Portfolio Budget Statements 2022–23

Budget Related Paper No. 1.13

**PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET Portfolio**

Budget Initiatives and Explanations of Appropriations   
Specified by Outcomes and Programs by Entity

© Commonwealth of Australia 2022

ISSN 2652-5410 (online version)

ISSN 2652-5402 (print version)

This publication is available for your use under a [Creative Commons BY Attribution 3.0 Australia](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en) licence, with the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet logo, photographs, images, signatures and where otherwise stated. The full licence terms are available from <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>.

Creative Commons logo

Use of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet material under a [Creative Commons BY Attribution 3.0 Australia](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en) licence requires you to attribute the work (but not in any way that suggests that the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet endorses you or your use of the work).

**Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinetmaterial used 'as supplied'**

Provided you have not modified or transformed the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet material in any way including, for example, by changing the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet text; calculating percentage changes; graphing or charting data; or deriving new statistics from published the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet statistics – then the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet prefers the following attribution:

*Source: The Australian Government the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet*

**Derivative material**

If you have modified or transformed the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet material, or derived new material from those of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in any way, then the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet prefers the following attribution:

*Based on The Australian Government the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet data*

**Use of the Coat of Arms**

The terms under which the Coat of Arms can be used are set out on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet website (see [www.pmc.gov.au/government/commonwealth-coat-arms](http://www.pmc.gov.au/government/commonwealth-coat-arms)).

**Other uses**

Enquiries regarding this licence and any other use of this document are welcome at:

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

PO Box 6500

Canberra ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6271 5111  
www.pmc.gov.au



Prime Minister

parliament House

canberra 2600

President of the Senate

Australian Senate

Parliament House

CANBERRA ACT 2600

Speaker

House of Representatives

Parliament House

CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Ms President

Dear Mr Speaker

I hereby submit the October Portfolio Budget Statements in support of the 2022-23 October Budget for the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio.

These statements have been developed, and are submitted to the Parliament, as a statement on the outcomes for the portfolio.

I present these statements to provide accountability to the Parliament and, through it, the public.

Yours sincerely

Anthony Albanese

Abbreviations and conventions

The following notation may be used:

NEC/nec not elsewhere classified

- nil

.. not zero, but rounded to zero

na not applicable (unless otherwise specified)

nfp not for publication

$m $ million

$b $ billion

Figures in tables and in the text may be rounded. Figures in text are generally rounded to one decimal place, whereas figures in tables are generally rounded to the nearest thousand. Discrepancies in tables between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

Enquiries

Should you have any enquiries regarding this publication please contact, Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet on (02) 6271 5111.

Links to Portfolio Budget Statements (including Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements and Portfolio Supplementary Additional Statements) can be located on the Australian Government Budget website at: [www.budget.gov.au](http://www.budget.gov.au).

User Guide  
to the  
Portfolio Budget Statements

User guide

The purpose of the October *2022-23 Portfolio Budget Statements* (PB Statements) is to inform Senators and Members of Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources to government outcomes by entities within the portfolio. Entities receive resources from the annual appropriations acts, special appropriations (including standing appropriations and special accounts), and revenue from other sources.

A key role of the PB Statements is to facilitate the understanding of proposed annual appropriations in Appropriation Bills (No. 1 and No. 2) 2022-23 (or Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill *(*No. 1) 2022-23 for the parliamentary departments). In this sense, the PB Statements are Budget related papers and are declared by the Appropriation Acts to be ‘relevant documents’ to the interpretation of the Acts according to section 15AB of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

The PB Statements provide information, explanation and justification to enable Parliament to understand the purpose of each outcome proposed in the Bills.

As required under section 12 of the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998*, only entities within the general government sector are included as part of the Commonwealth general government sector fiscal estimates and produce PB Statements where they receive funding (either directly or via portfolio departments) through the annual appropriation acts.

The Commonwealth Performance Framework

The following diagram outlines the key components of the Commonwealth performance framework. The diagram identifies the content of each of the publications and the relationship between them. Links to the publications for each entity within the portfolio can be found in the introduction to Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance.

**Commonwealth Performance Framework**Key components of relevant publications

Portfolio Budget Statements (October)   
*Portfolio based*

Corporate Plan  
(August)  
*Entity based*

Supports Annual Appropriations. Informs Senators and Members of Parliament of the proposed allocation of other resources to **government outcomes and programs**.

Provides links to **relevant programs**  
undertaken by other Commonwealth  
entities.

Provides high level performance  
information for current, ongoing programs, particularly a **forecast of performance for the current year**.

Provides **detailed** prospective  
performance information for proposed new budget measures that require **a new program** or **significantly change an existing program**.

**Primary planning document** of a  
Commonwealth entity.

Sets out the **purposes** of the entity, the **activities** it will undertake to achieve its purposes and the **results** it expects to achieve over a minimum four year period.

Describes the **environment** in which the entity **operates**, the **capability** it requires to undertake **activities** and a discussion  
of **risk**.

Explains how the entity’s **performance** will be **measured** and **assessed**.

Annual Performance Statement (October following year) *Entity based*

Included in the Commonwealth entity’s Annual Report. Focuses on **recent  
performance**.

Reports on the **actual performance results** for the year against the **forecasts** made in the **corporate plan** and **Portfolio Budget Statements**, and provides other performance information relevant to the entity.

Provides an **analysis** of the factors that **contributed** to the **entity’s  
performance results**.

# Contents

[Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio Overview 5](#_Toc117257089)

[Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet 21](#_Toc117257091)

[Aboriginal Hostels Limited 49](#_Toc117257093)

[Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Studies 69](#_Toc117257095)

[Australian National Audit Office 93](#_Toc117257097)

[Australian Public Service Commission 121](#_Toc117257099)

[Indigenous Business Australia 145](#_Toc117257101)

[Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation 173](#_Toc117257103)

[National Indigenous Australians Agency 195](#_Toc117257105)

[Office of National Intelligence 237](#_Toc117257107)

[Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General 261](#_Toc117257108)

[Torres Strait Regional Authority 287](#_Toc117257109)

[Workplace Gender Equality Agency 309](#_Toc117257110)

[Portfolio glossary 325](#_Toc117257111)

Portfolio Overview

# Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio Overview

Ministers and portfolio responsibilities

The role of the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio is to provide advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers on matters that are at the forefront of public policy and government administration.

The principal responsibilities of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet comprise:

* advice to the Prime Minister on policy and implementation across government
* assistance to the Prime Minister in managing the Cabinet, National Cabinet and National Federation Reform Council programs
* convening and supporting taskforces to coordinate and drive government policies
* women’s policies, leadership and development strategy, to support women’s equality, safety, economic security, and health and wellbeing
* international and national security policy coordination
* intergovernmental relations and communications with state and territory governments
* coordination of government administration
* Australian honours and symbols policy
* official and ceremonial support
* official establishments, ownership and property management of the Prime Minister’s official residences
* continuing support for mental health and suicide prevention, making significant investments to improving services, and support for mental health services and products.

The principal responsibilities of the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio comprise:

* Australian Government Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy, programs and service delivery
* improving results for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through enhanced Indigenous economic rights to support economic independence, the provision of improved access to education, employment, health, wellbeing and other services, as well as the maintenance of cultural identity
* coordination and evaluation of Australia’s foreign intelligence activities
* Australian Government employment workplace relations policy to position the Australian Public Service (APS) workforce for the future by improving people management and manage capability and professional development across the APS
* support to the Governor-General to perform his official duties, and
* promoting and improving workplace gender equality in Australian workplaces

The Portfolio comprises the following non-corporate Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth Companies under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

Non-corporate Commonwealth entities under the PGPA Act:

* Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
* Australian National Audit Office
* Australian Public Service Commission
* National Indigenous Australians Agency
* Office of National Intelligence
* Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General
* Workplace Gender Equality Agency

Corporate Commonwealth entities under the PGPA Act:

* Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
* Indigenous Business Australia
* Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation
* Northern Territory Land Councils
  + Anindilyakwa Land Council
  + Central Land Council
  + Northern Land Council
  + Tiwi Land Council
* Torres Strait Regional Authority
* Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council

Commonwealth Companies under the PGPA Act:

* Aboriginal Hostels Limited
* National Australia Day Council Limited
* Outback Stores Pty Ltd

For information on resourcing across the portfolio, please refer to Part 1: Agency Financial Resourcing in Budget Paper No. 4: Agency Resourcing.

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. The Department provides support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers to achieve a coordinated, coherent and innovative approach to the development and implementation of government policies.

Aboriginal Hostels Limited (AHL) is a Commonwealth company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the PGPA Act. AHL provides temporary accommodation to First Nations people through a national network of accommodation facilities. AHL provides safe, culturally appropriate and affordable accommodation that supports First Nations people to access education, health services and economic opportunities.

The Aboriginal Land Commissioner is an independent statutory office holder under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (ALR Act). The principal function of the Commissioner is to conduct formal inquiries into applications for claims to traditional Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory and to provide recommendations to the Minister for Indigenous Australians for the grant of land to traditional owners where appropriate.

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) is an independent statutory authority established by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989. AIATSIS, is a national collecting institution and publicly funded research agency that creates unique research infrastructure for Australia, to build pathways for the knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to grow and be shared.

The Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity established under the *Auditor-General Act 1997* and is subject to the PGPA Act. The ANAO assists the Auditor-General in undertaking the performance of functions under the *Auditor-General Act 1997*.

The Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. It undertakes a central leadership role in providing expertise, guidance and performance monitoring on workforce management strategies. The APSC has a key role in supporting frameworks for a modern and flexible workforce, improving workforce management to support an efficient and effective Australian Public Service (APS), supporting high integrity standards and fostering improved capability and leadership.

The Executive Director of Township Leasing (EDTL) is an independent statutory office holder subject to the PGPA Act. The position was established under the ALR Act to enter into leases of Aboriginal-held land in the Northern Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth, and to administer sub-leases and other rights and interests derived from such leases. The primary function of the EDTL is to hold leases over townships on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory following agreement between the Commonwealth and the respective Aboriginal Land Council and Land Trust.

Indigenous Business Australia (IBA) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* (ATSI Act) and is subject to the PGPA Act. The IBA creates opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities to achieve economic independence and ensure they are an integral part of the economy. The IBA assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to buy their own home, own their own business and to invest in commercial ventures and funds that generate financial returns and can also provide employment, training and supply chain opportunities.

The Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established under the ATSI Act and subject to the PGPA Act. The ILSC assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to realise the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits the ownership and management of land, fresh water and salt water can bring. This includes economic independence (in particular support for enterprise and jobs for Indigenous people); social benefits; cultural identity and connection and environmental sustainability. The ILSC provides assistance through direct investment in projects, supporting capability development and through enabling the establishment of beneficial networks and partnerships.

The National Australia Day Council Limited (NADC) is a Commonwealth Company that is subject to the PGPA Act. The NADC’s mission is to inspire national pride and spirit through a range of activities including Australia Day programs and the Australian of the Year Awards.

The National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) was established as an Executive Agency on 1 July 2019. The NIAA is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. The NIAA is responsible for leading and coordinating the Commonwealth’s policy development, program design and implementation, and service delivery for First Nations peoples. The NIAA provides advice on whole‑of‑government priorities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to the Prime Minister, the Minister for Indigenous Australians, the Assistant Minister for Indigenous Affairs, and the Special Envoy for the Reconciliation and the implementation of the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

The Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC), Central Land Council (CLC), Northern Land Council (NLC) and Tiwi Land Council (TLC) are the four Northern Territory Land Councils established under the ALR Act. The Land Councils are subject to the PGPA Act. Each is a corporate Commonwealth entity established to represent Aboriginal interests in a range of processes under the ALR Act.

The Office of National Intelligence (ONI) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity operating under the *Office of National Intelligence Act 2018* and is subject to the PGPA Act. ONI provides assessments on matters of political, strategic or economic significance to Australia, to the Prime Minister, senior ministers and senior officials. ONI is also responsible for integration, coordination and evaluation of Australia’s national intelligence capabilities.

The Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General (OOSGG) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity that supports the Governor-General in the performance of his or her responsibilities and is subject to the PGPA Act. The position of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General (the Official Secretary) has existed since 1901. The OOSGG was established in December 1984 by amendment to the *Governor‑General Act 1974*.

Outback Stores Pty Ltd (OBS) is a Commonwealth company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the PGPA Act. OBS promotes food security, health and employment in remote Indigenous communities by managing community stores. OBS helps Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to improve their standard of living and achieve health goals through increasing access to affordable healthy food and the provision of quality retail management services for community stores.

The Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established by the ATSI Act and is subject to the PGPA Act. The TSRA formulates, implements and monitors the effectiveness of programs for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait, and also advises the Minister for Indigenous Australians about issues relevant to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region. The TSRA works to empower Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait to determine their own affairs based on the *ailan kastom* (island custom) of the Torres Strait.

The Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity established by the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* (WGE Act) and is subject to the PGPA Act. The WGEA is responsible for promoting and improving gender equality in Australian workplaces and administering the functions of the WGE Act.

The Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council (WBACC) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established by the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986* and is subject to the PGPA Act. The council holds title to land and provides services to the Aboriginal community of Jervis Bay.

Figure 1: Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio structure and outcomes

|  |
| --- |
| **Prime Minister — The Hon Anthony Albanese MP** |
|  |
| Minister for the Public Service and Minister for Women — Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher  Minister for Indigenous Australians — The Hon Linda Burney MP  Cabinet Secretary – The Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP |
|  |
| Assistant Minister to the Prime Minister — The Hon Patrick Gorman MP  Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australian —Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy |
|  |
| **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet** *Secretary: Professor Glyn Davis AC*  Outcome: Provide high quality policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers including through the coordination of government activities, policy development and program delivery. |
|  |
| **Aboriginal Hostels Limited** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Dave Chalmers AO CSC*  Outcome: Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services. |
|  |
| **Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies**  *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Craig Ritchie*  Outcome: Further understanding of Australian Indigenous cultures, past and present through undertaking and publishing research, and providing access to print and audio-visual collections. |
|  |
| **Australian National Audit Office** *Auditor-General: Mr Grant Hehir*  Outcome: To improve public sector performance and accountability through independent reporting on Australian Government administration to Parliament, the Executive and the public. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Australian Public Service Commission** *Commissioner: Mr Peter Woolcott, AO*  Outcome: Increased awareness and adoption of best practice public administration by the public service through leadership, promotion, advice and professional development, drawing on research and evaluation. |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Indigenous Business Australia**  *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Kirsty Moore*  Outcome: Improved wealth acquisition to support the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through commercial enterprise, asset acquisition, construction and access to concessional home and business loans. |
|  |
| **Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Joe Morrison*  Outcome: Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through the acquisition and management of land, water and water‑related rights. |
|  |
| **National Australia Day Council Limited** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Karlie Brand*  Outcome: A shared celebration of Australia and Australians through promoting the meaning of and participation in Australia Day and the Australian of the Year Awards. |
|  |
| **National Indigenous Australians Agency** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Jody Broun*  Outcome: Lead the development and implementation of the Australian Government’s agenda to improve the lives of Indigenous Australians through focusing on place-based solutions, working in partnership, and effectively delivering programs. |
|  |
| **Northern Territory Land Councils**  Anindilyakwa Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Tony Wurramarrba (Chair) and Mr Mark Hewitt (Chief Executive Officer)*  Central Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Robert Hoosan (Chair) and Mr Lesley Turner (Chief Executive Officer)*  Northern Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Samuel Bush-Blanasi (Chair) and Mr Joe Martin-Jard (Chief Executive Officer)*  Tiwi Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Gibson Farmer Illortaminni (Chair) and Mr Robert Graham (Chief Executive Officer)*  Objective: Represent Aboriginal interests in various processes under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. The Central Land Council and Northern Land Council are Native Title Representative Bodies under the *Native Title Act 1993*. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Office of National Intelligence** *Director-General: Mr Andrew Shearer*  Outcome: Advancement of Australia's national interests through increased government awareness of international developments affecting Australia, and integration, coordination and evaluation of Australia’s national intelligence capabilities. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General** *Official Secretary: Mr Paul Singer, MVO*  Outcome: The performance of the Governor-General’s role is facilitated through organisation and management of official duties, management and maintenance of the official household and property and administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Outback Stores Pty Ltd** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Michael Borg*  Objective: To improve access to affordable, healthy food for Indigenous communities, particularly in remote areas, through providing food supply and store management and support services. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Torres Strait Regional Authority** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Vonda Malone*  Outcome: Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture. |
|  |
| **Workplace Gender Equality Agency**  *Director: Ms Mary Wooldridge*  Objective: Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data. |
|  |
| **Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Anne-Marie Farrugia*  Objective: Established by the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986* to hold title to land and provide council services to the Aboriginal Community of Jervis Bay. |

Entity resources and planned performance

[Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet 21](#_Toc117254390)

[Aboriginal Hostels Limited 49](#_Toc117254392)

[Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Studies 69](#_Toc117254394)

[Australian National Audit Office 93](#_Toc117254396)

[Australian Public Service Commission 121](#_Toc117254398)

[Indigenous Business Australia 145](#_Toc117254400)

[Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation 173](#_Toc117254402)

[National Indigenous Australians Agency 195](#_Toc117254404)

[Office of National Intelligence 237](#_Toc117254406)

[Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General 261](#_Toc117254407)

[Torres Strait Regional Authority 287](#_Toc117254408)

[Workplace Gender Equality Agency 309](#_Toc117254409)

[Portfolio glossary 325](#_Toc117254410)

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Entity resources and planned performance

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 21](#_Toc117266504)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 21](#_Toc117266505)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 22](#_Toc117266506)

[1.3 Budget measures 25](#_Toc117266507)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 26](#_Toc117266508)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 27](#_Toc117266509)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 31](#_Toc117266510)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 31](#_Toc117266511)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 32](#_Toc117266512)

# Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The role of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) is to support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, and portfolio ministers through effective and timely policy development and advice; support, coordination and monitoring of key government priorities and services; delivery; and responding quickly and decisively to emerging risks and issues.

