

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30 June 2006

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Attorney-General

Scope

The financial statements and Chief Executive's responsibility

The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer;
- Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Cash Flows;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Schedules of Commitments and Contingencies;
- Schedule of Administered Items; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for the year ended 30 June 2006.

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal's Chief Executive is responsible for preparing financial statements that give a true and fair presentation of the financial position and performance of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, and that comply with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal's Chief Executive is also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial statements.

Audit Approach

I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you. My audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive, rather than conclusive, evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

While the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting was considered when determining the nature and extent of audit procedures, the audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

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I have performed procedures to assess whether, in all material respects, the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of Administrative Appeals Tribunal's financial position, and of its financial performance and cash flows.

The audit opinion is formed on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive.

Independence

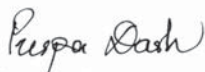
In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the ethical requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal's financial position as at 30 June 2006 and of its performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with:
 - (i) the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders; and
 - (ii) applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

Australian National Audit Office



Puspita Dash

Senior Director

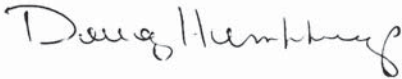
Delegate of the Auditor General

Canberra

31 August 2006

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL**STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2006 have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, as amended.



DOUGLAS HUMPHREYS

Chief Executive

30 August 2006



STEPHEN WISE

Chief Finance Officer

30 August 2006

Income statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
INCOME			
<i>Revenue</i>			
Revenues from Government	4A	28,896	28,162
Goods and services	4B	1,069	891
Total revenue		29,965	29,053
<i>Gains</i>			
Other gains	4C	196	190
Total Gains		196	190
TOTAL INCOME		30,161	29,243
EXPENSES			
Employees	5A	17,041	15,926
Suppliers	5B	12,815	12,400
Depreciation and amortisation	5C	762	1,187
Write-down and impairment of assets	5D	77	126
Net loss on disposal of assets	5E	7	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		30,702	29,639
OPERATING RESULT		(541)	(396)

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

Balance sheet

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6A	538	276
Receivables	6B	6,973	9,769
Total Financial Assets		7,511	10,045
Non-financial assets			
Leasehold improvements	7A,C	6,161	295
Plant and equipment	7B,C	1,342	1,432
Intangibles	7D	133	20
Other non-financial assets	7E	2,042	2,126
Total Non-Financial Assets		9,678	3,873
TOTAL ASSETS		17,189	13,918
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	9A	755	671
Total Payables		755	671
Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities			
Other	8	706	110
Total Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities		706	110
Provisions			
Employee provisions	10A	4,234	3,936
Other provisions	10B	385	275
Total Provisions		4,619	4,211
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,080	4,992
NET ASSETS		11,109	8,926
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		2,133	2,133
Reserves		2,996	272
Retained surpluses		5,980	6,521
TOTAL EQUITY		11,109	8,926
Current assets		9,553	12,171
Non-current assets		7,636	1,747
Current liabilities		4,656	4,680
Non-current liabilities		1,424	312

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

Statement of cash flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Goods and services		968	982
Appropriations		31,793	27,116
Net GST received from Australian Taxation Office		1,366	1,139
Total cash received		34,127	29,237
Cash used			
Employees		(16,580)	(16,279)
Suppliers		(13,659)	(13,122)
Total cash used		(30,239)	(29,401)
Net cash from or (used by) operating activities	11	3,888	(164)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,505)	(113)
Purchase of intangibles		(121)	(16)
Total cash used		(3,626)	(129)
Net cash from or (used by) investing activities		(3,626)	(129)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held			
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		276	569
Cash at the end of the reporting period	11	538	276

