

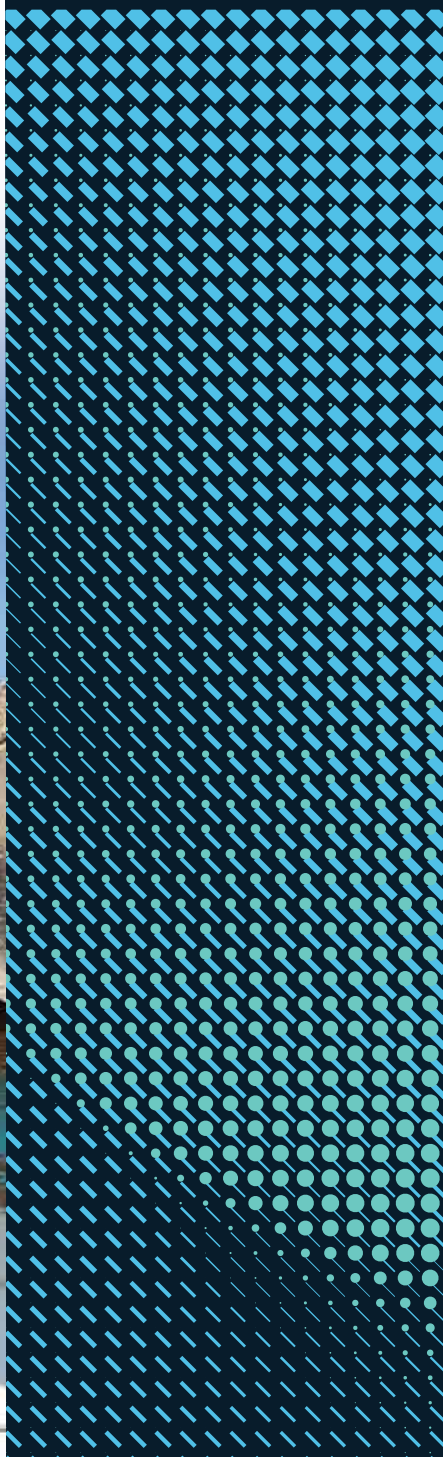


Australian Government

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency



Annual Report **2025-26**



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Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency

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The document must be attributed as the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Annual Report 2025–26.



Letter of transmittal

To:

The Hon. Amanda Rishworth MP
Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations

PO Box 6022
House of Representatives
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency for the 2025–26 year.

The report has been prepared for the purposes of section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* which requires that an annual report on the entity's activities for the year ending 30 June 2026, be given to the entity's responsible Minister for presentation to Parliament. The report must be given to the responsible Minister by the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the reporting period for the entity to comply with the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rules 2014.

The report contains the annual performance and financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2026. These statements were prepared as required by section 39 and section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. The financial statements comply with the applicable accounting standards.

In accordance with section 10, and as required by subsection 17AG(2), of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*, I also certify that the agency:

- has prepared a fraud and corruption risk assessments and a fraud and corruption control plan
- has in place appropriate mechanisms to prevent, detect, investigate, record and confidentially report suspected fraud and corruption
- has taken all reasonable measures to deal appropriately with fraud and corruption relating to the agency.

Yours sincerely

Jodie Deakes
Chief Executive Officer
Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency

7 October 2025

Acknowledgement of Country

The Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, water and community.

We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the elders past, present and emerging.

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Section 1

Year in Review

> CEO's report

As Chief Executive Officer of the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency (ASSEA), I am pleased to present our Annual Report for 2025–26.

The year has been one of national and international design, delivery, and continued leadership. Following the expansion of ASSEA's remit to include silica, 2025–26 has seen the Agency further embed its role as the national coordinator for both the Asbestos National Strategic Plan 2024–2030 and the Silica National Strategic Plan 2024–2030. These plans provide a clear, shared direction for governments, regulators, industry, researchers, health professionals, workers, communities, and those with lived experience to prevent exposure to asbestos fibres and respirable crystalline silica, and to eliminate related diseases in Australia.



During the reporting period, ASSEA continued to drive action across our core functions: national coordination, policy influence, targeted awareness, research, data and intelligence, international engagement, and corporate governance. We maintained momentum on ASSEA-led actions under both National Strategic Plans, while supporting other lead agencies and partners to progress shared priorities. This included strengthening senior-level engagement through implementation forums, working with advisory committees to test and refine our approach, and continuing to build the evidence base needed to inform practical and sustainable action.

Importantly, jurisdictions have built momentum advancing commitment to both National Strategic Plans through their own plans and by progressing priorities. This shared commitment is central to achieving national progress. By embedding the aims of both national plans into jurisdictional planning and delivery, national intent is being translated into practical action.

On the back of co-sponsoring the Asbestos Conference 2026 including targeted engagement with those across the sector, ASSEA has maintained focus on shifting from awareness to action. Delivering the 2025–2026 National Asbestos Awareness Campaign—including the distribution and use of campaign material by our partners—has reinforced the enduring risk that Australia's legacy of ageing asbestos-containing materials continues to present. This has become even more important as materials are deteriorating with age, and becoming increasingly damaged, and/or exposed during natural disasters, presenting an unacceptable risk to communities and workers during recovery activities.

ASSEA continued to promote safe identification, management, removal, transport, and disposal of asbestos-containing materials, when presenting at targeted events, through practical guidance, improved data, and engagement with those best placed to influence behaviour and system change. With over 10 years' since being established, ASSEA is a key contributor to the Safe Work Australia-led Asbestos Framework Review, influencing an improved work health and safety framework while providing information to assist health and safety representatives across workplaces. Our work on the National Residential Asbestos Heatmap, guidance on consistent asbestos surveying online resources to identify asbestos products and providing options for government-supported incentives, has continued to strengthen the evidence base for safe, proactive removal of asbestos.

The importation of asbestos-contaminated coloured sand products during the year was a further reminder that, despite Australia's ban on the import and use of asbestos, risks can still emerge in unexpected products and settings. The response demonstrated the importance of collective

effort across the country, to identify affected products, provide advice, support recalls, manage disposal issues and keep communities informed. Incidents such as these also reinforce the bigger challenge before us: the need to keep front of mind the broader exposure risks associated with the approximately 6 million tonnes of legacy asbestos-containing materials that remain in Australia's built environment.

For silica, 2025–26 marked an important period in furthering ASSEA's coordination role and progressing the early implementation of the Silica National Strategic Plan. Although respirable crystalline silica is not a new hazard, national coordination of silica-related disease prevention is relatively new. ASSEA has built a stronger foundation for national action through targeted national surveys that have improved access to trusted information, identified new communication channels, and identifying awareness and guidance gaps with the Silica Facts and Figures Guide helping to fill that gap. Increased focus on engagement with national and international partners across work health and safety, health, industry, and research systems will support more targeted awareness, education and behaviour change activity across future years.

Our international work also remained an important part of ASSEA's contribution to preventing asbestos and silica-related harm. Through partnerships, research, capability, and engagement initiatives, we continued to support efforts to prevent exposure in countries where asbestos is still imported, used, or promoted. ASSEA has actively engaged with the international community, with a focus on improving international uptake of the silica regulatory changes and protections implemented in Australia. This work reflects Australia's longstanding leadership and the importance of sharing knowledge, evidence, and practical tools to support reforms beyond our borders.

None of this progress is possible without strong internal capability and sound governance. During 2025–26 ASSEA continued to mature its systems, processes, and assurance arrangements. We reviewed and strengthened our risk management and audit framework, improved alignment between planning, performance and reporting, invested in project and program management capability, and continued to develop our workforce, culture, and wellbeing approach. We also began considering how emerging technology, including artificial intelligence, can support more efficient, and timely access to reliable information, while ensuring appropriate governance, transparency, and human oversight. These foundations matter. They ensure that ASSEA can deliver its statutory functions with integrity, transparency, and accountability, while remaining adaptable to emerging risks and opportunities.

The complexity of asbestos and silica-related disease prevention means ASSEA's success depends on effective oversight and partnership. I acknowledge the advice and support of the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Council (ASSEC), our advisory committees, the Audit and Risk Committee, partners and advocacy and support groups, and people with lived experience. In particular, I would like to acknowledge our exiting ASSEC Chair, Paul Bastian who has provided guidance, stability, and experience through a period of expansion and change.

For the ASSEA team, this has been a year of delivery in a complex operating environment, with new ambition and expectations, and yet they have continued to engage with purpose, sought better ways of working, and remain focused on reducing harm.

Looking ahead, ASSEA will continue to focus on strengthening national coordinated action, embedding evaluation and access to data and new insight. We will promote that safe proactive asbestos removal is feasible and achievable and can secure important health and economic benefits across Australian workplaces and the community. The importance of broadening awareness of respirable crystalline exposure risks and controls across the many sectors and communities that are exposed cannot be understated. ASSEA will be using new technologies and intelligence to enhance reach, influence protections, promote safer choices, and increase overall impact.

Section 2

Agency Overview

> 2.1 About us

Who we are

The Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency was first established in 2013 as the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency, to oversee national actions to improve asbestos awareness and the effective and safe management, removal and disposal of asbestos.

On the 15 December 2023, the agency's functions were expanded to include silica through the *Amendment of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013*. The agency's name was also changed to the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency (ASSEA).

ASSEA is a non-corporate entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) and therefore operates within all applicable APS legislative requirements, frameworks and directions. The chief executive officer is appointed under the *Asbestos Safety and Silica Safety and Eradication Act 2013* (ASSEA Act) and performs functions in accordance with that Act and rules. ASSEA staff are engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999* (PS Act).

Our Purpose

ASSEA's primary purpose is to support and monitor the implementation of two national strategic plans (NSPs):

- the Asbestos National Strategic Plan 2024–30 which aims to prevent exposure to asbestos fibres in order to eliminate asbestos-related diseases in Australia
- the Silica National Strategic Plan 2024–30 which aims to prevent exposure to respirable crystalline silica in Australian workplaces in order to eliminate silica-related diseases.

Our Functions

Our key functions under the ASSEA Act are to:

- to encourage, coordinate, monitor and report on the implementation of the NSPs
- to review, amend or replace, publish and promote the NSPs
- to provide advice to the Minister about asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety and silica-related diseases
- to collaborate with Commonwealth, state, territory, local and other governments, agencies or bodies (including international governments, agencies and bodies) regarding the NSPs
- to conduct, commission, monitor and promote research about asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety and silica-related diseases
- to raise awareness, including by developing and promoting materials, of asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety and silica-related diseases
- to collect and analyse data required for measuring progress on preventing exposure to asbestos fibres, or respirable crystalline silica, and for informing evidence-based policies and strategies
- to promote consistent messages, policies and practices in relation to asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety and silica-related diseases.

ASSEA is a non-corporate entity under the PGPA and therefore operates within all relevant Australian Public Service (APS) legislative requirements, frameworks and directions.

In 2026–27, ASSEA will continue its approach of retaining and developing in-house core capabilities essential to delivering its functions in line with the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework while partnering with external partners to ensure ongoing growth where appropriate.