The Department strives to achieve a coordinated, coherent and innovative approach to the development and implementation of government policies applying a whole-of-nation and whole-of-government perspective. This requires effective and timely advice on a range of issues, working across portfolios and in partnership with our domestic and international stakeholders, to address the long term challenges and opportunities in order to deliver on our mission to improve the lives of all Australians. Priority areas for the Department include:

* supporting the Prime Minister as Head of Government, Chair of the Cabinet, and Chair of the National Cabinet
* supporting the effective functioning of the Government
* advising the Prime Minister and Minister for Women on women’s safety, economic security, workforce participation, leadership and international engagement, and coordinating this work across government
* supporting the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and our portfolio ministers to prosecute their policy priorities by drawing on our central policy expertise and stakeholder relationships to provide advice on major domestic, international and national security policy issues
* monitoring and providing support and advice on the implementation of key government initiatives, policies, programs and services
* advising the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Public Service on matters relating to the Australian Public Service
* leading the Australian Public Service (APS) in collaboration with the APS Commissioner and Secretary for Public Sector Reform to support the Government’s commitment to a stronger public service, better outcomes for the community, a fairer and more inclusive society and as a model employer
* utilising our taskforce capability to respond quickly to address emerging issues and crises by promoting whole-of-government coordination to disaster preparedness, emergency management and national resilience.

Further details of the objectives and performance evaluation mechanisms attached to this strategy are detailed in Section 2 of this document.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the PM&C for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: PM&C resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022



Table 1.1: PM&C resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022 (continued)

Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis.

1. Annual appropriation amounts appearing for the 2021-22 estimated actual have been adjusted for Machinery of Government changes.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
3. Excludes $5m subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)*.
4. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
5. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
6. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
7. Administered capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.10 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount is designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
8. 'Corporate entities' are corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies as defined under the PGPA Act.
9. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 4) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-23.
10. Old Parliament House transferred to Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts Portfolio in July 2022.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in relating to PM&C are detailed in the October Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Entity October 2022-23 Budget measures

**Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget**



Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The lead entity for measure titled *Pacific Security and Engagement Initiative* is Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio; the financials for this measure are not for publication.
2. The lead entity for measure titled *Plan for the National Disability Insurance Scheme* is the Department of Social Services. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Social Services portfolio
3. The measure titled *Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for PM&C can be found at:  www.pmc.gov.au/resource-centre/pmc/corporate-plan-2021-2025.  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at:  www.pmc.gov.au/who-we-are/accountability-and-reporting/annual-reports. |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Provide high quality policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers including through coordination of government activities, policy development and program delivery. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the PM&C intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the Budget year as government priorities change

Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The annual expense figure reflects the appropriation provided for the provision for future entitlement for each of the former Governors-General. This is unwound as expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year. The increase in unwinding in 2023-24 relates to the recognition of a provision for projected future entitlements for former Governors-General.
2. Deregulation transferred to the Department of Finance from 1 July 2022.
3. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees and other services provided free of charge.
4. Includes Right of Use (ROU) asset expenses accounted for under AASB 16 Leases.
5. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.

.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

| Outcome 1 – Provide high quality policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers including through coordination of government activities, policy development and program delivery. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program 1.1 – Prime Minister and Cabinet**  Program 1.1 contributes to the delivery of Outcome 1 through the following objectives by:   * providing advice, support and services to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and Portfolio Ministers. * providing effective coordination and leadership across the APS-enterprise for major domestic, international and national security matters. * supporting the Cabinet and its committees, the Federal Executive Council and the National Federation Reform Council to facilitate informed decision making. | | |
| Key Activities (a) | Key activities reported in the current corporate plan that relate to this program. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year 2021‑22 | Quality and timely advice, services and support to the Prime Minister, Portfolio Ministers, the Cabinet and key stakeholders  Effective leadership and coordination across the APS-enterprise to support the successful implementation and delivery of government decisions, policies, programs and strategic priorities | Of the 22 performance measures in the PM&C 2021-25 Corporate Plan, the Department achieved 21 performance measures and is on track to achieve one of the measures over the forward estimates  Further performance information can be found in the Department’s 2021-22 Annual Performance Statement in the PM&C Annual Report 2021-20 by visiting pmc.gov.au |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget year 2022-23 | The Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and key stakeholders are supported with effective and timely advice and support  Successful implementation and delivery of the Government’s national and international strategic priorities, decisions, policies and programs, through effective leadership, coordination and support  Effective collaboration, communication and engagement with key stakeholders and the Australian community | Provided effective and timely advice to inform the Prime Minister’s, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and key stakeholders decision making  Supported the successful delivery of the Government’s strategic national and international priorities, and programs through effective coordination, leadership, monitoring and reporting  PM&C effectively collaborated and communicated through engagement activities, timely responses to correspondence and messages to the Australian Community |
| Forward estimates 2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. Refers to key activities reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan*.*

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of PM&C’s finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

Departmental financial statements

The department is budgeting for a break even position in 2022-23 and each forward year, after adjusting for depreciation expense and right-of-use (ROU) asset transactions (in accordance with AASB 16 Leases).  The department reported an operating deficit of $21.7 million in 2021-22.  This deficit is a technical accounting loss which relates to the equity treatment of the quarantined prior-year appropriation to fund grants for the National Australia Day Council and Sydney Energy Forum. The Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1) sets out the application of funding to ordinary operating activities.

Appropriations for 2022-23 have decreased since the publication of the 2022-23 Portfolio Budget Statements in March 2022 as a result of Machinery of Government changes. The decrease has been partially offset by the measures identified in Table 1.2.

The department’s net asset position is expected to decrease over the forward estimates with depreciation outweighing capital investment.

Administered financial statements

Administered expenses for 2022-23 have decreased since the publication of the 2022‑23 Portfolio Budget Statements in March 2022 as a result of Machinery of Government changes.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select Corporate Commonwealth Entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
2. Applies to leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis

\*The non-controlling interest disclosure is not required if an entity does not have non-controlling interests.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ departmental capital budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.
2. Transfer of assets from Machinery of Government changes.

Table 3.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the Administered Capital Budget, or ACB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding ACBs, please refer to Table 3.10 Administered Capital Budget Statement.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis

Table 3.10: Schedule of administered capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ administered capital budgets (ACBs).

Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, ACBs or other operational expenses.

Aboriginal Hostels Limited

Entity resources and planned performance

Aboriginal Hostels Limited

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 49](#_Toc117266513)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 49](#_Toc117266514)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 50](#_Toc117266515)

[1.3 Budget measures 52](#_Toc117266516)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 53](#_Toc117266517)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 54](#_Toc117266518)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 57](#_Toc117266519)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 57](#_Toc117266520)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 58](#_Toc117266521)

# Aboriginal Hostels Limited

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

Aboriginal Hostels Limited (AHL) is a not-for-profit Commonwealth Company established under the *Corporations Act 2001* and regulated under the *Not-for-profits Commissions Act 2021*. AHL provides temporary accommodation to First Nations people through a national network of accommodation facilities. AHL contributes to the portfolio’s goals by providing accommodation that improves access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of hostel accommodation services.

AHL’s purpose is to provide safe, culturally-appropriate and affordable accommodation for First Nations people who need to be away from home to access medical services, education and economic opportunities.

In 2022-23 AHL will continue to:

* support the Australian Government’s efforts to improve economic outcomes for First Nations people through the provision of affordable accommodation services
* operate in locations of greatest need, in priority areas of education and health
* deliver a consistent standard of accommodation services, by service type across Australia and sustainably manage and maintain our property portfolio
* respond to need through evidence-based business planning
* be one of the largest employers of First Nations people in the Australian Public Service
* pursue best practice in workplace health and safety, and
* operate within available resources and focus on options to strengthen our business model and secure the company’s longer-term financial viability.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to AHL for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: AHL resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022

All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Funding provided by another agency in the portfolio that is not specified within the Annual Appropriation Bills. The payment relates to the operations of the Kardu Darrikardu Numida Hostel in Wadeye, Northern Territory and Wangkana-kari Hostel and a Secondary Education Hostel in Tennant Creek, Northern Territory.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in relating to AHL are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Entity October 2022-23 Budget measures

**Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget**

Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The measure titled Savings from *External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance information – included in annual reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for AHL can be found at: ahl.gov.au/about-us/publications  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: ahl.gov.au/about-us/publications |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much AHL intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

  
Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1** – Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services. | | |
| **Program 1.1 - The objective of this program is to provide temporary accommodation for First Nations people who must live away from home to access services and economic opportunities.** | | |
| Key Activities (a) | * Delivering services that improve the quality of life and economic opportunity for Indigenous Australians through providing culturally appropriate and affordable temporary hostel accommodation for Indigenous Australians. * Maximising partnerships and engagement with Indigenous organisations and local service providers. * Implementing an annual hostel maintenance program to provide safe, comfortable accommodation for residents. * Implementing strategies to ensure the company’s financial sustainability. * Contributing to the priorities of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Actual Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | 1. Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available per annum. 2. Percentage of residents providing a rating of ‘satisfied’ (or higher) with the quality of AHL’s accommodation services. 3. Partnerships and engagement with Indigenous organisations and local service providers. 4. Maintain industry benchmark repair and maintenance investment in hostel asset portfolio. 5. Company operating result consistent with or better than government approved budget. | 1. 72.5% occupancy achieved against target of 70% occupancy. 2. 84% overall satisfaction. 3. Increased partnership and engagement through 14 Memorandums of Understanding with Indigenous organisations and local service providers.   $5.6 million on goods and services from First Nations businesses,   1. 2.25% of hostel property asset replacement value invested in repair and maintenance. 2. Actual operating deficit of $1.1 million (estimated actual $0.9 million) — which was marginally higher than the government approved deficit of $1.0 million. |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | 1. Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available per annum. 2. Percentage of residents providing a rating of ‘satisfied’ (or higher) withthe quality of AHL’s accommodation services. 3. Partnerships and engagement with Indigenous organisations and local service providers. 4. Maintain industry benchmark repair and maintenance investment in hostel asset portfolio. 5. Company operating result consistent with or better than government approved budget. 6. AHL’s contribution to applicable outcomes and targets in the National Agreement on Closing the Gap (b). | 1. 70% occupancy. 2. 80% overall satisfaction. 3. Maintained or increased compared to previous year. 4. Repair and maintenance investment represents at least 2% of hostel property asset replacement value. 5. 2022-23 budgeted deficit.      1. Baseline to be established. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | 1. Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available per annum. 2. Percentage of residents providing a rating of ‘satisfied’ (or higher) withthe quality of AHL’s accommodation services. 3. Partnerships and engagement with Indigenous organisations and local service providers. 4. Maintain industry benchmark repair and maintenance investment in hostel asset portfolio. 5. Company operating result consistent with or better than government approved budget. 6. AHL’s contribution to applicable outcomes and targets in the National Agreement on Closing the Gap. | 1. As per 2022-23. 2. As per 2022-23. 3. As per 2022-23.      1. As per 2022-23. 2. As per forward estimates. 3. Maintained or increased compared to previous year. |

(a) Refers to key activities reflected in the *2022-23 Corporate Plan*.

(b) New performance measure established in 2022-23.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of AHL’s finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

Budgeted Departmental Comprehensive Income Statement

The deficits from 2021-22 and the forward estimates relates to increases in depreciation expenses resulting from the 2017-18 building revaluation and the application of AASB 16 Leases.

Budgeted Departmental Balance Sheet

The increase in land and buildings in 2023-24 and the forward year is due to forecast investment in redevelopment of hostels.

The increase in employee provisions in 2022-23 and the forward years is mainly due to the accumulation of AHL employees’ long service leave provision.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes the following sources of funding

- current Bill 1 and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB)

- donations and contributions

- gifts

- internally developed assets

- section 74 External Revenue, and

- proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022

**Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies**

Entity resources and planned performance

**Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies**

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 69](#_Toc117266522)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 69](#_Toc117266523)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 70](#_Toc117266524)

[1.3 Budget measures 72](#_Toc117266525)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 73](#_Toc117266526)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 74](#_Toc117266527)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 80](#_Toc117266528)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 80](#_Toc117266529)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 81](#_Toc117266530)

# Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Studies

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established under the *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989.* AIATSIS is a world renowned research, collections and publishing organisation and occupies a unique place at the nexus between the academic and cultural sectors, government, Indigenous communities, and the broader Australian public. AIATSIS’ vision is a world in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples’ knowledge and cultures are recognised, respected, celebrated and valued.

The mission of AIATSIS is to tell the story of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia; create opportunities for people to encounter, engage with and be transformed by that story; support and facilitate cultural resurgence; and shape the national narrative. This is achieved through AIATSIS’ key strategies:

1. build and preserve a national collection and make it accessible
2. promote better understanding of Indigenous peoples, cultures and heritage
3. lead and influence on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research, ethics, protocols and collections
4. partner and collaborate with our communities, partners and governments, and
5. advise on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and heritage.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the AIATSIS for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: AIATSIS resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022

 All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 4) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-23.

### 1.3 Budget measures

AIATSIS has no budget measures in the 2022-23 October Budget.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for AIATSIS can be found at:  aiatsis.gov.au/about/who-we-are/corporate-information#toc-corporate-documents.  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at:  aiatsis.gov.au/about/who-we-are/corporate-information#toc-corporate-documents. |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Further understanding of Australian Indigenous cultures, past and present through undertaking and publishing research and providing access to print and audio-visual collections. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the AIATSIS intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

| **Outcome 1** – **Further understanding of Australian Indigenous cultures, past and present through undertaking and publishing research and providing access to print and audiovisual collections.** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Build and preserve a national collection and make it accessible. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Increase in AIATSIS collection growth  Number of requests met and items provided by source and location  Provide an overall increase in the proportion of collection digitised by format | 0.42% from 2020-21. (Target of 2%)  540% from 2020-21. (Target of 1.5%)  91% of requests across categories were actioned within 60 days. (Target of 100%)  1.79% from 2020-21. (Target of 5%) |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Increase in AIATSIS collection growth  Number of requests met and items provided by source and location  Provide an overall increase in the proportion of collection digitised by format | 2% from 2021-22  1.5% from 2021-22  100% of requests across categories are actioned within 60 days  5% from 2021-22 |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Promote better understanding of Indigenous peoples’ cultures and heritage. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Number and quality of public communication, education and engagement assessed through surveys/feedback channels  Increase in number and type of activities with an education focus  Number and satisfaction of attendees at AIATSIS events  Increase Indigenous authorship through ASP Publications  Number of Publications by type | Methodology developed. (Target of 70% of respondents assessed indicate high level impact)  12% increase in uptake of core cultural learning (sales or users).  5.92% increase in utilisation of education products and services.  12 annual events. (Target of 5)  Majority excellent. (Target of 70% of respondents indicate high level impact)  4/5 books by Indigenous authors. (Target of majority Indigenous authors)  8 publications in 2021-22. (Target of 8) |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Number and quality of public communication, education and engagement assessed through surveys/feedback channels  Increase in number and type of activities with an education focus  Number and satisfaction of attendees at AIATSIS events  Increase Indigenous authorship through ASP Publications  Number of Publications by type | 70% of respondents assessed indicate high level impact.  Percentage increase in uptake of core cultural learning (sales or users).  Percentage increase in utilisation of education products and services.  5 annual events.  70% of respondents indicate high level impact.  Majority Indigenous authors.  Publish 8 or more publications annually. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Lead and influence on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research, ethics, protocols and collections. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Number of times GERAIS (AIATSIS Code of Ethics) utilised  Number of ethics clearances by the AIATSIS Research Ethics Committee  An increase in the utilisation of AIATSIS Collections’ access and use policy, Austlang and Thesauri  Number and type of requests for advice and input on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research  Number and value of partnerships measured through formal research relationships  Number of publications and presentations by AIATSIS staff by type | 6000 + downloads/references. (Target of 5000)  64 Annually. (Target of 20)  Data unavailable. (Target of 600 application and usage events)  1,004 requests. (Target of 15)  Decrease of 83% in number, decrease of 13.43% in value. (Target of 5% increase in number and value)  19 publications and 100 presentations. (Target of 100 publications) |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Number of times GERAIS (AIATSIS Code of Ethics) utilised  Number of ethics clearances by the AIATSIS Research Ethics Committee  An increase in the utilisation of AIATSIS Collections’ access and use policy, Austlang and Thesauri  Number and type of requests for advice and input on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research  Number and value of partnerships measured through formal research relationships  Number of publications and presentations by AIATSIS staff by type | 5000 downloads/references.  20 Annually.  600 application and usage events.  15 requests.  5% increase in number and value.  100 publications annually. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Partner and collaborate with our communities, partners and governments. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Annual increase to the AIATSIS membership  Number of member events held  Type, number and level of interactions in research collaborations  Number and type of research networks:  Number of engagements with Indigenous communities by type  Number of partnerships, partnership projects and those formalised through a MoU | Increase by 16 new members. (Target of 10)  1 members’ events annually. (Target of 3)  14 research collaborations. (Target of 3)  11 networks (Target of 3)  335 engagements. (Target of 50)  10 strategic partnerships. (Target of 5)  71 partnership projects. (Target of 20) |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Annual increase to the AIATSIS membership  Number of member events held  Type, number and level of interactions in research collaborations  Number and type of research networks  Number of engagements with Indigenous communities by type  Number of partnerships, partnership projects and those formalised through a MoU | Increase by 10 new members.  3 members’ events annually.  3 research collaborations.  3 networks  50 engagements.  5 strategic partnerships.  20 partnership projects. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Advise on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and heritage. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Number of reports, policy briefs and requests for advice  Number and type of engagements | 46 annually. (Target of 5)  105 engagements annually. (Target of 10) |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Number of reports, policy briefs and requests for advice  Number and type of engagements | 5 annually.  10 engagements annually. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. Refers to key activities reflected in the *2022-23 Corporate Plan*.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of AIATSIS finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

AIATSIS is budgeting for a break-even position in 2022-23. The increase in appropriation from 2021-22 is mainly due to revenue received for the Ngurra Cultural Precinct. The Ngurra Cultural Precinct incorporates a National Resting Place and would establish a National Indigenous Knowledge and Cultural Centre. The decrease in expenses and own‑source revenue relates to the finalisation of the Indigenous Research Exchange Grants Program.