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

Statement of changes in equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation reserve		Contributed Equity/Capital		Total Equity	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening Balance	6,521	6,917	272	–	2,133	2,133	8,926	9,050
Adjusted opening balance	6,521	6,917	272	–	2,133	2,133	8,926	9,050
Income and expense								
Revaluation adjustment	–	–	2,724	272	–	–	2,724	272
Subtotal income and expenses recognised directly in equity	–	–	2,724	272	–	–	2,724	272
Net operating result	(541)	(396)	–	–	–	–	(541)	(396)
Total income and expenses	(541)	(396)	2,724	272	–	–	2,183	(124)
Transactions with owners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total Transactions with owners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance at 30 June	5,980	6,521	2,996	272	2,133	2,133	11,109	8,926

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

Schedule of commitments

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
BY TYPE			
Capital commitments			
Plant and equipment		739	–
Total capital commitments		739	–
Other commitments			
Operating leases ^{1,2}		34,696	13,223
Total other commitments		34,696	13,223
Commitments receivable		(3,221)	(1,202)
Net commitments by type		32,214	12,021
BY MATURITY			
Capital commitments			
One year or less		739	–
From one to five years		–	–
Over five years		–	–
Total capital commitments		739	–
Operating lease commitments			
One year or less		4,987	4,671
From one to five years		23,257	7,610
Over five years		6,452	942
Total operating lease commitments		34,696	13,223
Commitments receivable		(3,221)	(1,202)
Net commitments by maturity		32,214	12,021

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

1 These commitments comprise leases of hearing rooms and office accommodation for the Tribunal.

2 Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Nature of lease	General description of leasing arrangement
Leases for office accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lease payments are subject to fixed or market review increases as listed in the lease agreements; – all office accommodation leases are current and most have extension options for the Tribunal following a review of rentals to current market; and – a commitment for four years has been included for the Commonwealth Law Courts Buildings in Brisbane and Hobart even though there is no lease. This is because budget funding has been approved for this period.
Agreements for the provision of motor vehicles to senior executives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no contingent rentals exist; and – there are no renewal or purchase options available to the Tribunal.

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

Schedule of contingencies

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Contingent liabilities			
Restoration of Lease Costs			
Balance from previous period		425	510
New		-	75
Re-measurement		(75)	-
Liabilities crystallised		(100)	(160)
Obligations expired		(250)	-
Total Contingent Liabilities		-	425

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

Schedule of administered items

	Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Income Administered on Behalf of Government			
for the year ended 30 June 2006			
Revenue			
Non-taxation			
Filing fees		1,053	1,094
Total Revenues Administered on Behalf of Government		1,053	1,094
Total Income Administered on Behalf of Government		1,053	1,094
Expenses Administered on Behalf of Government			
for the year ended 30 June 2006			
Refund of filing fees		700	371
Total Expenses Administered on Behalf of Government		700	371

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

There were no administered assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2006, (2005:Nil).

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

Schedule of Administered Items (continued)

Notes	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Administered Cash Flows		
for the year ended 30 June 2006		
Operating activities		
Cash received		
Filing fees	1,053	1,094
Total cash received	1,053	1,094
Cash used		
Refund of filing fees	700	371
Total cash used	700	371
Net Cash from Operating Activities	353	723
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held	353	723
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	–	–
Cash from Official Public Account for:		
– Appropriations	700	371
Cash to Official Public Account for:		
– Appropriations	(1,053)	(1,094)
Cash at End of Reporting Period	–	–

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

There were no administered commitments or contingencies as at 30 June 2006, (2005:Nil).

The major administered activities of the Tribunal are directed towards achieving the outcome described in Note 1 to the Financial Statements. The major financial activities are the collection of fees payable on lodging with the Tribunal of an application for a review of a decision, other than in income maintenance matters. On matters other than income maintenance, applicants may apply for a waiver of the fee under regulation 19(6) or 19AA(6) of the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Regulations 1976*.

Fees are refunded in whole if the proceedings terminate in a manner favourable to the applicant except for Small Taxation Claims Tribunal applications where a smaller once-only fee is payable irrespective of the outcome of the decision.

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

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

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Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE TRIBUNAL

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal (the Tribunal) is an Australian Public Service organisation. The objective and sole outcome of the Tribunal is to provide independent review on the merits of a wide range of administrative decisions of the Australian Government so as to ensure in each case the correct or preferable decision is made.

