



Australian Government
Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

Annual Report **2021-22**



ASBESTOS SAFETY



Access and further information

The Australian Government aims to provide services that are fair, easy to access and simple to use, and respond to the cultural and linguistic needs of Australia's diverse society. For assistance with accessing this Annual Report, requesting a copy (print or electronic), or making an enquiry or comment, please contact the agency at:

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
Attention: Corporate and Finance Team
Level 12, 280 Elizabeth Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010
Email: enquiries@asbestossafety.gov.au
Phone: 1300 326 148

Other information and contact details are available at: www.asbestossafety.gov.au.

This report is also available electronically at:
<https://www.asbestossafety.gov.au/research-publications/publications>

Connect with the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency via social media:



Twitter: www.twitter.com/AsbestosSafety



Facebook: www.facebook.com/Asbestos-Safety-and-Eradication-Agency



LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/AsbestosSafety

ISSN 2204-1419 [print]
ISSN 2204-1427 [online]



With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, or where otherwise noted, all material presented in this document is licenced under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Australia licence.

The details of the relevant licence conditions are available on the Creative Commons website at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>.

The document must be attributed as the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Annual Report 2021–22.



The Hon Tony Burke MP
Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2615

Dear Minister

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency for the 2021-22 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 2022, be given to the entity's responsible Minister for presentation to the 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 and 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 2022. 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.

I certify that the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency has a fraud control plan in place which complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines.

Yours sincerely

Justine Ross
Chief Executive Officer

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
23 September 2022

Level 12, 280 Elizabeth Street, Surry Hills NSW 2010
Email: enquiries@asbestossafety.gov.au
Website: www.asbestossafety.gov.au

> Table of contents

V

Letter of transmittal

9

Section 1: Overview

Chief executive officer's year in review	10
Who we are	12
Our aim	12
Our functions	12
The National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Management and Awareness explained	13
Organisational structure	13
Our Council	15
Our committees and working groups	17

19

Section 2: Our performance

Annual performance statement	20
Our performance framework	20
Our performance results	21
Analysis	22

25

Section 3: Our achievements

Achievements 2021-22	26
The year ahead	33

35

Section 4: Management and accountability

Our people	36
Our employees	36
Terms and conditions of employment including remuneration	37
Internal accountability	40
External scrutiny	42

45

Section 5: Our financial performance

Financial overview	46
Independent auditor's report	47
Financial statements	49

73

Section 6: References and index

Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	74
List of requirements	75
Alphabetical index	83



Section 1

Overview

> CEO's report

The year in review

The successful implementation of the *National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management 2019–2023* (Asbestos National Strategic Plan) is key to achieving our aim to eliminate asbestos-related diseases in Australia by preventing exposure to asbestos fibres.

During 2021–22 we completed a mid-term progress report on implementing the Asbestos National Strategic Plan based on information provided by the Commonwealth, state and territory governments for 2020–21. The data showed that progress towards achieving the targets in the Asbestos National Strategic Plan had, unfortunately, slowed due to the impact of COVID-19.

However, I believe that the value of having a national strategic plan and a national body dedicated to asbestos issues was demonstrated during the pandemic period. We've been able to ensure that the spotlight on asbestos issues has been maintained and important initiatives have been progressed, while some of our colleagues working in public health and work health and safety have been occupied in dealing directly with the pandemic response.

In May 2022 we were pleased to co-host the Asbestos Safety and Management Conference with the Blue Mountains City Council in the beautiful UNESCO World Heritage listed Blue Mountains. The conference provided an opportunity for us to reconnect with our diverse range of stakeholders to tackle the complex, multifaceted issues that asbestos creates in our community.

A problem as big and as complex as Australia's asbestos legacy not only requires working together to make progress but also the development of systematic approaches.

Our approach during 2021–22 continued to be that of achieving ambitious objectives by breaking things down, identifying opportunities within reach, and then building up from that. By doing so we've made inroads into addressing some of the outstanding recommendations of the Asbestos Management Review which was conducted 10 years ago.

During 2021–22 we:

- significantly increased our awareness raising efforts which resulted in improved asbestos awareness
- used cutting-edge technology to obtain a complete picture of the location of the asbestos legacy in the residential environment in order to plan strategically for its ultimate removal and disposal
- completed deep dives into issues such as asbestos awareness training, unlicensed removal, and the disclosure of asbestos at the point of sale or lease.

On all these issues we have developed a range of options that could be adopted by governments across Australia to improve current arrangements.

We've also continued to play a leadership role in the campaign aimed at securing a total worldwide ban on the production and trade of asbestos.



We were pleased that in April 2022, the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022 (the Rule) was made to clarify that our functions include raising awareness of asbestos safety. This will allow us in 2022–23 to maintain momentum in increasing awareness of the health risks of asbestos-containing materials and influence safe behaviours and practices.

In 2022–23 we will continue to provide advice and support to assist governments in implementing the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, commission a cost-benefit analysis to inform the third phase of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and complete a mid-term review of the national targets.

I am proud of the ASEA's staff commitment to addressing Australia's harmful asbestos legacy.

I am grateful to the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council members, committee members and stakeholders for the valuable advice and support throughout 2021–22 in assisting us to achieve the objectives of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.

Finally, I am pleased to present the agency's 2021–22 Annual Report, which outlines our performance and achievements in the past year.

> About us

Who we are

The Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency (ASEA) was established in 2013 to coordinate the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. The Asbestos National Strategic Plan aims to prevent exposure to asbestos fibres in order to eliminate asbestos-related diseases in Australia.

ASEA is a non-corporate entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). The chief executive officer is appointed under the *Asbestos Safety and Eradication Act 2013* (ASEA Act) and performs functions in accordance with that Act and rules. ASEA staff are engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999* (PS Act).

Our aim

To assist in the prevention of exposure to asbestos fibres in order to eliminate asbestos-related diseases in Australia by coordinating implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. We seek to ensure asbestos issues receive the attention and focus needed to drive action across all levels of government and in the non-government sector.

Our functions

ASEA coordinates national actions to improve asbestos awareness and the effective and safe management, removal and disposal of asbestos. We are not a regulator.

Our key functions under the ASEA Act are to:

- encourage, coordinate, monitor and report on the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, as well as reviewing and amending the plan as required and publishing and promoting it
- liaise with Commonwealth, state, territory, local and other governments, agencies or bodies on reviewing and implementing the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and asbestos safety
- commission, monitor and promote research on asbestos safety.

In April 2022, the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022 (the Rule) was made to clarify that the agency's functions include: raising awareness of asbestos safety, including by developing and promoting materials on asbestos safety; collecting and analysing data for measuring progress on preventing exposure to asbestos fibres and informing evidence-based policies and strategies; and promoting consistent messages, policies and practices in relation to asbestos safety. The Rule responds to recommendations to improve the agency's operations in the 2019 Review of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency's Role and Functions.

ASEA's functions are performed in accordance with our corporate and operational plan, which is agreed to annually by the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations.

The National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Management and Awareness explained

The Asbestos National Strategic Plan facilitates a nationally consistent and coordinated approach to asbestos awareness, management and removal. The Asbestos National Strategic Plan contains four national priorities:

1. Improve asbestos awareness to influence behavioural change
2. Identification and effective legacy management
3. Safe prioritised removal and effective waste management
4. International collaboration and leadership.

The Asbestos National Strategic Plan also contains nine targets to measure progress against the national priorities.

Organisational structure

ASEA 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. Justine Ross has held the CEO appointment since 23 August 2018.

As at 30 June 2022, ASEA was structured into teams aligned to the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. Our operational needs are as follows (see Figure 1):

- Policy, Research, Data and Asbestos National Strategic Plan Implementation
- Indigenous Projects
- Asbestos National Strategic Plan – Awareness and International
- Finance and Reporting.

Figure 1. ASEA Organisational Chart



Our Council

The Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council (ASEC) is established by Section 29 (1) of the ASEA Act.

ASEC's key functions relate to the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and involve monitoring its implementation by Commonwealth, state and territory, and local governments, providing advice and making recommendations.

ASEC's other function includes providing advice and making recommendations to ASEA's chief executive officer and providing advice to the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations about asbestos safety.

The Council is comprised of 10 members representing various interests:

- the chair
- one member representing the Commonwealth
- four members representing state, territory and local government
- one member representing the interest of workers
- one member representing the interests of employers
- two other members who are selected for their experience and expertise in asbestos safety, public health, corporate governance or representation of people with asbestos-related diseases and their families.

During 2021–22, ASEC had three observers representing an otherwise unrepresented group of stakeholders, or attending to provide support and assistance to a full member.