AIATSIS’s total assets are estimated to be $71.3 million at 30 June 2023. This value mainly represents our non-financial assets of $41.6 million which includes our building and collection assets. AIATSIS’s budgeted cash and cash equivalents are estimated to be   
$27.7 million, which ensures AIATSIS has sufficient financial assets to meet its total liabilities and to fund future asset replacements.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June 

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standard basis.

1. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes the following section 74 external receipts:

- sponsorship, subsidy, gifts or similar contribution;

- internally developed assets; and

- proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23.
2. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022‑23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

Australian National Audit Office

Entity resources and planned performance

Australian National Audit Office

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 93](#_Toc117266531)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 93](#_Toc117266532)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 94](#_Toc117266533)

[1.3 Budget measures 96](#_Toc117266534)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 97](#_Toc117266535)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 98](#_Toc117266536)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 105](#_Toc117266537)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 105](#_Toc117266538)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 106](#_Toc117266539)

# Australian National Audit Office

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Australian National Audit Office’s (ANAO) purpose is to support accountability and transparency in the Australian Government sector through independent reporting to the Parliament, and thereby contribute to improved public sector performance. The Auditor‑General is assisted by the ANAO in delivering against the mandate established by the *Auditor-General Act 1997* (the Act).

Under the Act, the Auditor-General’s functions include:

* auditing the annual financial statements of Commonwealth entities, Commonwealth companies and their subsidiaries, and the consolidated financial statements
* conducting performance audits and assurance reviews
* audits of the annual performance statements and performance measures of Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies and their subsidiaries
* conducting a performance audit of a Commonwealth partner as described in section 18B of the Act
* providing other audit services as required by other legislation or allowed under section 20 of the Act, and
* reporting directly to the Parliament on any matter or to a minister on any important matter.

To achieve its purpose, the ANAO has focused on implementing strategies that enable it to operate as a leading public sector audit practice delivering quality audit services. This occurs through strong methodology, efficient and whole-of-organisation work practices, and a focus on communicating the outcomes of its work.

The ANAO is introducing a new program in 2022-23 for the staged implementation of performance statements auditing for the public sector, providing system-level assurance and transparency of its operation. Auditing of entity performance statements gives the Parliament the same level of assurance over non-financial performance information that it currently receives for financial performance information.

The ANAO’s Corporate Plan outlines capability investments that will be required to support achieving the ANAO’s purpose in the dynamic environment in which it operates. The ANAO will continue to make investments in improving data analytics capability, maintaining a skilled and professional workforce, supporting contemporary communication, particularly with the Parliament, and ensuring quality in its audit work. More details can be found in the ANAO’s corporate plan which is published on the ANAO’s website – [www.anao.gov.au.](http://www.anao.gov.au/)

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the ANAO for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

The ANAO charges an audit fee for the financial statements audits of corporate Commonwealth entities, companies and their subsidiaries subject to the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (*PGPA Act). These fees are based on a scale determined by the Auditor-General under section 14 of the Act, and are calculated on the basis of a cost attribution model. Revenues from these audit fees are paid into the Official Public Account and are not available to the ANAO. The revenue and receipts are shown in Table 3.7 (Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government) and Table 3.9 (Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows), respectively.

The ANAO is also permitted to charge for ‘audits by arrangement’ under subsection 20(2) of the Act. The revenue is shown as sale of goods and rendering of services in Table 3.1 (Comprehensive income statement).

Table 1.1: Australian National Audit Office resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at Budget October 2022



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
3. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
4. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. Excludes trust moneys held in Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) and other special accounts. For further information on special accounts, please refer to October *Budget Paper No 4 - Agency Resourcing*. Please also see Table 2.1 for further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations, special appropriations and special accounts.

### 1.3 Budget measures

The ANAO has no budget measures in the 2022-23 October Budget.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for the ANAO can be found at: [anao.gov.au/work/corporate/anao-corporate-plan-2022-23](https://anao.gov.au/work/corporate/anao-corporate-plan-2022-23).  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: [anao.gov.au/work/annual-report/anao-annual-report-2021-22](https://anao.gov.au/work/annual-report/anao-annual-report-2021-22). |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: To improve public sector performance and accountability through independent reporting on Australian Government administration to Parliament, the Executive and the public. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the ANAO intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, and principal payments on lease liabilities.

Table 2.1.3: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.3 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1** – **To improve public sector performance and accountability through independent reporting on Australian Government administration to Parliament, the Executive and the public.** | | |
| **Program 1.1- Financial Statements Audit Services**  This program contributes to the outcome through:   * providing assurance on the fair presentation of financial statements of the Australian Government and its controlled entities by providing independent audit opinions for the Parliament, the executive government and the public * presenting two reports annually addressing the outcomes of the financial statements audits of Australian Government entities and the consolidated financial statements of the Australian Government, to provide the Parliament with an independent examination of the financial accounting and reporting of public sector entities, and * contributing to improvements in the financial administration of Australian Government entities. | | |
| Key Activities (a) | Providing independent assurance to the Parliament by:   * issuing financial statements audit opinions to the Australian Government and its controlled entities * issuing other assurance audit reports, and preparing and producing financial statements-related reports for the Parliament | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * Percentage of the mandatory financial statements auditor's reports completed * Number of financial statements-related audit reports presented to Parliament * Number of assurance audit reports by arrangement * Percentage of auditor's reports issued within three months of the financial-year-end reporting date * Percentage increase to average cost per financial statements audit * Percentage of moderate or significant findings from assurance audit reports agreed to by audited entities * Percentage of moderate and significant findings that are addressed by material entities within one year of reporting | * 100% of the mandatory financial statements auditor’s reports completed * 2 financial statements-related audit reports presented to Parliament * 40 assurance audit reports by arrangement * 89% of auditor’s reports issued within three months of the financial-year-end reporting date * 1.79% decrease to the average cost per financial statements audit * 100% of moderate or significant findings from assurance audit reports agreed to by audited entities * 61% of moderate and significant findings are addressed by material entities within one year of reporting |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * *Number of mandated financial statements audit reports issued* * *Percentage of mandated financial statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes* * *Average cost of a financial statements audit does not increase from the prior year* * *Percentage of moderate or significant findings from mandated financial statements audit reports agreed to by audited entities* * *Percentage of moderate or significant findings that are addressed by mandated audited entities within 24 months of reporting* | * *245 mandated financial statements audit reports issued* * *85% of mandated financial statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes* * *Average cost of a financial statements audit does not increase from the prior year* * *90% of moderate or significant findings from mandated financial statements audit reports are agreed to by audited entities* * *90% of moderate or significant findings are addressed by mandated audited entities within 24 months of reporting* |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | * Number of mandated financial statements audit reports issued * Percentage of mandated financial statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes * Average cost of a financial statements audit does not increase from the prior year * Percentage of moderate or significant findings from mandated financial statements audit reports agreed to by audited entities * Percentage of moderate or significant findings that are addressed by mandated audited entities within 24 months of reporting | * 247 mandated financial statements audit reports issued * 85% of mandated financial statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes * Average cost of a financial statements audit does not increase from the prior year * 90% of moderate or significant findings from mandated financial statements audit reports are agreed to by audited entities * 90% of moderate or significant findings are addressed by mandated audited entities within 24 months of reporting |

1. Refers to key activities reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan.
2. New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in italics.

| **Program 1.2- Performance Audit Services**  This program contributes to the outcome through:   * audits of the performance of Australian Government programs and entities, including identifying opportunities for improvements and lessons for the sector. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Improving public sector performance by:   * providing performance and other audit reports for the information of the Parliament, the Executive and the public. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * Number of performance reports prepared for Parliament * Average elapsed time (months) for completion of performance audits * Percentage variation to the average cost per performance audit * Percentage of recommendations included in performance audit reports agreed by audited entities * Percentage of ANAO recommendations implemented within 24 months of a performance audit report * *Number of performance statements audit reports completed* | * 40 performance audit reports prepared for Parliament * 10.2 months average elapsed time for completion of performance audits * 6.6% decrease to the average cost per performance audit * 96% of recommendations included in performance audit reports agreed by audited entities * 86% of ANAO recommendations implemented within 24 months of a performance audit report * *3 performance statements audit reports completed* |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * *Number of performance audit reports presented to Parliament* * *Average cost of a performance audit does not increase from the prior year* * Percentage of recommendations included in performance audit reports agreed to by audited entities * Percentage of ANAO recommendations implemented within 24 months of a performance audit report being presented | * *42 performance audit reports presented to Parliament* * *Average cost of a performance audit does not increase from the prior year* * 90% of recommendations included in performance audit reports agreed to by audited entities * 70% of ANAO recommendations implemented within 24 months of a performance audit report being presented |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | * Number of performance audit reports presented to Parliament * Average cost of a performance audit does not increase from the prior year * Percentage of recommendations included in performance audit reports agreed to by audited entities * Percentage of ANAO recommendations implemented within 24 months of a performance audit report being presented | * 45 performance audit reports presented to Parliament in  2023-24 increasing to 48 in 2024-25 and 48 in 2025-26 * Average cost of a performance audit does not increase from the prior year * 90% of recommendations included in performance audit reports agreed to by audited entities * 70% of ANAO recommendations implemented within 24 months of a performance audit report being presented |

1. Refers to key activities reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan.
2. New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in italics.

| **Program 1.3 - Performance Statements Audit Services**  This program contributes to the outcome through:   * audits of the performance statements of selected Australian Government entities. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Improving public sector performance by:   * providing performance statements audit reports for the information of the Parliament, the Executive and the public. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * *Number of performance statements audit reports issued* * *Percentage of performance statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes* * *Average cost of a performance statements audit does not increase from the prior year* * *Percentage of moderate or significant findings and recommendations from performance statements audit reports agreed to by audited entities* * *Percentage of agreed moderate or significant findings that are addressed by audited entities within 24 months of reporting* | * *6 performance statements audit reports issued* * *100% of performance statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes* * *Average cost of a performance statements audit does not increase from the prior year* * *90% of moderate or significant findings and recommendations from performance statements audit reports agreed to by audited entities* * *70% of agreed moderate or significant findings are addressed by audited entities within 24 months of reporting* |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | * Number of performance statements audit reports issued * Percentage of performance statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes * Average cost of a performance statements audit does not increase from the prior year * Percentage of moderate or significant findings and recommendations from performance statements audit reports agreed to by audited entities * Percentage of agreed moderate or significant findings that are addressed by audited entities within 24 months of reporting | * 10 performance statements audit reports issued in 2023-24 increasing to 14 in 2024-25 and 19 in 2025-26 * 100% of performance statements audit reports issued in time to meet entity annual reporting timeframes * Average cost of a performance statements audit does not increase from the prior year * 90% of moderate or significant findings and recommendations from performance statements audit reports agreed to by audited entities * 70% of agreed moderate or significant findings are addressed by audited entities within 24 months of reporting |
| Material changes to Program 1.3 resulting from March 2022-23 Budget Measures: The ANAO is introducing a new program in 2022-23 for the staged implementation of performance statements auditing for the public sector, providing system-level assurance and transparency of its operation. Auditing of entity performance statements gives the Parliament the same level of assurance over non-financial performance information that it currently receives for financial performance information. | | |

1. Refers to key activities reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan.
2. New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in italics.

| **Shared performance criteria for Programs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3**  The ANAO has a number of performance criteria that apply to programs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, and are reported on collectively. All programs contribute to the outcome by:   * facilitating dissemination of the ANAO’s findings to members of parliament, the executive government and the public; * providing organisation-wide support services for the ANAO, based on specialised knowledge, professional practice and technology; and * ensuring ANAO audits are of high quality and compliant with auditing standards | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Key Activities (a) | Providing independent assurance to the Parliament and improving public sector performance by:   * providing information to Members of Parliament and parliamentary committees; * undertaking an audit Quality Assurance Program; and * publishing insights and key learnings from audits. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * Number of appearances and submissions to parliamentary committees * Percentage of private briefings undertaken at request of parliamentarians * Number of published audit insights and key learnings from across ANAO activities * The ANAO quality assurance program indicates that audit opinions and conclusions are appropriate * Percentage of inquiries and audit requests from parliamentarians finalised within 28 days * Percentage of Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA) members surveyed who were satisfied that the ANAO improved public sector performance and supported accountability and transparency | * 34 appearances and submissions to parliamentary committees * 100% of private briefings undertaken at request of parliamentarians * 2 papers published on audit insights and key learnings from across ANAO activities * The ANAO quality assurance program indicates that 100% of audit opinions and conclusions are appropriate (against a target of 100%) * 100% of inquiries and audit requests from parliamentarians finalised within 28 days * Not able to report due to insufficient evidence to reliably determine a result against the measure |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * The ANAO supports the Parliament to carry out its functions on the operations of the Australian Government sector * The ANAO supports the Australian Government sector to improve public sector performance * The ANAO’s independent Quality Assurance Program indicates that audit opinions and conclusions are appropriate | * Achieved * Achieved * Achieved |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23. | As per 2022-23. |

1. Refers to key activities reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan.
2. New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in italics.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of ANAO finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Differences between entity resourcing and financial statements

The entity resource statement (Table 1.1) provides a consolidated view of all the resources available to the ANAO in 2022-23. This includes appropriation receivable that is yet to be drawn down to cover payables and provisions on the balance sheet. The comprehensive income statement (Table 3.1) shows the operating appropriation provided in 2022-23.

#### 3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

Comprehensive income statement

Revenue from government (annual departmental appropriation and special appropriation funding) in 2022-23 is budgeted at $84.2 million (2021-22: $81.1 million), increasing in line with funding received at the 2021-22 Budget.

Other revenue is expected to be $4.1 million (2021-22: $4.1 million). This revenue relates to:

* international project funding of $1.3 million to support the Indonesian Board of Audit and the Papua New Guinea Auditor-General’s Office, and
* own-sourced revenue of $2.8 million for ‘audits by arrangement’ under section 20(2) of the Auditor-General Act 1997 and other miscellaneous income.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow is consistent with, and representative of, the transactions reported in the comprehensive income statement, adjusted for non-cash items and anticipated capital purchases.

Capital budget statement

The departmental capital budget statement shows the expected capital works program for the current and forward years. Total capital expenditure in 2022-23 is estimated to be $1.0 million. In addition, the ANAO forecasts spending a further $3.0 million on capital works over the forward estimates.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities (and select Corporate Commonwealth Entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
2. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ departmental capital budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

**Table 3.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

**Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Australian Public Service Commission

Entity resources and planned performance

Australian Public Service Commission

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 121](#_Toc117266540)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 121](#_Toc117266541)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 122](#_Toc117266542)

[1.3 Budget measures 124](#_Toc117266543)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 126](#_Toc117266544)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 127](#_Toc117266545)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 131](#_Toc117266546)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 131](#_Toc117266547)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 132](#_Toc117266548)

# Australian Public Service Commission

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The outcome of the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) is to increase awareness and adoption of best practice public service administration by the Australian Public Service (APS) through leadership, promotion, advice and professional development, drawing on research and evaluation. The APSC takes a central leadership role in providing expertise, guidance and performance monitoring on workforce management strategies.