Tribunal activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as either departmental or administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Tribunal in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Tribunal, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The continued existence of the Tribunal in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament of the Tribunal's administration and programs.

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are a general purpose financial report.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMOs, being the *Financial Management and Accountability Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2005)*);
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period; and

- Interpretations issued by the AASB and UIG that apply for the reporting period.

This is the first financial report to be prepared under Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS). The impacts of adopting AEIFRS are disclosed in Note 2.

The Income Statement and Balance Sheet have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities which, as noted, are at fair value or amortised cost. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, assets and liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard. Liabilities and assets which are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies (other than unquantifiable or remote contingencies, which are reported at Note 12).

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, revenues and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Administered revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows reported in the Schedule of Administered Items and related notes are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for Tribunal items except where otherwise stated.

1.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

1.4 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include the AEIFRS.

Australian Accounting Standards require the Tribunal to disclose Australian Accounting Standards that have not been applied, for standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The AASB has issued amendments to existing standards. These amendments are denoted by year and then number, for example 2005-1 indicates amendment 1 issued in 2005.

The table on the following page illustrates standards and amendments that will become effective for the Tribunal in the future. The nature of the impending change within the table, has been abbreviated out of necessity and users should consult the full version available on the AASB's website to identify the full impact of the change. The expected impact on the financial report of adoption of these standards is based on the Tribunal's initial assessment at this date, but may change. The Tribunal intends to adopt all of the standards upon their application date.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Title	Standard affected	Application date*	Nature of impending change	Impact expected on financial report
2005-1	AASB 139	1 Jan 2006	Amends hedging requirements for foreign currency risk of a highly probable intra-group transaction	No expected impact.
2005-4	AASB 139, AASB 132, AASB 1, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038	1 Jan 2006	Amends AASB 139, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038 to restrict the option to fair value through profit or loss and makes consequential amendments to AASB 1 and AASB 132.	No expected impact.
2005-5	AASB 1 and AASB 139	1 Jan 2006	Amends AASB1 to allow an entity to determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease. Amends AASB 139 to scope out a contractual right to receive reimbursement (in accordance with AASB 137) in the form of cash.	No expected impact.
2005-10	AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038	1 Jan 2007	Amended requirements subsequent to the issuing of AASB 7.	No expected impact.
2006-1	AASB 7 Financial Instruments; Disclosures	1 Jan 2007	Revises the disclosure requirements for financial instruments from AASB 132 requirements.	No expected impact.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

1.5 REVENUE

Revenues from Government

Amounts appropriated for Departmental outputs appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue, 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.

Other revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the owner;
- the seller retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- the probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed

at balance date. Provisions are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

1.6 GAINS

Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge are recognised as gains when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government agency as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.7).

Other Gains

Gains from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.7 TRANSACTIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT AS OWNER

Equity injections

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

Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received from or relinquished to another Commonwealth agency or authority under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

Other distributions to owners

The FMOs require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

1.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As required by the FMOs, the Tribunal has early adopted AASB 119 Employee Benefits as issued in December 2004.

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119) and termination benefits due within twelve months of balance date are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

All other employee benefit liabilities are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Leave

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

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, including the Tribunal'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 non-current portion of the liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 2006. In determining the present value of the liability, the Tribunal has taken into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

The liability for annual leave reflects the value of total annual leave entitlements of all employees at 30 June 2006 and is recognised at the nominal amount. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability. The Tribunal's certified agreement raises pay rates on 1 July each year and the financial effect of this change has been included.

Superannuation

Most members and staff of the Tribunal are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) and the PSS Accumulation Plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Commonwealth. 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.

The Tribunal makes employer contributions to the Australian Government at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the Commonwealth of the superannuation entitlements of the Tribunal's employees.

From 1 July 2005, new employees are eligible to join the PSS accumulation plan scheme.