> 2.2 Organisational structure

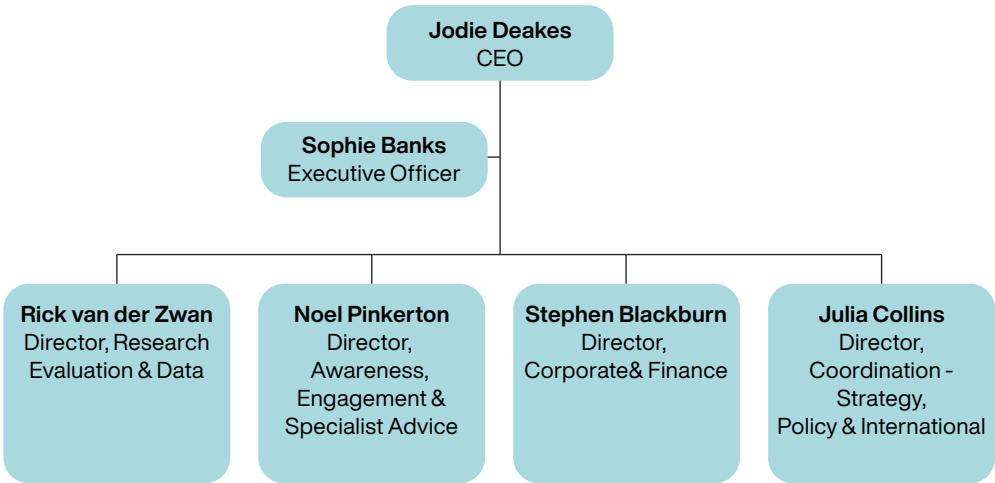
Organisational structure

ASSEA is responsible through its chief executive officer (who is the accountable authority) to the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and for financial purposes operates under the PGPA Act. Jodie Deakes was appointed as the chief executive officer (CEO) from 19 November 2023.

At 30 June 2026, ASSEA was structured into four teams:

- Research, Evaluation and Data
- Awareness, Engagement and Specialist Advice
- Coordination, Strategy, Policy, and International
- Corporate and Finance

Figure 1: ASSEA organisational chart



> 2.3 Our Council

Our Council

The Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Council (ASSEC) is established by Section 29 (1) of the ASSEA Act.

ASSEC provides advice to the Minister and to the CEO of ASSEA on the *National Strategic Plans for Asbestos and Silica Management and Awareness*. ASSEC also supports the work of ASSEA.

Established on 1 July 2013, and augmented on 15 December 2023, ASSEC is made up of 13 members – a Chair and 12 other members who have been selected for their experience and expertise with asbestos safety, silica safety, public health, corporate governance, the representation of people with asbestos-related or silica-related diseases and their families, or as having had an asbestos or silica-related disease or lived experience as a family member, as a carer or advocate in providing support to a person who has, or has had, an asbestos or silica-related disease.

The membership consists of:

- a Chair
- one member representing the Commonwealth
- four members representing state, territory and local governments
- two members representing the interests of workers in Australia
- two members representing the interests of employers in Australia
- one member with expertise relevant to asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety or silica-related diseases
- two other members.

Members are appointed by the Minister. The period of appointment must not be more than three years, however reappointment can be made by the Minister.

Table 1: ASSEC membership as at 30 June 2026

Position	Appointee	Position appointed	Appointment date	Expiry date
Member	Mr Paul Bastian	Chair	2 August 2023	1 August 2026
Member	Ms Elizabeth de Hoog	Member representing the Com-monwealth	2 August 2023	1 August 2026
Member	Ms Sarina Wise	Member representing state, territory and local governments	2 March 2026	1 March 2029
Member	Ms Yasmin Cox	Member representing state, territory and local governments	2 March 2026	1 March 2029
Member	Ms Sally North	Member representing state, territory and local governments	3 February 2025	2 February 2028
Member	Vacant	Member representing state, territory and local governments		
Member	Mr Liam O'Brien	Member representing the interests of workers in Australia	18 March 2025	17 March 2028
Member	Dr Gerard Ayers	Member representing the interests of workers in Australia	1 April 2026	31 March 2029
Member	Mr Leigh Thredgold	Member representing the interests of employers in Australia	1 April 2026	31 March 2029
Member	Ms Rebecca Sostarko	Member representing the interests of employers in Australia	7 June 2025	6 June 2028
Member	Ms Carolyn Davis	One of two other members	2 August 2023	1 August 2026
Member	Ms Vicki Hamilton OAM	One of two other members	2 August 2023	1 August 2026
Member	Ms Kate Cole OAM	Member with expertise relevant to asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety or silica-related diseases	3 February 2025	2 February 2028

> Our committees and working groups

Our committees and working groups

Under section 24(1) of the ASSEA Act, the CEO may establish committees to assist in the performance of their functions or the functions of ASSEC.

Following the expansion of the agency's functions to include silica through the *Amendment of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013*, two new committees were established in November 2024:

- Asbestos Advisory Committee - established to provide insight and advice to support the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan (ANSP) which aims to prevent exposure to asbestos fibres in order to eliminate asbestos-related diseases in Australia.
- Silica Advisory Committee - established to provide insight and advice to support the implementation of the Silica National Strategic Plan (SNSP) which aims to prevent exposure to respirable crystalline silica in Australian workplaces in order to eliminate silica-related diseases.

A Senior Implementation Forum, consisting of senior jurisdictional representatives, also exists to drive progress of priority actions under the ANSP and SNSP, including supporting lead organisations identified in the NSPs through the sharing of information, coordination of activities and leveraging of opportunities.

ASSEA provided secretariat support in 2025–26 for:

- Heads of Workplace Safety Authorities Imported Materials with Asbestos Working Group – established to deal with incidences of asbestos-containing materials being imported into Australia in contravention of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956. The working group meets on an ad hoc basis to determine a course of action when asbestos-containing materials have been imported into Australia and detected in more than one jurisdiction, as outlined in the rapid response protocol.
- Asbestos Support Group Network – a coalition of all community-based asbestos-related disease support groups across Australia which are mainly funded by charitable donations, grant funding and fundraising events. These groups provide assistance and support to members of the community who have been diagnosed with an asbestos-related disease, their families and friends.

Section 3

Performance Report

> Performance Report

Annual performance statement

I, Jodie Deakes, as the accountable authority of the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency, present the ASSEA's 2025–26 annual performance statement, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). In my opinion, the annual performance statement is based on properly maintained records, accurately reflects the performance of the entity and complies with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



Jodie Deakes,
Chief Executive Officer
1 October 2026

Performance framework

Our performance is measured in accordance with *Portfolio Budget Statement 2025–26* and our *Annual Operational Plan 2025–26* (which is taken to be our corporate plan for the purpose of the PGPA Act).

How our portfolio budget statement and operational plan interrelate

The portfolio budget statement links the performance criteria to our annual budget appropriations while the annual operational plan lists the strategies and activities we will undertake during the year to fulfil our function and meet our performance measures.

Our 2025–26 portfolio budget statement outlines our single outcome and program, and our performance criteria.

Our outcome: Assist in the prevention of exposure to asbestos fibres and respirable crystalline silica, to eliminate asbestos- and silica-related disease in Australia through coordinating the implementation of the *Asbestos National Strategic Plan* and the *Silica National Strategic Plan*.

Our program: Coordinate national actions to improve knowledge and awareness of issues relating to asbestos safety, asbestos-related diseases, silica safety and silica-related diseases.

This program contributes by encouraging, coordinating, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the National Strategic Plans for asbestos and silica, which are central to the delivery of measures to prevent exposure to asbestos and respirable crystalline silica in Australia.

Performance results

The key activities for ASSEA are developed with reference to the *Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013*, are consistent with its Annual Operational Plan and include:

- assisting governments to implement the *Asbestos National Strategic Plan 2024-2030* (ANS) and the *Silica National Strategic Plan 2024-2030* (SNSP) through consultation, collaboration and cooperation.
- improving the collection of data to measure progress in achieving the aims of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and the Silica National Strategic Plan.

- developing and distributing awareness, communication and information resources that can be easily adopted by governments and stakeholders.
- conducting research to inform evidence-based policies and strategies for asbestos and silica.
- continuing to assist South-East Asian and Pacific countries in moving towards implementing asbestos bans.

It also contained eight performance measures listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of progress against our performance measure targets

Performance measures	Targets	Progress
National asbestos and silica policy recommendations or standards are developed, research is undertaken.	Minimum 4 items by 12 months.	Achieved
Use of policy recommendations, standards and/or research findings by partners and/or stakeholders.	Minimum 4 items by 12 months.	Achieved
Targeted awareness campaigns successfully delivered.	Asbestos and silica advertising campaigns meet or exceed previous year benchmark.	Partly Achieved
	Key message recall benchmark is met or exceeded.	Partly Achieved
Groups at a higher risk of asbestos or respirable crystalline silica exposure, engage in ASSEA initiated activities.	Up to 4 targeted groups by 12 months.	Achieved
	At risk groups indicate and/or demonstrate change in awareness and/or behaviour due to engagement.	Partly Achieved
Access to, use, and integration of a range of data sets.	Minimum of 5 sets sourced and used in practice.	Achieved
	Integration of existing and or new data sets in policy, recommendations and/or standards.	Achieved
International leadership is fostered by supporting efforts to prevent asbestos and silica exposure.	Minimum of 4 engagements or presentations on asbestos and/or silica involving international audiences.	Achieved
	Up to 4 initiatives developed to promote reforms and/or build capacity in target countries.	Achieved
Implementation of Silica National Strategic Plan actions has commenced.	Minimum of 4 Silica National Strategic Plan actions commenced.	Achieved
Implementation of Asbestos National Strategic Plan actions has commenced.	Minimum of 4 Asbestos National Strategic Plan actions commenced.	Achieved

Performance results and analysis

Performance measurement 1

National asbestos and silica policy recommendations or standards are developed, research is undertaken		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	2024–25 result
Minimum 4 items by 12 months.	Achieved	Achieved
Methodology: Counting the number of policies and best practice standards ASSEA has developed during 2025–26 to support the implementation of the National Strategic Plans, and the number of research projects ASSEA has commenced or completed.		

National policies and standards

In January 2026, ASSEA collaborated with Safe Work Australia to develop a guide on asbestos in the workplace, to assist health and safety representatives (HSRs) exercise their powers and functions to represent workers in their work group. The guide is for HSRs in workplaces where the workers they represent may be at risk of exposure to asbestos and is focused on the built environment.

To support the delivery of SNSP lead actions, the agency developed the Silica facts and figures resource in April 2026. Targeted at Work Health and Safety (WHS) regulators, worker representatives, industry bodies, occupational hygienists, workplace advisers, training organisations, silica-related disease advocacy and support groups, and medical and health professionals, the resource aims to increase understanding while providing information to enable referencing and/or communication of key messages, facts and data about the health impacts of exposure to respirable crystalline silica in a clear and consistent manner. It remains a living document that will be updated regularly based on evolving research and new data.

