

Response to Question Taken on Notice by the Association of Independent Schools of the ACT at a public hearing on 17 June 2016

On behalf of the Association of Independent Schools of the ACT, thank you for the opportunity to appear before the ACT Select Committee on Estimates.

The response to the question taken on notice by the Association of Independent Schools of the ACT is as follows:

Canberra’s education foundation is based on 5 universities, the CIT, around 120 Registered Training Organisations, and 138 government, Catholic systemic and Independent Schools.

The education and employment environment of the future will be significantly different to what we know today. The nature, degree and acceleration of technological change will be significant and the ACT education community needs the right infrastructure to operate effectively in these emerging environments. Investment is needed now to be ready for the future and to not embrace such a vision will see Canberra slip from its current position and become less and less competitive in an increasingly competitive global education and employment marketplace.

The ACT government school system is currently the best connected school system in Australia with its 100 Mbs fibre optic network connecting all ACT government schools together. This network is connected with the fastest international technology network: AARNet.

All of the ACT’s 5 universities are also connected with AARNet as are many of our cultural institutions and a number of ACT independent schools.

This provides:

Reliable Student & Teacher Experience	The minutes in the classroom are a precious commodity and poor network performance contributes to learning opportunities lost. The AARNet network is specifically designed to deliver a high quality experience into the classroom, especially for interactive and rich content.
Real Time Collaboration	The AARNet network is optimised to mitigate jitter and latency to support time critical real time collaboration applications and services. AARNet also manages a national video collaboration service with a help desk to support schools in their collaboration ventures.
Membership of the International R&E Community	AARNet partners with R&E networks globally. A school that is part of the AARNet community is also part of an international community dedicated to learning and discovery.
Predictive Budgeting	The AARNet data plan for K12 is based upon a subscription component per connection and a predictive annual cost per student based upon student enrolments. This model scales well for both small and large schools and is sensitive to a schools budget reach.
Fit for Purpose	The AARNet network is designed to meet the needs of R&E. As well

	engaging with the Education sector, AARNet actively engages with digital content providers, managed service providers and cultural and specialist education providers to drive tangible value into the network with a specific learning focus.
R&D Opportunities	AARNet is actively involved in a range of research based activities that provide opportunities for schools to participate in programmes for innovative collaboration services, science research and international programs.

The Association is projecting a vision of Canberra’s education industry being the best connected in Australia; all of Canberra’s schools, universities, vocational education and training providers and cultural and research institutions connected together to collaborate, share and exchange around rich learning and innovation opportunities.

Whilst the Estimates Committee sought specific costs for the establishment of this vision, such concrete figures are difficult to provide. There are a large range of variables that contribute to the establishment of this connectivity for each participating site and for the network to be expanded. Factors such as location of existing network infrastructure and the proximity of sites to that infrastructure will be contributors to the establishment costs for each site. It is fair to say that for some sites this will be a relatively inconsequential amount but for others this establishment cost would be more significant.

The Association believes that a business model is possible that would see the amortisation of such establishment costs across the whole network of participant sites (making those costs more achievable or, with Government investment, a minimal threshold). The Association further believes that the annual subscription charges currently required for connection to the AARNet network could also be negotiated on the back of the economies of scale possible were such a network to be established.

Further, the Association believes that such a network would offer significant revenue opportunities as the number of providers of products and services wishing to deliver their services via such a network would be significant and will only be growing into the future.

Tim McNevin
Deputy Executive Director
Association of Independent Schools of the ACT

Response to Questions Taken on Notice by the YWCA at a public hearing on 17 June 2016

Please see below our responses to the questions taken on notice at the public hearing for the ACT Budget 2016-17.

Women's Legal Centre funding:

There is no clear figure on the actual funding gap that currently exists between demand and the provision of services to women seeking legal advice from the Women's Legal Centre, that we were able to acquire. However, the following information was provided by Elena Roseman, the Director of the Women's Legal Centre, and we encourage the Committee to follow up with them directly:

Some of the key issues identified by Ms Roseman on the provision of legal services to women are:

- A lack of legal assistance for women who are not eligible for legal aid and who cannot afford a private lawyer but still need legal assistance. The Women's Legal Centre serve this group of women but are unable to meet demand based on their current resourcing.
- A lack of legal assistance for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women. There is no Aboriginal Women's Legal Centre and the ALS has no family law or child protection practice in Canberra
- Gaps exist in representation in the DVO process
- The provision of legal assistance for non-family law matters – The Women's Legal Centre have an employment and discrimination practice, but this is the area that is most at risk with current cuts.

Primary Prevention funding:

Unfortunately, there is no research on the amount of funding that is required to effectively provide primary prevention of violence within schools. However, Our Watch have identified the significant cost that will be incurred without this prevention, which are outlined in [this report](#).

- A high price to pay: The economic case for preventing violence against women
(Link: <http://www.pwc.com.au/publications/economic-case-preventing-violence-against-women.html>)



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Ms Burch on 20 June 2016: Mr Barr took on notice the following question(s):

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, page 129-130

In relation to:

MS BURCH: You mentioned revenue and expenses. At pages 36 and 37 of budget paper 3 there are figures in there around the underlying revenue and expenses. Can you talk to us about what that is showing and how they interplay?

[ongoing discussion omitted]

Mr Miners: We pull out anything which we think is going to cause a fluctuation year on year to give us a bit of a trend of where it is going. One of the major things we pull out is, for example, the Mr Fluffy expenditure. That is a classic example where we know that will push expenses up in the short term but that they will drift out over the long term and it does not affect the underlying level of spending. Similarly on the revenue, we will pull out anything which we think is giving it a one-off hit. I do not have the full list of exactly what we pulled out of these, but I can certainly provide that to the committee.

Mr Barr: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The specific adjustments to underlying revenue and expenses may vary between budgets. For example, in the 2015-16 Budget the expenses relating to the Loose-Fill Asbestos Insulation Eradication Scheme were removed as they generated a volatile, material and short-term impact on expenses. However, in the 2016-17 Budget, the impact of these expenses was no longer significant over the forward estimates and was therefore not removed.

In the 2016-17 Budget, underlying expenses and revenue were defined as follows:

- Underlying revenue represents General Government Sector consolidated total revenue, plus the superannuation return adjustment.

- Underlying expenses represents General Government Sector consolidated total expenses less the superannuation expense adjustment in 2016-17.