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

1.9 LEASES

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

The Tribunal does not have any finance leases. Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Lease incentives taking the form of 'free' leasehold improvements and rent holidays are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability over the term of the related lease (refer Note 8).

1.10 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

1.11 CASH

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

1.12 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Tribunal's activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of the Tribunal's business and internal and Australian Government policies dealing with the management of financial risk, the Tribunal's exposure to market, credit, liquidity and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is considered to be low.

1.13 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As prescribed in the FMOs, the Tribunal has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB132 and AASB139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the asset is transferred to another entity. In the case of a transfer to another

entity, it is necessary that the risks and rewards of ownership are also transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

For the comparative year, financial assets were derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash no longer existed. Financial liabilities were derecognised when the contractual obligation to pay cash no longer existed.

1.14 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As prescribed in the FMOs, the Tribunal has applied the option available under AASB 1 of adopting AASB 132 and AASB139 from 1 July 2005 rather than 1 July 2004.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each balance date.

Comparative Year

In 2004-05 receivables were recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for doubtful debts based on an estimate made when collection of the full amount was no longer probable. Bad debts were written off as incurred.

Other financial assets carried at cost, which were not held to generate net cash inflows, were assessed for indicators of impairment. Where such indicators were found to exist, the recoverable amount of the assets were estimated and compared to the assets carrying amount and, if less, reduced to the carrying amount. The reduction was shown as an impairment loss.

1.15 TRADE CREDITORS

Trade creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

1.16 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are discussed in the related schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an existing liability or asset in respect of which settlement is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably measured. Remote contingencies are part of the disclosure. Where settlement becomes probable, a liability or asset is recognised. A liability or asset is recognised when its existence is confirmed by a future event, settlement becomes probable (virtually certain for assets) and reliable measurement becomes possible.

1.17 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. The Tribunal does not own any land and buildings.

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

1.18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Asset recognition threshold

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

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'makegood' provisions in property leases taken up by the Tribunal where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of the Tribunal's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'makegood' taken up.

Revaluations Basis

Property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset is not materially different, at reporting date, from its fair value. Valuations undertaken each year are as at 30 June except for property fit-out associated with the renewal of an existing lease which is valued as at the date of the lease renewal.

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below.

Asset class	Fair value measured at:
Leasehold improvements	Depreciated replacement cost
Plant and equipment	Market selling price

Following initial recognition at cost, valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not materially differ from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through profit and loss. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through profit

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

and loss except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

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

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the Tribunal using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

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:

	2006	2005
Leasehold improvements (fit-out)	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and equipment	3–20 years	3–20 years

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2006. 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 to sell 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 Tribunal were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were found for assets at fair value.

1.19 INTANGIBLES

The Tribunal's intangibles comprise externally purchased software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over their anticipated useful lives. The useful lives of the Tribunal's software is 3-5 years (2005: 3-5 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2006. No indications of impairment were found for intangible assets.

1.20 TAXATION

The Tribunal is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses and 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 payables.

1.21 FOREIGN CURRENCY

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rate current as at balance date. Associated currency gains and losses are not material.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

1.22 INSURANCE

The Tribunal has insured against risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund, called 'Comcover'. Workers' compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

1.23 REPORTING OF ADMINISTERED ACTIVITIES

The Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the Schedule of Administered Items and related Notes.

Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for Tribunal items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards

Administered Cash Transfers to and from Official Public Account

Revenue collected by the Tribunal for use by the Government rather than the Tribunal is Administered Revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) maintained by the Department of Finance and Administration. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of Government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the Tribunal on behalf of the Government and reported as such in the Statement of Cash Flows in the Schedule of Administered Items and in the Administered Reconciliation Table in Note 17. Thus, the Schedule of Administered Items largely reflects the Government's transactions, through the Tribunal, with parties outside the Government.

Revenue

All administered revenues are revenues relating to the course of ordinary activities performed by the Tribunal on behalf of the Australian Government.