Research undertaken

During 2025–26, the following research and survey projects were undertaken:

Low-level, non-occupational asbestos exposure research – Phase 1: Working with Joanna Briggs Institute, this rapid review and evidence synthesis examined the relationship between low-level non-occupational exposures to asbestos and asbestos-related disease was undertaken. Summary information has been published on our website, and a peer reviewed paper has been accepted for publication in an international journal.

National Asbestos Awareness Survey: ASSEA conducted a behaviourally informed national survey of 1,614 Australians including targeted participation from First Nations people, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, and tradespeople to identify behaviours, barriers and enablers associated with asbestos safety. A review of asbestos awareness surveys internationally suggests this is the first time a behavioural model has been used to design an asbestos awareness survey. The findings have been published.

National Silica Awareness Survey: ASSEA, using an established behavioural model, research was undertaken to examine awareness, attitudes, and behaviours among occupational groups at higher risk of exposure to respirable crystalline silica, including workers in mining, tunnelling, construction, and agriculture. The data have been analysed, with final reports are being prepared.

GP Awareness and Practice Survey: ASSEA conducted a behavioural survey investigating the knowledge, attitudes and practices of general practitioners (GPs) regarding silica exposure and silica-related diseases. The goal was to establish what GPs do and do not know about silica related diseases and work history taking. The research has been completed and will be published on our website shortly.

Contribution to the 2026 Australian Guidelines and Recommendations for the Management of Pleural Mesothelioma: ASSEA co-sponsored national efforts to improve evidence-based clinical care for patients with mesothelioma. The work resulted in the production of updated ‘consensus’ guidelines, which have been published.

Research into real-time and hand-held asbestos detection technologies: ASSEA has undertaken an assessment of emerging asbestos detection technologies. The report summarises the characteristics of an ideal device and reviews the readiness of current and emerging technologies facilitating asbestos detection. The report contains recommendations on device performance and operational requirements.

National Residential Asbestos Heatmap: Research and data development has continued on the Heatmap. New capabilities include hazard and occurrence modelling, development of local government risk algorithms, integration of additional datasets through the Digital Atlas of Australia, and design of tools to support strategic asbestos removal and disaster planning.

Performance measurement 2

Use of policy recommendations, standards and/or research findings by partners and/or stakeholders		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Minimum 4 items by 12 months.	Achieved	N/A
Methodology: Counting the references made by partners.		

Our policy recommendations, standards and research have been used extensively by partners and/ or stakeholders, for example:

ASSEA’s National Asbestos Survey Guide has been cited at least 6 times, including in the following:

- The Faculty of Asbestos Management in Australia and New Zealand (FAMANZ) adopted the National Guide and ACM risk assessment model in the new IP402 International Proficiency Qualification Surveying and Sampling Strategies for Asbestos in Buildings in Australia & New Zealand. During the 2025–26 period, they have successfully completed two pilot courses for surveyors, and an additional full course offering.
- The WA Department of Housing and Works is applying the Guide’s survey methodology in asbestos register software for government buildings.
- Systems developer Octfolio has actively promoted the adoption of the Guide’s ACM risk assessment model in its asbestos register and management software and provided a presentation on the positive feedback from their clients at the Asbestos 2026 Conference.
- The NSW Asbestos Delivery Plan 2024–30.

- In an Enforceable Undertaking between the NSW Department of Education and SafeWork NSW.
- Queensland government Guidance | Asbestos.

The National Asbestos Product Guide has been referenced in the following:

- Identifying Asbestos Products Across Australia - ADDRI
- Updates to the Asbestos Product Guide | Master Builders Association
- Interactive Asbestos Product Guide - GARDS
- Asbestos Product Guide developed by the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency (ASSEA) - Asbestosis and Mesothelioma Association of Australia

Asbestos special issue, peer-reviewed research papers with ASSEA authors, includes the following papers and citation figures:

- Australia's Ongoing Challenge of Legacy Asbestos in the Built Environment: A Review of Contemporary Asbestos Exposure Risks | MDPI – 12 citations to date
- The Past, Present and Future of Asbestos-Related Diseases in Australia: What Are the Data Telling Us? | MDPI – 11 citations to date
- Awareness and Profiling of High-Risk Asbestos Exposure Groups in Australia | MDPI – 2 citations to date
- Artificial Intelligence for the Detection of Asbestos Cement Roofing: An Investigation of Multi-Spectral Satellite Imagery and High-Resolution Aerial Imagery | MDPI – 14 citations to date
- Managing Asbestos Waste Using Technological Alternatives to Approved Deep Burial Landfill Methods: An Australian Perspective | MDPI – 6 citations to date
- Asbestos Stocks and Flows Legacy in Australia | MDPI – 12 citations to date

Asbestos Mesothelioma Registry (AMR) Expert Advisory Group (includes ASSEA) publication on AIHW mesothelioma statistics:

- Mesothelioma Incidence Rates in Australia since 1982: Exploring Age, Period, and Cohort Effects and Future Projections | Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention | American Association for Cancer Research – 6 citations to date

ASSEA has a wealth of information available for the use of partners and/or stakeholders, community and the public with a significant portion accessible on our website.

Performance measurement 3

Targeted awareness campaigns successfully delivered		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Asbestos and silica advertising campaigns meet or exceed previous year benchmark.	Partly Achieved	Achieved
Key message recall benchmark is met or exceeded.	Partly Achieved	Achieved
Methodology: The awareness campaign performance is measured against Whole of Government (WoG) advertising campaign benchmarks by the WoG media buyer Universal McCann. The campaign message recall is collected via a survey commissioned by ASSEA in June once the campaign delivery is complete.		

During the year, ASSEA delivered campaigns for both asbestos and silica. The asbestos campaign was similar in approach to previous years while this was first year for a silica campaign.

Asbestos Campaign

The 2025–26 National Asbestos Awareness Campaign was initially planned to follow a similar format to previous years. However, following the identification of asbestos in coloured sand products immediately before the planned launch in November 2025, the campaign was paused.

With media coverage of the coloured sand issue continuing into the Christmas period, the campaign was instead delivered as a ‘double burst’ in the final quarter of the 2025–26 financial year.

Media performance results indicate that the campaign achieved strong reach and engagement across its target audiences. Digital video and paid search were the strongest channels, exceeding expectations and directing audiences to ASSEA’s asbestos information.

Digital video delivered 16 million impressions and 13 million completed views, achieving an 81% completion rate and performing at twice the KPI. This demonstrated its effectiveness in building broad awareness and sustaining audience attention.

Paid search connected people actively seeking asbestos information with relevant ASSEA resources. It generated 17,500 website visits—around 5,700 more than expected—and achieved a 9.3% click-through rate.

Social media delivered 8.4 million impressions. Reddit achieved twice Meta’s click-through rate, while Meta generated 4,100 website visits, with ‘Keep asbestos out of kerbside bins’ driving 38% of clicks. Translated advertising improved compared with 2024–25, particularly among Vietnamese, Arabic and Korean audiences, although simplified Chinese underperformed and requires further refinement.

A national survey of 1,021 Australians found that asbestos awareness and knowledge remained stable, with knowledge of its dangers above 70%. However, awareness of its prevalence and potential locations remained around 50%, reinforcing this as a continuing campaign priority.

Campaign recognition remained consistent with the 2024–25 evaluation at 15% and was again highest among younger Australians. Also consistent with the previous year’s evaluation, more than 90% found the campaign believable and easy to understand, and 82% considered it attention grabbing.

The campaign exceeded the applicable benchmark by 5% achieving a score of 83% on-target (previous year achieved 74% against a 73% benchmark). Message recall remained consistent with last year with 1 in 6 Australians recalling having seen the advertisements.



Silica campaign

A silica awareness campaign was originally planned for delivery in the first half of 2026 in partnership with Safe Work Australia (SWA), however it was not launched because SWA required the content on their website to be reviewed to align the updated legislative requirements prior to driving the audience to the website.

As an alternative, ‘below-the-line’ campaign activity was delivered from February to June 2026. This unpaid activity was led through social media channels, providing a targeted way to promote silica safety information and maintain awareness among relevant audiences.

Given the approach, it was not possible for the activity to be formally evaluated, or benchmarks established. It did increase the presence and visibility of silica awareness messaging across ASSEA’s social media channels and by partners who also promoted and shared the campaign messaging. This created a stronger platform for ongoing communication and future campaign activity.

Whilst we did deliver a silica campaign we do not believe this meets the intent of the performance measure, hence the ‘partly achieved’ result.

A larger silica awareness campaign is expected for 2026-27 with planning continuing with SWA. The broader campaign will build on the initial social media activity and support a coordinated approach to communicating silica risks and safety information.

Performance measurement 4

Groups at a higher risk of asbestos or respirable crystalline silica exposure, engage in ASSEA initiated activities		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p 73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Up to 4 targeted groups by 12 months.	Achieved	N/A
At risk groups indicate and/or demonstrate change in awareness and/or behaviour due to engagement.	Partly Achieved	
Methodology: Review of current research holdings and awareness campaign evaluation activities to identify target groups. Internally developed evaluation approach using behavioural survey methodologies.		

Targeted groups

During the year, ASSEA engaged four priority cohorts through nationally coordinated, behaviourally informed research: First Nations people, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, tradespeople, and workers in occupations with a higher risk of exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

The 2025 National Asbestos Awareness Survey engaged 1,614 Australians. Its targeted participation included 249 First Nations people, 430 people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities and 338 current or former tradespeople. The survey used the COM-B model to examine capability, opportunity and motivation and to identify the behavioural drivers and barriers associated with asbestos-safe practices.

The findings showed that risk was not evenly distributed across the community. Knowledge was lowest among younger people and culturally and linguistically diverse participants. Tradespeople generally had stronger knowledge than non-tradespeople, but important misconceptions remained, including respiratory protection and the risks associated with ageing or damaged asbestos-containing materials. People undertaking DIY activity also reported distinctive barriers and attitudes, reinforcing the need for timely, tailored communication at key points in the renovation journey.

ASSEA also completed the first national Occupational Silica Awareness Survey. It engaged 892 people working in occupations with a higher risk of silica exposure, with detailed analysis focused on building and construction labourers, farmers and farm managers, and mining and tunnelling workers. The survey found that general awareness of silica was high, but this did not consistently translate into accurate applied knowledge or protective behaviour. Misconceptions about silica-generating tasks and controls, together with practical barriers, social norms, time pressure, discomfort and fatalistic beliefs, affected silica-safe behaviour across the occupational groups.

Change in awareness and/or behaviour

The surveys provided direct evidence of the priority cohorts’ awareness, attitudes, behavioural intentions and reported practices. ASSEA is using this evidence to refine target audiences, messages and communication channels for future asbestos and silica awareness activities. It supports a shift from broad awareness raising to targeted interventions that address specific barriers, prompt protective action at the point of risk, and reflect the circumstances of different communities and occupations.

The surveys also establish a behaviourally informed baseline for future evaluation. Repeating the surveys will allow ASSEA to measure changes in awareness and behaviour over time and assess whether subsequent engagement and campaign activities are contributing to safer asbestos and silica-related practices.

As this year represents the first behavioural surveys, we have not yet measured change against baseline. For this reason, the performance measure is assessed as ‘partly achieved’.