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature: *Andrew Barr*

Date: *14.7.16*

By the Treasurer, Andrew Barr MLA

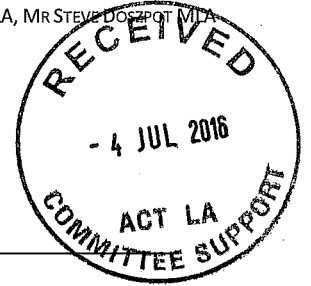


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSSPOT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Mr Smyth on 20 June 2016: the Treasurer took on notice the following question:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Page 131

In relation to: Financial and Economic Management – Variation between total costs and controlled recurrent payments (table 12) between 2015-16 estimated outcome and 2016-17 Budget.

THE CHAIR: In the output class itself on page 19 of budget statement B, there is a total cost of \$41 million for the current year. It goes down to \$31 million, and the controlled recurrent payments go from \$37 million down to \$28 million. What is the reasoning for that?

Mr Ogden: Mr Smyth, it is probably best to explain the movements by outputs 4.1 and 4.2.

THE CHAIR: Because it occurs in 4—

Mr Ogden: Yes, correct. In relation to output 4.1, the main movements with the decreases are essentially the impact of rollovers of the Australian forum investment ready and national insurance schemes from 2014-15 to 2015-16, partially offset by rollovers of capital metro value capture and the impact of the funding profile of previously funded programs. That generally runs through most of the outputs, so it picks up programs that are on and off through funding profiles.

THE CHAIR: Can we have a breakdown of that?

Mr Ogden: A reconciliation? Yes.

Mr Barr: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

Economic Management

The decrease of \$1.164 million in total costs from 2015-16 estimated outcome to the 2016-17 Budget is mainly due to:

- the funding profile of previously funded programs (\$1.732 million), including Approach to Market for Pay Parking Ticket Machines and National Injury Insurance Scheme; and
- a change in the value of long service leave liability;
- partially offset by the impact of rollovers of Value Sharing Advice (\$0.138 million), Insurance Reform (\$0.585 million) and Asset Recycling (\$0.250 million).

The decrease of \$0.737 million in Controlled Recurrent Payments (CRP) from 2015-16 estimated outcome to the 2016-17 Budget is mainly due to:

- the funding profile of previously funded programs (\$1.732 million) , including Approach to Market for Pay Parking Ticket Machines and National Injury Insurance Scheme; and
- partially offset by the impact of rollovers of Value Sharing Advice (\$0.138 million), Insurance Reform (\$0.585 million) and Asset Recycling (\$0.250 million).

Financial Management

The decrease of \$8.428 million in total costs from the 2015-16 estimated outcome to the 2016-17 Budget is mainly due to:

- the impact of rollovers from 2014-15 to 2015-16 (\$4.699 million);
- decrease in the funding profile relating to the Restructure Fund (\$2.420 million);
- the transfer of digital dividend to Output Class 1: 'Government Strategy' (\$4.587 million); and
- the impact of depreciation as the result of the rollover of the Government Budget Management System (GBMS) project from 2015-16 to 2016-17.

These decreases are partially offset by:

- new initiatives (Better Infrastructure for Canberra (\$1.536 million) and More Efficient Government – Expenditure Reviews (\$0.186 million)); and
- a change in the notional allocation of corporate overhead (\$1.843 million).

The decrease in \$8.292 million in CRP from 2015-16 estimated outcome to the 2016-17 Budget is mainly due to:

- the impact of rollovers from 2014-15 to 2015-16 (\$4.699 million);
- decrease in the funding profile relating to the Restructure Fund (\$2.420 million);
- the transfer of digital dividend to Output Class 1 'Government Strategy' (\$4.587 million);

These decreases are partially offset by:

- new initiatives (Better Infrastructure for Canberra (\$1.536 million) and More Efficient Government – Expenditure Reviews (\$0.186 million)); and
- a change in the notional allocation of corporate overhead (\$1.843 million).

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature: 

Date: 4.7.16

By the Treasurer, Mr Andrew Barr MLA



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Mr Smyth on 20 June 2016: Mr Barr took on notice the following question:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, page 138.

In relation to:

THE CHAIR: With the one year funding of initiatives, what was the value of that for this year?

Mr Barr: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The total cost of initiatives announced in the 2016-17 Budget with one year funding is \$40.249 million for expense initiatives, and \$20.161 million for capital initiatives.

A detailed list of these initiatives can be found below. They have been separated into expense initiatives (Table 1) and capital initiatives (Table 2). Table 1 is a subset of the information presented in Table 3.2.2 of the 2016-17 Budget Paper 3. Table 2 is a subset of the information presented in Table 3.3.2, also as per 2016-17 Budget Paper 3.

Table 1: Expense Initiatives¹

	2016-17 Estimate \$'000
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate	
Better Infrastructure for Canberra – Enhanced policy approach	1,536
Better Public Transport – Light rail business partnership program	500
Better Roads for Gungahlin – Horse Park Drive pedestrian overpass ²	400
Better Roads for the Inner South – Yarralumla Estate ²	250
Bigger and Better Events for Canberra – Bringing A-League football to Canberra	245
Bigger and Better Events for Canberra – Enhancing Canberra's reputation as an events destination	1,500
Canberra Capitals Basketball Team – Performance agreement extension	250
Digital Canberra – ACT Government data warehouse and analytics framework	279
Improving Community Facilities – Building refurbishments and upgrades in Tuggeranong ²	100
More Efficient Government	186
Sport and Recreation – Asset Repair and Maintenance Scheme – Year four	200
Supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples – Support for arts and culture	100
Urban Renewal for Civic – Creating a vibrant city centre	300
Workers' Compensation – Supplementing agency costs	15,149
Sub-Total	20,995
Community Services Directorate	
Better Services – Finance and management review	150
Better Services – Support for persons with disability – Disability support services	446
Improving Youth Justice Outcomes – Bimberi Youth Justice Centre – Improving operational capability	100
More Resources for Out of Home Care	800
Restrictive Practice Regulation	145
Supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples – Improving Indigenous representation	149
Supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples – Leadership development and improving career outcomes in the ACT Public Service	107
Supporting Implementation of the NDIS in the ACT	718
Sub-Total	2,615
Cultural Facilities Corporation	
Bigger and Better Events for Canberra – Canberra Theatre Centre – Major show support fund	50
Sub-Total	50
Education Directorate	
Better Schools – School modernisation	250
Better Schools – Support for students with disability – Special needs transport	1,100
Sub-Total	1,350
Environment and Planning Directorate	
Caring for our Environment – Kangaroo population research and control	702
Caring for our Environment – Weed and vermin control	700
Digital Canberra – Upgrade of the ACT Government spatial data management system ²	350
Leading Australia in responding to climate change – Climate change adaptation	200
Leading Australia in responding to climate change – Continuation of Actsmart programs	625
Leading Australia in responding to climate change – Low emissions future transport options	150
Sub-Total	2,727