Fees are charged on lodgement of applications for review. Some exemptions and waivers can apply to the payment of a fee. Applications deemed to be successful may result in a refund of the fee paid.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 2 – The impact of the transition to AEIFRS from previous AGAAP

	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
Reconciliation of Total Equity as presented under previous AGAAP to that under AEIFRS		
Total equity under previous AGAAP	8,926	9,050
Adjustments to retained earnings	–	–
Adjustments to other reserves	–	–
Total Equity translated to AEIFRS	8,296	9,050
Reconciliation of Profit and Loss as presented under previous AGAAP to that under AEIFRS		
Prior year profit as previously reported	(396)	
Adjustments	–	
Prior year profit translated to AEIFRS	(396)	

The cash flow statement presented under previous AGAAP is equivalent to that prepared under AEIFRS.

The Tribunal has no Administered Assets or Liabilities therefore there are no AEIFRS adjustments to report.

Reconciliation of Expenses Administered on behalf of Government presented under previous AGAAP to that under AEIFRS

Prior year profit as previously reported	371
Adjustments	–
Prior year profit translated to AEIFRS	371

Note 3 – Events occurring after balance sheet date

There were no significant events occurring after the balance date.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 4 – Income

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Revenues		
Note 4A – Revenues from Government		
Appropriations for outputs	28,896	28,162
<i>Total revenues from government</i>	28,896	28,162
Note 4B – Goods and Services		
Services	1,069	891
<i>Total sales of goods and services</i>	1,069	891
Rendering of services to:		
Related entities	756	664
External entities	313	227
<i>Total rendering of services</i>	1,069	891
Gains		
Note 4C – Other gains		
Resources received free of charge	34	34
Liabilities assumed by other departments	162	156
<i>Total other gains</i>	196	190

Note 5 – Operating expenses

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Note 5A – Employee Expenses		
Wages and salary	13,633	12,514
Superannuation	2,248	2,293
Leave and other entitlements	671	652
Other employee expenses	489	467
<i>Total employee expenses</i>	17,041	15,926

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 5B – Supplier Expenses

Provision of goods – related entities	–	–
Provision of goods – external entities	398	367
Rendering of services – related entities	569	810
Rendering of services – external entities	6,167	5,642
Operating lease rentals ¹	5,574	5,505
Workers’ Compensation Premium	107	76
Total supplier expenses	12,815	12,400

¹These comprise minimum lease payments only.

Note 5C – Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	644	890
Total depreciation and amortisation	644	890

Amortisation

Amortisation of lease incentives	110	107
Amortisation of intangibles – software	8	190
Total depreciation and amortisation	762	1,187

The aggregate amounts of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	567	771
Plant and equipment	187	226
Intangibles – software	8	190
Total depreciation and amortisation	762	1,187

Note 5D – Write-Down and Impairment of Assets

Property, plant and equipment – revaluation decrement	77	126
Total write-down of assets	77	126

Note 5E – Net Loss from Disposal of Assets

Disposal of assets	7	–
Net loss from disposal of assets	7	–

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 6 – Financial assets

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Note 6A – Cash and cash equivalents		
Departmental (other than special accounts)	538	276
Total cash and cash equivalents	538	276
Note 6B – Receivables		
Goods and services	50	43
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	223	129
Appropriations receivable – for existing outputs	6,700	9,597
Total receivables (net)	6,973	9,769
Receivables is represented by:		
Current	6,973	9,769
Non-current	–	–
Total receivables (net)	6,973	9,769

All receivables are with entities external to the Tribunal. Credit terms are net 30 days (2005: 30 days).

Receivables (gross) are aged as follows:

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Current	6,965	9,763
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	7	6
30 to 60 days	1	–
60 to 90 days	–	–
More than 90 days	–	–
	8	6
Total receivables (gross)	6,973	9,769

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 7 – Non-financial assets

	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 7A – Leasehold Improvements		
<i>Leasehold Improvements</i>		
– at fair value	6,161	295
– accumulated amortisation	–	–
<i>Total leasehold improvements</i>	6,161	295
Note 7B – Property, Plant and Equipment		
<i>Property, plant and equipment</i>		
– at fair value	1,342	1,432
– accumulated depreciation	–	–
<i>Total property, plant and equipment</i>	1,342	1,432

All revaluations are in accordance with the revaluation policy stated in Note 1.18. In 2005-06 an independent valuer, the Australian Valuation Office, conducted the valuations.