The APSC supports the Australian Public Service Commissioner and the Merit Protection Commissioner to undertake statutory functions under the *Public Service Act 1999*, including functions to uphold high standards of integrity and conduct in the APS, and to review employment decisions.

The APSC supports the Parliamentary Workplace Support Service as a function of the Parliamentary Service Commissioner to undertake statutory functions under the *Parliamentary Service Act 1999*.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the APSC for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (Government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: APSC resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Excludes $1.8 million which is subject to administrative quarantine by the Department of Finance or withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability* *Act* 2013 (PGPA Act).
3. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
4. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act. The 2022-23 Budget receipt measure *Jobs Summit* does not include section 74 External Revenue.
5. DCB are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
6. Departmental appropriation includes $0.3 million received as a result of a Machinery of Government transfer from the Department of Finance reflected in the October 2022-23 Budget.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures relating to the APSC are detailed in October Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: APSC October 2022-23 Budget measures

**Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget**



Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The *Outcome of the* *Jobs and Skills Summit* measure is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under Cross Portfolio.
2. The lead entity for the measure titled *Government Spending Audit* *- Foreign Affairs and Trade - efficiencies* is the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio.
3. The measure titled *Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measures described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for APSC can be found at:  www.apsc.gov.au/publication/corporate-plan-2022-26  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: [www.apsc.gov.au/accountability-reporting/annual-reports](https://www.apsc.gov.au/accountability-reporting/annual-reports) |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Increased awareness and adoption of best practice public administration by the public service through leadership, promotion, advice and professional development, drawing on research and evaluation. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the APSC intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by administered and departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees and the transfer of non-section 74 External Revenue to the OPA.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

| Outcome 1 – Increased awareness and adoption of best practice public administration by the public service through leadership, promotion, advice and professional development, drawing on research and evaluation. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program 1.1** **– Australian Public Service Commission** This program contributes to the outcome through building capacity, driving productivity and performance, streamlining processes and reducing red tape and promoting integrity and accountability among the APS. | | |
| **Key Activities** | * Provide strategic direction * Facilitate collaboration * Develop, implement, maintain and reform policy and guidance * Enable learning and development opportunities * Collect and share important information about the APS * Provide key, APS-wide platforms and services * Provide advice and assistance * Provide strategic and secretariat support to key forums | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * Ensuring good governance * Lifting the capability of the APS * Building leadership for the future * Preserving and enhancing the reputation of the APS * Upholding the integrity of the APS | All targets were achieved.   * 100% of new Australian Government Commonwealth workplace arrangements made during this reporting year complied with the Government’s prevailing workplace relations policy * Evaluation data from leadership development initiatives indicate an increase in participants’ self-assessment of leadership capability * There was a significant increase in Digital Profession members during the reporting year. * The APSC and APS both saw a net increase in followers across their social media channels in the reporting year * Implementation of renewed integrity training |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year 2022-23 | Support quality public service workforce management | Engage with agencies to ensure proposed collective workplace arrangements are compliant with the public sector workplace relations policies. |
| Build leadership for the future | Support Secretaries Board to build a strong and diverse leadership pipeline via the Secretaries Talent Council and the Deputy Secretaries Talent Council. |
| Lift public service capability | Provide quality APS Craft learning, leveraging expertise from across the APS, and from industry and academia where required.  Build digital capability in the APS workforce and support digital ways of working in the APS through the Digital Profession. |
| Foster trust in public service integrity | Develop and implement initiatives to strengthen integrity culture in the APS. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of APSC finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Differences between entity resourcing and financial statements

The entity resource statement (Table 1.1) provides a consolidated view of all the resources available to the APSC in 2022-23 including both departmental and administered funding. This includes appropriations that are yet to be drawn down to cover departmental payables and provisions on the balance sheet. The departmental comprehensive income statement (Table 3.1) shows only the departmental operating appropriation provided in each year.

#### 3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

Comprehensive income statement

In all budget years the APSC is budgeting for a break-even operating result, adjusted for depreciation and amortisation expense. Appropriation revenue from Government has increased in 2022-23 due to the new budget measures announced. Own-source revenue has increased as a result of the establishment of the APS Academy.

Other expenses are the transfer of External Revenue to the Official Public Account which is not section 74 External Revenue.

Budgeted departmental balance sheet

Cash holdings above agreed working level limits are transferred as a receivable held in the Official Public Account.

Receivables vary in line with the APSC’s capital investment cycle.

Total equity will increase in the Budget year and the 2023-24 forward year as a result of departmental capital budget included in Budget measures, then it will reduce over the forward years as the level of departmental capital budget is lower than the loss incurred due to net cash appropriation arrangements.

Administered financial statements

The administered statements report payments of Judicial Office Holders’ remuneration and entitlements. Payments are only made by the Attorney-General’s Department.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
2. Applies to leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental capital budgets (DCBs).
2. Includes the following sources of funding:

- current Bill 1 and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB);

- internally developed assets; and

- section 74 External Revenue.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, including Collection Development Acquisition Budget.

Table 3.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)

The APSC has no assets or liabilities administered on behalf of the Government.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Indigenous Business Australia

Entity resources and planned performance

Indigenous Business Australia

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 145](#_Toc117266549)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 145](#_Toc117266550)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 147](#_Toc117266551)

[1.3 Budget measures 149](#_Toc117266552)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 150](#_Toc117266553)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 151](#_Toc117266554)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 158](#_Toc117266555)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 158](#_Toc117266556)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 160](#_Toc117266557)

# Indigenous Business Australia

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

Indigenous Business Australia's (IBA) vision is for a nation in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are economically independent and an integral part of the economy. *The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* sets out IBA’s two-fold purposes, functions, and powers. Section 146 of that Act sets out IBA’s purposes:

1. to assist and enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander self-management and economic self-sufficiency, and
2. to advance the commercial and economic interests of Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders by accumulating and using a substantial capital base for the benefit of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

To achieve both purposes, IBA has continued to focus on delivering products and services through three core functions that deliver positive customer outcomes:

1. Housing Solutions: enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to own a home and build home equity.
2. Business Solutions: facilitate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to start and grow a business that supports income, employment, and economic independence.
3. Investments and Asset Management: partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to invest, grow their capital and build commercial capability.

Throughout the 2021-22 financial year IBA continued to support its customers to stabilise, manage and recover from the economic impacts of COVID-19. IBA deepened its understanding of the social, cultural, and economic impacts experienced by customers through its Impact Report and in 2022-23 will expand on this knowledge through the lens of customer well-being.

As the economy adjusts to market movements, inflation, geo-political instability and the last two years of lessons as context, IBA continues to improve the way it responds to and meets existing customer demand in 2022-23. Acknowledging the urgent need for alignment with other Commonwealth Corporate Entities due to outdated legislation, IBA is poised to finalise a review of its strategic plan in 2022 and release the next five-year roadmap outlining the future of the entity out to at least 2028. At its core, IBA continues to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander customers to adjust to the significant price rises over the past 24 months affecting entry into the housing market nationwide, the increased costs of living and working in the context of a global pandemic whilst also meeting our mandate in a culturally informed way.

Areas of focus for IBA in 2022-23 will include:

* strict financial management to meet medium- and long-term demand, given demand continues to exceed available capital
* ensuring customers’ finance needs are met in a responsible fashion
* continuing to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to build new houses in regional Australia under the three-year1 $150.0 million equity injection announced in 2020-21
* realising opportunities to work across a broad range of policy issues impacting First Nations Australians, especially in supporting the 'Help to Buy' scheme2
* increasing IBA’s lending ability to meet customer demand in the future by addressing structural barriers that currently restrict customer success
* supporting our business clients who continue to be affected by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly those in the tourism, accommodation, and hospitality sectors
* finding opportunities to co-invest with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations in a challenging economy, to further grow the estate of First Nations peoples and generate wealth for customers
* investment in and update of IBA’s new core business IT system, customer facing portal, and data warehouse to improve customer experiences
* investment in the development of staff capability to use the new systems to help customer response time and customer service
* understanding structural shifts in the economy and the impact of regional house prices on IBA’s home lending customer base and what IBA can do to support these customers
* updating IBA’s strategic plan in line with the Enhanced Commonwealth Performance Framework, informed by experiences of the past five years and customer impact feedback
* continuing to strengthen IBA’s capability and approach to evaluation, measuring and assessing performance, and reporting in line with the *Public, Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and
* evolving our approach to partnerships to better inform research, evaluation, policy, and product development.

1 The timeframe to deliver this program has been extended to five-years, however, the funding will be received over a three-year period.

2 Help to Buy, is a shared equity scheme where the Government will co-purchase a home with an eligible buyer, reducing the amount needed for a deposit.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to IBA for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ table in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: IBA resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 4) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-23.
3. Funding provided by the National Indigenous Australians Agency that is not specified within the annual appropriation bills as a payment to the Corporate Commonwealth Entity (CCE) (for example, a grant awarded to a CCE from one of its portfolio department’s administered programs).

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures relating to IBA are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

**Table 1.2: IBA October 2022-23 Budget measures**

**Measures announced since the March 2022-23 Budget**

Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The measure titled Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for IBA can be found at: www.iba.gov.au/about-us/publications.  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: www.iba.gov.au/about-us/publications. |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Improved wealth acquisition to support the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through commercial enterprise, asset acquisition, construction and access to concessional home and business loans. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much IBA intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured.

| **Outcome 1** – Improved wealth acquisition to support the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through commercial enterprise, asset acquisition, construction and access to concessional home and business loans. | |
| --- | --- |
| **Program 1.1- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Economic Participation and Wealth Creation**  Program 1.1 – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Economic Participation and Wealth Creation  This program contributes to the above outcome through the following objectives:   * Enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to own a home and build home equity. * Facilitate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to start and grow a business that supports income, employment and economic independence. * Partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to invest, grow capital and build commercial capability.   The program recognises the unique circumstances of Australia’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and delivers outcomes against the above objectives in a culturally sensitive and informed way. | |
| Key Activities | IBA’s key activities are guided by its five-year strategy (2018-2023) that articulates the long, medium and short term economic, social and cultural impacts to be achieved through the core program areas which are:   * home ownership * business solutions * investments and asset management |

| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected performance results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Prior Year  2021-22 | 1. Number of home ownership outcomes approved | 1. 461 (against a target of 560) |
| 1. Percentage of approved customers that are first home buyers | 1. 95.4% (against a target of 90%) |
| 1. Percentage of customers who transition or are supported into mainstream lending | 1. 13.1% (against a target of 4.5%) |
| 1. Number of people attending housing capability workshops | 1. 565 (against a target of 500) |
| 1. Percentage of home customers satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 92% (against a target of 80%) |
| 1. Cost per dollar lent efficiency ratio for the home loan portfolio | 1. 0.96% (against a target of less than 1.11%) |
| 1. Four-year survivability of IBA supported business loan customers | 1. 0-4 employees: 85% (target of 63%); 5-19 employees: 88% (target of 78%); 20-199 employees: 100% (target of 83%); 200+ employees: IBA had no such customers |
| 1. Number of business customers financed | 1. 250 (against a target of 193) |
| 1. Number of people attending business capability workshops | 1. 702 (against a target of 500) |
| 1. Percentage of business customers satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 86% (against a target of 80%) |
| 1. Cost per dollar lent efficiency ratio for the business loan portfolio | 1. 8.5% (against a target of less than 10%) |
| 1. Total value of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investments with IBA (cumulative since 1 July 2015) | 1. $211.9m (against a target of $167.0m) |
| 1. Five-year average annual portfolio returns to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investors | 1. 5.9% (against a target of five year CPI growth of 2.66% + 3.0% = 5.66% for June quarter 2022) |

| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected performance results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Prior Year  2021-22 | 1. Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investor partnerships (cumulative since 1 July 2015) | 1. 65 (against a target of 65) |
| 1. Value of goods and services procured from First Nations suppliers by IBA’s subsidiaries and associates | 1. $6.7m (against a target of $3.0m) |
| 1. Percentage of jobs supported by IBA’s subsidiaries and associates held by First Nations Australians | 1. 25.3% (against a target of 23%) |
| 1. Percentage of investors satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 89% (against a target of 80%) |
| 1. Asset management expense ratio | 1. 1.5% (against a target of less than 3%) |
| 1. Value of goods and services procured from First Nations suppliers (not including subsidiaries) | 1. $4.2m (against a target of $4.75m) |
|  | 1. Implementation of IBA’s impact framework | 1. The targets to publish Annual Impact Report and respond to previous recommendations have been met |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | 1. Number of home ownership outcomes approved | 1. 500 |
| 1. Percentage of approved customers that are first home buyers | 1. 90% |
| 1. Percentage of customers who transition or are supported into mainstream lending | 1. 4.5% |
| 1. Number of people attending housing capability workshops | 1. 525 |
| 1. Percentage of home customers satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 80% |
| 1. Cost per dollar lent efficiency ratio for the home loan portfolio | 1. Less than 1.0% |
| 1. Four-year survivability of IBA supported business loan customers | 1. Australian average business survivability by employment category as reported by the ABS |
| 1. Number of business customers financed | 1. 160 |
| 1. Number of people attending business capability workshops | 1. 515 |

| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned performance results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Percentage of business customers satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 80% |
| 1. Cost per dollar lent efficiency ratio for the business finance portfolio | 1. Less than 10% |
| 1. Total value of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co‑investments with IBA (cumulative since 1 July 2015) | 1. $205.0m |
| 1. Five-year average annual portfolio returns to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investors | 1. CPI + 3.0% |
| 1. Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investor partnerships (cumulative since 1 July 2015) | 1. 70 |
| 1. Value of goods and services procured from First Nations suppliers by IBA’s subsidiaries and associates | 1. $3.5m |
|  | 1. Percentage of jobs supported by IBA’s subsidiaries and associates held by First Nations Australians. | 1. 21% |
|  | 1. Percentage of investors satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 80% |
|  | 1. Investments asset management expense ratio | 1. Less than 3% |
| 1. Value of goods and services procured from First Nations suppliers by IBA (not including subsidiaries) | 1. $5.0m |
| 1. Implementation of IBA’s impact, evaluation and performance frameworks | 1. Undertake impact research in line with IBA’s impact, Evaluation and Performance frameworks that deliver recommendations with a clear path to improving customer outcomes and impact |

| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned performance results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Forward  Estimates  2023-26 | 1. Number of home ownership outcomes approved | 1. 540 (2023-24), 580 (2024-25), 620 (2025-26) |
| 1. Percentage of approved customers that are first home buyers | 1. 90% |
| 1. Percentage of customers who transition or are supported into mainstream lending | 1. 4.5% |
| 1. Number of people attending housing capability workshops | 1. 550 (2023-24), 575 (2024-25), 600 (2025-26) |
| 1. Percentage of home customers satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 80% |
| 1. Cost per dollar lent efficiency ratio for the home loan portfolio | 1. Less than 1.0% |
| 1. Four-year survivability of IBA supported business loan customers | 1. Australian average business survivability by employment category, as reported by the ABS |
| 1. Number of business customers financed | 1. 165 (2023-24), 170 (2024-25), 175 (2025-26) |
| 1. Number of people attending business capability workshops | 1. 530 (2023-24), 545 (2024-25), 560 (2025-26) |
| 1. Percentage of business customers satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 80% |
| 1. Cost per dollar lent efficiency ratio for the business finance portfolio | 1. Less than 10% |
|  | 1. Total value of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investments with IBA (cumulative since 1 July 2015) | 1. $220.0m (2023-24), $235.0m (2024-25), $250.0m (2025-26) |
|  | 1. Five-year average annual portfolio returns to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investors | 1. CPI + 3.0% |

| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned Performance Results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investor partnerships (cumulative since 1 July 2015) | 1. 77 (2023-24), 84 (2024-25), 91 (2025-26) |
|  | 1. Value of goods and services procured from First Nations suppliers by IBA’s subsidiaries and associates | 1. $2.5m (2023-24), $2.75m (2024‑25), $3.0m (2025-26) |
|  | 1. Percentage of jobs supported by IBA’s subsidiaries and associates held by First Nations Australians | 1. 20% (2023-24), 21% (2024-25), 22% (2025-26) |
|  | 1. Percentage of investors satisfied or very satisfied with IBA’s service | 1. 80% |
|  | 1. Investments asset management expense ratio | 1. Less than 3% |
|  | 1. Value of goods and services procured from First Nations suppliers by IBA (not including subsidiaries) | 1. $5.25m (2023-24), $5.5m (2024‑25), $5.75m (2025-26) |
|  | 1. Implementation of IBA’s impact, evaluation and performance frameworks | 1. Undertake impact research in line with IBA’s impact, evaluation and performance frameworks that deliver recommendations with a clear path to improving customer outcomes and impact |

The target for the number of home ownership outcomes has reduced compared with the 2021-22 Corporate Plan reflecting the significant price rises over the past 24 months affecting entry into the housing market nationwide.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

IBA budgets are prepared on a consolidated basis for the agency and its 39 subsidiaries, 26 of which are trading. On consolidation, assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of all subsidiaries flow through to individual line items in the consolidated budget.