As at 30 June 2022, the ASEC members and observers were:

Position	Appointee	Position appointed	Appointment date	Expiry date
Chair	Mr John Williams	Chair	17 April 2020	16 April 2023
Member	Mr David Cains	Member representing the Commonwealth	17 April 2020	16 April 2023
Member	Mr Chris Wicks	Member representing state, territory and local governments	17 April 2020	16 April 2023
Member	Ms Melina Sehr	Member representing state, territory and local governments	3 April 2019	2 July 2022
Member	Ms Jodie Deakes	Member representing state, territory and local governments	31 March 2022	30 March 2025
Member	Mr Michael Young	Member representing state, territory and local governments	22 October 2021	21 October 2024
Member	Mr Liam O'Brien	Member representing the interests of workers in Australia	18 March 2019	17 March 2025
Member	Ms Tracey Browne	Member representing the interests of employers in Australia	17 April 2020	16 April 2023
Member	Ms Nancy Milne OAM	Other	17 April 2020	16 April 2023
Member	Ms Carolyn Davis	Other	17 April 2020	16 April 2023
Observer	Ms Vicki Hamilton OAM	Representing an otherwise unrepresented group of stakeholders (Support Groups)	5 July 2017	NA
Observer	Dr Robert Walters	Representing an otherwise unrepresented group of stakeholders (Tasmania)	5 May 2017	NA
Observer	Ms Simone Stevenson	Representing an otherwise unrepresented group of stakeholders (Victorian Asbestos Eradication Agency)	14 March 2018	NA

Figure 2. CEO Justine Ross and members of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council



Our committees and working groups

Under section 24(1) of the ASEA Act, the chief executive officer may establish committees to assist in the performance of their functions or the functions of ASEC. Five committees operated in 2021–22:

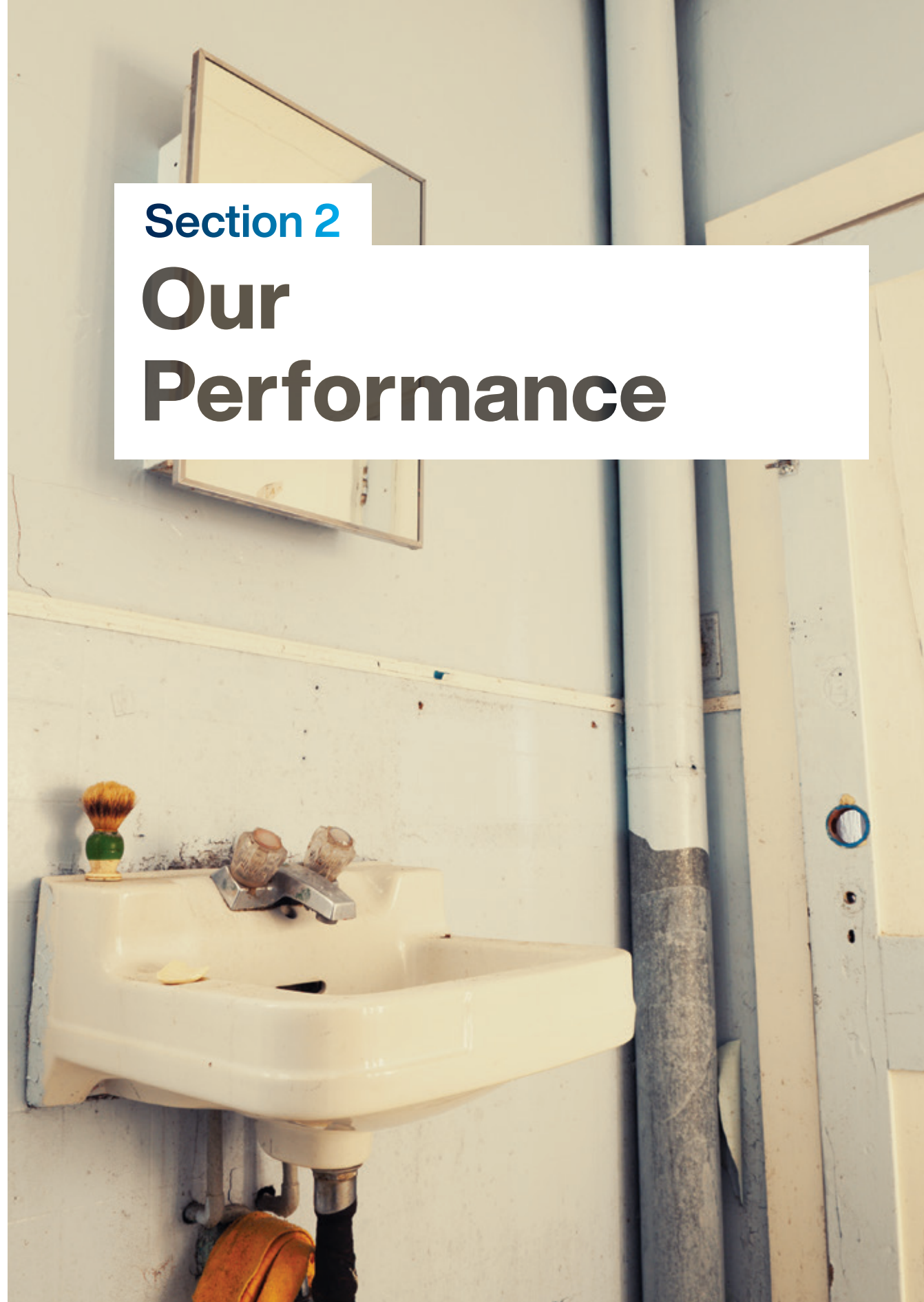
- Research and Evaluation Committee – first established in 2015 to provide expert advice on technical research projects, strategies and methodologies to achieve the aim of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.
- Management and Removal Committee – first established in 2014 to provide advice on issues relating to the management of asbestos in the building, construction and demolition sectors and implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.
- Non-Government Asbestos Advisory Committee – first established in 2021 to provide advice on increasing awareness or asbestos-containing materials and ensuring effective management and removal of them.
- Water Pipes Working Group – first established in 2018 as a consultative mechanism to develop a nationally consistent approach to managing asbestos cement water pipes. The group achieved its objectives with the publication of the Asbestos-Cement Water and Sewer Pipe Management Guidelines in December 2021.
- Asbestos Awareness Committee – first established in 2020 to guide the development of behaviour change programs.

ASEA provided secretariat support in 2021–22 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 who 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 and their families and friends.

Section 2

Our Performance



> Our performance

Annual performance statement

I, Justine Ross, as the accountable authority of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency, present the ASEA's 2021–22 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.



Justine Ross,
Chief Executive Officer

23 September 2022

Performance framework

Our performance is measured in accordance with Portfolio Budget Statement 2021–22 and our Corporate Plan 2021–22 (which is our Operational Plan). Our strategic direction is driven by the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.

How our Portfolio Budget Statement, Corporate Plan and Operational Plan interrelate

The portfolio budget statement links the performance criteria with the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. The operational plan lists the activities we will undertake during the year in order to fulfil our function. It also contains performance indicators for the assessment of the Agency's performance of its functions during that period.

There is a high degree of overlap between the strategic actions in the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and the operational plan. The activities listed in the operational plan for 2021–22 were either delivered or now form part of ongoing work.

Our 2021–22 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 the elimination of asbestos-related disease in Australia through coordinating the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan in Australia.

Our program: We deliver outcomes by encouraging, coordinating, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. We also collaborate with the Commonwealth, state, territory and local government agencies about asbestos safety and commission and promote research about asbestos safety.

Performance results

The 2021–22 operational plan contained four priority areas for action:

- coordinate implementation
- asbestos awareness
- research
- international engagement.

It also contained six performance measures listed below.

Measuring performance

Performance measures	Targets	Progress
Number of jurisdictions that have developed action plans aligned with the Asbestos National Strategic Plan and are reporting against the targets	All jurisdictions	Mostly achieved
Level of satisfaction of Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council members and other stakeholders	80% satisfaction	Achieved
Level of public awareness about asbestos safety	Awareness survey shows increase in awareness	Mostly achieved
Effective stakeholder engagement	Increased reach of ASEA's communications	Achieved
National adoption of National Asbestos Awareness Week 2021	All jurisdictions promote National Asbestos Awareness Week 2021 and adopt ASEA's messaging	Achieved
Applications for permission to import and export asbestos finalised within 60 days	All applications	Achieved

Analysis

An evaluation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan was conducted in May 2022, which showed we delivered results against all priority areas, with the vast majority of activities listed in the plan being delivered or requiring ongoing work.

Coordinate implementation

We provided advice and support to assist governments implement the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, including by:

- providing guidance on how to develop action plans aligned with the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, measure progress against the national targets and establish more sophisticated governance and reporting systems
- participating in interagency coordination group meetings in NSW, WA, SA and Commonwealth jurisdictions
- hosting the Asbestos Safety Summit 2021 for jurisdictions to discuss implementation challenges and share information
- co-hosting the 2022 Asbestos Safety and Management Conference
- developing a dedicated webpage for implementation resources, including an online reporting tool.

We collected and analysed data against the national targets and prepared a mid-term progress report on implementation. Jurisdictions started using the agency's newly developed reporting tool to provide data sets to measure progress against the national targets. This allowed us to more effectively collect and analyse data from each jurisdiction to provide a national picture of Australia's collective efforts to prevent asbestos exposure. We prepared a mid-term progress report on implementation. The data will be used to complete a national progress report in 2022–23.

Asbestos awareness

During 2021–22 we continued to work with all levels of government as well as non-government groups to ensure consistent and coordinated awareness messages and asbestos safety management approaches.