Revaluation increment of \$2,724,000 for leasehold improvements (2005: increment of \$272,124) was credited to the asset revaluation reserve. A decrement of \$76,961 for property, plant and equipment was expensed (2005: decrement of \$126,430 was expensed).

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 7 – Non-financial assets (continued)

Note 7C - Analysis of Property, Plant, and Equipment

TABLE A – Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment

Item	Buildings – Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2005			
Gross book value	295	1,432	1,727
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	–	–	–
Opening Net Book Value	295	1,432	1,727
Additions			
by purchase	3,330	175	3,505
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	2,724	(77)	2,647
Revaluation of makegood	385	–	385
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(567)	(187)	(754)
Recoverable Amount write-downs	–	–	–
Disposals			
Other disposals	(6)	(1)	(7)
As at 30 June 2006			
Gross book value	6,161	1,342	7,503
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	–	–	–
Closing Net book value	6,161	1,342	7,503

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Note 7D – Intangibles		
Computer software (at cost)	1,079	958
Accumulated amortisation	(946)	(938)
Total intangibles (non-current)	133	20

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 7 – Non-financial assets (continued)

Note 7D – Intangibles (continued)

TABLE A – Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of intangibles

Item	Computer software purchased \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2005		
Gross book value	958	958
Accumulated depreciation	(938)	(938)
Opening Net Book Value	20	20
Additions		
Purchases (partially complete)	121	121
Movements		
Depreciation/amortisation	(8)	(8)
Disposals	–	–
As at 30 June 2006		
Gross book value	1,079	1,079
Accumulated depreciation	(946)	(946)
Closing Net book value	133	133
	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 7E – Other Non-Financial Assets		
Prepayments	2,042	2,126

All other non-financial assets are current assets.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 8 – Other non-interest bearing liabilities

	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000
Lease incentives	706	110
Total lease incentives	706	110
Current	54	110
Non-current	652	–
Total lease incentives	706	110

Note 9 – Payables

	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 9A – Suppliers		
Trade creditors	755	671
Total supplier payables	755	671

All supplier payables are current liabilities. Settlement is usually made 28 days from receipt of invoice.

Note 10 – Provisions

	2006	2005
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 10A – Employee Provisions		
Salaries and wages	317	205
Leave	3,386	3,194
Superannuation	506	512
Other	25	25
Total employee provisions	4,234	3,936
Current	3,847	3,624
Non-current	387	312
Total employee provisions	4,234	3,936
Note 10B – Other Provisions		
Provision for 'makegood'	385	275
	385	275

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 10 – Provisions (continued)

	Provision for Makegood \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of period	275	–
Additional provisions made	385	275
Provisions realised	(275)	–
Unwinding of discounted amount arising from the passage of time	–	–
Amount owing at end of period	385	275

Note 11 – Cash flow reconciliation

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash per Balance Sheet to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	538	276
Balance Sheet items comprising above cash: 'Financial Assets – Cash and cash Equivalents'	538	276
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Opening result	(541)	(396)
Depreciation/amortisation	762	1187
Loss on Disposal of assets	7	–
Net write-down of non-financial assets	77	126
(Increase)/Decrease in net receivables	2,796	(955)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	84	131
Increase/(Decrease) in employee provisions	298	(509)
Increase/(Decrease) in supplier payables	84	84
Increase/(Decrease) in other provisions	150	–
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	171	168
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	3,888	(164)

Note 12 – Contingent liabilities and assets

Unquantifiable or Remote Contingencies

At 30 June 2006, the Tribunal has not identified any unquantifiable or remote contingencies.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

NOTE 13 – Executive remuneration

The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$130,000 or more:

	2006	2005
\$145,000 to \$159,999	1	–
\$190,000 to \$204,999	–	1
\$205,000 to \$219,999	1	–
Total	2	1
The aggregate amount of total remuneration of executives shown above.	\$357,293	\$199,852

The aggregate amount of separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the year to executives shown above.