Comprehensive income statement

IBA is budgeting for a surplus of $16.3 million in 2022-23 compared with an actual surplus of $81.7 million in 2021-22.

Budgeted departmental balance sheet

Budgeted net assets as at 30 June 2023 of $2,009.3 million represents an increase of $67.9 million over the net assets of $1,941.5 million as at 30 June 2022. The main drivers of the increase are:

* continuing capital injections from the Government of $22.9 million
* final equity injection of $18.8 million for Regional Construction Loan funding ($150.0 million funding over three years, ending 30 June 2023)
* estimated contributions of equity from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander partners of $10.0 million, and
* the estimated surplus of $16.3 million.

Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows

Net lending activity is expected to be $62.8 million in 2022-23.

Departmental statement of changes in equity

Total equity is expected to increase by $67.9 million to $2,009.3 million as at 30 June 2023, with the continuing additional equity injection of $22.9 million from the Commonwealth, plus the $18.8 million final instalment of the construction lending funding ($150.0 million over three years), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander co-investment of $10.0 million and the Budget year surplus of $16.3 million.

**3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements (continued)**

Concessional loan discount

IBA continues to designate its loan portfolio in accordance with applicable accounting standards. In line with updated accounting standards, IBA amortises the concessional loan discount over the course of its estimated remaining life.

Financial assets – trade and other receivables

This includes loans and advances made by IBA to clients in the delivery of its outputs, in addition to amounts owing to IBA for delivery of goods and services, and dividends owed to IBA from investments. Loans receivable are amortised over the course of their estimated remaining lives in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Non-financial assets

Except for any revalued assets, reported value of plant and equipment represents the purchase price paid less depreciation incurred. Land and buildings held for investment are carried at fair value.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June) (continued)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. May include the following section 74 external receipts:  
    -sponsorship, subsidy, gift or similar contribution  
    -internally developed assets, and  
    -proceeds from the sale of assets

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation

Entity resources and planned performance

Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 173](#_Toc117266558)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 173](#_Toc117266559)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 175](#_Toc117266560)

[1.3 Budget measures 177](#_Toc117266561)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 178](#_Toc117266562)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 179](#_Toc117266563)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 182](#_Toc117266564)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 182](#_Toc117266565)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 183](#_Toc117266566)

# Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The ILSC’s long term vision is for Indigenous people to enjoy the rightful entitlements, opportunities and benefits that the return of country and its management brings. Under its governing legislation, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005 (ATSI Act) the ILSC’s purpose is to:

* assist Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders to acquire land and water related rights, and
* assist Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islanders to manage Indigenous held land and waters so as to provide economic, environmental, social or cultural benefits for Aboriginal persons and Torres Strait Islander people.

To achieve its vision and deliver on its purpose, the ILSC:

* acquires and divests land and water-related interests to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations
* supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to preserve and protect culture through reconnection with country
* partners with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to drive and influence opportunities for their country, and
* invests in the capacity and capability of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and corporations to sustainably manage and protect country.

The ILSC operates across the Country held by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, inclusive of the tangible and intangible aspects of culture, knowledge and identity. Physically, this refers to the land, fresh and saltwater country under the care and control of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, communities and Corporations. Less tangibly, it refers to the cultural assets, cultural knowledge and intellectual property held collectively in association with the physical aspects of country.

In the year ahead, the ILSC will focus on:

* in the 2022-23 period, the ILSC will finalise and publish its 2023-2028 National Indigenous Land and Sea Strategy (NILSS). Based on engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, the strategy will set out how the ILSC will deliver its functions to 2028.
* the continued maturation of the ILSC’s measurement of performance. The ILSC will employ the principles of the Indigenous Evaluation Framework to establish an approach to the measurement of impact and outcomes from the perspective of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander users of its services and programs. This work will be published in the form of an annual ‘Year in Review’ document to complement the ILSC’s Annual Performance Statement, tracking our progress against the priorities set in the NILSS, and
* the ILSC will continue to work closely with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander holders of Country to respond to the risks and opportunities of living with COVID-19

The ILSC’s operations are funded through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund (ATSILSFF) — a dedicated fund established (initially as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account) to support the purpose of the ILSC.

Revenue from the ATSILSFF supports the ILSC’s operations, with the ILSC receiving $45.0 million (in 2010 values) annually.

The ILSC delivers its operations through:

* its principal grants program – Our Country Our Future – delivered from three Divisional offices: Western (Perth), Central (Adelaide) and Eastern (Brisbane) where new land and water acquisition and management projects are developed and delivered with Indigenous groups
* its subsidiaries, which are specifically structured and geared to generate outcomes through operating commercially in industry sectors in which Indigenous peoples hold a competitive advantage:
  + Voyages Indigenous Tourism Australia (Voyages) Pty Ltd, which owns and manages Ayers Rock Resort, Northern Territory (NT), and manages one other tourism enterprise developed by the ILSC
  + Primary Partners Ltd (formerly Australian Indigenous Agribusiness Company (AIA) Pty Ltd), which employs labour on a number of agribusinesses developed by the ILSC on ILSC-owned land, and
  + National Centre of Indigenous Excellence (NCIE) Ltd, which manages the ILSC‑developed social enterprise of the same name in Redfern, Sydney, NSW.

The ILSC anticipates the divestment of the NCIE Ltd within the forward estimates period. This will lead the ILSC to adjust its performance expectations from 2024 to capture the performance impacts of the transition of operations for the NCIE site.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the ILSC for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. A Commonwealth Corporate Entity (CCE) may receive payment from a special account held by a Non‑Corporate Commonwealth Entity (NCCE). The CCE does not hold the special account itself and therefore does not have a balance carried forward from earlier years.
3. Amounts received from other entities within the portfolio, or from other portfolios.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures relating to the ILSC are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation October 2022-23 Budget measures  
Measures announced since the March 2022-23 Budget

  
Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The measure titled *Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for the ILSC can be found at:  www.ilsc.gov.au/about/ilsc-publications/corporate-plan  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: www.ilsc.gov.au/about/ilsc-publications/annual-reports/ |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through the acquisition and management of land, water and water-related rights. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the ILSC intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

  
Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

Table 2.1.3: Performance measure for Outcome 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1 -**Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through the acquisition and management of land, water and water-related rights. | | |
| **Program 1.1** The objective of this program is to acquire and manage Indigenous land and water-related interests. | | |
| Key Activities (a) | * acquiring and granting interests in land and water to Indigenous corporations to provide access to and protection of cultural and environmental values and to achieve socioeconomic development. * assisting Indigenous groups manage their land and water-based interests (through grants, guarantees, loans or provision of services) to manage their interests sustainably including the development of viable enterprises. * operating subsidiary companies that manage agricultural, tourism and community-based enterprises on lands and waters over which Indigenous Australians hold a legal interest; these enterprises provide training, employment and other opportunities for Indigenous communities and individuals. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Deliverable 1  Interests in land and water/waters | *Achieved* |
| Deliverable 2 Interests granted | *Achieved* |
| Deliverable 3 Number of active acquisition and management projects | *Exceeded* |
| KPI 1 - Indigenous employment   * Number of Indigenous staff directly employed across the ILSC Group * Number of Indigenous employment outcomes enabled by ILSC funded projects active in financial year | *Exceeded*  *Exceeded* |
| KPI 2 - Indigenous training   * Number of Indigenous trainees hosted/employed across the ILSC Group * Number of Indigenous training completions enabled by ILSC funded projects active in financial year | *Achieved*  *Achieved* |
| KPI 3 - Indigenous business development Number of Indigenous enterprises assisted by ILSC Group projects | *Achieved* |
| KPI 4 - Protection of Indigenous culture, heritage and the environment Proportion of ILSC Group projects commenced in the reporting period that maintained or protected Indigenous culture, heritage and/or the environment | *Achieved* |
| KPI 5 – Collaboration Proportion of ILSC Group projects commenced in the reporting period that that involved contributions from third parties (beyond immediate beneficiary group) | *On Track* |
| KPI 6 - ILSC Group contribution to the Indigenous Estate | *N/A* |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Deliverable 1  Interests in land and water/waters | *9* |
| Deliverable 2 Interests granted | *8* |
| Deliverable 3 Number of active acquisition and management projects | *80* |
| KPI 1 - Indigenous employment   * A. Number of Indigenous staff directly employed across the ILSC Group * B. Number of Indigenous employment outcomes enabled by ILSC funded projects active in financial year | *440*  *300* |
| KPI 2 - Indigenous training   * A. Number of Indigenous trainees hosted/employed across the ILSC Group * B. Number of Indigenous training completions enabled by ILSC funded projects active in financial year | *180*  *10000* |
| KPI 3- Indigenous business development Number of Indigenous enterprises assisted by ILSC Group projects | *50* |
| KPI 4- Protection of Indigenous culture, heritage and the environment Proportion of ILSC Group projects commenced in the reporting period that maintained or protected Indigenous culture, heritage and/or the environment | *50%* |
| KPI 5 – Collaboration Proportion of ILSC Group projects commenced in the reporting period that that involved contributions from third parties (beyond immediate beneficiary group) | *60%* |
| KPI 6 - ILSC Group contribution to the Indigenous Estate | *N/A* |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in italics.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

The financial statements included in the Portfolio Budget Statements are for the ILSC Group comprising the ILSC (the parent entity) and its wholly owned subsidiaries other than Voyages Indigenous Tourism Australia Pty Ltd that has been classified as a Public Non-Financial Corporation and is not a general government sector body.

The ILSC’s primary source of income is an annual minimum payment of $45 million (in 2010 values) from the ATSILSFF pursuant to section 193(2) of the ATSI Act. Indexation has been applied annually to the base amount of $45.0 million since 2010-11.  Since February 2019, the ATSILSFF has been managed by the Department of Finance Portfolio with the legislated payments being made to the ILSC through the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation Funding Special Account managed by the NIAA. The total resources for the ILSC’s outcome include the income from the ATSILSFF and represent the funds available to ILSC to carry out its legislated functions. The ATSILSFF payment is recognised as income in the Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1) in the period received.

Under its legislation, the ILSC has the flexibility to invest funds and to roll over funds not expended in previous years.

Under section 191H of the ATSI Act, ILSC has the specific power to invest money. Earnings on these investments are represented in the Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1).

Under its legislation, the ILSC acquires interests in land, water and water-related rights for the specific purpose of granting those interests to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander corporation. The ILSC capitalises the interest upon purchase and immediately records provision equivalent to the purchase price. In the Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1), the expenses associated with the purchase and grant of interests are recognised in the period in which the interest is purchased. Expenses associated with projects providing for the management of Indigenous land and/or waters are recognised in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The ILSC also holds properties for granting that have significant livestock on them. In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the ILSC values the livestock on a fair value basis. Accordingly, the change in fair value in any given period is recognised in the Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1).

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis. **Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)**  
  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.  
\*Equity is the residual interest in assets after the deduction of liabilities.  
**Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)**   
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes the following section 74 external receipts:
   * sponsorship, subsidy, gifts or similar contribution;
   * internally developed assets; and
   * proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)  
  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

National Indigenous Australians Agency

Entity resources and planned performance

National Indigenous Australians Agency

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 195](#_Toc117266567)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 195](#_Toc117266568)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 196](#_Toc117266569)

[1.3 Budget measures 199](#_Toc117266570)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 202](#_Toc117266571)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 203](#_Toc117266572)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 219](#_Toc117266573)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 219](#_Toc117266574)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 220](#_Toc117266575)

# National Indigenous Australians Agency

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### Strategic direction statement

The National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) was established on 1 July 2019, and is responsible for supporting the Commonwealth Government’s efforts in working with First Nations peoples by:

* providing advice on whole-of-government priorities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to the Minister for Indigenous Australians, the Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians, and the Special Envoy for the Reconciliation and the implementation of the Uluru Statement from the Heart
* leading and coordinating the implementation of Australia’s Closing the Gap targets in partnership with First Nations peoples and communities, and
* building and maintaining effective partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, state and territory governments and other stakeholders.

In service of these efforts, the NIAA leverages a strong regional footprint which helps align policies and investments with the needs of communities. Through this local presence, the NIAA supports the Australian Government’s efforts to build and maintain effective partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people – and to ensure the Commonwealth’s policies, programs and services are tailored to the needs of communities.

In 2022-23, the NIAA’s key priorities are:

* continue to implement the Government’s commitments under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and the Commonwealth Closing the Gap Implementation Plan
* implement the Uluru Statement from the Heart
* progress the development of a new jobs program that will replace the Community Development Program
* deliver the Territories Stolen Generations Redress Scheme, and
* establish the new Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the NIAA for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the NIAA’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, while the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

**Table 1.1: The NIAA resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022**



All figures shown above are GST exclusive, subsequently these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (i.e. appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Represents unspent appropriations available from prior years.
3. Excludes $80.5 million subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).
4. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
5. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
6. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
7. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 4) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-23.
8. Relates to appropriations sought for payment to the States, Territories and local governments in Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23. Outcome 1 - Program 1.2: Children and Schooling includes the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment (Non-Government Schools) with payments of $3.6 million to the Northern Territory in 202-23. Information on the terms and conditions can be found in the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment - <https://federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/sites/federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/files/2020-04/nt_remote_aboriginal_investment_np.pdf>. Terms and conditions are made under authority from section 7(2) of the *COAG Reform Fund Act 2008* and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations.
9. For further information on special accounts, refer to Budget Paper No. 4 - Agency Resourcing. See Table 2.1.1 containing further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations, special appropriations and special accounts.
10. Amounts credited to the special accounts from administered special appropriation relating to the Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys, and Indigenous Remote Service Delivery Special Accounts.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in relating to NIAA are detailed in the October Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: NIAA October 2022-23 Budget measures

Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget



Table 1.2: NIAA October 2022-23 Budget measures (continued)



Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The lead entity for measure *Closing the Gap Housing Policy Partnership* is the Department of Social Services. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Social Services portfolio.
2. The lead entity for measure *First Nations Justice* is the Attorney-General's Department. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Attorney-General's portfolio.
3. This funding is part of the Government's $27.7 million election commitment to establish a Makarrata Commission to implement the Uluru Statement from the Heart.
4. The lead entity for measure *Next Phase of Natural Heritage Funding* is the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water portfolio.
5. The lead entity for measure *Responsible Investment to Grow Our Regions* is the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts portfolio.
6. This measure includes a payment to the Northern Territory Government of $100.0 million over two years, which will be made by the Department of the Treasury
7. This is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under Cross Portfolio.
8. This measure includes a payment to the South Australian Government of $0.5 million over two years, which will be made by the Department of the Treasury.
9. The lead entity for measure *Strengthening First Nations Health* is the Department of Health. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Health portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for the NIAA can be found at:  [https://www.niaa.gov.au/resource-centre/niaa/niaa-corporate-plan-2022-23](https://corporateplan.niaa.gov.au/)  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: <https://www.niaa.gov.au/who-we-are/accountability-and-reporting>. |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Lead the development and implementation of the Australian Government’s agenda to improve the lives of Indigenous Australians through focusing on place-based solutions, working in partnership, and effectively delivering programs. |