We developed communication resources that can be easily adapted by governments and other stakeholders. We also:

- developed an awareness campaign for National Asbestos Awareness Week in November 2021, including for culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) and Indigenous communities
- developed draft guidelines to assist government agencies and others to communicate with the public
- strengthened our engagement with hardware retailers to promote asbestos safety in the community and advertised in the November 2021 and April 2022 editions of the Bunnings magazine
- engaged with television producers of home DIY renovation program, The Block, and provided asbestos safety awareness material
- launched an advertising campaign to raise awareness of disclosing the presence of asbestos in residential properties at the point of sale or lease.

Research

Also during 2021–22 we continued to ensure our research program was designed to assist governments implement the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, including by:

- completing the development of a national 'heatmap' of where asbestos might still be present in the residential environment
- engaging with the National Indigenous Australians Agency on a potential project to identify the extent of legacy asbestos in remote Indigenous communities
- refining a stocks and flows model to estimate the amount of asbestos material that was used in the built environment and the rate at which it is being removed to better manage future volumes of asbestos waste
- developing options addressing specific concerns raised by stakeholders in relation to unlicensed asbestos removal and asbestos awareness training for workers
- investigating whether 2016 data on the illegal dumping of asbestos waste could be updated
- undertaking home improver interviews and group focus studies to gain a deeper understanding of the home improver cohort, including how demographics impact attitudes and behaviours towards asbestos safety
- conducting a national asbestos awareness survey to gauge awareness levels of tradespersons and other workers as to where asbestos containing materials are likely to be present.

International engagement

While asbestos remains in use elsewhere in the world, there is a risk that illegal imports will enter Australia. We will continue to work across South-East Asia and the Pacific, along with partners in the field, to support nations and non-government organisations to progress asbestos bans.

Until a worldwide ban is implemented, we will continue our important work in preventing goods containing asbestos from entering Australia by managing the asbestos import and export permissions system under Customs Regulations. We will also continue to:

- liaise with Australian Border Force (ABF) on important products containing asbestos and publish ABF data on asbestos testing and detections carried out at the border
- review guidance materials on implementing bans and asbestos management for the Pacific region and participate in workshops and meetings with our South-East Asia and Pacific neighbours
- participate in workshops and meetings with the Cambodian government and non-government officials
- manage the secretariat for the Heads of Workplace Safety Authorities Imported Materials with the Asbestos Working Group, which holds quarterly meetings to collaborate on tracing imports and commencing remediation of asbestos containing goods that have entered the Australian market.

Case studies of some of the activities under each priority area are provided in Chapter 3.

The evaluation of the performance results showed that progress against the six targets has been solid.

A photograph of a construction site. The image shows a brick wall with several pipes running horizontally across it. Some pipes are wrapped in yellow insulation. The ceiling above is made of concrete and has some debris and insulation hanging from it. The floor is dark and appears to be dirt or concrete with some debris. The overall scene is one of active construction or renovation.

Section 3

Our Achievements

> Our achievements

Achievements 2021-22

Over the past 12 months we delivered results against all priority actions identified in our 2021–22 Operational and Corporate Plan. Case studies of some of the achievements are provided below.

Coordinate Implementation

Case study: Asbestos Safety Summit 2021

We hosted a virtual Safety Summit for the Implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan on 9–10 November 2021. The Summit is an annual forum for jurisdictions to discuss implementation challenges and share information.



Asbestos Safety Summit 2021
9 - 10 November

Over 70 officials from state, territory and Commonwealth agencies with asbestos-related responsibilities participated, including work health and safety, environmental protection, public health, education, justice, planning and infrastructure.

On the first day of the Summit participants learnt about a number of our projects and research designed to assist governments to better manage Australia's asbestos legacy and plan effectively for its eventual removal and disposal. This included work on asbestos roofing hotspots, improving the disclosure of asbestos in properties at point of sale or lease, asbestos waste data and addressing concerns about unlicensed asbestos removal.

The second day focused on tracking progress against the strategic actions and targets in the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, including updates from jurisdictional representatives, reporting on the data received to date, and identifying any gaps and areas needing support.

Case study: Asbestos Safety and Management Conference

The 2022 Asbestos Safety and Management Conference held in the Blue Mountains in NSW from 19 to 20 May 2022 was a great success with over 350 in person and virtual registrations and a broad range of speakers and topic areas. There was also a technical workshop run by FAMANZ on Wednesday 18 May 2022 to complement the conference.

Co-hosting the conference with the Blue Mountains City Council demonstrated a collaborative approach, bringing together a diverse range of stakeholders to tackle the complex, multifaceted issues that asbestos creates in our community. It also enabled the exchange of knowledge and expertise to support collaborative action.



The Conference attracted an international delegation from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam to participate and highlight the successes to date in their countries and the considerable work needed to achieve national bans in South-East Asia.

Conference feedback and key takeaways:

- 96% of respondents rated the conference 4 or 5 stars in terms of content and relevance of topics presented at the conference
- 94% of respondents were 'likely' or 'very likely' to return to the conference in the future
- 91% of respondents were 'likely' or 'very likely' to recommend the conference to someone else
- respondents noted that the conference was a good opportunity to network with stakeholders across all levels of government and with industry providing an opportunity to connect and progress work
- the conference provided a valuable opportunity to share knowledge and collaborate with key stakeholders, as well as hear from a wide range of speakers covering a variety of subjects
- respondents found the presentations engaging and informative.



Asbestos Awareness

Case study: 2021–22 National Asbestos Awareness Week

National Asbestos Awareness Week is organised by the agency, in partnership with state and territory government agencies and non-government organisations. The 2021–22 National Asbestos Awareness Week (22–28 November 2021) campaign asked Australians to **Think Twice About Asbestos**. The campaign challenged complacency by reminding home renovators and tradespeople that the danger of asbestos is far from over.



The aim of the campaign was to raise awareness amongst the public and key trades of the health risks associated with exposure to asbestos fibres, where asbestos products can be found and why they should contact a licensed asbestos professional in order to prompt behavioural change. The focus of National Asbestos Awareness Week was twofold: to remind tradespeople to protect themselves and to educate DIYers and home improvers, who research has shown, undertook an increased number of home renovations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Campaign messaging was translated for CALD communities into six languages, with Hindi and Indonesian added to the language groups that featured in the previous year's pilot project (Arabic, Cantonese, Mandarin and Vietnamese), and delivered to CALD communities primarily through social media platforms.

In 2021 we built on the successes of National Asbestos Awareness Week campaigns of previous years with a broader, more targeted campaign.

Key campaign results:

- 132 stakeholder organisations used our campaign advertising pack
- 300% increase on 2020 in local council engagement with the campaign
- Over 4 million broadcast audience reached through publicity and promotion
- Over 1 million reached through paid social media
- 2746 CALD organisations were sent the social media pack.



Research

Case study: Asbestos awareness training

The National Strategic Plan 2019–23 includes action to improve education and training for those at risk of exposure to asbestos fibres or who make decisions about asbestos containing materials.

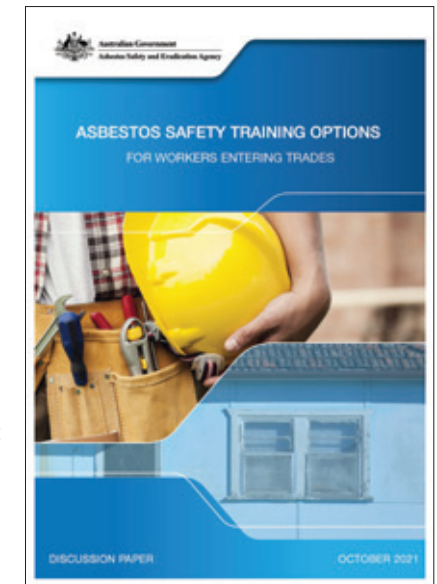
Our stakeholders have raised ongoing concerns that current asbestos safety training requirements are inadequate to protect the health of workers, particularly those new to trades. In response, we published a discussion paper, Asbestos Safety Training Options for Workers Entering Trades (the discussion paper) in October 2021. The discussion paper sought views about the adequacy of current laws; optimal timing for training; whether there is sufficient guidance about choosing training of appropriate quality and relevance; and the kind of training favoured by stakeholders.

We received 20 submissions (all published on ASEA's website except for one confidential submission) from unions, work health and safety (WHS) regulators, training organisations, an asbestos support group and individuals.

A final report outlining the outcomes of the consultation was published on our website in May 2022. The main feedback from our consultation was that:

- current asbestos training requirements (outside the ACT) are generally not considered adequate, and workers are being put at risk of exposure to asbestos fibres
- workers need training before they are exposed to any risk
- training is needed for all new workers, not just apprentices, in a wide range of occupations, with the ACT requirements being a sound basis for further consideration
- nationally recognised training was preferred over unaccredited training
- the current ACT approach of mandatory awareness training is the preferred model for reform.