	2016-17 Estimate \$'000
Health Directorate	
Better Health Services – Calvary Hospital – Improving information technology network ²	250
Better Health Services – City Health Centre – Feasibility ²	360
Better Health Services – Improved pancreatic cancer services – Feasibility	200
Better Health Services – Upgrading the ACT Notifiable Diseases Database ²	50
Supporting Good Mental Health – Expansion of the Way Back Support Service	250
Supporting Good Mental Health – Improved and expanded community mental health services	725
Sub-Total	1,835
Justice and Community Safety Directorate	
Eastman Retrial and Related Proceedings ³	3,371
Fines Management Feasibility Study	712
Improving Justice System Outcomes – Extended Throughcare Program	1,141
Reforming Emergency Services – Fyshwick Fire and Rescue Station upgrade	100
Safer Families – Contribution to the Tara Costigan Foundation	20
Safer Families – Improving information sharing for government and service delivery agencies	15
Safer Families – Risk assessment tool	50
Supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples – Developing life skills through Galambany Court	186
Sub-Total	5,595
Legal Aid Commission	
Eastman Retrial and Related Proceedings ³	1,707
Sub-Total	1,707
Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate	
Better Public Transport – Enhanced community transport coordination and services	600
Better Public Transport – Trial of electric buses ²	600
Better Services – Improving Animal Welfare Services – Support for the RSPCA	300
Improving Our City – Gateway to Canberra – Landscaping of Pialligo Avenue ⁴	0
Improving Our Suburbs – Cleaning and maintenance of Canberra's public spaces	1,000
Improving Our Suburbs – Local shopping centre upgrades ²	475
Supporting Seniors – Enhanced Waste Management – Bulky waste household collection program	400
Sub-Total	3,375
TOTAL EXPENSE INITIATIVES	40,249

Notes:

1. Initiatives are net of associated offsets.
2. This is a capital initiative to undertake an expense feasibility study. For more information see Infrastructure and Capital (Chapter 3.3) in Budget Paper No. 3.
3. This is a joint initiative, i.e. delivered by more than one agency.
4. The funding of this initiative is to be absorbed by the agency.

Table 2: Capital initiatives

	2016-17 Estimate \$'000
Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate	
Better Roads for Gungahlin – Gungahlin Town Centre road network improvements	4,500
Better Services – Dickson Motor Vehicle Inspection Station	800
City to the Lake – New Civic pool	400
Digital Canberra – ACT Government data warehouse and analytics framework	310
Improving Our City – Woden bus interchange improvements	300
Improving Road Safety – Traffic camera adjudication system upgrades	1,160
More Efficient Public Service Administration – Long service leave calculations	1,883
National Arboretum Canberra – Water Security – Stage 2	1,700
Safer Roads – Mobile camera program expansion	207
Sub-Total	11,260
Cultural Facilities Corporation	
Improved Arts Facilities for Canberra – Canberra Theatre Centre	410
Sub-Total	410
Education Directorate	
Better Schools – ACT Board of Senior Secondary Studies database upgrade ¹	200
Sub-Total	200
Environment and Planning Directorate	
Reforming Emergency Services – Better fire fighting capability in Tharwa village	696
Sub-Total	696
Housing ACT	
Supporting Affordable Housing – Infrastructure upgrade at the Narrabundah Long Stay Park	360
Sub-Total	360
Justice and Community Services Directorate	
ACT Corrective Services – Accommodation fit out	1,636
Alexander Maconochie Centre – Building upgrade	1,250
Making Canberra Even Safer – Improved CCTV coverage	376
Reforming Emergency Services – Aero-medical services and hangar upgrade	395
Reforming Emergency Services – Fyshwick Fire and Rescue Station upgrade	602
Reforming Emergency Services – Guises Creek Rural Fire Station upgrade	220
Reforming Emergency Services – More ambulance services	236
Sub-Total	4,715
Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate	
Better Roads for Woden – Intersection safety upgrades	1,520
Caring for our Environment – Essential waste management infrastructure	1,000
Sub-Total	2,520
TOTAL CAPITAL INITIATIVES	20,161

Note:

1. This initiative is net of capital offsets.

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature: *Andrew Barr*

Date: *1.7.16*

By the Treasurer, Mr Andrew Barr MLA

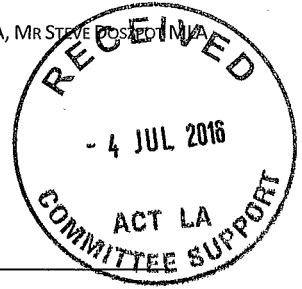


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE POSSETT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Brendan Smyth MLA on 20 June 2016: Mr David Nicol and the Treasurer took on notice the following question:

Reference: Appropriation Bill 2016-2017 and Appropriation (Office of the Legislative Assembly) Bill 2016-2017) 20 June 2016, Page 156

In relation to: How many light rail networks/systems has the Consortium's Head Contractor been awarded?

THE CHAIR: How many light rail systems has the contractor built?

Mr Nicol: I would have to take that on notice. I do not have that off the top of my head, chair.

THE CHAIR: Chief Minister, have the contractors that won the contract built any light rail systems before?

Mr Barr: Yes. The various consortium partners, yes.

THE CHAIR: No, no, but the head contractor?

Mr Barr: I believe so, but I will need to—

Mr Nicol: Take the exact details on notice.

Mr Barr: Yes.

Mr Barr: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The contract to design, construct, finance, operate and maintain the Gungahlin to Civic light rail project was awarded to Canberra Metro PC Pty Limited, a Project Company (Project Co) established specifically to undertake the project.