#### Linked programs

| **Attorney-General’s Department** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Attorney-General’s Department Operating Expenses – Legal Services and Families * Program 1.4 – Justice Services |
| *Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs*  The Attorney-General’s Department (AGD) works with the NIAA by supporting the efficient operation of the native title system.  AGD works with the NIAA by supporting the objective and principles of legal assistance services and funding under the National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance.  AGD contributes to the objectives of the Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS) and the justice targets under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap by administering the National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-25 (NLAP) that includes funding to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (ATSILS) to deliver culturally appropriate services consistent with self-determination and to improve justice outcomes for First Nations Australians.  The AGD further contributes to the National Agreement justice targets by providing funding to the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services (NATSILS) and supporting collaboration and genuine partnership with First Nations organisations. |

| **Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 2.1 – Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment |
| Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs  The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water works with the NIAA to provide opportunities for Indigenous communities and land managers to engage with the National Landcare Program. |

| **Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.2 – Sustainable Management - Natural Resources * Program 2.1 – Biosecurity and Export Services |
| Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs  The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and the NIAA partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Ranger groups to deliver biosecurity work that protects Australian agriculture and the northern Australian environment. |

| **Department of Health and Aged Care** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.3 – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health |
| Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs  The NIAA works closely with the Department of Health and Aged Care to ensure the effectiveness of Indigenous health funding, and that mainstream policy, programs and services deliver benefits to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.  The NIAA also provides grants for health, wellbeing and resilience projects; reduced substance misuse and harm minimisation projects; and projects aimed at combating petrol sniffing and the use of other volatile substances. |

| **Services Australia** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Strategy and Corporate Enabling * Program 1.2 – Customer Service Delivery * Program 1.3 – Technology and Transformation |
| Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs  Payments and services under the IAS are delivered by Services Australia under a number of Indigenous specific and mainstream programs. |

| **Department of Industry, Science and Resources** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.2 – Growing innovative and competitive businesses, industries and regions |
| Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs  The NIAA is implementing initiatives that enable Indigenous Australians to benefit economically from their land.  The department has been consulting with the NIAA on its implementation of a Darwin Indigenous Business and Employment Hub to encourage access to mainstream business support offerings.  The department has contributed to the development of NIAA’s National Roadmap for Indigenous Skills, Jobs and Wealth Creation and will continue to work cooperatively to identify and enable opportunities for Indigenous Australians across industry, including manufacturing. |

| **Department of Employment and Workplace Relations** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 1 – Employment Services |
| *Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs*  The Department of Employment and Workplace foster a productive and competitive labour market through policies and programs that assist job seekers into work, including secure work, and meet employer and industry needs. |

| **Department of Social Services** |
| --- |
| ***Programs***   * *Program 1.5 – Working Age Payments* * *Program 1.6 – Student Payments* * *Program 2.1 – Families and Communities* * *Program 3.1 – Disability and Carers* * *Program 4.1 – Housing and Homelessness* |
| *Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs*  The Department of Social Services (DSS) has policy responsibility for student payments, including ABSTUDY, which provide financial assistance to Indigenous families and students to encourage attendance and retention at school. Some payments (i.e. Relocation Scholarships and Student Start-up Loans) are subject to mutual exclusion provisions for some scholarships which are administered by the NIAA (i.e. Commonwealth Accommodation Costs Scholarship and Commonwealth Education Costs Scholarship) preventing double payment for the same period.  DSS contributes to the Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS) by supporting the development of stronger families and more resilient communities. This includes supporting Indigenous families and communities to enjoy similar levels of physical emotional and social wellbeing to that enjoyed by other Australians; supporting families to give children a good start in life; supporting access to affordable housing; and supporting remote strategic investments and remote housing strategies.  DSS also contributes to the IAS by supporting eligible Indigenous Australians living in non-remote regions with a disability into work.  DSS has funded a new primary national collection of family, domestic and sexual violence statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This will form a significant part of the evidence-base on violence against women and children, and address the gap in data on violence experienced by First Nations peoples.  The data collected will inform reporting on Closing the Gap Target 13.  DSS works with state and territory governments under Safe and Supported: the National Framework for Protecting Australia’s Children 2021-2031 (Safe and Supported) to improve outcomes for children and families who are experiencing disadvantage and/or who are vulnerable. The four focus areas of the National Framework are: early intervention and targeted support for children and families; addressing the over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in child protection systems; improved information and data capability; and strengthening the child and family sector and workforce capability. Safe and Supported is the primary Commonwealth mechanism to support the achievement of Target 12 under the Closing the Gap National Agreement, which seeks to reduce the rate of over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care by 45 per cent by 2031.  DSS is working closely with state and territory governments, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and non-government organisations to develop Safe and Supported first set of Action Plans, including an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan.  DSS supports the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council on Domestic and Family Violence, developing the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan to end violence against women and children.  DSS is also working with state and territory governments to finalise the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-32 (The National Plan). As part of this work, DSS supports the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council on domestic, family and sexual violence (the Advisory Council). The Advisory Council has been tasked with the development of a specific Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan under the National Plan, and will be consulting widely with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities during 2022.  DSS is also leading the implementation of the Commonwealth response to the recommendations and findings of the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory, working closely with the NIAA, in partnership with the Northern Territory Government and non-government organisations and local communities.  DSS is working with the NIAA and the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations on the reform of the Community Development Program (CDP). The Australian Government is committed to delivering a program with real jobs, proper wages and decent conditions. As a first step, CDP providers have been given the opportunity to work with remote communities to trial new approaches to real jobs for income support recipients in remote areas.  DSS conducts the Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children. The study started in 2008 and follows the development of two cohorts of up to 1,700 children as they transition from infants all the way to adulthood. A range of physical, social and economic information about the child and their family is collected annually. Survey results are used to understand what helps Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children grow up strong. Microdata is publicly released to approved researchers through the Australian Data Archive.  DSS is also leading the Early Childhood Targeted Action Plan to support Australia’s Disability Strategy 2021-31. It aims to strengthen early identification, information, supports and pathways for young children with disability or developmental concerns, their parent and carers. This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and culturally and linguistically diverse children, their parents and carers. It will also encourage better collaboration between programs and services to support the development and wellbeing of children to help them thrive across and between life stages.  DSS is progressing a number of activities to develop the new National Early Childhood program for children with disability or developmental concerns with service delivery expected to commence in late 2022. The program will deliver a range of disability-specific information, workshops and supported playgroups for young children aged 0 to 8 years with disability or developmental concerns. The new program will assist in meeting the Closing the Gap Target 4 – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children thrive in their early years. |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the NIAA intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

**Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1**



**Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)**



**Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)**



Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. A decision that reallocated funding within Administered programs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, and 1.5 from 2020-21 across the forward estimates, terminates in 2024-25.
2. The purpose of the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation Funding (ILSCF) Special Account is to make the annual and discretionary additional payments to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC). Funds are received from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund (ATSILSFF) Special Account managed by the Future Fund Agency and Board of Guardians under the Finance Portfolio.
3. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees and other services provided free of charge.
4. Program 1.2: Children and Schooling includes the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment (Non-Government Schools) with payments of $3.6 million to the Northern Territory in 2022-23. Information on the terms and conditions can be found in the National Partnership on the Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment [here](https://federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/sites/federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/files/2020-04/nt_remote_aboriginal_investment_np.pdf). Terms and conditions are made under authority from section 7(2) of the *COAG Reform Fund Act 2008* and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations. The National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment is expected to expire on 30 June 2024.
5. The expense in Program 1.5: Remote Australia Strategies increases in 2023-24 due to an ongoing provision established for the Commonwealth's liability for housing leases in the Northern Territory.
6. Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the Budget year as government priorities change.
7. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

| **Outcome 1 – Lead the development and implementation of the Australian Government’s agenda to improve the lives of Indigenous Australians through focusing on place-based solutions, working in partnership, and effectively delivering programs.** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program 1.1 – Jobs, Land and the Economy**  The objectives of program 1.1 are to enhance Indigenous Australians economic rights, improve employment and pathways to jobs, foster Indigenous business and assist Indigenous people to generate economic and social benefits from effective use of their land and waters, particularly in remote areas. | | |
| **Key Activities** | Designing, implementing and delivering policies, strategies and programs to enhance Indigenous economic outcomes. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | IAS activities contribute towards increased Indigenous employment, business and economic development | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.1 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | IAS activities contribute towards increased Indigenous employment, business and economic development | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.1 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

| **Program 1.2 – Children and Schooling**  The objectives of program 2.1 are to support early childhood development and wellbeing, school attendance, attainment and improved post school pathways, particularly in remote Indigenous communities. This program includes measures to improve access to further education | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities** | Designing, implementing and delivering policies, strategies and programs to support early childhood development and wellbeing; school attendance, engagement and attainment; and further education. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | IAS activities contribute towards supporting early childhood development and wellbeing, school attendance, attainment and improved post school pathways | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.2 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | IAS activities contribute towards supporting early childhood development and wellbeing, school attendance, attainment and improved post school pathways | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.2 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

| **Program 1.3 – Safety and Wellbeing**  The objectives of program 1.3 are to improve mental health and wellbeing outcomes and ensure Indigenous people, including young Indigenous Australians, enjoy similar levels of physical, emotional and social wellbeing enjoyed by other Australians, and are safe in their homes, families and communities. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities** | Designing, implementing and delivering policies, strategies and programs to improve mental health, emotional and physical wellbeing and safety. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | IAS activities contribute towards improved mental health and wellbeing outcomes, reduced levels of offending, violence and substance abuse. | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.3 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | IAS activities contribute towards improved mental health and wellbeing outcomes, reduced levels of offending, violence and substance abuse. | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.3 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

.

| **Program 1.4 – Culture and Capability**  The objectives of program 1.4 are to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to maintain their culture, participate equally in the economic and social life of the nation and ensuring that Indigenous organisations are capable of delivering quality services to their clients, particularly in remote areas. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities** | Designing, implementing and delivering policies, strategies and programs to ensure the maintenance of Indigenous cultural expression and conservation, and support First Nations participation in policy development and decision-making. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | IAS activities contribute towards increased participation of Indigenous people in Australian society and improved capability of Indigenous organisations | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.4 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | IAS activities contribute towards increased participation of Indigenous people in Australian society and improved capability of Indigenous organisations | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.4 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

| **Program 1.5 – Remote Australia Strategies**  The objectives of program 1.5 are to enhance regional governance and local decision-making, through strategic investments in place based on community and Government priorities. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities (a)** | Designing, implementing and delivering policies, strategies and programs to enhance regional governance, and improved partnerships with communities. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | IAS activities invest in local solutions based on community and government priorities. | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.5 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | IAS activities invest in local solutions based on community and government priorities. | **Target:** 90% of IAS Program 1.5 activities are assessed by NIAA agreement managers as having core service delivery which meet or exceeded requirements  **Target expected to be met** |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. 2021-22 key activity has been updated to remove reference to “through place based practice”.

| **Program 1.6 – Evaluation and Research**  The objective of program 1.6 is to improve the lives of Indigenous Australians by incorporating evaluation of and research into policies and programs impacting on Indigenous peoples delivered by the NIAA. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities (a)** | Undertaking evaluations of National Indigenous Australian Agency (NIAA) programs in line with the IAS Evaluation Framework and incorporating evaluations into policies and programs delivered by the NIAA. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Evaluation efforts are prioritised based on significance, contribution and policy risk as per the NIAA Evaluation Framework  Evaluations are made available to improve policy and program decisions (a)  Evaluation and research contributes to improved policy and program design and/or delivery (a) | **Target:** Publish an annual evaluation work plan each September taking into account the prioritisation criteria outlined in the NIAA Evaluation Framework  **Target expected to be met**  **Target:** 100% of completed evaluations or summaries on the work plan released  **Target expected to be met** |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | Evaluation efforts are prioritised based on significance, contribution and policy risk as per the NIAA Evaluation Framework  Improved outcomes for First Nations peoples as a result of enhanced design, implementation and delivery of agency policies and programs (b) | **Target:** Publish an annual evaluation work plan each September taking into account the prioritisation criteria outlined in the NIAA Evaluation Framework  **Target expected to be met**  **Target:** 100% of completed evaluations or summaries on the work plan released  **Target expected to be met** |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. The final reporting period for these measures was 2021–22. The performance measures have been updated in the 2022–23 Corporate Plan
2. This 2022–23 measure combines two 2021–22 measures.

| **Program 1.7 – Program Support**  This program is the departmental support program to the activities of the NIAA as directed by Government. | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities** | * Departmental support for NIAA activities * Leading the Australian Government implementation of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap through partnership and engagement with other Australian Government portfolios, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives, state and territory governments. * Progressing constitutional recognition of Indigenous Australians. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures (a)** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | Efficient department support to NIAA activities  Number of NIAA activities that achieve expected FY targets as articulated in internal planning documents | **Target:** All funding expended is assessed as value for money  **Target expected to be met**  **Target:** All NIAA activities contribute to the achievement of the NIAA outcome  **Target expected to be met** |

1. As per the previous 2022–23 PBS, these measures will be discontinued in future reporting periods.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of NIAA finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

**Departmental Financial Statements**

The NIAA is budgeting for a break-even position in 2022-23 and each forward year, after adjusting for depreciation expense and the application of leases in accordance with AASB 16 Leases.

Appropriations for 2022-23 have increased since the publication of the 2022-23 Portfolio Budget Statements in March 2022 as a result of the measures identified in Table 1.2. The reductions in Departmental expenses in 2023-24, reflect the cessation of a number of terminating budget measures.

The NIAA’s net asset position is expected to decrease over the forward estimates with depreciation outweighing capital investment.

**Administered Financial Statements**

2022-23 Administered expenses have increased since the previous 2022-23 PBS predominantly due to a number of additional budget measures as detailed in Table 1.2.

The NIAA’s administered net asset position is expected to increase over the forward estimates due to increasing returns on investments in the Aboriginals Benefit Account.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

**Table 3.1:** **Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June**



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Supplier expense in 2022-23 includes a number of terminating measures.
2. Finance costs primarily relates to interest on lease liabilities recognised under AASB 16 *Leases*.
3. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements. This involved Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation and amortisation expenses of Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
4. Applies to leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

**Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)**

****

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

1. Includes ROU assets as defined under AASB 16 *Leases*, implemented in 2019-20.

**Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*The non-controlling interest disclosure is not required if an entity does not have non-controlling interests.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

**Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)**



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchases from current and previous years' departmental capital budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, including Collection Development Acquisition Budget. .
2. ‘'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses DCB or other operational expenses.

Table 3.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Payment of organisation funding to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation is made annually each October, funded through the receipt of funds from the Indigenous Land and Sea Future Fund through the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation Funding Special Account administered by the NIAA.

**Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)**



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) Includes ROU assets as defined under AASB 16 *Leases*, implemented in 2019-20.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

**Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)**



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.10: Schedule of administered asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Office of National Intelligence

Entity resources and planned performance

Office of National Intelligence

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 237](#_Toc117266576)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 237](#_Toc117266577)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 239](#_Toc117266578)

[1.3 Budget measures 241](#_Toc117266579)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 242](#_Toc117266580)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 243](#_Toc117266581)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 245](#_Toc117266582)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 245](#_Toc117266583)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 246](#_Toc117266584)

# Office of National Intelligence

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Office of National Intelligence (ONI) is an independent statutory authority within the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio and reports directly to the Prime Minister. ONI was established by the *Office of National Intelligence Act 2018* (the ONI Act) in December  2018, subsuming the functions of the former Office of National Assessments.

ONI positions the Australian Government to respond to a changing and complex environment through the provision of intelligence assessments and collection of open source information. In parallel with this, ONI is responsible for enterprise-level management of the National Intelligence Community (NIC) and ensures a single point of accountability to the Prime Minister and National Security Committee of Cabinet on intelligence matters.

**All-source assessment**

ONI’s intelligence assessment function – drawing on all sources – seeks to provide the Australian Government with a decision-making advantage by helping it to interpret developments across the world. ONI’s assessment remit also extends to matters of political, strategic or economic significance to Australia without an international aspect, in support of ONI’s other functions and to complement the work of other NIC agencies.

ONI’s success in delivering robust assessments hinges on its ability to access, understand and interpret intelligence – and publicly available information – and to identify, analyse and communicate meaning effectively. ONI’s assessment function continues to evolve to meet government’s requirements and improve its responsiveness to the needs of the Prime Minister and other key policy customers.

**Enterprise Management**

ONI is responsible for leading the NIC, with a focus on promoting the integration of the community. ONI’s goal is to ensure Australia has an agile, joined-up intelligence enterprise that will meet the challenges of Australia’s evolving security environment. To achieve this, ONI has a broad coordination, evaluation and prioritisation remit; this includes overseeing the mechanism that sets and implements Australia’s intelligence priorities, as well as being accountable for evaluating the NIC’s performance against these priorities.

Another key element of ONI’s enterprise leadership function is addressing the NIC’s future capability requirements by developing and coordinating capability funding proposals. ONI is also responsible for NIC governance structures and strategic workforce planning for the community, coordinating foreign intelligence engagement and integrating key intelligence missions across the NIC.

**Advisory functions**

The Director-General of National Intelligence is the principal advisor to the Prime Minister on intelligence matters, which includes providing advice on intelligence collection and assessment priorities, NIC intelligence capabilities, the allocation of responsibility for intelligence collection across the NIC, as well as matters relating to the NIC more generally.

ONI seeks to achieve outcomes for government by employing highly capable staff to prosecute the agency’s various intelligence missions. ONI’s people are supported by other core capabilities, in particular robust information, intelligence and knowledge management processes, and relationships with intelligence partners – both domestic and international.

Although ONI is mandated and resourced to perform its various functions, there are factors and trends – external and beyond the agency’s control – that provide the broader context for ONI’s work and bear on ONI’s ability to achieve its purpose. These broadly include:

* political, economic and strategic shifts in international circumstances
* evolutions in ONI’s operating environment domestically
* an expanding customer base that is asking more of both ONI and the broader NIC, and
* a rapidly growing and diversifying information environment.

These strategic risk factors – those that relate to the fulfilment of ONI’s purpose – are mitigated in part by a robust risk management framework and its internal governance framework.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the ONI for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the ONI’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.Table 1.1: ONI resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022

All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
3. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
4. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 4) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-23.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in relating to ONI are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

**Table 1.2: ONI resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022**

**Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget**



Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The lead entity for measure titled *National Security Office Precinct* is Department of Finance. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Finance portfolio; the financials for this measure are not for publication.
2. The measure titled Savings from *External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Advancement of Australia’s national interests through increased government awareness of international developments affecting Australia and integration, coordination and evaluation of Australia’s national intelligence capabilities. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the ONI intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, and seconded staff employee expenses received free of charge.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Differences between entity resourcing and financial statements

The Entity Resource Statement (Table 1.1) provides a consolidated view of all the resources available to ONI in 2022-23. This includes equity injections and appropriation receivable that is yet to be drawn down to cover payables and provisions on the Departmental Balance Sheet (Table 3.2). The Comprehensive Income Statement (Table  3.1) shows only the operating appropriation provided in 2022-23.