Adoption of a mandatory asbestos awareness training scheme across all jurisdictions would require amendment to the model WHS laws and so can only be progressed through Safe Work Australia. Consequently, the Chair of the ASEC wrote to the Chair of Safe Work Australia to progress these consultation outcomes. The ASEC Chair also wrote to the Seacare Authority and the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority drawing their attention to asbestos exposure risks faced by maritime and offshore workers which were raised during the consultation process.



Case Study: Development of the National residential asbestos ‘heatmap’

We have developed the first ever National Residential Asbestos Heatmap for Australia. This project commenced in November 2021 and was completed in June 2022. Consultants Tetra Tech Coffey worked in collaboration with researchers from the UNSW City Futures Research Centre to deliver the heatmap.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) approaches were used to compile all available residential asbestos data and information in a centralised format, to map the probability of asbestos presence by geographic areas across Australia.

Having this knowledge will allow for better asbestos risk management by:

- Targeting compliance activity
- Planning resources for safe removal
- Identifying optimal locations for future asbestos disposal facilities
- Raising awareness about asbestos safety where it’s needed, and
- Supporting disaster resilience, response and recovery.



Figure 3. Annual National Asbestos Exposure Register resignations, 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2022

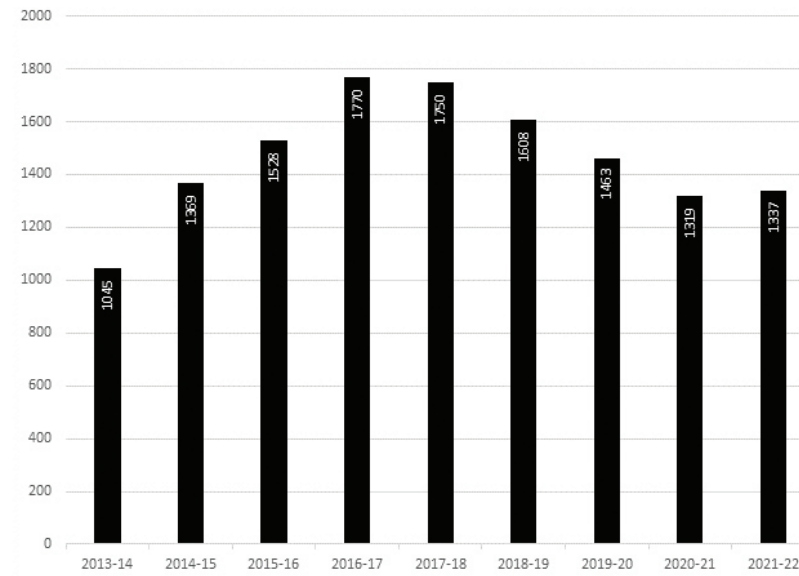
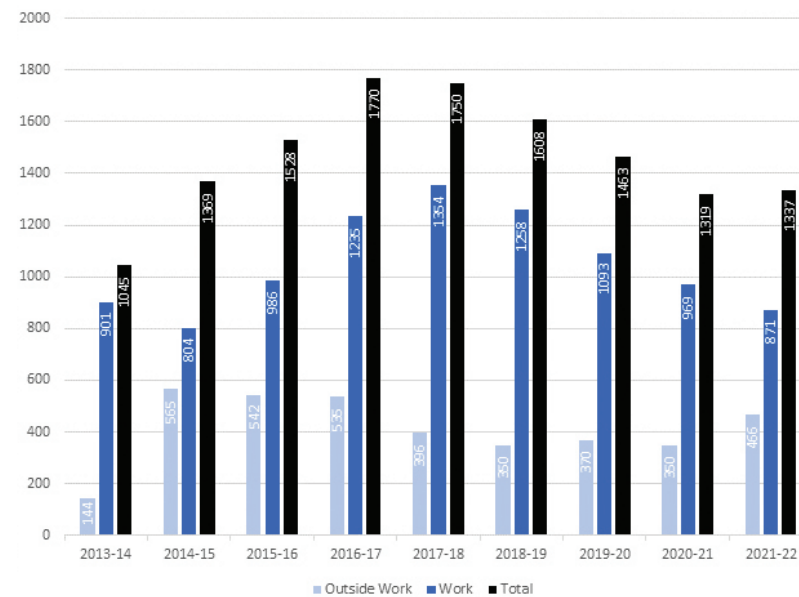


Figure 4. National Asbestos Exposure Register, exposure settings 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2022



Case study: National Asbestos Exposure Register

The National Asbestos Exposure Register (NAER) records details of suspected or actual asbestos exposure for anyone who knows or thinks they have been exposed, whether at work, in the home or in the community.

The register captures information about where and when potential exposure occurred and whether the individual had been diagnosed with an asbestos-related diseases. The data is stored securely and can be accessed by the individual in the future as a record of the exposure event.

Using the data recorded, we can report trends in potential asbestos exposure based on age, gender, location, type of exposure, frequency of exposure and where the potential exposure occurred.

However, as the NAER is voluntary and self-reported, and the information recorded is based on each registrant’s recollection of events, the data does not provide an accurate picture of asbestos exposures or asbestos-related disease in Australia.

Figures 3 and 4 below show trends in registrations over the past nine years. The total from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2022 is 13,189.

The number of registrations between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 was 1337. There has been a small increase in the number of registrations recorded this financial year, but an overall downward trend in total registrations from a peak of 1770 in 2016–17 continues.

International Engagement

Case study: Asbestos import and export permit system

We administer the process for applying for permission to import or export asbestos or goods containing asbestos under customs regulations. Applications are considered on a case-by-case basis.

The administration of the import permit system allows samples of goods to be imported for testing at NATA-accredited laboratories to determine if asbestos is present before bulk shipments of the goods are imported. If asbestos is detected in a sample, the goods will not be imported.

A total of 15 permits were granted in 2021–22. Of these:

- nine were asbestos import permits granted in accordance with regulation 4C of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956 for the purpose of research, analysis or display
- four were asbestos export permits granted in accordance with regulation 4 of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958
- two were asbestos import and export permits granted in accordance with both regulation 4C of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956 and regulation 4 of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958.

We publish data received from the Australian Border Force (ABF) on asbestos testing and detections at the border on our website. For the 2021–22 Financial Year, the ABF reports that there were 355 asbestos tests at the border and 73 detections.

If goods containing asbestos enter the market, the ABF, WHS regulators and the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission work together to trace the imports and commence remediation.



The year ahead

In 2022–23 we will progress work as an Australian Government data custodian and work towards becoming more data-driven, build human capital with relevant expertise, and work more closely with local government. We will also undertake the following activities to facilitate a consistent and coordinated approach to implementing the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.

Coordinate implementation

We will continue to provide advice and support to assist governments to implement the Asbestos National Strategic Plan, including by:

- participating in interagency coordination group meetings
- promoting implementation resources
- hosting forums for jurisdictions to discuss implementation challenges and share information
- refining data collection and online reporting.

During 2022–23 we will also:

- collect and analyse data against the national targets for the 2021–22 progress report
- complete a mid-term review of the national targets
- commence consultation to develop the third phase of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.

Asbestos awareness

We will continue to:

- develop and promote materials on asbestos safety
- engage with hardware retailers and television producers of home DIY renovation programs to provide better information about asbestos safety to the community
- raise awareness of the potential presence of asbestos in residential properties at the point of sale or lease.

During 2022–23 we will also:

- publish and promote guidelines on communicating asbestos risks
- conduct a targeted advertising campaign on asbestos safety
- promote National Asbestos Awareness Week in November 2022.

Research, data and policy

We will continue to ensure our research is designed to assist governments to implement the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. During 2022–23 we will:

- work with stakeholders to develop a strategy that addresses legacy asbestos in remote Indigenous communities
- develop a national standard on assessing and documenting asbestos risk levels
- encourage the development and use of technology to make asbestos identification and management easier
- conduct research relating to non-occupational asbestos exposure
- develop options to improve Australia's asbestos waste management framework, including initiatives to combat illegal dumping of asbestos
- commission a socio-economic impact analysis to inform the third phase of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan.

We will also work with the Office of the National Data Commissioner to improve our asbestos-related data inventory and make it easier to find, use and share data.

International engagement

We will continue to work across South-East Asia and the Pacific, along with partners in the field, to support nations and non-government organisations to progress asbestos bans. We will also continue to:

- promote reform of the Rotterdam Convention to include chrysotile asbestos on Annex III
- manage the asbestos import and export permissions system under Customs Regulations
- liaise with the Australian Border Force (ABF) on imported products containing asbestos and publish ABF data on asbestos testing and detections
- manage the secretariat of a regulatory working group which collaborates to trace asbestos-containing goods that have entered the Australian market unlawfully and commence remediation.

During 2022–23 we will also:

- research the incidence of asbestos-related diseases in South-East Asian countries
- develop guidance on asbestos safety and regulatory options.

Section 4

Management and Accountability



Management and accountability

During 2021–22 we continued to embrace new ways of working as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. We continued to apply the *COVID SAFE: Return to the Office Plan*, while providing flexible working arrangements for staff requesting to work from home under formal agreements.

We continue to invest in staff development by identifying training and other opportunities. These have all been transferred online, making it easier for staff to attend and complete work.