In addition to that work, ASSEA developed Evaluation Frameworks for both National Strategic Plans. In both frameworks, high risk groups are identified and key evaluation questions address the Agency’s engagement with those groups. ASSEA will next engage with state and territory partners to support adoption of the Frameworks in jurisdictional contexts ahead of their use in the planned mid-term review of both National Strategic Plans.

Performance measurement 5

Access to, use and integration of a range of data sets		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p 73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Minimum of 5 sets sourced and used in practice.	Achieved	Achieved
Integration of existing and/or new data sets in policy recommendations and/or standards.		
<p>Methodology: ASSEA has joined the Digital Atlas of Australia (DAA), giving it access to multiple data sets provided by Commonwealth Government agencies. The data profile of DAA is growing constantly. ASSEA will review available data sets and identify all that are being used for our activities. In addition, we are working with jurisdictional and other stakeholders. Those providing access to their data will be included in the review.</p> <p>The new data sets will be used to generate evidence to support policy recommendations. In particular, and in the context of the Agency’s focus on proactive removal—data will be used to highlight advantages for policies supporting proactive removal, especially in areas prone to natural disasters; Reduction of risk of exposure—data will be used to identify dwellings and other buildings likely to contain asbestos, and to identify industries and hobbies that can lead to respirable crystalline silica.</p>		

ASSEA continued to strengthen its use of data to support evidence-informed policy, research and national coordination. Building on the migration of the National Residential Asbestos Heatmap to the Digital Atlas of Australia, ASSEA accessed and used datasets from Australian Government, state and territory, research, and public health sources. The number of sources used exceeded the minimum target of five datasets.

Data sourced and used

Datasets used during the reporting period included Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, Global Burden of Disease data, and national mesothelioma data. These sources supported ASSEA’s research and analysis of asbestos and silica exposure, asbestos-related and silica-related disease, and the evidence base required to monitor progress under the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and Silica National Strategic Plan.

ASSEA also expanded the range of data incorporated into— or used to support— products hosted through the Digital Atlas of Australia. Natural-hazard datasets were used to identify where areas of predicted residential asbestos risk may intersect with potential disaster impacts. The datasets included bushfire-prone-area information from jurisdictions, Geoscience Australia’s Tropical Cyclone Hazard Assessment, National Seismic Hazard Assessment, Bureau of Meteorology cyclone information, and cyclone scenario tracks and hazard-impact models. This analysis supported disaster preparedness and recovery planning by helping identify locations where natural hazards could disturb asbestos-containing materials.

Additional datasets were integrated to improve the functionality, interpretability, and usability of Digital Atlas-hosted National Residential Asbestos Heatmap products. This included contextual information, visualization, and user-support tools intended to help users understand the geographical and environmental context in which residential asbestos risks can arise.

Beyond the Heatmap, ASSEA expanded its collection and use of primary data.

- The behavioural surveys (performance measure 4 above) provide new data for use in future analysis and data products.
- Work undertaken to establish more efficient and repeatable processes for collecting jurisdictional data and evidence, primarily for annual reporting against the national strategic plans however this data could be used for future data products.

ASSEA is progressing from primarily obtaining access to data towards systematically using and integrating data in its research, analytical products, risk assessment, stakeholder engagement, and national reporting.

Performance measurement 6

International leadership is fostered by supporting efforts to prevent asbestos and silica exposure		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p 73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Minimum of 4 engagements or presentations at international asbestos and/or silica forums.	Achieved	Achieved
2–4 initiatives developed to promote reforms and/or build capacity in target countries.	Achieved	Achieved
Methodology: Counting the number of engagements or presentations at international asbestos and/or silica forums. This participation can be online or in person. Counting the number of initiatives developed by ASSEA to promote reforms and/or build capacity in target countries.		

Engagements or presentations at international forums

ASSEA undertook a number of international engagements during the year, including one overseas visit.

In August-September 2025, ASSEA visited Cambodia, Lao PDR and Malaysia. With the support of Australian embassies and Union Aid Abroad – APHEDA's regionally placed teams, this visit enabled strategic and productive engagement with key government ministries and, for all three countries, supported a noticeably stronger commitment towards banning asbestos use. A training workshop on diagnosing and treating asbestos related diseases was delivered in partnership with the Asbestos and Dust Diseases Research Institute (ADDRI) and Union Aid Abroad – APHEDA in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

In collaboration with Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, ASSEA presented on the Australian engineered stone ban to a Malaysian government delegation in October 2025.

In March 2026, ASSEA invited government officials from South-East Asia and the Pacific to attend the ASBESTOS 2026 Conference and hosted a meeting in Sydney with international delegates, providing an overview of Australia's regulatory framework in relation to asbestos.

Initiatives developed to promote reforms and/or build capacity in target countries

In December 2025, two separate independent studies assessing the economic impact of phasing out the use of asbestos in Cambodia and in Laos were completed. The study for Cambodia showed that the health benefits from avoided disease far outweigh the cost of transitioning to asbestos-free products by a ratio of 4:1. The study for Lao PDR showed that phasing out the manufacture and use of asbestos by 2030 in Lao PDR would prevent 6,452 cases of asbestos-related disease, saving US\$685 million. ASSEA visited Lao PDR and Cambodia with Union Aid Abroad - APHEDA in April 2026 to promote the findings of these economic impact assessments and discuss strategies for phasing out asbestos use.

ASSEA supported work resulting in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Union Aid Abroad – APHEDA and the Cambodian Construction Ministry on asbestos capacity building.

ASSEA also works with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) on relevant multi-lateral trade, health, economic and environmental agreements such as the Rotterdam Convention and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF). ASSEA also provides in-kind support to Union Aid Abroad - APHEDA to support the work they are undertaking under the DFAT-funded IPEF Fund for Technical Assistance and Economic Cooperation to support partner countries transition from asbestos to safe alternatives. This includes providing advice and cooperative support on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Fiji Ministry of Employment, Productivity & Industrial Relations.

Performance measurement 7

Implementation of Silica National Strategic Plan actions has commenced		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Minimum of 4 Silica National Strategic Plan actions commenced.	Achieved	NA
Methodology: Counting the number of projects that have begun under the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and jurisdictional plans that align with Priority Actions.		

ASSEA has lead responsibility for 7 of the 28 priority actions (25%) to be delivered over the lifetime of the SNSP. A total of 9 discrete deliverables were outlined in ASSEA's 2025–26 Operational Plan, related to the SNSP priority actions. Progress of some actions is described in the preceding performance measurement sections and include:

- Safe Work Australia completed a review of the effectiveness of the prohibition on engineered stone.
- ASSEA commenced research to examine the availability and visibility of product label and warning information, such as Safety Data Sheets, across the supply chain.
- ASSEA completed behavioural insights research to inform the development of targeted education, awareness and behaviour change initiative through the Silica Awareness Survey, the publication of Silica Facts and Figures, and the design of the co-branded campaign with SWA to be delivered in early 2026-27.
- ASSEA developed and obtained endorsement of the SNSP targets and indicator data to inform the annual progress reporting cycle.

Performance measurement 8

Implementation of Asbestos National Strategic Plan actions has commenced		
Reference: <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2026–27</i> p73		
2025–26 target	2025–26 result	Previous result
Minimum of 4 Asbestos National Strategic Plan actions commenced.	Achieved	NA
Methodology: Counting the number of projects that have begun under the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and jurisdictional plans that align with Priority Actions.		

ASSEA has lead responsibility for 34 out of the 58 priority actions (59%) to be delivered over the lifetime of the ANSP. A total of 23 discrete deliverables were outlined in ASSEA's 2025–26 Operational Plan, related to the ANSP priority actions. Progress of some actions is described in the preceding performance measurement sections and include:

- Delivery of the National Asbestos Awareness Campaign (April 2026).
- Promotion of the National Guide for Asbestos Surveys.
- Enhancements of the National Residential Asbestos Heatmap to support prioritised asbestos removal in high-risk locations.
- Commencement of the review of the Incentives for proactive asbestos removal paper.
- Completion of research of low level exposures in the workplace and non-workplace environment.
- Publishing of the Asbestos Waste Data estimates for 2024-25.
- Support of advocacy and support groups through financial and in-kind services.
- Support the development of awareness materials and awareness raising activities in South-East Asia and the Pacific.
- Promotion reforms to multilateral trade including, health, economic and environmental agreements, including the support for the Rotterdam Conference of Parties.
- Management of asbestos import/export permits.
- Completion of the Guidance for Health and Safety Representatives in collaboration with SWA.
- Collaboration on the Asbestos Framework Review led by SWA.
- Sponsorship of the Development of clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of mesothelioma and other ARDs commenced by the Asbestos & Dust Disease Institute of Australia

Section 4

Management and Accountability

> Management and accountability

Corporate governance

Internal accountability

ASSEA has the following structures in place to effect and deliver robust corporate governance:

- An Annual Operational Plan that sets out strategy and key activities for the forthcoming year, that is approved by the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations.
- Team Plans and individual Performance, Capability and Development Plans providing line of sight from individual deliverables to the Annual Operational Plan.
- a Project Steering Committee that provides guidance, oversight and monitoring of projects and programs of work in support of the Annual Operational Plan. The committee reports to the Executive Committee.
- an Executive Committee, chaired by the CEO, which monitors performance, ensures accountability and sets organisational direction and priorities.

Standing agenda items for the Executive Committee include financial, human resources and performance reporting, along with risk management and work, health and safety.

A number of instruments are in place to support our corporate governance, including:

- financial and human resource delegations
- Accountable Authority Instructions
- supporting policies, procedures and guidelines.

Internal audit

Internal audit is an important part of our corporate governance and provides the CEO and Audit and Risk Committee with advice to strengthen accountability and improve decision making across the agency.

To ensure independent and unbiased assurance, the chief audit executive has a direct reporting line to the chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Ethical standards

We maintained our commitment to high ethical standards in 2025–26 including the Australian Public Service values and code of conduct.

Our induction programs highlighted the importance of the values and the code of conduct as vehicles for instilling a positive, collaborative and professional workplace culture with the aim of establishing ASSEA as a leading Australian Public Service employer.

During the 2025–26 reporting period, there were no formal cases involving alleged breaches of the values or the code of conduct.

Audit and Risk Committee

The CEO has established an Audit and Risk Committee (see Table 3). The Audit and Risk Committee's charter determines its functions consistent with the PGPA Act and PGPA Rule.

The functions of the Audit and Risk Committee are to review the appropriateness of ASSEA's:

- financial reporting
- performance reporting
- system of risk oversight and management
- system of internal control.

Information about our Audit and Risk Committee, members and meeting attendance can be found on our website (Audit and Risk Committee | Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency).

The Audit and Risk Committee Charter can be found on our website (ASSEA Audit Committee - Charter and Membership | Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency).