#### 3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

*Comprehensive Income Statement*

The ONI is budgeting for a break-even operating result, adjusted for depreciation and amortisation expense in 2022-23 and forward estimate years.

*Budgeted Departmental Balance Sheet*

Appropriation balances carried forward are retained to cover employee provisions and supplier payables.

*Budgeted Departmental Statement of Cash Flows*

The cash flow is consistent with, and representative of, the transactions reported in the Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1), adjusted for non-cash items and anticipated capital purchases.

**Administered**

ONI receives administered funding for the National Intelligence Community Research Program (NICRP).

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements   


Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
2. Applies to leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*‘Equity’ is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ departmental capital budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2022-23, including CDABs.
2. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses..

Table 3.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Office of the  
Official Secretary to the  
Governor-General

Entity resources and planned performance

**Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General**

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 261](#_Toc117266585)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 261](#_Toc117266586)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 262](#_Toc117266587)

[1.3 Budget measures 264](#_Toc117266588)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 265](#_Toc117266589)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 266](#_Toc117266590)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 270](#_Toc117266591)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 270](#_Toc117266592)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 271](#_Toc117266593)

# Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The planned outcome for the Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General (OOSGG) is the facilitation of the performance of the Governor-General’s role through the organisation and management of official duties, management and maintenance of the official households and properties, and administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system.

The OOSGG achieves this through a single program which comprises three components:

1. Support for the Governor-General
2. Management and maintenance of the official properties
3. Administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system.

The OOSGG’s role is to support the Governor-General to enable him to perform official duties, including facilitating official engagements and community outreach, the management and maintenance of Government House in Canberra and Admiralty House in Sydney, and the effective administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system.

In fulfilling its purpose, the OOSGG’s key activities will support the Governor-General to recognise, encourage and reward community achievement; complement the work of Parliament and government agencies; represent Australia’s broad national interests domestically and overseas; and highlight the inherent goodness of Australians and their ability to overcome adversity, particularly in the context of responding to the health, social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and other natural disasters.

The OOSGG recognises the need for a high level of accountability and, therefore, places a strong emphasis in meeting its governance obligations and responsibilities, and mitigating strategic risks.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the OOSGG for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ table in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: OOSGG resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.  
Prepared on a resourcing (i.e. appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
3. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
4. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. Administered capital budgets (ACB) are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.10 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount is designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in relating to OOSGG are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: OOSGG October 2022-23 Budget measures

Measures announced since the 2022-23 March BudgetPrepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The measure titled *Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for OOSGG can be found at: www.gg.gov.au/office-official-secretary-governor-general/corporate-plans  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at:  www.gg.gov.au/office-official-secretary-governor-general/annual-reports |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: The performance of the Governor-General’s role is facilitated through organisation and management of official duties, management and maintenance of the official household and property and administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the OOSGG intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, audit fees, and equity funded costs.
2. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act 2013.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome 1 – The performance of the Governor-General’s role is facilitated through organisation and management of official duties, management and maintenance of the official household and property and administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system. | | |
| **Program 1** – The objective of this program is to support the Governor-General and Official Activities. It comprises three components: support for the Governor-General; management and maintenance of the official properties; and administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system. | | |
| **Key Activities** | **Component 1:** Support for the Governor-General  Key activities of component 1 include:   * Providing advice to the Governor-General; planning, implementing and managing Their Excellencies’ forward program of engagements; and liaising with representatives of governments, related authorities, and community groups. * Providing support for Their Excellencies and hospitality services for official functions. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * The Governor-General is satisfied with the level of advice and administrative support provided that enables him to successfully perform official duties * The Governor-General is satisfied with the management of the households | The OOSGG achieved its performance measures in 2021-22 |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * The Governor-General is satisfied with the level of advice and administrative support provided that enables him to successfully perform official duties * The Governor-General is satisfied with the management of the households | The Governor-General expresses satisfaction with the support he receives to perform his official duties |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |
| **Key Activities** | **Component 2:** Management and maintenance of the official properties  Key activities of component 2 include:   * Providing governance advice and administrative services to the Office and managing the Governor-General’s official residences, including maintenance of property, equipment and grounds. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | The properties are managed in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and government policies relating to heritage properties, and with due consideration of advice provided by the National Capital Authority and other relevant authorities | The OOSGG achieved its performance measures in 2021-22 |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | The properties are managed in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and government policies relating to heritage properties, and with due consideration of advice provided by the National Capital Authority and other relevant authorities | The Governor-General expresses satisfaction with the management of the official properties |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Activities (a)** | **Component 3:** Administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system  Key activities of component 3 include:   * Researching and preparing nominations for consideration by the Council for the Order of Australia, the Australian Bravery Decorations Council and the National Emergency Medal Committee. * Providing secretariat support to the Australian honours advisory bodies. * Undertaking the administrative tasks associated with the approval of recipients in the Australian honours system and subsequent announcement where applicable. * Procuring Australian honours insignia, warrants and investiture items. * Facilitating the approval of, and changes to, governing instruments within the Australian honours system. * Undertaking promotion and community engagement activities to increase awareness of, and engagement with, the Order of Australia. | |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Expected Performance Results** |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * The Governor-General and other key stakeholders express satisfaction with the administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system and support provided * Activities comply with the governing instruments for honours and awards, including the Constitution for the Order of Australia * The medals and insignia meet design specifications, adequate stock levels are maintained and control processes are adhered to * Ensure the accurate and timely issue of insignia and other resources for investitures and honours list announcements | The OOSGG achieved its performance measures in 2021-22 |
| **Year** | **Performance measures** | **Planned Performance Results** |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * The Governor-General and other key stakeholders express satisfaction with the administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system and support provided * Activities comply with the governing instruments for honours and awards, including the Constitution for the Order of Australia * The medals and insignia meet design specifications, adequate stock levels are maintained and control processes are adhered to * Ensure the accurate and timely issue of insignia and other resources for investitures and honours list announcements * Nominations received reflect the diversity of Australia | The Governor-General and the Councils and Committee supported by the Office, express satisfaction with the support provided and activities conducted with respect to the Australian Honours and Awards system |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. Includes a new key activity which is reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of OOSGG finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

**Departmental**

*Comprehensive Income Statement*

The Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1) sets out the expected operating results for the ordinary annual services provided by the OOSGG, which are funded by departmental appropriations and other revenue.

The OOSGG is budgeting for a break-even operating result, adjusted for depreciation and amortisation expense, in 2022-23 and the forward years.

In line with net cash appropriation arrangements that became effective from 2010-11, revenue from government has been reduced by an amount equal to depreciation and amortisation expense. Future asset replacements are funded through the Departmental Capital Budget as detailed in Table 3.5.

*Balance Sheet*

The movement in the OOSGG’s net asset position is principally as a result of the procurement of replacement infrastructure, plant and equipment assets owned by the OOSGG.

The OOSGG’s primary liability is accrued employee entitlements.

**Administered**

*Schedule of Budgeted Income and Expenses Administered on Behalf of Government*

In 2022-23, the OOSGG will receive administered appropriations of $0.5 million for the Governor-General’s salary and $4.3 million for support of the Australian Honours and Awards System.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
2. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.  
\*Equity is the residual interest in assets after the deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years' DCB.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022‑23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCB or other operational expenses.

Table 3.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill (No. 1) revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate ACB provided through Bill (No. 1) equity appropriations. For information regarding ACBs, please refer to Table 3.10 Administered Capital Budget Statement.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.10: Schedule of administered capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years' ACB.

Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022‑23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, ACB or other operational expenses.

**Torres Strait Regional Authority**

**Entity resources and planned performance**

**Torres Strait Regional Authority**

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 287](#_Toc117266594)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 287](#_Toc117266595)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 289](#_Toc117266596)

[1.3 Budget measures 291](#_Toc117266597)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 292](#_Toc117266598)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 293](#_Toc117266599)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 297](#_Toc117266600)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 297](#_Toc117266601)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 298](#_Toc117266602)

# Torres Strait Regional Authority

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) is the lead Australian Government agency on Indigenous affairs in the Torres Strait region including the communities of Bamaga and Seisia on the Northern Peninsula Area.

The role of the TSRA is progress toward closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the region, and to empower Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the region to determine their own affairs based on the *Ailan Kastom* (island custom) of the Torres Strait. The TSRA also provides advice to the Minister for Indigenous Australians about issues that are relevant to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region.

The TSRA’s strategic plan is articulated in the TSRA’s Torres Strait Development Plan 2019–22 (the Development Plan). The Development Plan and its seven program components have been informed and driven by the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Plan 2009–29 (the Regional Plan) and the goals and aspirations of the residents of the Torres Strait. The TSRA vision, which is shared by both the Regional Plan and the Development Plan, is:

‘Empowering our people, in our decision, in our culture, for our future’

*‘Ngalpun yangu kaaba woeydhay, a ngalpun muruyguw danalgan mabaygal kunakan palayk, wagel goeygoeyika’ (KALA LAGAW YA)*

*‘Buaigiz kelar obaiswerare, merbi mir apuge mena obakedi, muige merbi areribi tonarge, ko merbi keub kerkerem’ (MERIAM MIR)*

*‘Ngalpan moebaygal thoepoeriwoeyamoeyn, ngalpan ya kuduthoeraynu, ngalpan igililmaypa, sepa setha wara goeygil sey boey wagel’ (KALA KAWAU YA)*

The TSRA’s Development Plan also aligns with the Australian Government’s Indigenous Advancement Strategy.

Priority areas for TSRA include:

* continuing to drive the regional planning processes, including improving the integration of service delivery between governments at all levels working in the region and engaging with local stakeholders, informing them of the TSRA’s Development Plan
* monitoring, evaluating and delivering advice on the sustainable management of the natural resources (land and sea) of the Torres Strait communities. This includes the sustainable use of marine turtle and dugong; engagement with neighbouring Papua New Guinea treaty villages on environmental issues and maintaining the natural resource base to foster economic opportunity and maintain the cultural values that are linked to natural assets
* implementing the Torres Strait Climate Change Strategy to help reduce climate change risks and build regional and community resilience while building an understanding to inform a flexible and adaptive approach to responding to future uncertainties
* enhancing the Torres Strait region’s wealth by creating sustainable industries and increasing employment opportunities for our people equivalent to the wider Australian community
* securing whole-of-government infrastructure investment for Torres Strait communities in the region to support healthy homes and healthy living environments, including progressing the Major Infrastructure Programme (MIP), a bilateral commitment between the Australian and Queensland Governments, to build essential health infrastructure in the region including water supply and reticulation, sanitation and wastewater, community roads and drainage, serviced housing lots and asset sustainability
* improving access to safe and accessible community infrastructure and improved land and sea communications systems
* protect, promote, revitalise and maintain Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal traditions and cultural heritage
* leading the coastal management infrastructure project to protect existing community infrastructure from rising seawater.

Further details of the TSRA’s objectives and performance monitoring are set out in Section 2 of this document.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the entity for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: TSRA resource statement — Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022



All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Amounts received from other entities within the portfolio, or from other portfolios.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Table 1.2: TSRA October 2022-23 Budget measures

Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget



Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The measure titled *Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for TSRA can be found at: [www.transparency.gov.au/sites/default/files/reports/2022-23\_torres\_strait\_regional\_authority\_corporate\_plan\_1.pdf](https://www.transparency.gov.au/sites/default/files/reports/2022-23_torres_strait_regional_authority_corporate_plan_1.pdf)  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at:  [www.tsra.gov.au/news-and-resources/annual-reports](https://www.tsra.gov.au/news-and-resources/annual-reports) |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Progress towards Closing the Gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the entity intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

  
Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1** – Progress towards Closing the Gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture. | | |
| **Program 1.1-** The objective of this program is currently delivered through several activities, which are derived from the TSRA Torres Strait Development Plan 2019-22. | | |
| Key Activities (a) | Increasing economic development by:  • improving commercial capability of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in the region  • providing access to capital for commercially viable businesses.  Improving the use of fisheries by:  • implementing commercially and environmentally sustainable strategies to increase Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal ownership of the local fishing industry.  Maintaining culture, art and heritage by:  • supporting an active and sustainable arts and craft industry in the region  • integrating cultural values and protocols into service planning and management practice  • preserving and promoting cultural heritage and histories of the region.  Improving environmental management by:  • strengthening sustainable use, protection and management of natural and cultural resources  • facilitating community adaptation to climate change impacts, including sea level rise  • supporting community sustainable horticulture.  Enhancing governance and leadership by:  • strengthening Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal organisational leadership and governance.  Improving Community health and safety by:  • investing in whole-of-government infrastructure to support healthy homes and healthy living environments  • implementing policies to support community managed delivery of primary and public health care services based on regional needs and priorities  • improving access to affordable fresh and healthy foods  • ensuring affordable home ownership is available across the region  • investing in effective community and social services  • supporting law enforcement and community safety programs  • ensuring communities have access to appropriate transport infrastructure. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | * Increase in the number of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal owned commercially viable businesses. * Increased availability of approved business training. * Increases in catches by Torres Strait and Aboriginal Fishers relative to total allowable catch, strengthening claims for increased ownership. * Increase in the number of emerging and professionally active artists and cultural practitioners that have access to information and support to ensure copyright and intellectual property rights. * Number of Native Title claims successfully determined. * Number of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) that have compensation or other benefits as part of ILUA terms. * Number of endorsed community based management plans for the natural and cultural resources of the region being actively implemented. * Increase the level of engagement of elected Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal leaders in policy development and decision-making. * Number of Prescribed Body Corporates that achieve Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations compliance as at 31 December each year. * Increased investment into new and existing regional environmental health infrastructure.   In addition to the criteria above:   * the percentage ownership of Torres Strait Commercial Fisheries by Torres Strait Islanders and Aboriginal People in the region. * improve regional environmental health, telecommunication and marine infrastructure. | The benefits and targets for each of the TSRA’s activity areas as set out in the TSRA Torres Strait Development Plan 2019-22 were met  Additional detail is provided in the TSRA 2021-22 Annual Report |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | * Increasing the number of, or economic base of existing Torres Strait Islander and aboriginal businesses through the provision of Business Growth and Mini Business Growth packages. * Improving business skills of potential and existing business owners through the provision of Business Workshops and Business Mentoring. * Increase in the percentage of Total Allowable Catch of Finfish/Tropical Rock Lobster caught by Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in the region when compared to the previous period. * Work towards and/or maintain 100% ownership of Finfish and Tropical Rock Lobster fisheries. * Completion of the transition, ownership and management of fisheries assets to a locally owned and operated business structure. * Increase in the number of artists and growth of cultural practitioners in the industry. * Maintaining current community based management plans for each community and achieving annual service targets in each of those plans. * Increase the level of engagement of elected Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal leaders in policy development and decision-making. * Improved monitoring of the effectiveness of health service delivery in the region. * Implementation of the Regional Infrastructure Advisory Committee’s action plan. * Provide advocacy and support services for the delivery of identified infrastructure projects. * Improvement in the quality of and access to social and legal services. | The Benefits and Targets for each of the TSRA’s activity areas are set out in the TSRA Torres Strait Development Plan 2019-22 and outlined in the TSRA Corporate Plan 2022-23  Additional detail will be provided in the TSRA 2022-23 Annual Report |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | The Benefits and Targets for each of the TSRA’s activity areas are set out in the TSRA Torres Strait Development Plan 2019-22 and outlined in the TSRA Corporate Plan 2022-23 |

1. Includes a new key activity which is reflected in the 2022-23 Corporate Plan.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

*Comprehensive Income Statement*

This statement provides a picture of the expected financial results for the TSRA by identifying full accrual expenses and revenues, which highlights whether the TSRA is operating at a sustainable level. The TSRA is forecasting income of $57.6 million and expenditure of $57.6 million resulting in a break-even result for the 2022-23 financial year.

*Budgeted Departmental Balance Sheet*

The TSRA’s forecast balance sheet for the financial year ending 30 June 2023 shows the TSRA with total assets of $103.9 million and liabilities of $7.0 million, resulting in a net asset position of $96.9 million.

*Budgeted Departmental Statement of Cash Flows*

Predicted departmental cash flows have been adjusted to reflect the anticipated impact on cash after considering the forecast movements in the Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1) and Departmental Balance Sheet (Table 3.2). The agency is forecasting a cash position of $6.1 million for the financial year ending 30 June 2023.

*Departmental Capital Budget Statement and Statement of Asset Movements*

The TSRA has a Capital Management Plan that is linked to the TSRA’s Departmental Capital Budget Statement (Table 3.5). The TSRA is forecast to spend $5.2 million on capital in the 2022-23 financial year.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)

**Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements**

 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*Equity is the residual interest in assets after the deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)

  
 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current Bill 1 and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriations. -

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1)‑2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, departmental capital budget or other operational expenses.