Project Co has entered into a number of arrangements including:

- A delivery contract with a joint venture between CPB Contractors Pty Limited and John Holland Pty Ltd; and
- An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contract with Canberra Metro Operations Pty Ltd, a joint venture between John Holland and Pacific Partnerships.

CPB Contractors and John Holland have delivered many rail projects within Australia including five of the six recent Regional Rail Link packages in Victoria.

CPB Contractors (which includes the former Leighton Contractors and Thiess) delivered the 2.8 km Coast to Coast Light Rail extension in South Australia and the Richlands to Springfield rail project in Queensland as part of the Trackstar Alliance.

John Holland delivered the 5.6 km Sydney Inner West Light Rail Extension from Lilyfield to Dulwich Hill and the 10.5 km Glenfield to Leppington Rail Link in New South Wales.

With respect to operations and maintenance, John Holland is a member of Metro Trains Melbourne (MTM), the operator of the Melbourne suburban rail network. John Holland is also the rail transport operator of the NSW Country Regional Network, which includes operations within the ACT.

The delivery contractor has entered into a supply subcontract with Construciones v Auiliar de Ferrocarriles S.A. (CAF). The O&M contractor has also entered into a maintenance contract with CAF Rail Australia Pty Ltd. CAF has supplied six new light rail vehicles, including maintenance of existing units, for the Sydney Inner West Light Rail Extension project. CAF has supplied light rail vehicles internationally to cities in Spain, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, USA, Brazil and Taiwan.

The O&M contractor has engaged an O&M Contractor Partner in DB Engineering & Consulting GmbH (Deutsche Bahn). Deutsche Bahn operates internationally including providing project management services in rail systems, rolling stock, asset management, acceptance, commissioning and operations for the Sydney Metro (North West Rail Link) project. Deutsche Bahn also managed the design and integration of the Heilbronn light rail system in Germany and operates the Tvarbanan light rail line in Sweden. Deutsche Bahn has also been engaged by Transport for London as part of a joint venture to provide the London Overground Rail Operations.

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature: 

Date: 4.7.16

By the Treasurer, Mr Andrew Barr MLA



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA



**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Asked by Mr Doszpot on Monday, 20 June 2016: Mr Nicol took on notice the following question(s):

Ref: Hansard Transcript Monday, 20 June 2016, page 161.

In relation to:

MR DOSZPOT: Chief Minister, has the Auditor-General released any reports over the past 12 months that deal with matters relating to Treasury?

Mr Nicol: Almost every Auditor-General's report touches on—

Mr Barr: Touches on some element of it.

Mr Nicol: what Treasury does, given our whole-of-government view of expenditure. It would be best to get you a list on notice, Mr Doszpot.

Mr Gentlemen: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The Auditor-General has released 12 reports in the 12 months to June 2016. Of these, four reports contained recommendations for the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate. Provided below are the details of the four reports.

DATE	REPORT TITLE	REPORT NUMBER
26-Jun-15	Sale of ACTTAB	07/2015
18-Dec-15	2014-15 Financial Audits	10/2015
27-May-16	The Management of the Financial Arrangements for the Delivery of the Loose-Fill Asbestos (Mr Fluffy) Insulation Eradication Scheme	04/2016
16-Jun-16	Initiation of the Light Rail Project	05/2016

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature:

Date:

24/6/16

By the Acting Treasurer, Mick Gentleman MLA



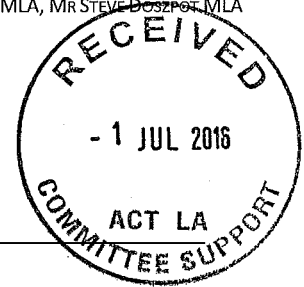
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS



Asked by the Member for Molonglo, Mr Steve Doszpot, on 20 June 2016 took on notice the following question:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Page 175

In relation to: Employment growth and the diversification of the ACT economy.

MR DOSZPOT: Chief Minister, referring to BSB, pages 2, 3 and 6, a major theme of your government has been the objective of diversifying the ACT economy. Statistics released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics show that the proportion of private sector employment in the ACT was 59 per cent when the Canberra Liberals government left office in 2001, and since then private sector employment has remained well below that level. What is the current proportion of private sector employment in the ACT?

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:–

The most up to date data available, from the ABS' *Detailed Quarterly Labour Force Data* (catalogue number 6291.0.55.003, Table 26a) shows that private sector employment in the ACT accounts for 64.8 per cent of total employment in the 3 months to May 2016. This data is in original terms and is volatile.

The performance of the ACT's services exports over the past five years are also indicative of the diversity of the local economy, with growth in the ACT's services exports outstripping that of all other jurisdictions over this time (Table 1).

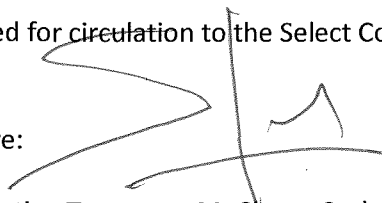
Table 1: Services export growth by jurisdiction (2011-2015)

ACT	36.3%
NSW	32.1%
Victoria	31.1%
Queensland	27.3%
South Australia	32.2%
Western Australia	20.1%
Tasmania	26.1%
Northern Territory	16.7%

Source: ABS cat. no. 5368.0.55.004

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' followed by a vertical line and a smaller, less distinct mark.

Date: 30.6.16

By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Ms Burch on 20 June 2016: Mr Barr took on notice the following question:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, page 166.

In relation to:

MS BURCH: I understand that the Pegasus report is now public. There are a couple of comments in here where they have questioned some of your forecasting and assumptions. I was curious to know for the benefit of this committee—rather than ask a whole lot of questions around different things—whether Treasury is providing a summary or an information paper in response.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

At the Select Committee's hearing of 20 June 2016, the Treasurer undertook to formally respond to the matters raised by Pegasus Economics. The Government's Response to the Pegasus Economics Report on the 2016-17 Budget will be provided to the Committee in due course.

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature:

Date: 24/6/16

By the Acting Treasurer, Mick Gentleman MLA

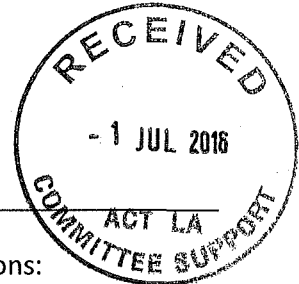


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Mr Smyth on 20 June 2016: Mr Barr took on notice the following questions:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Pages 192 to 193

In relation to: A reconciliation of the Territory Banking Account investment balance from table 8.3.1, page 300, 2016-17 Budget Paper 3 to the Territory Banking Account Statement of Assets and Liabilities on Behalf of the Territory, page 302, 2016-17 Budget Statements B.