Table 3: Audit and Risk Committee

Member name, qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Number of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)	Additional information
Chair, Mr Stephen Sheehan Mr Sheehan has 40 years' experience including in managerial finance, strategic governance and planning. He served as chief financial officer in a number of Australian Government departments and has undertaken various other public and private sector roles. Mr Sheehan is a fellow of CPA Australia and holds a Bachelor of Commerce.	4	4	\$10,560	Nil
Ms Julia Harrison Julia Harrison has over 25 years public sector experience in governance, insurance, risk and audit management (financial statement, internal audit and performance). Currently a risk practitioner for the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, Julia has implemented the department's enterprise risk arrangements, including governance oversight, enterprise risk systems and lines of control. Julia previously worked for the Department of Finance in Governance and Federal Budget roles.	4	4	-	Nil

Member name, qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Number of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)	Additional information
Dr Peta Miller Dr Miller has over 40 years' experience in public and private sectors developing and implementing strategic work health and safety policy.	4	4	\$3,705	Appointment ended 30 June 2026
Mr Paul O'Connor Paul is a highly experienced governance leader. His governance acumen is forged across more than 20 governance roles in public, statutory, private, and not-for-profit entities. He chairs Dams Safety NSW, a safety regulator within the DCCEEW portfolio. Paul is also a non-executive director on other boards in philanthropy, emergency medicine, and education. A former Visiting Fellow within the ANU School of Regulation and Global Governance, Paul continues to contribute to its master's program on governance and regulation. This program encourages new approaches to tackling adaptive problems faced by federal and state regulators. Paul is currently a Research Fellow at Swinburne University in its School of Business, Law, and Entrepreneurship.	4	4	\$5,912	Nil

Fraud and Corruption

We comply with section 10 of the PGPA Rule and the Australian Government Fraud and Corruption Policy and have established an appropriate system of fraud and corruption control to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption. We have policies, procedures and practices that align with the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework to prevent, detect, investigate, record and report instances of fraud and corruption.

Our Fraud and Corruption Control Plan is designed to clearly communicate to staff and contractors the requirements under the PGPA Act. It is a living document and is reviewed on a regular basis. It was last reviewed in March 2026. We will ensure that serious noncompliance and fraud are dealt with promptly and effectively, that a register of incidents is maintained, and training opportunities in fraud awareness will be identified and offered to staff.

Significant non-compliance with finance law

There were no significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the PGPA Act, which includes compliance with finance law.

External scrutiny

External audit

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) provides our external audit services. The outcome of the 2025–26 financial statements audit is in Section 5 of this report. We were not subject to any other ANAO audits during 2025–26.

During 2025–26:

- ASSEA was not subject to any judicial decisions, decisions of administrative tribunals or the Australian Information Commissioner.
- ASSEA was not subject to any report of a Committee of either or both Houses of Parliament or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.
- No capability reviews were conducted.

Management of human resources

Managing and developing employees

Our Strategic Workforce Plan was developed during 2025–26 and identified areas of priority for managing and developing employees. Whilst not implemented during 2025–26 we progressed some of the themes identified, including organisational learning across asbestos, silica and First Nations cultural awareness and two staff forums for whole of organisation engagement, discussion and reflection. In addition, we consolidated our internal processes so that new staff were fully integrated into the organisation and productive from their first day at work.

During 2026–27 we expect to implement a number of initiatives from our Plan that build on the above:

- an organisational learning plan, separate to individual learning and development, which will complement our Annual Operational Plan
- consistent onboarding experience for all employees
- succession planning, including management of critical skills

Work health and safety

We are committed to fostering a proactive and collaborative approach to the management of health, safety and wellbeing of workers, including employees, contractors and volunteers.

We have several measures in place to support work health and safety relative to the size of the agency:

- a health and safety representative (HSR) who is engaged in executive and team safety initiatives and discussions
- a network of mental health first aid officers
- regular organisational training and workshops supporting topical work health and safety issues
- an employee assistance program
- health benefit allowance
- voluntary influenza vaccinations
- workstation ergonomic assessments (both office and home) and where needed equipment upgrades to support healthy and safe flexible work arrangements
- an ongoing focus on workplace hazards and risks supported by work health and safety consultation and discussions as part of all staff weekly team and monthly Executive Committee meetings
- active participation in Comcare WHS audits and implementation of recommendations

The employee assistance program, incorporating the manager assistance program and an immediate distress service, is available to all staff to both foster and support health and wellbeing. The program provides short-term counselling and support services for employees and their immediate family members.

Physical activity to support mental and physical wellbeing is encouraged through our health-related allowance.

Employees also have access to trained first aid officers and first aid facilities and a trained floor warden for emergency evacuation procedures.

No workers compensation claims were lodged with Comcare in the 2025–26 reporting period.

There were no notifiable incidents in relation to a serious injury of a person and no investigations were carried out under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

Diversity and inclusion

We are committed to a workplace where everyone feels included, valued, safe, respected and supported. We have adopted the DEWR Diversity and Inclusion Strategy. We are committed to creating an inclusive and diverse workplace for everyone including for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, people with disability, people who identify as LGBTIQ+, and people with diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

Our employees

As at 30 June 2026, 23 staff were employed, comprising 19 ongoing and four non-ongoing, representing an Average Staffing Level (ASL) of 20 full-time equivalent employees (FTE) for the year. We were within our ASL limit of 21 FTE.

Table 4: Australian Public Service Act 1999 employees by full-time and part-time status 2025–26

Level	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
SES 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL 2	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
EL 1	9	0	9	2	0	2	11
APS 6	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
APS 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
APS 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	0	18	2	0	0	20

We support part-time and flexible working, with most staff having hybrid working arrangements. As at 30 June 2026 we had one part-time employee, during the year we had two staff members working part-time.

Statistics on gender

Female representation at the agency is 74%, which is higher than the Australian Public Service as a whole. Male representation in the agency is 26%.

Location

We have office space in Sydney and Canberra, three employees based in Queensland and one in South Australia (see Table 5).

Table 5: location based on state or territory of employment

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
ACT	7	2	9
NSW	8	2	10
QLD	3	0	3
SA	1	0	1
Total	19	2	23

Terms and conditions of employment including remuneration

Accountable authority

The chief executive officer (CEO), Ms Jodie Deakes, was appointed on a full-time basis on 19 November 2023 for a period of five years and is the accountable authority (see Table 6).

Table 6: Details about our accountable authority

Name	Position title	Commencement date	End date
Jodie Deakes	Chief Executive Officer	19 November 2023	18 November 2028

Workplace agreement

As at 30 June 2026, all non-senior executive service (SES) employees were covered by the terms and conditions of the *Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027*, which was approved on 10 April 2024 under section 54 of the *Fair Work Act 2009*. Remuneration increased by 3.4% from 12 March 2026.

The CEO may agree to individual flexibility arrangements (IFA) with employees, which can vary the terms of the enterprise agreement. As at 30 June 2026, five employees had an IFA in place.

Table 7: Australian Public Service Act 1999 employment salary ranges by classification level (\$)

Classification level	Minimum salary	Maximum salary
SES 3	-	-
SES 2	-	-
SES 1	-	-
EL 2	148,618	178,396
EL 1	126,294	139,582
APS 6	102,705	112,942
APS 5	91,359	97,671
APS 4	82,744	88,491
APS 3	76,066	79,228
APS 2	68,115	72,583
APS 1	57,993	63,407
Other	-	-
Minimum/maximum range	-	-

Performance pay

Employees do not receive performance bonuses or performance pay. Annual performance ratings provide non-SES employees with the possibility of advancing a salary pay point.

Allowances and non-remuneration benefits

The Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency Enterprise Agreement contains several allowances and non-remuneration benefits including:

- Workplace Responsibility Allowance
- School Holiday Care Allowance
- pay point advancement for meeting performance criteria
- access to flexible working conditions
- temporary performance loading for performing work at a higher classification
- flexible remuneration and salary packaging
- Christmas close-down from 12.30 pm on the last working day before Christmas Day until the first working day in January
- time off in lieu for executive level employees
- maternity, maternal, supporting partner, primary carer, parental, adoption and foster care, still birth, pregnancy loss and premature birth leave
- overtime meal allowance
- travel allowance and motor vehicle allowances
- relocation assistance
- access to an employee assistance program
- support for professional and personal development
- blood donor leave
- volunteer leave
- defence reservist leave
- domestic violence support
- lactation & breastfeeding support
- First Nations cultural competency training
- disaster support
- vaccinations
- jury duty leave
- emergency response leave
- bereavement leave
- compassionate leave

In addition, employees are entitled to an annual health benefit allowance for activities or equipment that helps them to lead a healthy lifestyle and a Bring Your Own Device Allowance to cover the use of personal mobile phones for agency business.

Executive remuneration

The remuneration of the CEO is set by a determination made under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Senior leadership roles are undertaken by key management personnel who are Directors at the EL2 level.

Table 8: Key management personnel remuneration (\$)

Name	Position title	Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Jodie Deakes	CEO	312,321	-	-	30,000	7,142	-	-	349,463
Julia Collins	Director (EL2)	169,707	-	-	28,193	6,489	-	-	204,389
Stephen Blackburn	Director (EL2)	172,187	-	-	26,253	3,912	-	-	202,352
Noel Pinkerton	Director (EL2)	41,912	-	-	6,954	4,575	-	-	53,441
Rick Van Der Zwan	Director (EL2)	174,833	-	-	26,403	3,776	-	-	205,012
Carolyn Stewart	A/g Director (EL2)	104,573	-	-	13,719	3,303			121,595
Total		975,533	-	-	131,522	29,197	-	-	1,136,252

We do not have any senior executives or other highly paid staff.

Statement regarding incorrect payment of allowances under the Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973

This payment information is published in accordance with section 16C of the Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973 (Cth) (the Act).

Section 16C of the Act requires accountable authorities to publish reports of payments falling within section 16A(1) of the Act. While these payments were made in good faith, errors were made in calculating entitlements.

The following payments are subject to a deferred reporting obligation under section 16C(5) of the Act:

- payments totalling \$5,208.79 in the financial year ending 30 June 2025
- payments totalling \$6,001.37 in the financial year ending 30 June 2024

These amounts were fully recovered during the 2025-26 financial year.

Strategic commissioning framework

ASSEA is committed to building APS capability and capacity in line with the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework, using external workforce resources only in circumstances consistent with the framework.

Asset management

ASSEA's asset management strategy emphasises whole-of-life asset management and seeks to minimise holdings of surplus and underperforming assets in line with applicable accounting standards and government best practice.

Our primary strategy is a proactive approach to management of fixed and intangible assets. Regular stocktakes support this approach along with confirming their location and condition. Custodial officers are regularly reminded of their responsibility to ensure the safe keeping of assets in their custody.

Details of the assets administered in 2025–26 can be found in our financial statements in Section 5 of this report.

Purchasing

During 2025–26, procurement and purchasing were conducted in accordance with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and we made reasonable enquiries to ensure that the procurement:

- achieved value for money
- encouraged competition and was non-discriminatory
- used public resources in an efficient, effective, economical and ethical manner that was consistent with the policies of the Commonwealth
- facilitated accountable and transparent decision making
- encouraged appropriate engagement with risk
- was commensurate with the scale and scope of our operations.

Further information on the agency's procurement activities can be found on AusTender.

Grants

No grants were awarded during 2025–26.

