet to be received.

Note 11 Auditor's Remuneration

The total of fees paid or due and payable for the financial year:	2016 $	2015 $
Fees for Audit	18,780	19,710
	18,780	19,710

Note 12 Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve-Land	780,395	780,395
Asset Revaluation Reserve-Buildings	1,277,611	1,277,611
	2,058,006	2,058,006
Movements during the year:		
Balance at the beginning of period	2,058,006	2,058,006
Balance at the end of period	2,058,006	2,058,006

Note 13 Accumulated Funds

Opening Balance	3,195,868	2,821,287
Net Surplus for the year.	47,804	374,581
Closing Balance	3,243,672	3,195,868

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

		2016	2015
		$	$
Note 14	**Contributed Capital**		
	Contributed capital represents the initial net amount of Assets and Liabilities when the IFS commenced reporting on an accrual basis from the commencement of the 2000/01 financial year:		
	Balance as at 1 July	3,199,854	3,199,854
	Balance as at 30 June	**3,199,854**	**3,199,854**
Note 15	**Employee Entitlements**		
	Current		
	Annual Leave	203,487	183,935
	Long Service Leave	39,892	38,961
	Accrued Salaries	7,756	63,237
		251,135	286,133
	Non-Current		
	Long Service Leave	335,365	319,163
		335,365	319,163
	Total	**586,500**	**605,296**
	Settled within 12 months	251,135	286,133
	Settled in more than 12 months	335,365	319,163
		586,500	**605,296**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 continued.

		2016	2015
		$	$
Note 16 (a)	**Reconciliation of Net Cash Used in Operating Activities to Surplus / (Deficit)**		
	Net Surplus	47,804	374,581
	Non-cash adjustments		(205,000)
	Net (gain) loss on sale of non-financial assets	(6,921)	9,709
	Net (gain) loss in write off of non-financial assets	-	28,286
	Depreciation	271,947	259,750
	Change in Assets/Liabilities		
	Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	(18,796)	35,011
	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	34,121	2,771
	(Increase) decrease in receivables	12,211	25,625
	Net cash gained (used) in operating activities	340,366	530,733

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at the bank Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

(b)	**Cash at Bank**		
	Working accounts	66,143	131,883
	Short term deposits	1,491,007	2,292,989
		1,557,150	2,424,872
(c)	**Corporate Credit Card**		
	Facility Available	70,500	74,000
	Less Used/Committed	(6,854)	(10,383)
	Balance unused	63,646	63,617
Note 17	**Trade and Other Receivables**		
	Sundry Debtors	93,926	118,866
	Net GST Receivable	12,729	-
		106,655	118,866
Note 18	**Trade and Other Payables**		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	158,923	124,802
		158,923	124,802

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

Note 19 Events subsequent to Balance date

The Director of Inland Fisheries is not aware of any matter or circumstance since the end of the financial year that has significant effect, or may significantly affect, the operations of the IFS, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the IFS in subsequent financial years.

Note 20 Financial Instruments

20.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk Management Policies

The IFS has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

a. credit risk;

b. liquidity risk; and

c. market risk.

The Director has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Inland Fisheries Service's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Service, to set appropriate limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk Exposure	Measurement method
Credit Risk	Ageing analysis,earnings at risk
Liquidity risk	Sensitivity analysis
Market risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the financial loss to the IFS if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.Receivables are valued at amortised cost. Cash on hand is valued at face value. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the IFS's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral or other security: The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2016 but not impaired

	Past due 30 days	Past due 60 days	Past Due 90 days	Total
	$	$	$	$
Trade & Other Receivables	82,967	4,400	6,559	93,926

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2015 but not impaired

	Past due 30 days	Past due 60 days	Past due 90 days	Total
	$	$	$	$
Trade & Other Receivables	108,724	14,394	3,359	118,866

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the IFS will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The IFS's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

The following tables detail undiscounted cash flows payable by the IFS by contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

2016 **Maturity analysis for financial liabilities**

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total
Financial Liabilities	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade & Other Payables	158,923		-	-	-	-	158,923
Total	158,923	0	0	0	0	0	158,923

2015 **Maturity analysis for financial liabilities**

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total
Financial Liabilities	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade & Other Payables	124,082	-	-	-	-	-	124,082
Total	124,082	0	0	0	0	0	124,082