THE CHAIR: How does that reconcile with the financial statements in BSB? Is there a relationship between what is here and—

Mr McAuliffe: In terms of the budget statement TBA balance sheet?

THE CHAIR: Yes.

Mr McAuliffe: There is.

THE CHAIR: Can you talk us through how that works?

Mr McAuliffe: Effectively it is the sum. If you look at the balance sheet and go to the interest bearing—

Mr Barr: 302 of BSB.

Mr McAuliffe: Within the interest-bearing liabilities lines in the current and non-current, there are two components to that. There are our borrowings and there are the agency investments that we hold. Obviously, if an agency invests with us then we have a liability to give them their money back. Those numbers on that other page comprise the sum of our non-current and current investment line but it is minus the agency investment components of that interest-bearing liability. They are not separated; that is the function of how they get rolled up in the classifications.

THE CHAIR: How would you find out what the agency components of that are?

Mr McAuliffe: I can provide that on notice.

THE CHAIR: You cannot easily pick it out here?

Mr McAuliffe: I can provide that. You will not find it here, no.

THE CHAIR: That is okay. That answers what I was after.

Mr McAuliffe: Would you like that to be provided?

THE CHAIR: How hard is that to do?

Mr McAuliffe: I can do it.

THE CHAIR: If it is easy to do, that would be fine.

Mr McAuliffe: Actually, I can tell you now. If you give me a second, I will tell you before we go.

Mr Barr: Pat will think about it. Next question.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The Territory Banking Account Investments from Table 8.3.1, 2016-17 Budget Paper 3 comprise the sum of Current and Non-Current Investments minus agency investment deposits (which is a

component of interest-bearing liabilities) from the Territory Banking Account Statement of Assets and Liabilities on Behalf of the Territory.

In accordance with accounting standard classification requirements, borrowings and agency investment deposits are required to be aggregated under the item 'Interest-Bearing Liabilities'.

For the purpose of providing a reconciliation, the Territory Banking Account Statement of Assets and Liabilities on Behalf of the Territory from 2016-17 Budget Statements B, Page 302 is re-presented below to show the components of Interest-Bearing Liabilities being 'borrowings' and 'agency investment deposits' estimates in order to calculate the Territory Banking Account Investment amounts.

Table 8.3.1 General Government Sector Investments (from Budget Paper 3, Page 300)

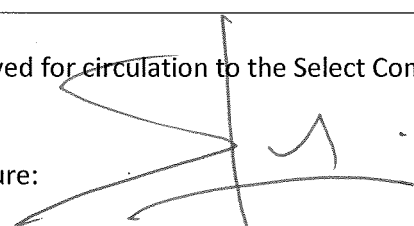
2015-16 Budget \$'000		2015-16 Est. Outcome \$'000	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimate \$'000	2018-19 Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Estimate \$'000
144,611	Territory Banking Account	422,411	211,471	210,789	201,752	228,761

Table 5 Territory Banking Account Statement of Assets and Liabilities on Behalf of the Territory (from Budget Statements B, Page 302)

2015-16 Budget \$'000		2015-16 Est. Outcome \$'000	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimate \$'000	2018-19 Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Estimate \$'000
671,777	Current Investments	1,216,929	496,345	523,785	545,106	607,201
138,826	Non-Current Investments	251,208	263,218	275,870	288,864	302,435
216,754	Current Borrowings	33,009	638,171	89,697	662,154	113,056
585,476	Current Agency Invest Deposits	854,719	345,075	373,197	403,555	438,641
802,230	Current Interest-Bearing Liabilities	887,728	983,246	462,894	1,065,709	551,697
4,687,094	Non-Current Borrowings	4,525,448	4,026,442	4,598,814	4,509,022	4,838,826
80,516	Non-Current Agency Invest Deposits	191,007	203,017	215,669	228,663	242,234
4,767,610	Non-Current Interest-Bearing Liabilities	4,716,455	4,229,459	4,814,483	4,737,685	5,081,060
144,611	Current and Non-Current Investments minus Current and Non-Current Agency Investments	422,411	211,471	210,789	201,752	228,761

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By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA



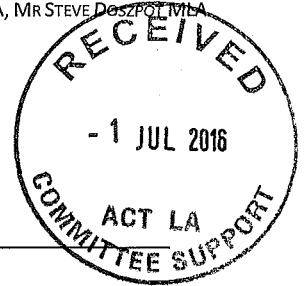
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS



Asked by Mr Smyth on 20 June 2016: Mr Barr took on notice the following questions:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Page 193

In relation to: The movements in current investments in the Territory Banking Account Statement of Assets and Liabilities on Behalf of the Territory, page 302, 2016-17 Budget Statements B.

THE CHAIR: Okay, that makes sense. On page 302 the current investments went from \$672 million to \$1.2 billion during 2015-16. Why is that? It is under "Current assets—investments".

Mr McAuliffe: It might be easier if I provide that to you. It is straightforward. I am happy to provide that.

THE CHAIR: You will give us a summary of that; okay. Mr Hinder, a new question?

THE CHAIR: Before I go to Mr Doszpot, Pat, with respect to that question on the investments, where it goes from \$670 million to \$1.2 billion, then it drops to \$496 million, can you give us the ins and outs? Thanks. Mr Doszpot, a new question?

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The investment assets reflected on the Territory Banking Account's Statement of Assets and Liabilities comprise the Territory Banking Account's 'own' invested cash and the cash invested on behalf of Directorates and Territory Authorities that have monies invested via the Territory Banking Account's platform.