Consultancy and non-consultancy contract expenditure

Reportable consultancy contracts

Due to our small size and limited resourcing, it is necessary to engage consultants to provide specialist expertise or independent research.

All engagements of consultants during 2025–26 were made in accordance with the PGPA Act and related regulations, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant internal policies. Engagements can be through panel arrangements, by making an open approach to market, or by limited tender.

Prior to engaging consultants, we consider the skills and resources required for the task, our internal capability and capacity, and the cost effectiveness of engaging external expertise.

Annual reports must contain information about actual expenditure (inclusive of GST) on reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts (see Tables 9-12). Information on the value of these contracts is available on the AusTender (tenders.gov.au) website.

During 2025–26, no new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into. Four ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving actual expenditure of \$359,971.

Table 9: Expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts 2025–26

Reportable consultancy contracts 2025–26	Number	Expenditure \$
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	0	0
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	4	362,909

Table 10: Organisations receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure 2025–26

Organisation receiving a share of reportable consultancy contract expenditure 2025–26	Expenditure \$	Per cent %
1448 Pty Ltd	155,866	43
International Economics Pty Ltd	148,963	41
Sententia Consulting Pty Ltd	49,665	14
Agilient Pty Ltd	8,415	2

Reportable non-consultancy contracts

Table 11: Expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts 2025–26

Reportable non-consultancy contracts 2025–26	Number	Expenditure \$
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	21	994,985
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	10	450,156

Table 12: Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure 2025–26

Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure 2025–26	Expenditure \$	Per cent %
Jones Lang LaSale (ACT) Pty Ltd	256,654	18
Universal McCann	215,726	15
Hays Specialist Recruitment (Australia)	180,347	12
Union Aid Abroad - APHEDA	132,900	9
FAMANZ Pty Ltd	124,735	9
Robert Frank T/A Verve Creative Events	97,136	7
NOUS Group Pty Ltd	79,750	6
The Social Research Centre Pty Ltd	79,670	6
Lonergan Research Pty Ltd	72,805	5

Australian National Audit Office access clauses

All ASSEA’s awarded contracts or Deeds of Standing Offer valued at more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) entered into during 2025–26 contained an ANAO ‘access to contractor’s premises’ clause.

Exempt contracts

There were no contracts more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) or standing offers that were exempt from the requirement to publish on AusTender during 2025–26.

Small business

ASSEA supports small business participation in the Australian Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website (Statistics on Australian Government Procurement Contracts | Department of Finance).

We support SMEs by paying providers of goods and services as soon as practicable and within required timeframes and engaging in ongoing monitoring and improvement of our procurement and contracting practices.

We comply with the Department of Finance’s Commonwealth Contracting Suite for all procurements valued below \$200,000. Using a set of terms and conditions that are consistent with other agencies and that SMEs would be familiar with has significantly reduced the length and complexity of most tender processes and contracts.

Advertising and market research

During 2025–26, the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency conducted the following advertising campaign: National Asbestos Awareness Campaign. Further information on this campaign is available in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance Publications | Department of Finance.

As required under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, particulars of payments for advertising over a certain amount must be reported. In 2025–26 we engaged Universal McCann, a division of Mediabrands Australia Pty Ltd, to provide advertising services to raise awareness of asbestos in support of our agency functions and outcome. The total expenditure was \$215,726 (GST inclusive).

Freedom of information

We are covered by the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth) (FOI Act) and are required to publish information for the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. ASSEA's current publication scheme information can be found on our website (Access to Information | Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency).

We received two requests under the FOI Act in 2025–26.

No applications to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner or the Administrative Appeals Tribunal were made in 2025–26 with respect to any decision made by us under the FOI Act.

Disability reporting

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 is the overarching framework for inclusive policies, programs and infrastructure that will support people with disability to participate in all areas of Australian life. The strategy sets out where practical changes will be made to improve the lives of people with disability in Australia. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers. All levels of government have committed to delivering more comprehensive and visible reporting under the strategy. A range of reports on progress of the strategy's actions and outcome areas are published and available at Australia's Disability Strategy Hub Disability Gateway.

Disability reporting is included the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports and the Australian Public Service (APS) Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available on the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) website.

ASSEA reports against national targets to show how they are contributing to changing the lives of people with disability.

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

Section 516A of the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) requires that government organisations report annually on their environmental performance and contribution to ecologically sustainable development.

As such, we are committed to minimising the environmental impact of our operations and do this by:

- operating a paper, plastic, glass and cardboard recycling program
- using energy-efficient office machinery
- recycling toner cartridges and waste toner
- using energy-efficient computer monitors
- using low wattage lights throughout our offices
- operating lighting via motion sensors to reduce energy consumption
- reducing paper usage by centralising printers and setting them to double-sided printing as default
- using office paper that is carbon neutral, recycled and/or has an environmental sustainability rating.

Australian Public Service Net Zero 2030

APS Net Zero 2030 is the Australian Government's policy for the Australian Public Service (APS) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2030 and transparently report on its emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory presents greenhouse gas emissions over the 2025–26 period. Results are presented based on Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO²-e) emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions reporting has been developed with methodology that is consistent with the whole-of-Australian Government approach as part of the APS Net Zero 2030 policy.

CO²-e reporting on ASSEA's shared accommodation site in Sydney was undertaken by the primary lease holder (Digital Transformation Agency) and is not included in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory – location-based method 2025–26

Emission source	Scope 1 t CO ² -e	Scope 2 t CO ² -e	Scope 3 t CO ² -e	Total t CO ² -e
Electricity (Location Based Approach)	N/A	6.00	0.29	6.29
Natural Gas	-	N/A	-	-
Solid Waste	-	N/A	0.29	0.29
Refrigerants	-	N/A	N/A	-
Fleet and Other Vehicles	-	N/A	-	-
Domestic Commercial Flights	N/A	N/A	24.99	24.99
Domestic Hire Car	N/A	N/A	0.06	0.06
Domestic Travel Accommodation	N/A	N/A	6.38	6.38
Other Energy	-	N/A	-	-
Total kg CO² -e	-	6.00	32.01	38.01

N/A = not applicable

¹ Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 and Total emissions are presented as tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO²-e).

² Electricity emissions are calculated using the location-based method.

³ Refrigerants are being phased and are an optional source in 2025-26 emissions reporting.

See the Emissions Reporting Framework for more detail.

Table 14: Electricity greenhouse gas emissions 2025–26

Emission Source	Scope 2 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 t CO ₂ -e	Total t CO ₂ -e	Electricity kWh
Electricity (Location Based Approach)	6.00	0.29	6.28	9,366.27
Market-based electricity emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total renewable electricity consumed	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,982.04
<i>Renewable Power Percentage¹</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,619.43
<i>Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percent-age^{2,3}</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,522.99
<i>GreenPower²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,839.63
<i>Large-scale generation certificates²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
<i>Behind the meter solar⁴</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Total renewable electricity produced	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
<i>Large-scale generation certificates²</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
<i>Behind the meter solar⁴</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

N/A = Not applicable

¹ The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods.

² Scope 2, Scope 3 and Total emissions are presented as tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂-e). Electricity data is reported in kilowatt hours (kWh).

³ Total renewable electricity excludes behind-the-meter solar other than generation used to create large-scale generation certificates (LGCs).

⁴ The renewable power percentage (RPP) accounts for the portion of electricity used—from the grid—that falls within the Renewable Energy Target (RET).

Jurisdictional Renewable Power refers to the Jurisdictional Renewable Power Percentage (JRPP). Currently, the Australian Capital Territory is the only jurisdiction with a JRPP.

Section 5

Financial Performance

> Financial performance

Financial overview

Our financial performance for the 2025-26 financial year is a loss of \$0.607million, compared to our original budget of a loss of \$0.280million. ASSEA received approval for an operating loss during 2025-26.

The majority of our revenue comes from Government, with our annual appropriation for 2025-26 being \$5.847million. Employee benefits make up the largest expense (\$3.414million), with other significant expenditure being our awareness and engagement activities and the use of third party service providers to support delivery of actions under the National Strategic Plans and the operations of the agency.

Our appropriation for 2026-27 (\$5.716million) is a decrease from 2025-26 representing savings from reduced expenditure on consultants, contractors and labour hire and non-wage expenses. The total expenditure budget for 2026-27 is \$6.014million.

Further information on the financial performance of ASSEA is provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2026:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2026 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and their delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Fiona Sheppard
Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
2 October 2026

Financial statements

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Signed
Jodie Deakes
Chief Executive Officer

2 October 2026



Signed
Stephen Blackburn
Chief Financial Officer

2 October 2026

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Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Original Budget
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	3,414	3,047	3,211
Suppliers	1.1B	2,640	2,362	2,446
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	484	540	525
Finance costs	1.1C	46	41	33
Total expenses		6,584	5,990	6,215
Own-source income				
Own-source revenue				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	70	180	-
Other revenue	1.2B	60	107	68
Total own-source revenue		130	287	68
Total own-source income		130	287	68
Net cost of services		(6,454)	(5,703)	(6,147)
Revenue from Government	1.2C	5,847	5,816	5,867
Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations		(607)	113	(280)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		(607)	113	(280)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Explanations of major variances to the 2025-26 original budget are provided before the Overview and Notes.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Original Budget
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	196	318	167
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	5,266	5,277	4,793
Total financial assets		5,462	5,595	4,960
Non-financial assets¹				
Buildings	2.2A	648	921	648
Leasehold improvements	2.2A	432	622	432
Plant and equipment	2.2A	56	61	72
Prepayments		-	13	18
Total non-financial assets		1,136	1,617	1,170
Total assets		6,598	7,212	6,130
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	337	136	141
Other payables	2.3B	132	168	76
Total payables		469	304	217
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	731	1,004	744
Total interest bearing liabilities		731	1,004	744
Provisions				
Employee provisions	4.1A	768	710	662
Other provisions	2.5A	276	265	254
Total provisions		1,044	975	916
Total liabilities		2,244	2,283	1,877
Net assets		4,354	4,929	4,253
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		651	619	678
Reserves		160	160	182
Retained surplus		3,543	4,150	3,393
Total equity		4,354	4,929	4,253

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Explanations of major variances to the 2025-26 original budget are provided before the Overview and Notes.

1. Right-of-use assets are included in the Buildings line item.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2026

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	619	559	618
Transactions with owners			
Distributions to owners			
Return of lapsed departmental capital budget	(28)	-	-
Contributions by owners			
Departmental capital budget	60	60	60
Closing balance as at 30 June	651	619	678
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	4,150	4,037	3,673
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(607)	113	(280)
Closing balance as at 30 June	3,543	4,150	3,393
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	160	160	182
Closing balance as at 30 June	160	160	182
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	4,929	4,756	4,473
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(607)	113	(280)
Transactions with owners			
Return of lapsed departmental capital budget	(28)	-	-
Departmental capital budget	60	60	60
Closing balance as at 30 June	4,354	4,929	4,253

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Explanations of major variances to the 2025-26 original budget are provided before the Overview and Notes.