Nil Nil

Note 14 – Remuneration of auditors

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Financial statement audit services are provided free of charge to the Tribunal.		
The fair value of the audit services provided was:	33,500	34,000
	33,500	34,000

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General.

Note 15 – Average staffing levels

	2006	2005
The average staffing levels for the Tribunal during the year were:	164	161

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 16 – Financial instruments

Note 16A – Interest Rate Risk

Financial Instrument	Note	Non Interest-bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash at bank	6A	538	276	538	276	n/a	n/a
Receivables for goods and services	6B	273	172	273	172	n/a	n/a
Appropriation receivable	6B	6,700	9,597	6,700	9,597	n/a	n/a
Total		7,511	10,045	7,511	10,045		
Total Assets				17,189	13,918		
Financial Liabilities							
Trade creditors	10	755	671	755	671	n/a	n/a
Total		755	671	755	671		
Total Liabilities				6,080	4,992		

Note 16B – Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2006		2005	
		Total Carrying Amount \$'000	Aggregate Fair Value \$'000	Total Carrying Amount \$'000	Aggregate Fair Value \$'000
Departmental Financial Assets (Recognised)					
Cash at bank	6A	538	538	276	276
Receivables for goods and services (net)	6B	50	50	43	43
Appropriations receivable	6B	6,700	6,700	9,597	9,507
Total Financial Assets (Recognised)		7,511	7,511	10,045	10,045
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)					
Trade creditors	10	755	755	671	671
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		755	755	671	671

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 16 – Financial instruments (continued)

Note 16C – Credit Risk Exposure

The Tribunal's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Balance Sheet.

The Tribunal has no significant exposures to any concentration of credit risk.

All figures for credit risk referred to do not take into account the value of any collateral or other security.

Note 17 – Administered reconciliation table

	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Opening administered assets less administered liabilities as at 1 July	–	–
Opening balance fair value adjustment – administered investments	–	–
Plus: Administered revenues	1,053	1,094
Less: Administered expenses	(700)	(371)
Administered transfers to/from Australian Government:		
Appropriation transfers from OPA:	700	371
Appropriation transfers to OPA:	(1,053)	(1,094)
Closing administered assets less administered liabilities as at 30 June	–	–

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 18 – Appropriations

Note 18A – Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations

Table A

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2006 \$	2005 \$	2006 \$	2005 \$
Balance carried from previous year	4,864,055	9,119,614	4,864,055	9,119,614
Unspent receipts from 1999–2004 where no s 31 agreement was deemed to be in place (funding restored in 2005-06)	5,008,678	(4,517,349)	5,008,678	(4,517,349)
Adjusted Balance carried for previous period	\$9,872,733	4,602,265	\$9,872,733	4,602,265
Appropriation Act (No.1)	28,620,000	27,582,000	28,620,000	27,582,000
Appropriation Act (No.3)	276,000	568,000	276,000	568,000
Appropriation Act (No.5)	–	12,000	–	12,000
Comcover receipts (Appropriation Act s 13)	–	7,602	–	7,602
Subtotal Annual Appropriation	38,768,733	32,771,867	38,768,733	32,771,867
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMAA s 30A)	1,365,962	1,138,991	1,365,962	1,138,991
Annotations to 'net appropriations' (FMAA s 31)	968,356	490,367	968,356	490,367
Total appropriations available for payments	41,103,051	34,401,225	41,103,051	34,401,225
Cash payments made during the year (GST inclusive)	(33,864,593)	(29,537,170)	(33,864,593)	(29,537,170)
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the CRF for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations	7,238,458	4,864,055	7,238,458	4,864,055

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 18 – Appropriations (continued)