Table 5 Territory Banking Account Statement of Assets and Liabilities on Behalf of the Territory (from Budget Statements B, Page 302)

2015-16 Budget \$'000		2015-16 Est. Outcome \$'000	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimate \$'000	2018-19 Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Estimate \$'000
671,777	Current Investments	1,216,929	496,345	523,785	545,106	607,201
	<i>comprising</i>					
86,301	Current TBA Investments	362,210	151,270	150,588	141,551	168,560
585,476	Current Agency Investments	854,719	345,075	373,197	403,555	438,641
671,777	Current Investments	1,216,929	496,345	523,785	545,106	607,201

Movement Between 2015-16 Budget and 2015-16 Estimated Outcome

The increase of \$545.152 million in the 2015-16 estimated outcome from the original budget comprises:

- an increase of \$275.909 million in relation to the Territory Banking Account's 'own' invested cash due to a combination of higher than originally anticipated cash balances when formulating the 2015-16 Budget and the revised cash position as at 30 June 2016 based on updated trading activities between agencies and the Territory Banking Account and final Territory borrowing outcome; and
- an increase of \$269.243 million reflecting the net aggregate change in agency investment deposits based on each agency specific cash flow activity. The main contributors to the net increase include: lower investment deposits (\$206.047 million) for ACT Insurance Authority, ACT Housing and the Land Development Agency; and higher investment deposits (\$476.468 million) for the Superannuation Provision Account.

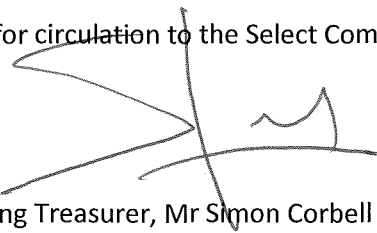
Movement Between 2015-16 Estimated Outcome and 2016-17 Budget

The decrease of \$720.584 million in the 2016-17 Budget from the 2015-16 estimated outcome comprises:

- a decrease of \$210.940 million in relation to the Territory Banking Account's 'own' invested cash balance reflecting net aggregated cash flow requirements as presented in the Territory Banking Account Cash Flow Statement, including trading activities between agencies and debt servicing requirements and liquidity considerations; and
- a decrease of \$509.644 million in agency investment deposits being mostly attributable to the Superannuation Provision Account (\$475.643 million) reflecting an anticipated reallocation of cash investments to other asset classes, subject to prevailing financial market conditions.

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Date: 30.6.16

By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA.

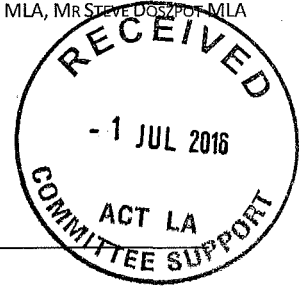


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2016-17

MR BRENDAN SMYTH MLA (CHAIR), MR JAYSON HINDER MLA (DEPUTY CHAIR), MS JOY BURCH MLA, MR STEVE DOSZPOT MLA

**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Mr Brendan Smyth on 20 June 2016: Ms Lisa Holmes took on notice the following question(s):

Ref: Hansard Proof 20 June 2016, page 198.

In relation to:

THE CHAIR: To set the premium, yes. When you say it is relative to buses, how many bus accidents a year do we have in the ACT?

Ms Holmes: I will have to take that on notice.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The Personal Injury Register (PIR) is an electronic register of all claims and payments relating to motor accidents involving personal injury in the ACT.

In regards to buses, the PIR captures accidents relating to both privately registered buses, such as Murrays, and public buses such as ACTION.

In 2013-14 there were 2 claims as a result of bus accidents and in 2014-15 there were 3 claims as a result of bus accidents.

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By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA

Date:

30.6.16

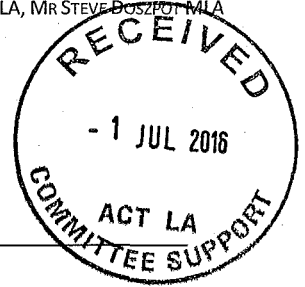


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Mr Brendan Smyth on 20 June 2016: Ms Lisa Holmes took on notice the following question(s):

Ref: Hansard Proof 20 June 2016, pages 199-201.

In relation to:

The Compulsory Third-party Insurance (CTP) quiz conducted in 2016.

THE CHAIR: And are the results of the survey available? Are they published online?

Ms Holmes: No; we have not actually published them. We were looking at putting some of the results into the annual report of the CTP Regulator.

THE CHAIR: Is the committee allowed to have a copy of the results?

Ms Holmes: Yes.

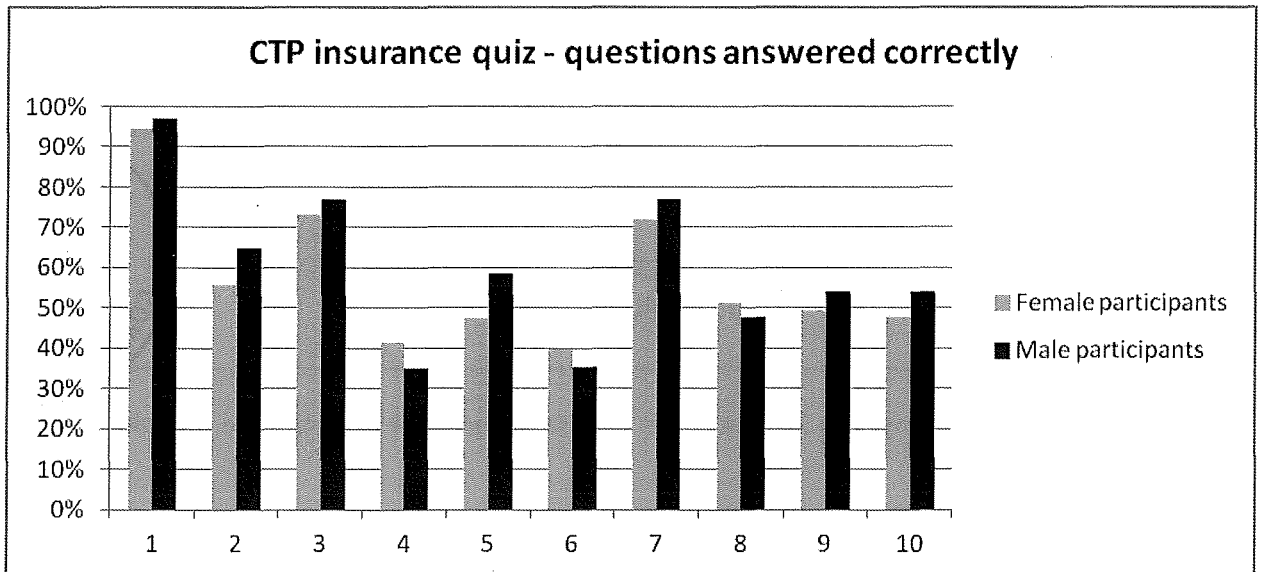
Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The CTP insurance quiz was available on the CTP insurance website from 18 April to 15 May 2016 and was promoted via digital and direct mediums both internally and externally, including the ACT Government Facebook and Twitter pages; digital and hardcopy versions of the *Our Canberra* newsletter; the WhoG Daily Notices; and the internal newsletter The Loop.