Accounting Policy

Equity Injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in Contributed Equity in that year.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency

Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2026

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations	5,866	5,392	5,900
Sale of goods and rendering of services	-	250	-
GST received	229	180	-
Other	97	73	-
Total cash received	6,192	5,895	5,900
Cash used			
Employees	3,278	2,956	3,211
Suppliers	2,732	2,568	2,378
Interest payments on lease liabilities	35	30	33
Total cash used	6,045	5,554	5,622
Net cash from operating activities	147	341	278
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of plant and equipment	16	40	93
Total cash used	16	40	93
Net cash used by investing activities	(16)	(40)	(93)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations - Departmental Capital Budget	20	70	60
Total cash received	20	70	60
Cash used			
Principal payments of lease liabilities	273	220	245
Total cash used	273	220	245
Net cash used by financing activities	(253)	(150)	(185)
Net increase in cash held	(122)	151	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	318	167	167
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period 2.1A	196	318	167

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Explanations of major variances to the 2025-26 original budget are provided before the Overview and Notes.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency

Explanations of Major Budget Variances

for the period ended 30 June 2026

The following provides explanations of major variance between the original budget for ASSEA as presented in the 2025-26 Employment and Workplace Relations Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) and ASSEA's 2025-26 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The original budget is not audited. Major variances are those deemed relevant to an analysis of ASSEA's performance and are not only focused on numerical differences between budget and actual amounts.

Notes	Explanation of major variances	Affected line items
1.1A	<u>Employees</u>	
	Employee benefits - The variation of +6% (\$0.203 million) is due to recruiting more staff in 2025-26, including on a temporary basis, to assist with delivering the silica function, after a delay in 2024-25.	Employee benefits <i>Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>
1.1B	<u>Suppliers</u>	
	Similar to the employee variance explanation, expenditure on establishing the new silica function and a research, evaluation and data team meant that research and silica projects was boosted in 2025-26 after being deferred from 2024-25.	Suppliers <i>Statement of Comprehensive Income</i> Operating Cash Used - Suppliers <i>Cash Flow Statement</i>
1.2A	<u>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</u>	
	In June 2024, ASSEA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Health to deliver the services set out in Note 1.2A in exchange for \$0.250 million in funding. \$0.180 million was recognised in 2024-25 and \$0.070 million of funding has been recognised in 2025-26; the delay in recognition was not anticipated when the budget was delivered in May 2025.	Revenue from Contracts with Customers <i>Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>
-	<u>Other Operating Cash Received</u>	
	When staff transfer to ASSEA from another federal government agency, ASSEA receives cash for their leave entitlement liabilities. This is recorded as cash received - other.	Operating Cash Received - Other <i>Cash Flow Statement</i>
-	<u>Cash Used - Purchase of Plant and Equipment</u>	
	Anticipated purchases of plant and equipment assets did not take place in 2025-26.	Investing Cash Used - Purchase of Plant and Equipment <i>Cash Flow Statement</i>
-	<u>GST cashflow treatment</u>	
	The original budget assumed that cash paid to suppliers is a gross estimate including GST, and will net off refunds received from the ATO. When reporting the actual results, GST received as refunds from the ATO is reported separately, and GST paid to suppliers is included in Cash Used - Suppliers.	Operating Cash Received - GST <i>Cash Flow Statement</i> Operating Cash Used - Suppliers <i>Cash Flow Statement</i>

Overview

Objectives of the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency

The Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency (ASSEA) is an Australian Government controlled entity. It is a not-for-profit entity. ASSEA is enabled by the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013 to administer the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and the Silica National Strategic Plan.

ASSEA is structured to meet the following Outcome:

Assist in the prevention of exposure to asbestos fibres and respirable crystalline silica, to eliminate asbestos and silica related disease in Australia through coordinating the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and the Silica National Strategic Plan.

ASSEA receives only departmental appropriations from the Government.

The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- (a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR); and
- (b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities reported at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

Significant Changes Affecting ASSEA During 2025-26

There have been no significant changes affecting ASSEA during 2025-26.

New Accounting Standards

All new amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date, and are applicable to the current and future reporting periods, do not have a material effect on ASSEA's financial statements.

Standard/ Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions, and adjustment to financial statements
AASB 2026-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements</i>	<p>AASB 2026-1 applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2025.</p> <p>ASSEA has noted the disclosure clarity offered by the examples pertaining to AASB 136 and AASB 137. No recognition or measurement impact is expected; wording of our disclosures will be reviewed against these amendments.</p>

Taxation

ASSEA is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no events subsequent to 30 June 2026 that have the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of ASSEA.

Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency for the year ended 30 June 2026

1.1 Expenses

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	2,665	2,350
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	372	304
Defined benefit plans	69	87
Leave and other entitlements	308	306
Total employee benefits	3,414	3,047

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses are contained in the People and Relationships section.

1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered²

Audit fees (received free of charge)	56	56
Service providers ¹	1,479	781
Public relations	546	912
Travel	266	252
Staff related costs	85	99
IT services	58	104
Property	56	79
Council sitting and travel fees	36	54
Legal fees	25	-
Financial expenses	10	11
Other administrative costs	10	9
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	2,627	2,357
Goods supplied	62	24
Services rendered	2,565	2,333
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	2,627	2,357

Other suppliers

Workers compensation expenses	13	5
Total other suppliers	13	5
Total suppliers	2,640	2,362

1. Service providers include consultants and contractors, and payroll, accounts processing, information technology and communication, office support, and financial reporting from the Service Delivery Office of the Department of Finance, and the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

2. Supplier expense categories have been reclassified by nature of the expense; the prior year has been re-cast for comparison.

1.1C: Finance costs

Interest on lease liabilities	35	30
Unwinding of discount	11	11
Total finance costs	46	41

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 2.2A and 2.4A.

Accounting Policy

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

1.2 Own-Source Revenue and Gains

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Own-Source Revenue

1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers

Rendering of services	70	180
Total revenue from contracts with customers	70	180

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Promote role of the National Occupational Respiratory Disease Registry and awareness of dust diseases, and conduct research for the Department of Health	70	180
Total revenue from contracts with customers	70	180

Accounting Policy

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when control has been transferred to the buyer.

The agency recognises revenue when performance obligations are required by an enforceable contract and are sufficiently explicit to enable the agency to identify when they have been satisfied.

The transaction price is the total amount of consideration to which ASSEA expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

During 2024-25, ASSEA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health to conduct various activities such as development and production of resources to raise awareness of the National Registry, advertising, support asbestos and silica disease groups to raise awareness, scope the development of a Silica Exposure Register, and conduct research. Expenditure on such items will be recognised as revenue when ASSEA is satisfied that it has met the performance obligation.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 20 calendar day terms (2025: 20 days), are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

1.2B: Other revenue

Insurance recovery	4	51
Resources received free of charge		
Remuneration of auditors	56	56
Total other revenue	60	107

Accounting Policy

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if these had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

Revenue from Government

1.2C: Revenue from Government

Appropriations

Departmental appropriations	5,847	5,816
Total revenue from Government	5,847	5,816

Accounting Policy

Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when the entity gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Financial Position

This section analyses Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.1 Financial Assets

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
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2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand or on deposit	196	318
Total cash and cash equivalents	196	318

Accounting Policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand; and
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.1B: Trade and other receivables

Goods and services receivables

Goods and services	-	4
Total goods and services receivables	-	4

Appropriations receivables

Appropriation receivable	5,217	5,224
Total appropriations receivables	5,217	5,224

Other receivables

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	49	49
Total other receivables	49	49
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	5,266	5,277
Total trade and other receivables (net)¹	5,266	5,277

Credit terms for goods and services were within 20 days (2025: 20 days).

1. Goods and services receivable were assessed for expected credit loss, and estimated to be \$0 (2025: \$0)

Accounting Policy

Financial assets

Trade receivables and other receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, that are not provided at below-market interest rates, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

Goods and services receivable assets at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on expected credit losses, using the general approach which measures the impairment loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

2.2 Non-Financial Assets

2.2A: Reconciliation of non-financial assets

	Buildings	Leasehold	Plant and	Total
	\$'000	improvements	equipment	\$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2025				
Gross book value	1,587	883	181	2,651
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(666)	(261)	(120)	(1,047)
Total as at 1 July 2025	921	622	61	1,604
Additions				
Purchase or internally developed	-	-	16	16
Impairments recognised in net cost of services				
Gross book value	-	-	(72)	(72)
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	-	-	72	72
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(190)	(21)	(211)
Depreciation on right-of-use-assets	(273)	-	-	(273)
Total as at 30 June 2026	648	432	56	1,136
Total as at 30 June 2026 represented by				
Gross book value	1,587	883	125	2,595
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(939)	(451)	(69)	(1,459)
Total as at 30 June 2026	648	432	56	1,136
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	648			

There were no indicators of material impairment found for non-financial assets.

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1C and 2.4A.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy. On 30 June 2024, an independent valuer (JLL Advisory Services) conducted the revaluation of leasehold improvement assets. The method used was current replacement cost. The valuation was reviewed for 30 June 2026 by ASSEA using the Non-residential Building Construction Index for the ACT and no material difference between fair value and carrying value was identified.

2.2 Non-Financial Assets

Accounting Policy

Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which these were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than \$2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where these form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease, less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for by Commonwealth lessees as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if these items were owned. Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right of use lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right of use lease asset that is impaired. Lease ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition.

Revaluations

Plant and equipment, following initial recognition at cost, is carried at cost less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, being an amount not materially different from fair value.

The Buildings asset class consists solely of right-of-use lease assets and these are excluded from revaluation.

Leasehold improvements are carried at fair value (or an amount not materially different from fair value) less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for these assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made for this class of assets. Any revaluation increment is credited to Equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit.

Revaluation decrements for this class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

2.2 Non-Financial Assets

Depreciation
Depreciable leasehold improvements and plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the entity using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

Buildings (Right-of-use leases):	Lease term or to the end of its useful life (2025: Lease term or to the end of its useful life)
Leasehold Improvements:	Lease term or to the end of its useful life (2025: Lease term or to the end of its useful life)
Plant and Equipment:	4 to 5 years (2025: 4 to 5 years)

Impairment
All cash-generating assets and assets held at cost, including intangibles and ROU assets, were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2026 by suitably qualified ASSEA officers. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount. For non-cash generating assets held at fair value, the recoverable amount is expected to be materially the same as fair value at 30 June 2026.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the entity were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition
An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

2.3 Payables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
2.3A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors	52	73
Accruals	285	63
Total suppliers	337	136
2.3B: Other payables		
Salaries and wages	114	85
Superannuation	18	13
Prepayments received / unearned income	-	70
Total other payables	132	168

Accounting Policy

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced). Suppliers are settled within 20 days (2025: 20 days).

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

2.4 Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000

2.4A: Leases

Lease Liabilities	731	1,004
Total leases	731	1,004

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cashflows

Within 1 year	247	295
Between 1-5 years	84	345
Total Leases	331	640

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2026 was \$0.308 million (2025: \$0.250 million).

ASSEA has two current accommodation leases in Sydney and Canberra with remaining terms of less than 3 and 2 years respectively.