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the IFS is exposed to is interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the IFS's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2016 $,000	2015 $,000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,557	2,425
Financial liabilities	-	-
Total	1,557	2,425

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the IFS's profit or loss and equity:

Sensitivity analysis of Services exposure to possible changes in interest rates

	Income Statement		Equity	
	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease
30 June 2016	$	$	$	$
Cash	15,572	(15,572)	15,572	(15,572)
Net sensitivity	15,572	(15,572)	15,572	(15572)
30 June 2015	$	$	$	$
Cash	24,249	(24,249)	24,249	(24,249)
Net sensitivity	24,249	(24,249)	24,249	(24,249)

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2015.

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Financial assets		
Cash and Receivables on inital recognition.	1,664	2,544
Total	1,664	2,544

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016, continued.

Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(159)	(125)
Total	(159)	(125)

Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities	**2016** Total carrying amount $'000	**2016** Net fair value $'000	**2015** Total carrying amount $'000
Financial Assets			
Cash at bank	1,557	1,557	2,425
Receivables	107	107	118
Total financial assets	1,664	1,664	2,544
Financial liabilities (recognised)			
Trade Creditors	159	159	124
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	159	159	124

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 21 Commitments and Contingencies

Schedule of Commitments	**2016** $	**2015** $
By Type		
Lease commitments		
Operating leases (ii)	56,936	52,040
Within one year	26,609	23,466

(i) There were no capital commitments at year end.

(ii) The operating leases are in relation to a photocopier and five Yamaha outboard

By Maturity	**2016** $	**2015** $
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	26,609	23,466
From one to five years	30,327	28,574
More than five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	**56,936**	**52,040**

Note 22 Correction of Error

In 2014-15 the IFS incorrectly accounted for a gain arising from a revalution of its investment properties. As a consequence, the Net result has been understated by the amount of the change in the fair value of investment properties in that year and the Reserves have been overstated by the same amount. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior period.

The following table summarises the impacts on the IFS's financial statements:

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2015	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	$	$	$
Total Assets	**9,183,826**	**-**	**9,183,826**
Total Liabilities	**730,098**	**-**	**730,098**
Net Assets	**8,453,728**	-	**8,453,728**
Equity			
Reserves	2,263,006	(205,000)	2,058,006
Accumulated Funds	2,990,868	205,000	3,195,868
Contributed Capital	3,199,854	-	3,199,854
Total Equity	**8,453,728**		**8,453,728**

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2015	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	$	$	$
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	**179,290**	**-**	**179,290**
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain (loss) on Sale of Non-Financial Assets	(9,709)	-	(9,709)
Adjustments to the value of Investment Property	-	205,000	205,000
Net Result	**169,581**	**205,000**	**374,581**
Fair Value Adjustments			
Net gain on revaluation of Investment Property	205,000	(205,000)	-
Comprehensive Result	**374,581**	-	**374,581**

Tasmanian Government

Inland Fisheries Service

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Inland Fisheries SERVICE

29 July 2016

Certification of Financial Statements

The accompanying Financial Statement of the Inland Fisheries Service are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurers Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the director:

John Diggle
Director of Inland Fisheries

Tony Wright
Deputy Director

Tasmanian Audit Office

Independent Auditor's Report

To Members of the Tasmanian Parliament

Inland Fisheries Service

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Inland Fisheries Service (the Service), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of compliance by the Service's Director.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the Service's financial report:

(a) presents fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2016, and its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended

(b) is in accordance with the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The Responsibility of the Director for the Financial Report

The Director is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Section 17 of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based upon my audit. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement.

...1 of 2

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, I considered internal control relevant to the Director's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information in the Service's financial report.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements.

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

Tasmanian Audit Office

R Luciani
Senior Group Leader
Delegate of the Auditor-General

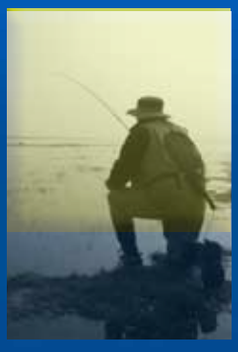
Hobart
9 September 2016

...2 of 2


Trout Fish
TASMANIA

Inland Fisheries SERVICE

MANAGING OUR WORLD CLASS FISHERY



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