As a micro agency, our corporate governance structure and processes are streamlined and include weekly meetings with all staff and the executive who oversee the risk management system and corporate compliance. Regular reporting on our risk profile is provided to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Our people

During 2021–22 our organisational structure remained stable and aligned to our key function of coordinating the implementation of the Asbestos National Strategic Plan. We continue to adapt and improve our internal capabilities by adapting skills and fostering talent.

Our employees

As at 30 June 2022, 19 staff were employed, comprising 17 ongoing and 2 non-ongoing. We were within our Average Staffing Level (ASL) limit as not all staff are full-time.

Australian Public Service Act Employees By Full Time And Part Time Status 2021-22

	Ongoing			Non-Ongoing			Total
	Full time	Part time	Total Ongoing	Full time	Part time	Total Non-Ongoing	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	3	0	3	0	2	2	5
EL 1	5	1	6	0	0	0	6
APS 6	3	2	5	0	0	0	5
APS 5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
APS 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	11	4	15	0	2	2	17

We support part-time and flexible working arrangements, with 35 per cent of staff working part-time. There are no employees who identify as Indigenous Australians.

Statistics on gender

Female representation at the agency is 80 per cent, which is higher than the Australian Public Service as a whole.

Location

We have office space in three locations – Sydney, Canberra and Brisbane.

Terms and conditions of employment including remuneration

Executive remuneration

The remuneration of the chief executive officer and the chair of ASEC is set by determinations made under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* (Cth). We do not have any senior executives or other highly paid staff.

The chief executive officer, Ms Justine Ross, was appointed on an acting basis from 23 August 2018 and on a full-time basis on 19 November 2018 for a period of five years and is the accountable authority.

Table: Details About Accountable Authority

		Period as the accountable authority or member within the reporting period	
Name	Position title/position held	Date of commencement	Date of cessation
Justine Ross	Chief Executive Officer	1 July 2021	30 June 2022

ASEA does not have Senior Executive Service staff. Senior leadership roles are undertaken by key management personnel who are Directors at the EL2 level.

Table: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits		
Justine Ross	CEO	273,608	0	0	42,885	6,746	0	0	323,239
Shane McArdle	Director Awareness, International and Finance	150,688	0	0	28,593	5,522	0	0	184,804
Julia Collins	Director Policy and NSP Implementation	151,167	0	0	23,474	3,102	0	0	177,743
Belinda Brown	Director Research, Data and Projects	129,271	0	0	20,342	4,422	0	0	154,035

ASEA expanded its determination of key management personnel from 1 in 2021 to 4 in 2022 to include EL2 team Directors consistent with AASB 124.

The chair of ASEC, Mr John Williams, was appointed on a part-time basis on 17 April 2020 for a period of three years.

Employee remuneration

As at 30 June 2022, all non-senior executive service (SES) employees were covered by the terms and conditions of the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Determination 2022/01 which was determined by the chief executive officer on 11 February 2022 under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Australian Public Service Act Employment Salary Ranges By Classification Level (Minimum/Maximum) 2021-22

Classification Level	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
SES 3	0	0
SES 2	0	0
SES 1	0	0
EL 2	129,265	155,166
EL 1	109,849	121,406
APS 6	89,332	98,235
APS 5	79,462	84,952
APS 4	71,969	76,968
APS 3	66,161	68,912
APS 2	59,245	63,131
APS 1	30,264	55,150
Other	0	0
<i>Minimum/Maximum range</i>	129,265	155,166

Performance pay

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

Allowances and non-remuneration benefits

The Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Determination 2022/01 contains a number of 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 leave
- overtime meal allowance
- travel allowance and motor vehicle allowances
- relocation assistance
- access to an employee assistance program
- support for professional and personal development.

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

The determination provides a full list of non-remuneration benefits.

Work health and safety

We are committed to fostering a proactive and collaborative approach to the management of employee health, safety and wellbeing. We have several measures in place relative to the size of the agency, including: access to the employee assistance program provided by Benestar; workstation assessments; health benefit allowance; voluntary influenza vaccinations; and a health and safety representative.

The Employee Assistance Program, incorporating the Manager Assistance Program, is available to all staff to help foster health and wellbeing. The program provides short-term counselling and support services for employees and their immediate family members. We also encourage physical activity to support mental and physical wellbeing 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 2021-22 reporting period. There were no notifiable incidents in relation to a serious injury to 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 Department of Employment's Diversity and Inclusion Strategy, which contains six action plans that target six identified diverse areas:

- gender equality
- people with disability
- Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders
- people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- mature age employees
- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and questioning (LGBTIQ+).

Ethical standards

We maintained our commitment to high ethical standards in 2021–22 by reinforcing the Australian Public Service values and code of conduct.

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

During the 2021–22 reporting period, there were no formal cases involving alleged breaches of the values or the code of conduct.

Disability reporting

The *National Disability Strategy 2010–2020* (original Strategy) was the first time all levels of government committed to a unified, national approach to building inclusion for people with disability. The strategy was about creating a more inclusive society that enabled Australians with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens.

In 2018, work started on developing *Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031* which has now replaced the original Strategy (<https://www.dss.gov.au>). Australia's Disability Strategy was launched on 3 December 2021.

Non-corporate Commonwealth entities continue to report against national targets to show how they are contributing to changing the lives of people with disability.

Internal accountability

To ensure internal conformance and accountability, we have in place:

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

Audit and Risk Committee

The chief executive officer has established an Audit and Risk Committee. 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 our:

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

Information about our Audit and Risk Committee, members, meeting attendance and charter can be found on our website at www.asbestossafety.gov.au/what-we-do/asbestos-safety-eradication-agency/access-information/audit-committee.

Member name and qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience (include formal and informal as relevant)	Number of meetings attended / total number of meetings	Total annual remuneration (GST inc.)	Additional Information
SHEEHAN, Stephen (chair) Mr Sheehan joined the audit committee as independent chair in 2022. Mr Sheehan's key capabilities include managerial finance and accounting, and strategic governance and planning. Throughout his 40-year career, Mr Sheehan has served as a Chief Financial Officer to Commonwealth departments and undertaken various financial management and accounting roles across the public and private sector. Mr Sheehan is a Fellow of CPA Australia and holds a Bachelor of Commerce.	1 of 2	\$1,485	Stephen Sheehan commenced as the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee on 2 February 2022
MILLER, Peta (independent member) Dr Miller is a senior human factor professional with over 40 years of experience within the public and private sectors in developing and implementing strategic work health and safety policy and practice and research translation. Peta has extensive knowledge of the Australian work health and safety legislative framework and related national and jurisdictional policy development processes.	2 of 2	\$1,336	
MILLER, Nick (independent member) Mr Miller recently retired following over 30 years in the Australian Public Service with roles across a number of portfolios, including Director and Chief Financial Officer at ASEA and Director of Business Management and Communications at the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme.	2 of 2	\$1,336	Nick Miller acted as Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee meeting on 28 September 2021

External scrutiny

External audit

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) provides our external audit services. The outcome of the 2021–22 financial statements audit is in Part 5 of this report. We were not subject to any other ANAO audits during 2021–22.

No capability reviews were conducted during 2021–22.

Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals

No judicial or tribunal decisions that could have a significant impact on agency operations were made during 2021–22 or are pending.

Parliamentary committees

No adverse reports of ASEA's operations by a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman were made in 2021–22 or are pending.

ASEA's Audit and Risk Committee membership changed in April 2021 to comply with the PGPA Rule requiring audit committees to include at least three independent members. The membership change was not reflected in the Auditor-General's Interim Report on Key Financial Controls of Major Entities published in June 2022.

We had no significant issues to report to its minister in relation to non-compliance with the finance law during 2021–22.

Fraud

We comply with section 10 of the PGPA Rule and the Australian Government Fraud Control Policy in minimising the risk of fraud by preventing, detecting, investigating, recording and reporting instances of fraud and corruption through policies, procedures and practices that align with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework.

Our Fraud Control Plan is designed to communicate clearly to staff and contractors the requirements under the PGPA Act. It is a living document and is reviewed on a regular basis. The Fraud Control Plan was updated in June 2022. We will ensure that serious noncompliance and fraud are dealt with promptly and effectively, a register of incidents is maintained, and training opportunities in fraud awareness will be identified and offered to staff.

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. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a statement concerning the functions and documents of the agency in the annual report. An agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the Information Publication Scheme requirements. ASEA's current publication scheme information can be found at www.asbestossafety.gov.au/research-publications.

We received no requests under the FOI Act in 2021–22.

No applications to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner or the Administrative Appeals Tribunal were made in 2021–22 with respect to any decision made by us under the FOI Act.

Freedom of Information

We are covered by the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (Cth) (FOI Act) and are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act, and has replaced the former requirement to publish a statement concerning the functions and documents of the agency in the annual report. An agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the Information Publication Scheme requirements. ASEA's current publication scheme information can be found at www.asbestossafety.gov.au/research-publications.

ASEA received no requests under the FOI Act in 2020–21.

No applications to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner or the Administrative Appeals Tribunal were made in 2020–21 with respect to any decision made by us under the FOI Act.