This quiz targeted the more than 300,000 Canberra motorists aged 17-65.

A total of 1,632 participants took part in the quiz during the four-week campaign with 79 per cent of participants answering five or more out of 10 correctly. Despite the convincing pass rate, the majority of participants (62 per cent) answered three to five answers incorrectly.

These results showed a particular knowledge gap in six areas (see graph).



The questions with a 50 per cent or lower pass rate for one or both genders correspond to the following themes:

- Q4 – Cost of premiums in the ACT compared to other states and territories;
- Q5 – Eligibility for early payment of \$5,000 for medical expenses;
- Q6 – How much is paid out on different scheme expenses;
- Q8 – The need to prove fault if no party admits fault;
- Q9 – The lack of coverage for property damage; and
- Q10 – The eligibility for the Lifetime Care and Support Scheme.

There was a 26 per cent increase in unique page visits to the CTP insurance information pages in comparison to the previous four-week period. In addition, the quiz page had 1,952 unique visits.

The social media campaign reached 14,156 people in the target group and 425 people took part in the Twitter poll. The results of the Twitter poll saw a 54 per cent per cent pass rate, which was considerably lower than the full online quiz. This could be due to the restrictive word count that did not allow for as much information to be conveyed in the question or the quick nature of the response process.

The questions answered incorrectly (50 per cent or below) in the Twitter poll corresponded to those answered incorrectly in the full online quiz.

In conclusion, an analysis of the data (where there was a relatively high proportion of incorrect responses) shows that Canberra motorists lack knowledge about:

- the cost of the ACT's CTP scheme is relative to other jurisdictions;
- the relative proportion of different payments paid out by the scheme, including the relatively low proportion of medical expenses paid to injured persons;
- the nature and meaning of an 'at-fault' system, and the need to prove fault in order to receive compensation;

- what the CTP policy covers in terms of insurance; and
- eligibility for the Lifetime Care and Support Scheme (when injuries are catastrophic).

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By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA

Date:

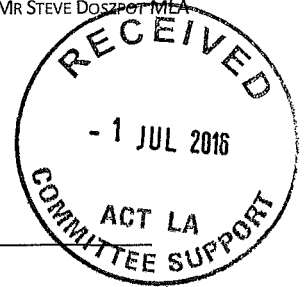
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

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**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Asked by Mr Jayson Hinder on 20 June 2016: Ms Lisa Holmes took on notice the following question(s):

Ref: Hansard Proof 20 June 2016, page 201.

In relation to: Details on value of claims vs value of insurance collected premiums.

MR HINDER: A question about the value of the claims: are you aware of the value of the global claims for CTP at the moment versus the value of the premiums collected?

Ms Holmes: Off the top of my head, no. I am going to have to take that on notice.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

Section 203 of the *Civil Law (Wrongs) Act 2002* requires insurers to provide, in relation to the ACT market, annual returns providing a range of insurance information, including the quantum of premiums collected and claims paid. This includes for CTP motor vehicle insurance.

Caution should be exercised in drawing comparisons between the 'premium paid to insurer data' and the 'claims paid data', as claims paid out in the last financial year, relate in part to premiums that were collected in other financial years. There can be a significant delay in time between when a claim is made, and when the claim is finalised and payments are made. This can be due to the severity of the injury (and hence waiting for the injury to stabilise) or whether the claim goes to court.

In 2013-14 the:

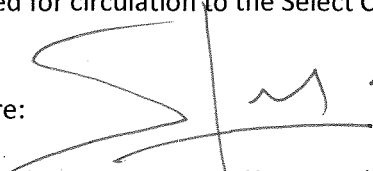
- premiums paid to the insurer totalled \$147.559 million; and
- value of claims paid by the insurer (including the expense incurred in managing the claim) totalled \$95.608 million.

In 2014-15 the:

- premiums paid to the insurer totalled \$152.172 million; and
- value of claims paid by the insurer (including the expense incurred in managing the claim) totalled \$91.570 million.

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Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Corbell', written over a horizontal line.

Date: 30.6.16

By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA

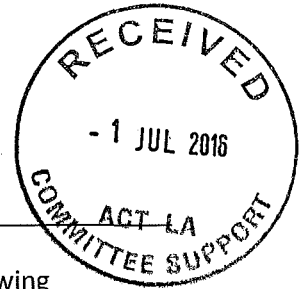


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**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Mr Jayson Hinder on 20 June 2016: Ms Lisa Holmes took on notice the following question(s):

Ref: Hansard Proof 20 June 2016, pages 202-203.

In relation to:

MR DOSZPOT: Minister, through you, BSB page 102, why did the Queensland MAIC cease hosting and maintaining the ACT's personal injury register, the PIR?

Ms Holmes: As I previously mentioned, it was to do with a resourcing issue in Queensland. They are moving on to a different platform. They had a number of high priority IT initiatives that they needed to do, and they did not have the ability anymore to be able to host ours.

MR DOSZPOT: So we are now maintaining our own?

Ms Holmes: Queensland has totally withdrawn now. That happened in February. We were running a dual system there for a while. We are now in the last couple of weeks of loading all the data into our system.

MR DOSZPOT: Does each jurisdiction have its own PIR?

Ms Holmes: Yes, they do, or equivalent. It is not necessarily the same software, but everyone has some basis of collecting claims data.

MR DOSZPOT: Is there any responsibility for the previous way information was handled for this new arrangement to come in? Is there any way that the ACT can require more responsibility by the original organisation that was doing it?

Ms Holmes: Sorry, I do not understand the question.

MR DOSZPOT: Well, the fact that we are now having to do our own, is there any way the ACT government can ask the previous holders of this information to continue that? Is there any benefit in what we are doing, or is there a benefit of having a central one?

Ms Holmes: The data is our data. It was never combined with the Queensland data in any way. They were hosting it on their software and their platform, but it was always our data. As part of this, they handed us over the software that we have had to adapt to meet our system requirements, but all of our data is still there. We can still access it all.

THE CHAIR: What is the cost of that going to be?