Note 18A – Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations (continued)

Table A (continued)

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Represented by:				
Cash at bank and on hand	538,458	275,733	538,458	275,733
Receivable – departmental appropriations	6,700,000	9,597,000	6,700,000	9,597,000
Receivables – GST receivable from customers	8,570	8,235	8,570	8,235
Receivables – GST receivable from the ATO	222,621	129,127	222,621	129,127
Payables – GST Payables	(231,191)	(137,362)	(231,191)	(137,362)
Receipts from periods of no s 31 agreement in years 1999-2005 not currently available	–	(5,008,678)	–	(5,008,678)
Total	7,238,458	4,864,055	7,238,458	4,864,055

Note 18B – Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund – Special Appropriations (Unlimited Amount)

<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>	2006	2005
– section 28	Outcome 1	
	\$	\$

Purpose: A section to allow for the expenditure of amounts the Commonwealth is legally required to pay, but for which there is no other appropriation. Pursuant to the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Regulations 1976*, a refund of the application fee is payable where the fee is determined to not be payable or where proceedings terminate in favour of the applicant.

All transactions under this Act are recognised as administered items.

Cash payments made during the year	699,979	370,779
Budget estimate	250,000	250,000

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

NOTE 19 – Special accounts

Other Trust Moneys	2006	2005
Legal Authority: <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s 20</i>		
Appropriation: <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s 20</i>		
Purpose: for expenditure of monies temporarily held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth.		
This account is non-interest bearing.		
Balance carried from previous year	–	–
Payments made to suppliers	–	–
Total	–	–

Services for other Governments & Non-Agency Bodies	2006	2005
Legal Authority: <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s20</i>		
Appropriation: <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997; s20</i>		
Purpose: for receipt of monies from other agencies temporarily held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth.		
This account is non-interest bearing.		
Balance carried from previous year	–	–
Payments made to suppliers	–	–
Total	–	–

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 20 – Reporting of outcomes

The Tribunal has only one outcome which is described in Note 1.1.

Note 20A – Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Total	
	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Administered	700	371
Departmental	30,702	29,639
Total expenses	31,161	30,010
<i>Costs recovered from provision of goods and services to the non-government sector</i>		
Administered	–	–
Departmental	313	227
Total costs recovered	313	227
<i>Other external revenues</i>		
Administered		
Filing fees	1,053	1,094
Total Administered	1,053	1,094
Departmental		
Interest on cash deposits	–	–
Goods and Services Revenue from Related Entities	756	664
Total Departmental	756	664
Total other external revenues	2,122	1,985
Net cost/(contribution) of outcome	29,039	28,025

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 20 – Reporting of outcomes (continued)

Note 20B – Major Classes of Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Group and Outputs

The Tribunal has only one output group.

Departmental expenses		
Employees	17,041	15,926
Suppliers	12,815	12,400
Depreciation and amortisation	762	1,187
Other expenses	84	126
Total departmental expenses	30,702	29,639
Funded by:		
Revenues from government	29,092	28,352
Sale of goods and services	1,069	891
Other non-taxation revenue	–	–
Total departmental revenues	30,161	29,243

Note 20C – Major Classes of Administered Revenues and Expenses by Outcomes.

The Tribunal has only one output group which is described in Note 1.1.

	Total Outcome 1	
	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000
Administered revenues		
Fees & fines	1,053	1,094
Total Administered revenues	1,053	1,094
Administered expenses		
Refund of fees and fines	(700)	(371)
Total Administered expenses	(700)	(371)

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 21 – Compensation and debt relief

	2006 \$	2005 \$
Administered		
No 'Act of Grace' payments, waivers of debt, ex gratia payments, Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration Scheme payments or special circumstances payments pursuant to section 73 of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> were made during the reporting period.	Nil	Nil
Departmental		
No 'Act of Grace' payments, waivers of debt, ex gratia payments, Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration Scheme payments or special circumstances payments pursuant to section 73 of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> were made during the reporting period.	Nil	Nil