Asset management, purchasing and grants

Asset management

ASEA's asset management strategy emphasises whole-of-life asset management and seeks to minimise holdings of surplus and underperforming assets.

Our stocktake of fixed and intangible assets in 2021–22 confirmed their location and condition and emphasised to custodial officers their responsibility to ensure the safe-keeping of assets in their custody.

Details of the assets administered in 2021–22 can be found in our financial statements in Part 5 of this report.

Purchasing

During 2021–22, procurement and purchasing activities (with the exception of any instance reported in the Certificate of Compliance) 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, and
- was commensurate with the scale and scope of our operations.

Australian National Audit Office Clauses

All of ASEA's awarded contracts or Deeds of Standing Offer valued at more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) entered into during 2021–22 contained an Australian National Audit Office 'access to contractors premises' clause.

Exempt contracts

There were no contracts in excess of \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) or standing offers that were exempt from the requirement to publish on AusTender during 2021–22.

Small business

We support small and medium enterprises 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 use the Department of Finance's Commonwealth Contracting Suite for low-risk procurement. Using a set of terms and conditions that are consistent with other agencies and that small and medium enterprises would be familiar with has significantly reduced the length and complexity of most tender processes and contracts.

ASEA supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and medium enterprises and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.

Grants

No grants were awarded during 2021–22.

Consultants

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

The decision to engage a consultant is made in accordance with finance laws. Prior to engaging consultants, we take into account the skills and resources required for the task, the skills available internally, and the cost effectiveness of engaging external expertise. Legal advice on consultancy arrangements is sought where relevant.

During 2021–22, nine new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving a total actual expenditure of \$653,825.55. In addition, two ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving a total actual expenditure of \$185,330.

There were 18 new reportable non-consultancy contracts with a total expenditure of \$544,000 and one ongoing non-consultancy contract involving actual expenditure of \$37,000.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website at www.tenders.gov.au and in our annual report at www.transparency.gov.au/publications.

Advertising

As required under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, particulars of payments for advertising over a certain amount for advertising must be reported. The total expenditure for 2021–22 was \$149,127.

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.

Section 5

Our Financial Performance

> Our financial performance

Financial overview

At the end of the 2021–22 financial year we posted a surplus of \$98k. We had a net cash underspend of \$119k. It was anticipated that the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022 would be made in time for funds to be expended on awareness raising activities before 30 June 2022. However, the Rule change did not occur until April 2022 and this affected our ability to plan, commit to and deliver our awareness raising activities. Significant resources will be devoted to conducting awareness activities in 2022–23.

The annual appropriation allocation to the agency for the 2021–22 year was \$4.735 million. Additional measures announced in the May 2021 budget increased the 2021–22 appropriations and ASL over the forward estimates. ASEA does not have any significant asset holdings.

ASEA did not have any significant changes in the financial results during or after the current reporting period.

ASEA is not aware of any matter or circumstances that could be reasonably anticipated to have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.

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 Safety and Eradication Agency (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2022:

- (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 2022 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 2022 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 the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies 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 his 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.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603
Phone (02) 6203 7300

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



Racheal Kris
Senior Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
26 September 2022

Financial statements

Asbestos 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 2022 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 Safety and Eradication Agency will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Signed.....
Justine Ross
Chief Executive Officer
23 September 2022



Signed.....
Marion Ries
Chief Financial Officer
23 September 2022

CONTENTS

Page No.

Certification

Primary financial statement

Statement of Comprehensive Income
Statement of Financial Position
Statement of Changes in Equity
Cash Flow Statement

Overview

Notes to the financial statements:

1. Financial Performance
 - 1.1 Expenses
 - 1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains
2. Financial Position
 - 2.1 Financial Assets
 - 2.2 Non-Financial Assets
 - 2.3 Payables
 - 2.4 Interest Bearing Liabilities
3. Funding
 - 3.1 Appropriations
 - 3.2 Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements
4. People and relationships
 - 4.1 Employee Provisions
 - 4.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration
 - 4.3 Related Party Disclosures
5. Managing uncertainties
 - 5.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities
 - 5.2 Financial Instruments
6. Other information
 - 6.1 Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities
 - 6.2 Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee Benefits	1.1A	2,560	1,790	2,434
Suppliers	1.1B	1,875	1,288	2,369
Depreciation and Amortisation	2.2A	268	349	97
Finance Costs		4	6	-
Write-Down and Impairment of Assets		-	7	-
Total expenses		4,707	3,440	4,900
Own-Source Income				
Own-source revenue				
Other Revenue	1.2A	70	60	68
Total own-source revenue		70	60	68
Gains				
Property Related Gain		-	1	-
Total gains		-	1	-
Total own-source income		70	61	68
Net cost of services		(4,637)	(3,379)	(4,832)
Revenue from Government	1.2B	4,735	3,319	4,735
Total Comprehensive income/(loss)		98	(60)	(97)

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

Refer to Note 6.2 for Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	Original Budget \$'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.1A	111	95	195
Trade and Other Receivables	2.1B	4,709	4,218	3,630
Total financial assets		4,820	4,313	3,825
Non-financial assets				
Buildings	2.2A	184	325	-
Plant and equipment	2.2A	36	42	78
Computer software	2.2A	-	-	144
Prepayments	2.2B	4	8	11
Total non-financial assets		224	375	233
Total assets		5,044	4,688	4,058
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers		274	210	67
Other Payables	2.3A	58	44	29
Total payables		332	254	96
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	193	336	-
Total interest bearing liabilities		193	336	-
Provisions				
Employee Provisions	4.1A	805	541	385
Total provisions		805	541	385
Total liabilities		1,330	1,131	481
Net assets		3,714	3,557	3,577
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		513	454	513
Retained surplus		3,201	3,103	3,064
Total equity		3,714	3,557	3,577

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

Refer to Note 6.2 for Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021	Original Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	454	396	454
Adjusted opening balance	454	396	454
Transactions with owners			
Contributions by owners			
Departmental capital budget	59	58	59
Total transactions with owners	59	58	59
Closing balance as at 30 June	513	454	513
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	3,103	3,163	3,161
Opening balance	3,103	3,163	3,161
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	98	(60)	(97)
Total comprehensive income	98	(60)	(97)
Closing balance as at 30 June	3,201	3,103	3,064
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance			
Balance carried forward from previous period	3,557	3,559	3,615
Opening balance	3,557	3,559	3,615
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	98	(60)	(97)
Total comprehensive income	98	(60)	(97)
Transactions with owners			
Contributions by owners			
Departmental capital budget	59	58	59
Total transactions with owners	59	58	59
Closing balance as at 30 June	3,714	3,557	3,577

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Refer to Note 6.2 for Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget.

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 Safety and Eradication Agency
Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021	Original Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations	4,240	2,831	4,735
Net GST received	143	93	-
Other	271	139	-
Total cash received	4,654	3,063	4,735
Cash used			
Employees	2,385	1,772	2,434
Suppliers	1,985	1,204	2,301
Borrowing costs	4	6	-
Total cash used	4,374	2,982	4,735
Net cash from operating activities	280	81	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17	-	59
Total cash used	17	-	59
Net cash used by investing activities	(17)	-	(59)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations - Departmental Capital Budget	-	118	59
Total cash received	-	118	59
Cash used			
Principal payments of lease liabilities	247	299	-
Total cash used	247	299	-
Net cash from/(used) by financing activities	(247)	(181)	59
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	16	(100)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	95	195	195
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	111	95	195

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Refer to Note 6.2 for Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

Overview

The Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency (ASEA) is an Australian Government controlled entity. It is a not-for-profit entity. ASEA was established by the *Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013* to administer the National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Management and Awareness (NSP).

The ASEA is structured to meet the following outcome:

To assist in the prevention of exposure to asbestos fibres and the elimination of asbestos-related disease in Australia through implementing the National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management in Australia.

The Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR); and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 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 and values are rounded to nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

New Accounting Standards

All new standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect on the entity's financial statements.

Standard/ Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions, and adjustment to financial statements
AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities	AASB 1060 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 and replaces the reduced disclosure requirements (RDR) framework. The application of AASB 1060 involves some reduction in disclosure compared to the RDR with no impact on the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity.

Taxation

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

Revenues, expenses and non-financial assets are recognised net of GST except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- for receivables and trade creditors.

Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no events subsequent to 30 June 2022 that have the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the agency.

Impact of COVID-19

In preparing ASEA's financial statements, the impacts of COVID-19 have been considered in the assumptions and estimates used in impairment testing of financial and non-financial assets, fair value measurements and other areas of the financial statements such as the recognition of provisions. Although there have been events and conditions related to COVID-19 that have impacted ASEA, these do not culminate in material uncertainty about ASEA's ability to continue as a going concern. ASEA will continue to monitor this assessment as changes occur in its operating environment.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency for the year ended 2022

1.1 Expenses	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
1.1A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	1,904	1,394
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	227	153
Defined benefit plans	100	85
Leave and other entitlements	329	158
Total employee benefits	2,560	1,790

Accounting Policy

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

1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Contractors	-	34
Consultants	649	511
Conferences	56	-
Travel	45	29
Graphic design for publications about asbestos safety	133	53
Marketing and communications about asbestos safety	294	56
Services Provided Free of Charge	63	60
Shared Services Centre charges ¹	277	253
Other administrative costs	132	127
Sponsorships	217	159
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	1,866	1,282

1. Services provided include payroll, ITC and office support from the Service Delivery Office of the Department of Finance and the Department of Employment, Skills and Education.