Contractual undiscounted cashflow is currently less than the lease liability because the liability includes an option which ASSEA is reasonably certain to exercise; the contract has not been signed, so it is not yet a contractual cashflow.

The above lease disclosures should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes 1.1C and 2.2A.

Accounting Policy

For all new contracts entered into, ASSEA considers whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

2.5A: Other provisions

	Provision for restoration \$'000
As at 1 July 2025	265
Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate	11
Total as at 30 June 2026	276

Other provisions expected to be settled

More than 12 months	276
Total other provisions	276

ASSEA currently has one (2025: one) agreement for the leasing of premises which has provisions requiring the entity to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. ASSEA has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

On 30 June 2024, an independent valuer (JLL Advisory Services) conducted the revaluation of leasehold improvement assets, including any obligations to restore the premises. The method used was current replacement cost. The provision for restoration was reviewed by ASSEA as at 30 June 2026 to assess whether ASSEA is likely to incur such an obligation, and whether the provision is adequate; it is materially accurate for the current financial year.

Funding

This section identifies Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency's funding structure.

3.1 Appropriations

3.1A: Annual appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

Annual Appropriations for 2026³

	Annual Appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ¹ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2026 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	5,847	326	6,173	6,314	(141)
Capital Budget ²	60	-	60	20	40
Total departmental	5,907	326	6,233	6,334	(101)

- Adjustments to Appropriations relate to Section 74 Receipts such as GST refunds and transfers of leave entitlements from other agencies.
- Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through *Appropriation Act (No.1)*, form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Act.
- From 2026, GST refunds are included in Adjustments to appropriation, and Appropriation applied.

Annual Appropriations for 2025

	Annual Appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ¹ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2025 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	5,816	321	6,137	5,377	760
Capital Budget ²	60	-	60	70	(10)
Total departmental	5,876	321	6,197	5,447	750

- Adjustments to Appropriations relate to Section 74 Receipts. \$0.250 million of this amount relates to revenue from contracts with customers, and \$0.044 million of the remaining balance relates to leave liabilities for staff transferring into ASSEA.
- Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through *Appropriation Act (No.1)*, form part of ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Act.

3.1B: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Departmental		
<i>Supply Act (No. 3) - Operating 2022-23¹</i>	-	115
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2023-24²</i>	28	48
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Operating 2024-25</i>	-	5,116
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2024-25</i>	60	60
<i>Supply Act (No. 1) - Operating 2025-26</i>	1,695	-
<i>Supply Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2025-26</i>	25	-
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Operating 2025-26</i>	3,402	-
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2025-26</i>	35	-
Cash at bank (appropriation drawn down but unspent at 30 June)	196	318
Total departmental	5,441	5,657

- The appropriation includes a quarantine amount of \$0.115 million. It is a reduction by permanent quarantine under s51 of the PGPA Act which constitutes a permanent loss of control. It is included in this note, but does not form part of the appropriations receivable balance at Note 2.1B. This appropriation lapsed on 1 July 2025.
- This appropriation will lapse on 1 July 2026.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

3.2A: Net cash appropriation arrangements

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Total comprehensive income - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(607)	113
Plus : depreciation/amortisation of assets funded through appropriations (departmental capital budget funding and/or equity injections) ¹	211	280
Plus : depreciation of right-of-use assets ²	273	260
Less : lease principal repayments ²	(273)	(220)
Net Cash Operating Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to ASSEA³	(396)	433

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities and selected corporate Commonwealth entities were replaced with a separate capital budget provided through equity injections. Capital budgets are to be appropriated in the period when cash payment for capital expenditure is required.

2. The inclusion of depreciation/amortisation expenses related to ROU leased assets and the lease liability principal repayment amount reflects the impact of AASB 16 *Leases*, which does not directly reflect a change in appropriation arrangements.

3. An operating loss was sought and granted for 2025-26. There were some delays in setting up the new silica function in 2024-25 and it was agreed expenses involved in this could be incurred in 2025-26.

People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

4.1 Employee Provisions

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
4.1A: Employee provisions		
Leave and other entitlements	768	710
Total employee provisions	768	710

Accounting policy

Employee Benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave.
No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of the entity is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the entity's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the shorthand method as prescribed by the Department of Finance. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account staff attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The entity recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

The entity's staff are members of the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government. The PSS is a defined benefit scheme for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

The ASSEA makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. The entity accounts for the contributions as if amounts were contributions to defined contribution plans.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

4.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those positions having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity. ASSEA has determined the key management personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer and four Directors (2025: Chief Executive Officer and four Directors). Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	976	874
Post-employment benefits	132	116
Other long-term employee benefits	29	16
Total key management personnel remuneration¹	1,137	1,006

The total number of key management personnel (KMP) who are included in the above table is six individuals across five identified roles (2025: five individuals across five identified roles).

The remuneration totals (on a pro-rata basis) for KMP include those staff who ceased in those roles.

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by ASSEA.

4.3 Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships:

ASSEA is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to this entity are Key Management Personnel including the Portfolio Minister.

Transactions with related parties

Significant transactions with related parties can include:

- the payments of grants or loans;
- purchases of goods and services;
- asset purchases, sales transfers or leases;
- debts forgiven; and
- guarantees.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by ASSEA, it has been determined that the related party transactions to be separately disclosed in the 2025-26 financial year are \$0 (2025: \$0).

Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how the Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency manages financial risks within its operating environment.

5.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

ASSEA does not have any quantifiable or non-quantifiable contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2026 (2025: \$0).

Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. These may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

5.2 Financial Instruments

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
5.2: Categories of financial instruments		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	196	318
Trade and other receivables	-	4
Total financial assets at amortised cost	196	322
Total financial assets	196	322
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	337	136
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	337	136
Total financial liabilities	337	136

Accounting Policy

Financial assets

In accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, the entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category must meet two criteria:

- the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the cash flows meet the SPPI test.

Any gains or losses as a result of fair value measurement or the recognition of an impairment loss allowance are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss where the financial assets either doesn't meet the

criteria of financial assets held at amortised cost or at FVOCI (i.e. mandatorily held at FVTPL) or may be designated.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

5.3 Fair Value Measurement

The following table provides an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. The remaining assets and liabilities disclosed in the statement of financial position do not apply the fair value hierarchy.

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
<hr/>		
5.3A: Fair value measurement		
Non-financial assets		
Leasehold improvements	432	622
Total Non-financial assets	<hr/> 432	<hr/> 622

All fair value measurements of non-financial assets are recurring.

Accounting Policy
ASSEA periodically engages an independent valuer to analyse changes in fair value measurements in line with its policy stated in Note 2.2A.

Other information

6.1A: Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	196	318
Trade and other receivables	5,266	5,277
Prepayments	-	13
Total no more than 12 months	5,462	5,608
More than 12 months		
Buildings	648	921
Leasehold improvements	432	622
Plant and equipment	56	61
Total more than 12 months	1,136	1,604
Total assets	6,598	7,212
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	337	136
Other payables	132	168
Leases	262	261
Employee provisions	317	267
Total no more than 12 months	1,048	832
More than 12 months		
Leases	469	743
Employee provisions	451	443
Other provisions	276	265
Total more than 12 months	1,196	1,451
Total liabilities	2,244	2,283

Section 6

Reference and Index

> Reference and Index

Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
ADDRI	Asbestos and Dust Diseases Research Institute
agency	Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
Asbestos National Strategic Plan	Asbestos National Strategic Plan 2024-30
ANSP	Asbestos National Strategic Plan 2024-30
Union aid abroad - APHEDA	Australian People for Health, Education and Development Abroad
APS	Australian Public Service
ARD	Asbestos-related disease
ASEA	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
ASEA Act	<i>Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013</i>
ASSEA	Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency
ASSEA Act	<i>Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013</i>
ASSEC	Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Council
ASL	Average Staffing Level
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIE	Centre for International Economics
CO²-e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DIY	Do-it-yourself (renovators/renovations)
EDM	Electronic Direct Mail
EL	Executive Level

Finance law	<p>For the purpose of the PGPA Act, finance law comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the PGPA Act ▪ the PGPA Rule ▪ any other instrument made under the PGPA Act, for example: Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs), Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines (CGRGs) and PGPA (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR); accountable authority instructions under section 20A; determinations establishing special accounts under section 78; determinations transferring functions between non-corporate Commonwealth entities under section 75; and government policy orders under sections 22 or 93, and Appropriation Act
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
GBD	Global Burden of Disease
GST	Goods and Services Tax
LGCs	large-scale generation certificates
Minister	Minister for Workplace Relations (unless otherwise stated)
NAAW	National Asbestos Awareness Week
NAAC	National Asbestos Awareness Campaign
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NSPs	National Strategic Plans
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	Public Governance and Accountability Rule 2014
PS Act	<i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
SES	Senior Executive Service
SNSP	Silica National Strategic Plan 2024–2030
SRD	Silica-related disease
Rule	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
WHO	World Health Organization

List of requirements

GPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	I	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	III	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	88	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	78	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	80	List of requirements.	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	Inside cover	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	Inside cover	Entity's website address.	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	Inside cover	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	6	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	10	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	11	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	10	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	10	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	13	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	13	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	13	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory

GPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AE(1)(b)	13	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments mandatory
17AE(2)	NA	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	<i>Annual performance Statements</i>		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	16	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(c)(ii)	<i>Report on Financial Performance</i>		
17AF(1)(a)	48	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	54	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
17AF(2)	NA	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AD(d)	Management and Accountability		
	<i>Corporate Governance</i>		
17AG(2)(a)	32	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud and corruption systems).	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	I	A certification by accountable authority that fraud and corruption risk assessments and fraud and corruption control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	I	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud and corruption that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	I	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud and corruption relating to the entity.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	30	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	NA	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, Mandatory
<i>Audit Committee</i>			
17AG(2A)(a)	31	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	31	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	31	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	31	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	31	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
<i>External Scrutiny</i>			
17AG(3)	34	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	NA	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(3)(b)	NA	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(3)(c)	NA	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, Mandatory
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	33	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	35	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full time employees; (b) statistics on part time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(b)	35	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis; including the following: ▪ Statistics on staffing classification level; ▪ Statistics on full time employees; ▪ Statistics on part time employees; ▪ Statistics on gender; ▪ Statistics on staff location; ▪ Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)	36	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(i)	36	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	36	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	37	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(d)(i)	NA	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	NA	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	NA	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	NA	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, Mandatory
Assets Management			
17AG(5)	40	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	40	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	41	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7)(b)	40	A statement that “During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]”.	Mandatory
17AG(7)(c)	41	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(7)(d)	41	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	41	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7A)(b)	41	A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	41	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses			
17AG(8)	NA	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	NA	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, Mandatory
Small business			
17AG(10)(a)	42	A statement that “[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	42	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	NA	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that “[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”	If applicable, Mandatory
Financial Statements			
17AD(e)	51	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
Executive Remuneration			
17AD(da)	38	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(f)	Other Mandatory Information		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	42	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that “ <i>During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.</i> ”	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	NA	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	NA	A statement that “ <i>Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].</i> ”	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(c)	43	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	43	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)	NA	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(2)	34	Information required by other legislation.	Mandatory

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