**Workplace Gender Equality Agency**

**Entity resources and planned performance**

**Workplace Gender Equality Agency**

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 309](#_Toc117266603)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 309](#_Toc117266604)

[1.2 Entity resource statement 311](#_Toc117266605)

[1.3 Budget measures 312](#_Toc117266606)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 313](#_Toc117266607)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 314](#_Toc117266608)

[Section 3: Budgeted financial statements 317](#_Toc117266609)

[3.1 Budgeted financial statements 317](#_Toc117266610)

[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 318](#_Toc117266611)

# Workplace Gender Equality Agency

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) is established by the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* (the Act) and is charged with promoting and improving gender equality in Australian workplaces.

The Act requires non-public sector employers with 100 or more employees to submit a report to WGEA annually against standardised gender equality indicators (GEIs) covering gender composition of the workforce, governing bodies, remuneration, policies and practices relating to flexible work and caring responsibilities, consultation, and sex-based harassment and discrimination.

The WGEA’s dataset provides a comprehensive picture of the state of gender equality in Australian workplaces. After nine years of data collection, WGEA has arguably developed the most wide‑ranging dataset on workplace gender equality in the world. Through the dataset we are able to highlight areas of growth, identify leading practice initiatives and pinpoint where progress has slowed or stagnated in the private sector.

The WGEA’s 2021 Gender Equity Insights Report from a partnership with Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre reveals that, on current trends, it will take 26 years to close the WGEA total remuneration gender pay gap in this country. While some companies have embraced change, we need wide-spread, meaningful, cultural shifts across the business community that leads to long‑term improvements in gender equality.

Our data identifies while progress is being made, it is slow and we need to accelerate the rate of improvement. Organisations have policies and strategies in place but that doesn’t necessarily translate to effectively implementing and embedding them. For example, while 98% of companies have policies or strategies to prevent sexual harassment, 39% of women and 26% of men have experienced sexual harassment at work in the recent past.

The data also confirms that gender segregation remains deeply entrenched across industries, occupations and workplaces. The overall proportion of women in management has increased but most senior roles, especially at CEO and Board Chair level, are still dominated by men.

The WGEA’s growing dataset is a valuable resource for employers, employees and researchers. The data set underpins all WGEA’s activities to promote workplace gender equality. These include:

* the annual publication of key findings in Australia’s gender equality scorecard and the publication of organisation-specific public reports, providing information on a range of gender equality policies, strategies and practices for reporting organisations
* provision of a confidential customised insights and competitor analysis benchmark report for every compliant employer
* the Data Explorer—an interactive tool which allows the public to interrogate the data and examine gender equality indicators by industry and employer
* working with employers to help them understand opportunities to improve gender equality and implement the necessary changes in their workplace
* research partnerships to glean further insights from the data into drivers of improved gender equality outcomes
* the development of educational tools and resources and delivery of educational workshops and events
* the WGEA Employer of Choice for Gender Equality citation recognising leading practice, and
* extensive engagement with business, government and the community to drive public awareness and debate about gender equality issues.

Funding was secured through the Respect@Work measure in 2021 to support the expansion of reporting to WGEA by the Australian public sector. A pilot has been completed and a voluntary reporting program is currently underway. Legislation is before the Parliament to make federal public sector reporting mandatory. In December 2021 National Cabinet agreed in principle to provide public sector workforce data to WGEA. This means that state and territory governments are joining the Commonwealth commitment to provide data to WGEA on the six Gender Equality Indicators. This will expand the Australian workforce covered by gender equality reporting to nearly 60%.

Significantly, the Government’s review of the Act was released in March 2022 and the Agency will be focused in the coming years on supporting and driving the implementation of all ten of its recommendations. Funding secured through the Women’s Leadership measure expands WGEA’s capacity to collaboratively work with employers to drive change in Australian workplaces to improve gender equality, reduce the regulatory burden and enable organisations to maximise their efforts to focus on implementation and driving action.

The WGEA’s strategic priorities in 2022–23 and the forward years are to accelerate the rate of change of gender equality by generating knowledge and insights through expanding the data collection, driving broader and deeper action on gender equality, enabling and amplifying national momentum on gender equality, and enhancing capability of the team and the gender equality reporting experience.

The WGEA believes Australia is well positioned to capitalise on the economic benefits that improved workplace gender equality can deliver and looks forward to continuing to work towards achieving the vision where all people are fairly represented and equally valued and rewarded in the workplace.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to WGEA for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for WGEA’s operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to the October *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the ‘Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: WGEA resource statement - Budget estimates for 2022-23 as at October Budget 2022

   
All figures shown above are GST exclusive - these may not match figures in the cash flow statement. Prepared on a resourcing (i.e. appropriations available) basis.

1. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23, Supply Bill (No. 3) 2022-23 and Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23.
2. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Table 1.2: WGEA October 2022-23 Budget measures

Measures announced since the 2022-23 March Budget



Prepared on a Government Finance Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

1. The measure titled *Savings from External Labour, and Savings from Advertising, Travel and Legal Expenses* is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in the October Budget Paper No. 2 under the Cross Portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the Budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

|  |
| --- |
| **Note:**  Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013. It is anticipated that the performance measure described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity’s corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide a complete picture of an entity’s planned and actual performance.  The most recent corporate plan for WGEA can be found at: www.wgea.gov.au/about/governance/corporate-plan  The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: www.wgea.gov.au/about/governance/annual-report |

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much WGEA intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by Administered and Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Note: Departmental appropriation splits and totals are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act 2013.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses and audit fees

Table 2.1.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also provides the related key activities as expressed in the current corporate plan where further detail is provided about the delivery of the activities related to the program, the context in which these activities are delivered and how the performance of these activities will be measured. Where relevant, details of the October 2022-23 Budget measures that have created new programs or materially changed existing programs are provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1** – Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data. | | |
| **Program 1.1 -** TheWGEA will deliver on Outcome 1 by assisting relevant employers to report to WGEA; educating employers on improving gender equality outcomes; promoting and contributing to understanding, acceptance and public discussion of gender equality in the Australian workplace; using gender equality data to improve workplace gender equality; and fostering compliance with the reporting and transparency provisions of the Act. | | |
| Key Activities (a) | Key activities reported in the current corporate plan that relate to this program.   1. Bridging the gap between evidence and action through undertaking research, educational and other programs designed to promote and improve gender equality in the workplace and supporting the review of the Act and related reforms. 2. Maximising the potential of the dataset and enhancing analytical capability of the agency’s reporting and data management platform 3. Enabling the collection of public sector gender equality data. | |
| Year | Performance measures | Expected Performance Results |
| Prior year  2021-22 | The WGEA is bridging the gap between evidence and action | • Implementation of education and engagement campaigns tailored to identified employer action gaps  • Expansion of WGEA recognition of best practice programs  **Assessment:** On track across the duration of the multi-year program |
| The WGEA maximises the potential of the data by tailoring analysis and resources to reflect changing workforce and work patterns | • Expansion of data analysis and data visualisation of workplace gender equality issues  • Deployment of enhanced analysis and visualisation tools  **Assessment:** Targets met |
| The WGEA’s reporting and data management platform provides meaningful analysis for organisations and the public | • Expansion of the data set and additional data points collected  • Increased engagement with the data tools and employer performance public dashboards  **Assessment:** On track across the duration of the multi-year program |
| Year | Performance measures | Planned Performance Results |
| Budget Year  2022-23 | The WGEA uses data set to provide enhanced insights, resources and tools to support action by relevant employers | • The WGEA data collection produces expanded dataset enabling deeper and more nuanced insights  • Development of targeted tools and resources |
| The WGEA drives broader and deeper action on gender equality | • Inclusion of Public Sector in dataset and analysis  • Expansion of WGEA recognition for best practice approaches |
| The WGEA enables and amplifies momentum on gender equality | • Delivery of effective public and targeted campaigns to improve gender equality.  • New collaborations to build understanding and drive change. |
| Forward Estimates  2023-26 | As per 2022-23 | As per 2022-23 |

1. New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in italics.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of WGEA finances for the 2022-23 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Differences between entity resourcing and financial statements

The entity resource statement (Table 1.1) provides a consolidated view of all the resources available to WGEA in 2022-23. This includes appropriations that are yet to be drawn down to cover departmental payables and provisions on the balance sheet. The departmental comprehensive income statement (Table 3.1) shows only the departmental operating appropriation provided in each year.

#### 3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

The WGEA is budgeting for a break-even net cost of service for 2022-23 and the forward estimates.

Total revenue for WGEA in 2022-23 is budgeted at $9.5 million (2021-22: $6.3 million) and comprises:

* revenue from government (appropriation funding) of $9.4 million, and
* own source revenue of $0.1 million.

Operating expenses in 2022-23 are estimated to total $11.0 million (2021-22: $8.5 million). The increase in operating expenses in 2022-23 is mostly attributed to change in the activities related to the measureWomen’s Leadership Program that provided $3.1 million in 2022-23 and change in the activities related to the measure to support Respect@Work which provided $0.6 million in 2021-22 compared to $1.0 million in 2022‑23.

Total assets at the end of the 2022-23 year are estimated to be $7.9 million. The majority of the assets represent receivables (appropriation receivables) and intangible assets.

#### Total liabilities for 2022-23 are estimated at $3.7 million. The largest liability items are accrued employee entitlements and the application of leases in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases*.

### **3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables**

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities (and select corporate Commonwealth Entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.
2. Applies leases under AASB 16 *Leases*.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

\*Equity is the residual interest in assets after the deduction of liabilities.Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2022-23)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis. Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis. Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years' departmental capital budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2022-23)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2022-23 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCB or other operational expenses.

# Portfolio glossary

| Term | Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| Accumulated depreciation | The aggregate depreciation recorded for a particular depreciating asset. |
| Actual available appropriation | The actual available appropriation indicates the total appropriation available to the entity for the 2021-22 as at the 2022-23 Budget. It includes all appropriation made available to the entity in the year (plus or minus - section 75 transfers, formal reductions, advance to the Finance Minister and movements of funds). It is the same as comparator figure included in the Appropriation Bills and, as such, provides a comparison with the appropriation proposed for the Budget year. |
| Administered item | Appropriation that consists of funding managed on behalf of the Commonwealth. This funding is not at the discretion of the entity and any unspent appropriation is returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) at the end of the financial year. An administered item is a component of an administered program. It may be a measure but will not constitute a program in its own right. |
| Appropriation | An amount of public money Parliament authorises for spending (i.e. funds to be withdrawn from the CRF). Parliament makes laws for appropriating money under the Annual Appropriation Acts and under Special Appropriations, with spending restricted to the purposes in the Appropriation Acts. |
| Appropriation Bill  (No. 1) | The Bill proposes spending the CRF for the ordinary annual services of government. Bills proposing appropriations for ordinary annual services cannot be amended by the Senate under section 53 of the Australian Constitution. Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes Appropriation Act (No. 1). |
| Appropriation Bill  (No. 2) | The Bill proposes spending from the CRF for purposes other than the ordinary annual services of government. Under existing arrangements between the two Houses of Parliament, this Bill includes appropriation funding of administered expenses for new outcomes, for payments to the states and territories, and for departmental or administered capital. Funding for extensions to existing programs can be included in Appropriation Bill (No. 1). Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes Appropriation Act (No. 2). |
| Appropriation Bills (Nos.3  and 4) | If an amount provided in Appropriation Acts (Nos.1 or 2) is not enough to meet approved expenditure in a financial year, supplementary appropriation may be sought in Appropriation Bills (Nos.3 and 4). Once these Bills are passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, they become the Appropriation Acts (Nos.3 and 4). They are also commonly referred to the Additional Estimates Bills. |
| Assets | Future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or other past events. |
| Average staffing level | The average number of employees receiving salary / wages (or compensation in lieu of salary / wages) over a financial year, with adjustments for casual and part-time employees to show the full‑time equivalent. |
| Budget Paper 1 (BP1) | Budget Strategy and Outlook. Provides information and analysis on whole-of-government expenditure and revenue. |
| Budget Paper 2 (BP2) | Budget Measures. Provides a description of each budget measure by portfolio. |
| Budget Paper 3 (BP3) | Australia’s Federal Relations. Provides information and analysis on federal; funding provided to the states and territories. |
| Budget Paper 4 (BP4) | Entity Resourcing. Details total resourcing available to agencies. |
| Capital Expenditure | Expenditure by an entity on capital projects; for example, purchasing a building. |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund  (CRF) | The principal operating fund from which money is drawn to pay for the activities of the Government. Section 81 of the Australian Constitution provides that all revenue raised or monies received by the Executive Government forms one consolidated revenue fund from which appropriations are made for the purposes of the Australian Government. |
| Departmental Capital Budget  (DCB) | Departmental capital budget is provided to non-corporate Commonwealth entities that receive government funding to meet the costs associated with the replacement of minor assets (assets valued at $10 million or less) or maintenance costs that are eligible to be capitalised. |
| Departmental Item | Resources (assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses) that entity accountable authority control directly. This includes outsourced activities funded and controlled by the entity. Examples of departmental items include entity running costs, accrued employee entitlements and net appropriations. A departmental item is a component of a departmental program. |
| Depreciation | Apportionment of an asset’s capital values as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time. |
| Equity or net assets | Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities. |
| Entity | A department, agency, company or authority under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) or any other Commonwealth statutory authority. |
| Estimated actual expenses | Details of the current year’s estimated final figures included in the Budget documentation to be used for comparison. |
| Expenditure | Spending money from the CRF or a notional payment to a PGPA Act entity. |
| Expense | Decreases in economic benefits in the forms of outflows or depletions of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distribution to equity participants. |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year | Expenses not involving a cash flow impact are not included within the calculation of an appropriation. An example of such an event is goods or services received free of charge that are then expensed; for example, ANAO audit services. The ANAO does not charge for audit services; however, the expense must be recognised. Similarly, bad debts are recognised as an expense but are not recognised for the purpose of calculating appropriation amounts to be sought from parliament. |
| Forward estimates period | The three years following the Budget years. For example if 2022‑23 is the Budget year, 2023-24 is forward year 1, 2024-25 is forward year 2 and 2025-26 is forward year 3. The period does include the current or Budget year. |
| Funds | Money that has been appropriated but not drawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. |
| Income | Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services. |
| Make good | Make good is the cost of dismantling and removing an item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during the particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. A common example of make good in the public sector is the restoration of office premises at the end of a lease period. |
| Measure | A new policy or savings decision of the government with financial impacts on the government’s underlying cash balance, fiscal balance, operating balance, headline cash balance, net debt or net worth. Such proposals are normally made in the context of the annual Budget, and are typically published in Budget Paper No. 2, and in the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO). |
| Mid-Year Economic and  Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) | The MYEFO provides an update of the government’s budget estimates by examining expenses and revenues in the year to date, as well as provisions for new decisions that have been taken since the Budget. The report provides updated information to allow the assessment of the government’s fiscal performance against the fiscal strategy set out in its current fiscal strategy statement. |
| Movement of Funds  Between years | A movement of funds process is carried out twice each year in relation to unexpected administered operating appropriations. This involves portfolio ministers submitting requests to the Finance Minister advising of timing changes to funding requirements. If agreed by the Finance Minister, the appropriation is made available in later year(s). |
| Non-operating | Sometimes called capital costs. |
| Official Public Account  (OPA) | The OPA is the Australian Government’s central bank account held within the Reserve Bank of Australia. The OPA reflects the operations of Consolidated Revenue Fund. |
| Operating | Normally related to ongoing, or recurring expenses, such as paying salaries or making program payments. |
| Operating result | Equal income less expenses. |
| Outcome | An outcome is the intended result, consequence or impact of government actions on the Australian community |
| *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*  (PGPA Act) | The PGPA Act is the principal legislation concerning the governance, performance and accountability of, and the use and management of public resources by the Commonwealth. |
| Portfolio Budget Statements  (PBS) | Budget related paper detailing budget initiatives and explanations of appropriations specified by outcomes and program by each entity within a portfolio. |
| Program | Activity that delivers benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry and / or the community as a whole, with the aim of achieving the intended result specified in an outcome statement. |
| Program support | The entity running costs allocated to a program. This is funded as part of the entity’s departmental appropriations. |
| ROU assets | An asset that represents a lessee’s right to use (ROU) an underlying asset for the lease term in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases*. |
| Special Account | Balances existing within the CRF that are supported by standing appropriations, PGPA Act (s.78, s.79 and s.80). Special accounts allow money in the CRF to be acknowledged as set-aside (hypothecated) for a particular purpose. Amounts credited to a special account can only be spent for the purposes of the special account. Special accounts can only be established by a written determination of the Finance Minister (s.78 of the PGPA Act) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to s.80 of the PGPA Act). |
| Special appropriations  (including standing  Appropriations) | An amount of money appropriated by a particular Act of Parliament for a specific purpose and number of years. For special appropriation, the authority to withdraw funds from the CRF does not generally cease at the end of the financial year.  Standing appropriations are a subcategory consisting of ongoing special appropriations – the amount appropriated will depend on circumstances specified in the legislation. |