Goods supplied	31	21
Services rendered	1,835	1,261
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	1,866	1,282
Other suppliers		
Workers compensation expenses	9	6
Total other suppliers	9	6
Total suppliers	1,875	1,288

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

Own-Source Revenue

1.2A: Other Revenue

Resources received free of charge		
Resources received free of charge - audit fee ANAO	63	60
Other	7	-
Total other revenue	70	60

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.

1.2B: Revenue from Government

Appropriations		
Departmental appropriations	4,735	3,319
Total revenue from Government	4,735	3,319

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. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

Financial Position

This section analyses Asbestos 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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand or on deposit	111	95
Total cash and cash equivalents	111	95

Accounting Policy

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

- cash on hand; and
- 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	59	125
Total goods and services receivables	59	125
Appropriations receivables		
Appropriation receivable	4,622	4,068
Total appropriations receivables	4,622	4,068
Other receivables		
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	28	25
Total other receivables	28	25
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	4,709	4,218
Total trade and other receivables (net)	4,709	4,218

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2021: 30 days).

Accounting Policy

Financial assets

Trade receivables, loans 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.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

2.2 Non-Financial Assets

2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property and Plant and Equipment

	Buildings \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2021			
Gross book value	517	129	646
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(192)	(87)	(279)
Total as at 1 July 2021	325	42	367
Additions			
Purchase	-	17	17
Right-of-use-assets	104	-	104
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(23)	(23)
Depreciation on right-of-use-assets	(245)	-	(245)
Disposals			
Gross book value	-	(29)	(29)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	29	29
Total as at 30 June 2022	184	36	220
Total as at 30 June 2022 represented by			
Gross book value	621	117	738
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(437)	(81)	(518)
Total as at 30 June 2022	184	36	220
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	184	-	184

There were no indicators of impairment found for property, plant and equipment.

During 2022 10 obsolete laptops were disposed. A further 17 are expected to be disposed within the next 12 months.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
2.2B: Other Non-Financial Assets		
Prepayments	4	8
Total other non-financial assets	4	8

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

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 of 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. On initial adoption of AASB 16 the ASEA has adjusted the ROU assets at the date of initial application by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the date of initial application. 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 in Commonwealth agency, GGS and Whole of Government financial statements.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, 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 (2021: Lease term or to the end of its useful life)
 Plant and Equipment: 4 to 5 years (2021: 4 to 5 years)

Revaluations

Property, plant and equipment are held at cost and are consequently not subject to revaluations.

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2022. 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.

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 property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

2.3 Payables

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

2.3A: Other Payables

Salaries and wages	50	38
Superannuation	8	6
Total other payables	58	44

2.4 Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

2.4A: Leases

Lease Liabilities	193	336
Total leases	193	336

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2022 was \$250,943 (2021: \$304,415).

ASEA has three current leases in Sydney, Brisbane and Canberra with terms of less than one year, two and a half years and five years respectively.

Maturity Analysis of Contractual Undiscounted Cashflows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Within 1 year	138	238
Between 1-5 years	55	101
Total Leases	193	339

Accounting Policy

Leases

Where an asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at either the fair value of the lease property or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the contract and a liability is recognised at the same time and for the same amount.

The discount rate used is the interest rate implicit in the lease. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

Funding

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

3.1 Appropriations

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

Annual Appropriations for 2022

	Annual Appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ³ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2022 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ¹ \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	4,735	270	5,005	4,352	653
Capital Budget ²	59	-	59	-	59
Total departmental	4,794	270	5,064	4,352	712

- The variance in the Departmental ordinary annual services is due to a delay in the Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022 being made which affected the agency's delivery of awareness raising activities.
- Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through *Appropriation Act (No.1)*, form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.
- Adjustments to Appropriations relate to Section 74 Receipts for leave liabilities for staff transferring into ASEA.

Annual Appropriations for 2021

	Annual Appropriation \$'000	Adjustments to appropriation ³ \$'000	Total appropriation \$'000	Appropriation applied in 2021 (current and prior years) \$'000	Variance ¹ \$'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	3,319	139	3,458	2,973	485
Capital Budget ²	58	-	58	118	(60)
Total departmental	3,377	139	3,516	3,091	425

- The variance in the Departmental ordinary annual services relates to prior year supplier payables settled in the current financial year.
- Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through *Appropriation Act (No.1)*, form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts.
- Adjustments to Appropriations relate to Section 74 Receipts for leave liabilities for staff transferring into ASEA.

3.1B: Unspent Annual Appropriations ('Recoverable GST exclusive')

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Departmental		
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Operating 2019-20</i>	-	691
<i>Supply Act (No. 1) - Operating 2020-21</i>	-	1,937
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Operating 2020-21¹</i>	-	1,477
<i>Supply Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2020-21</i>	34	34
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2020-21</i>	24	24
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Operating 2021-22²</i>	4,616	-
<i>Appropriation Act (No. 1) - Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) 2021-22</i>	59	-
Total departmental	4,733	4,163

- This amount includes cash at bank (\$95,000) which is appropriation drawn down but unspent as at 30 June 2021.
- This amount includes cash at bank (\$111,000) which is appropriation drawn down but unspent as at 30 June 2022.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

3.2A: Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Total comprehensive (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	98	(60)
<i>Plus</i> : depreciation/amortisation of assets funded through appropriations (departmental capital budget funding and/or equity injections) ¹	23	43
<i>Plus</i> : depreciation of right-of-use assets ²	245	306
<i>Less</i> : lease principal repayments ²	(247)	(299)
Net Cash Operating Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to the agency	119	(10)

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.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
4.1A: Employee Provisions		
Leave and other entitlements	805	541
Total employee provisions	805	541

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 in 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 attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Superannuation

Under the *Superannuation Legislation Amendment (Choice of Funds) Act 2004*, staff of the agency are able to become a member of any complying superannuation fund. A complying superannuation fund is one that meets the requirements under the *Income Tax Assessment Act (1997)* and the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.

Staff are members of a scheme of their choice, the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The PSS is a defined benefit schemes 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.

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

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final day of the year.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

4.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons 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. For 2022 ASEA has expanded the determination of key management personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Level 2 team Directors. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	705	268
Post-employment benefits	115	43
Other long-term employee benefits	20	7
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	840	318

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table is 4 individuals (2021: 1).

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 ASEA.

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency

4.3 Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships:

ASEA 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 ASEA, it has been determined that the related party transactions to be separately disclosed in the 2021-22 financial year are \$0 (2021: \$0).

Managing uncertainties

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

5.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

ASEA does not have any quantifiable or non-quantifiable contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$0). Therefore no schedule is required.

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.

5.2 Financial Instruments

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

5.2: Categories of Financial Instruments

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	111	95
Trade and other receivables	59	125
Total financial assets at amortised cost	170	220
Total financial assets	170	220
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	274	210
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	274	210
Total financial liabilities	274	210

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.

Comparatives have not been restated on initial application.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to 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 is 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, including borrowings, 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).

Other information

6.1 Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	111	95
Trade and Other Receivables	4,709	4,218
Prepayments	4	8
Total no more than 12 months	4,824	4,321
More than 12 months		
Buildings	184	325
Plant and equipment	36	42
Total more than 12 months	220	367
Total assets	5,044	4,688
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	274	210
Other Payables	58	44
Leases	119	235
Employee Provisions	311	193
Total no more than 12 months	762	682
More than 12 months		
Leases	74	101
Employee Provisions	494	348
Total more than 12 months	568	449
Total liabilities	1,330	1,131

Other information

6.2 Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget

The following provides explanations of major variance between the original budget for ASEA as presented in the 2021-22 Attorney General's Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) and ASEA's 2021-22 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The budget is not audited. Major variances are those deemed relevant to an analysis of ASEA's performance and are not focused on merely numerical differences between budget and actual amounts.