Ms Holmes: By the time we finish this process and do the enhancements that we are looking to do, we are looking at about \$280,000 approximate.

THE CHAIR: Was that found internally or was that an appropriation or—

Ms Holmes: That is being funded out of the CTP levy.

MR HINDER: What was Queensland charging us to host it?

Ms Holmes: I would need to take that one on notice as well.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The ACT's Personal Injury Register (PIR) system is a clone of the Queensland Motor Accident Insurance Commission (MAIC) system. Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the ACT paid MAIC a monthly fee to maintain and host a database system for the compulsory third-part (CTP) regulator, with additional monies being paid to secure additional support and training when required.

Under the MOU that was agreed between the MAIC and the CTP Regulator, the fees for the PIR services charged by MAIC for 2014-15 were:

- Support and maintenance costs of \$2,520 per month by MAIC PIR development and support staff, which allows for a maximum of 288 hours of effort between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015. If the CTP regulator requested additional effort, this resulted in additional charges at the rate of \$105 per hour; and
- Other costs incurred by other MAIC staff - if the CTP regulator requested assistance from other MAIC staff, this was charged at the rate of \$105 per hour.

The hourly rates referred to above were subject to annual review and adjustment and were GST exclusive.

The same MOU arrangements and charges were extended until February 2016 when the MAIC ceased its arrangement to provide PIR maintenance, hosting and assistance to the ACT (with the ACT PIR being transferred to the ACT Government ICT platform).

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Signature:

Date: 30-6-16

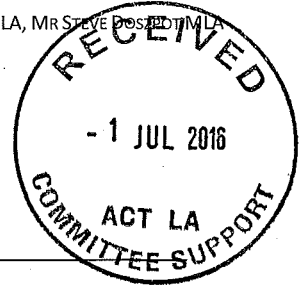
By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA



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**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**

Asked by Mr Brendan Smyth, Chair, on 20 June 2016: Mr Andrew Barr took on notice the following question:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Page 207

In relation to: Lease Variation Charge

THE CHAIR: So when did the stimulus package begin?

Mr Barr: 2011, I think there was some—I will go back and check the exact date. It has had various iterations and it has been extended into certain areas and adjusted. But I will check that detail.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The Lease Variation Charge was introduced in 2011, with transitional measures. The economic stimulus package commenced on 6 March 2014.

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Signature:

Date:

By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA

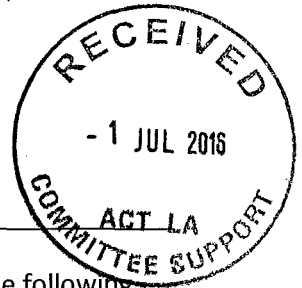


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**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Brendan Smyth MLA (Chair) on 20 June 2016: Andrew Barr took on notice the following questions:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Page 209

In relation to: Increases in general rates

THE CHAIR: The collection of rates, both commercial and residential, are we able to give a breakdown of what are genuine rates and the natural increase because of the valuation system we have as opposed to the movement of conveyancing to the rates? It is page 227, budget paper 3.

Mr Barr: As in you are interested in what proportion of annual rates increase is inflation based and land value increase based and then what proportion is the revenue replacement as a result of—

THE CHAIR: As a consequence of revenue replacement, yes.

Mr Barr: Yes, that information would not be too hard to—

Mr Nicol: Let us take it on notice. We might have to make a couple of assumptions, but we should be able to give you a fairly close—

Mr Barr: And then the third factor in all of that would also be growth in the number of properties.

Mr Nicol: That is right.

Mr Barr: Yes.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

Prior to the commencement of the Government's tax reform, total general rates revenue was increased each year in line with changes in the Wage Price Index (WPI) plus an allowance for new properties added to the rates system during the year.

For 2016-17, the relevant WPI was 1.6 per cent. The Budget WPI forecasts for forward years are 2.0 per cent for 2017-18 and 3.5 per cent for the following years. In the absence of tax reform, total general rates revenue would have increased by this amount plus an allowance for new properties.

Since 2012-13, general rates have been increasing by an additional amount (above WPI) as we transition our tax base away from inefficient transaction-based taxes to the efficient general rates system.

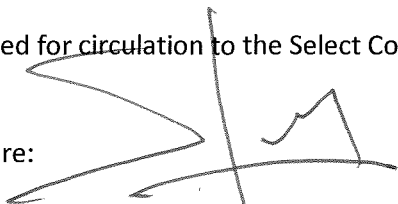
For residential properties, the announced increase for general rates is 4.5 per cent in 2016-17. As noted above, the WPI component of this is 1.6 per cent and the remaining 2.9 per cent is due to tax reform. The annual increases will be seven per cent for the remainder of the forward estimates period. For units only, the change in calculation methodology will also add about \$150 on average in 2017-18 and \$115 on average in 2018-19, in addition to the seven per cent increase.

For commercial properties, the announced increase for general rates is seven per cent in 2016-17. The WPI component of this is 1.6 per cent and the remaining 5.4 per cent is due to tax reform. The annual increases will be six per cent for the remainder of the forward estimates period.

Changes in Average Unimproved Values (AUV) do not affect the increase in total rates revenue. The AUV is only used as a mechanism to distribute total rates revenue among properties.

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Date: 30.6.18

By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA

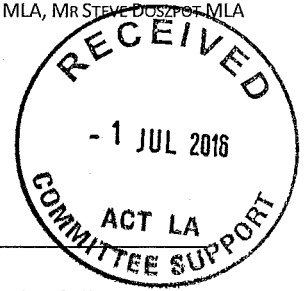


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**ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
DURING PUBLIC HEARINGS**



Asked by Brendan Smyth MLA (Chair) on 20 June 2016: Andrew Barr took on notice the following question:

Ref: Hansard Transcript 20 June 2016, Page 209

In relation to: Additional revenue from general rates as a result of new properties

THE CHAIR: And that was the next question: how many new properties are you expecting in the coming year, and if you could give it as a division of that revenue, that would be kind.

Mr Barr: We will do our best to provide information in that regard.

Mr Corbell: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

General rates revenue is set in aggregate based on the expected growth in general rates plus an allowance for new properties which will be added to the stock of rateable properties during the year. The allowance for new properties is around \$3 million each for residential and commercial properties each year over the budget estimates period.

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-17

Signature:

Date: 30.6.16

By the Acting Treasurer, Mr Simon Corbell MLA