6.2: Explanations of Major Variances to Original Budget

for the period ending 30 June 2022

Note(s)	Explanation of major variances	Affected line item(s) and statement(s)
1.1A	Employee Benefits - The variation of 5% (\$126k) is due to the profile of employed staff being at a higher classification level to that budgeted.	Employee benefits Statement of Comprehensive Income
1.1B 2.2A	Suppliers - The variation of -21% (-\$494k) is due to a range of factors including: higher than budgeted employee expense and a corresponding underspend in supplier expenses; property lease costs (\$245k) being incorrectly budgeted as supplier costs rather than as depreciation expense under AASB16; and delays in implementing the 2021-22 budget measure due to the corresponding change to the agency's functions not occurring until late in 2021-22 financial year.	Suppliers Depreciation and amortisation Statement of Comprehensive Income
	Finance Costs - The variation of 100% (\$4k) is because accommodation lease arrangements were capitalised under AASB16 as right-of-use-assets and this was not reflected in the budget.	Finance Costs Statement of Comprehensive Income
2.1A	Cash and Cash Equivalents - the variation of -43% (-\$84k) to budget reflects the practice of holding minimum working capital and only drawing down appropriation when needed.	Cash and Cash Equivalents Statement of Financial Position
2.1B	Appropriation receivable - the variation of 31% (\$1,098k) is due to the Appropriation Receivable budget being understated as it did not have the prior year outcome considered.	Trade and Other Receivables Statement of Financial Position
2.2A 2.4A	Buildings variance of 100% (184k) is due to accommodation lease arrangements being capitalised under AASB16 as right-of-use-assets and this not being reflected in the budget figures. Plant and Equipment was under budget due to supply shortages and delays. The website costs previously capitalised as Computer Software was written back in 2020-21 and the budget was not adjusted for this event.	Non-Financial Assets Leases Statement of Financial Position
	Payables - the variation of 246% (\$236k) is due to an incorrect estimate because the budget was prepared before the actual results for 2020-21 were known and this year the agency accrued greater than historically expected expenses as at the end of the financial year.	Payables Statement of Financial Position
4.1A	Employee Provisions - the variation of 109% (\$420k) is due to the budget being prepared before the 2020-21 actual result was known and also not adjusted to cater for the increase in ASL as a result of implementing the 2021-22 increased funding budget measure. It is also due to new staff with significant accrued leave entitlements.	Employee Provisions Statement of Financial Position
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the period - variance of -201% (-\$195k) is the combined result of not having software amortisation in the actuals and an underspend to the annual appropriation.	Total Comprehensive income/(loss) Statement of Comprehensive Income Surplus/(Deficit) for the period Statement of Changes in Equity



Section 6

**References
and Index**

References and Index

Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms

Table 1: Glossary Of Abbreviations And Acronyms

agency	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
ABF	Australian Border Force
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
Asbestos National Strategic Plan	National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management 2019–2023
APS	Australian Public Service
ASEA	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency
ASEA Act	<i>Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Act 2013</i>
ASEC	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council
ASL	Average Staffing Level
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CEO	chief executive officer
Council	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council
DIY	Do-it-yourself (renovators/renovations)
EL	Executive Level
Finance law	For the purpose of the PGPA Act, finance law comprises: <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 section 22 or 93) of the Appropriation Act
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
GST	Goods and Services Tax
Minister	Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations (unless otherwise stated)
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PGPA Rule	Public Governance and Accountability Rule 2014
Rule	Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022
SES	Senior Executive Service
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
WHS	work health and safety

List of requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AD(g) Letter of transmittal			
17AI	V	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)	VII	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	83	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	74	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	75	List of requirements.	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	IV	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	IV	Entity's website address.	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	IV	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory
17AD(a) Review by accountable authority			
17AD(a)	10	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
17AD(b) Overview of the entity			
17AE(1)(a)(i)	12	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	13	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	20	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	20	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	37	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	37	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	37	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory
17AE(1)(b)	14	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments - mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AE(2)	N/A	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	20	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance		
17AF(1)(a)	22	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	50	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
17AF(2)	N/A	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)	42	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	V	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	V	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	V	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	36	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	N/A	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)	41	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	41	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	41	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	41	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	41	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
	<i>External Scrutiny</i>		
17AG(3)	42	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	N/A	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
17AG(3)(b)	42	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)	N/A	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	36	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	36	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)	36	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	38	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)	38	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)	38	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	38	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(i)	N/A	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	N/A	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	N/A	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	N/A	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, Mandatory
Assets Management			
17AG(5)	43	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)	43	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	44	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)	44	A statement that " <i>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]</i> ".	Mandatory
17AG(7)(c)	44	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
17AG(7)(d)	44	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

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	44	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)	44	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	44	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)	N/A	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	Page number	Description	Requirement
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	N/A	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)	43	A statement that “[<i>Name of entity</i>] 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)	43	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	N/A	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that “[<i>Name of entity</i>] 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)	49	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
Executive Remuneration			
17AD(da)	37	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Page number	Description	Requirement
17AD(f)	Other Mandatory Information		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	44	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)	44	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, Mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	N/A	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)	40	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	IV	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)	N/A	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(2)	39, 42-44	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory

Alphabetical index

A

asbestos awareness, 10, 12, 13, 21, 27–28, 33, 46
 campaign resources, 22
 residential, 33
 tradespeople, 23, 27
 training, 29

Asbestos Awareness Committee, 17
 asbestos exposure, 30–31
 asbestos legacy, 10, 13, 23, 26, 34
 residential, 10, 23
 Asbestos National Strategic Plan, 12, 13, 22, 23
 and performance criteria, 20
Asbestos Safety and Eradication Act 2013, 12
 Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency (ASEA), 12
 advertising, 44
 asset management, purchasing and grants, 43–44
 Audit and Risk Committee, 40–41
 committees, 17, 40–41
 consultants, 44
 employee allowances and benefits, 39
 employee remuneration, 38
 employees, numbers of, 36
 employment policies, 40
 environmental impact, 44
 executive remuneration, 37
 external scrutiny, 42–43
 Fraud Control Plan, 42
 Freedom of Information, 42–43
 functions, 12
 office locations, 37
 organisational chart, 14
 performance framework, 20
 purchasing, 43
 website, 29, 41, 42
 work health and safety, 39

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency Rule 2022, 11
 Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council (ASEC), 15
 members, 16
 Asbestos Safety and Management Conference 2022, 10, 22, 26
 feedback on, 27
 international delegation at, 26
 Asbestos Safety Summit 2021, 22, 26
Asbestos Safety Training Options for Workers Entering Trades, 29
 Asbestos Support Group Network, 18
 Asbestos-Cement Water and Sewer Pipe

Management Guidelines, 17
 asbestos-related disease, 10, 12, 15
 assistance for sufferers, 18
 data collection and analysis, 30
 elimination of, 20
 in SE Asia, 34

ASEA, see, Australian Safety and Eradication Agency
 ASEC, see, Asbestos Safety and Eradication Council
 audit, external, 42
 Audit and Risk Committee, 36, 40–41
 auditor’s report, 47–48
 AusTender, 42
 Australian Border Force (ABF), 23, 32, 34
 Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), 32
 Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), 42, 47
 Australian National Audit Office Clauses, 43

B

Blue Mountains City Council, 10
 Brown, Belinda, 37
 budget statement, 20
 Bunnings, engagement with, 22

C

CALD communities, 22, 27, 28
 Cambodia, 26
 case studies, 26–32
 Collins, Julia, 37
 consultants, 44
 coordinate implementation, 26–27, 33
Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958, 32
Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956, 32

D

data collection and analysis, 22, 30, 33
 disability, see, staff diversity and inclusion

E

Employee Assistance Program, 39
 environmental impact, 44
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth), 44
 exempt contracts, 43
 external scrutiny, 42–43

F

finance
 auditor's report, 47–48
 financial statements, 49–71
 overview, 46
 fraud, 42
 Fraud Control Plan, 42
 Freedom of Information, 42–43
Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cth), 43

H

Heads of Workplace Safety Authorities
 Imported Materials with Asbestos Working
 Group, 18, 23
 heatmap, see, National Residential Asbestos
 Heatmap

I

import and export permit system, 23, 32
 Indonesia, 26
 international engagement, 23, 32, 34
 with Cambodia, 23
 import and export permit system, 23, 32

L

Lao PDR, 26
 legacy asbestos, see, asbestos legacy

M

Management and Removal Committee, 17
 McArdle, Shane, 37
 Miller, Nick, 41
 Miller, Peta, 41

N

National Asbestos Awareness Week 2021,
 22, 27
 National Asbestos Exposure Register (NAER),
 30–31
 National Indigenous Australians Agency, 23
 National Offshore Petroleum Safety and
 Environmental Management Authority, 29
 National Residential Asbestos Heatmap, 23, 30
 National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness
 and Management 2019–2023, 10, 29
 Non-Government Asbestos Advisory
 Committee, 17

O

Office of the National Data Commissioner, 34

P

performance criteria, 20
 priority areas, see, international engagement,
 coordinate implementation, asbestos
 awareness, research
*Public Governance, Performance and
 Accountability Act 2013*, 12
Public Service Act 1999, 12

R

research, 23, 29–31, 34
 activities, 23
 Research and Evaluation Committee, 17
 Ross, Justine, 13, 17, 20, 37, 49
 Rotterdam Convention, 34

S

Safe Work Australia., 29
 salaries, see, staff remuneration
 Seacare Authority, 29
 Sheehan, Stephen, 41
 staff
 allowances and benefits, 39
 diversity and inclusion, 40
 executive remuneration, 37
 gender, 37
 numbers, 36
 remuneration, 38

T

Tetra Tech Coffey, 30
 Think Twice About Asbestos campaign, 27–28

U

UNSW City Futures Research Centre, 30

V

Vietnam, 26

W

Water Pipes Working Group, 17
 Williams, John, 38

> Notes



**www.
asbestossafety
.gov.au**

