Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2021–22

Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio

Explanations of Additional Estimates 2021-22

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MINISTER ASSISTING THE PRIME MINISTER   
AND CABINET

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 Mr President

Dear Mr Speaker

I hereby submit Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements in support of the  
2021-22 Additional Estimates for the Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio.

These statements have been developed, and are submitted to the Parliament, as a statement on the funding requirements being sought for the Portfolio.

I present these statements by virtue of my ministerial responsibility for accountability to the Parliament and, through it, the public.

Yours sincerely

BEN MORTON

Abbreviations and conventions

The following notations 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nfp not for publication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

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 Michelle Crowther, Chief Financial Officer in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet on (02) 6228 6516.

Links to Portfolio Budget Statements (including Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements and Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements) can be located on the Australian Government Budget website at [www.budget.gov.au](file://mercury.network/dfs/groups/FMG/FRACM/Reporting%20and%20Resourcing/BRF/Reporting/BdgPap/2.%20PAES/3.5%20PAES%202019-20/www.budget.gov.au).

User guide  
to the  
Portfolio Additional  
Estimates Statements

User Guide

The purpose of the 2021-22 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES), like that of the 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. The focus of the PAES differs from the PB Statements in one important aspect. While the PAES include an entity resource statement to inform Parliament of the revised estimate of the total resources available to an entity, the focus of the PAES is on explaining the changes in resourcing by outcome(s) since the Budget. As such, the PAES provides information on new measures and their impact on the financial and/or non‑financial planned performance of programs supporting those outcomes.

The PAES facilitate understanding of the proposed appropriations in Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 and 4)and Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2*)*   
*2021-22*. In this sense, the PAES is declared by the Additional Estimates Appropriation Bills to be a ‘relevant document’ to the interpretation of the Bills according to section 15AB of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Whereas the Mid‑Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) 2021-22is a mid‑year budget report which provides updated information to allow the assessment of the Government’s fiscal performance against its fiscal strategy, the PAES update the most recent budget appropriations for entities within the portfolio.

Structure of the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements

The PAES are presented in three parts with subsections.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| User guide | |
| Provides a brief introduction explaining the purpose of the PAES. | |
| Portfolio overview |  |
| Provides an overview of the portfolio, including a chart that outlines the outcomes for entities in the portfolio. | |
| Entity Additional Estimates Statements | |
| A statement (under the name of the entity) for each entity affected by Additional Estimates. | |
| Section 1: Entity overview and resources | This section details the changes in total resources available to an entity, the impact of any measures since Budget, and impact of Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4. |
| Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance | This section details **changes** to Government outcomes and/or **changes** to the planned performance of entity programs. |
| Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements | This section contains updated explanatory tables on special account flows and staffing levels and revisions to the budgeted financial statements. |
| Portfolio glossary | |
| Explains key terms relevant to the Portfolio. | |
| **Index (Optional)** | |
| Alphabetical guide to the Statements | |

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Portfolio Overview

Prime Minister and Cabinet   
Portfolio Overview

Ministers and portfolio responsibilities

The role of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio is to provide policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers on matters that are at the forefront of public 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 the 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
* 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
* women’s policies and women’s leadership and development strategy
* official Establishments, ownership and property management of the Prime Minister’s official residences
* reducing the burden of government regulation
* the National Office for Child Safety
* the Office of the National Data Commissioner
* strategic leadership and coordination for the Government’s response and recovery efforts in relation to the national bushfire crisis, and
* coordination and provision of advice to the Australian Government on actions to anticipate and mitigate the economic and social impacts of the global   
  COVID-19 pandemic.

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

* Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy, programs and service delivery
* improving the lives of 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
* Australian Government employment workplace relations policy to position the Australian Public Service (APS) workforce for the future by improving people management, manage capability and professional development across the APS
* leading digital transformation to make government services simple, clear and fast. Including whole-of-government coordination of digital, information and communication technology strategies
* lead Commonwealth action and national efforts to reduce risks and improve preparedness for, as well as enhance relief and recovery from, disasters and emergencies of all kinds, including by providing strategic leadership, policy advice and program delivery, community outreach and stakeholder engagement
* coordination and evaluation of Australia’s foreign intelligence activities
* 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
* Digital Transformation Agency
* National Indigenous Australians Agency
* National Recovery and Resilience 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, Tiwi Land Council
* Old Parliament House
* 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

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. PM&C provides support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers to achieve a coordinated 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through a national network of accommodation facilities. The AHL provides accommodation that supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access educational, employment-related and health 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*. The AIATSIS, is a national collecting institution and publicly funded research agency which 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 with a number of functions under the *Public Service Act 1999*, is subject to the PGPA Act, and has 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 Digital Transformation Agency (DTA) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. The DTA’s mission is to accelerate the Government’s digital transformation agenda by helping agencies move more services online, deliver a better user experience and ensure the best use of government’s information and communication technology spend.

The position of Executive Director of Township Leasing (EDTL) is an independent statutory office holder that is subject to the PGPA Act and 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 build assets and wealth. 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 Recovery and Resilience Agency (NRRA) was established as an Executive Agency on 5 May 2021. The NRRA is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. The NRRA provides strategic leadership, policy advice and coordination for the Government’s response and recovery efforts directed at disasters and emergencies of all kinds.

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 Indigenous Australians. The NIAA provides advice to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Indigenous Australians on whole-of-government priorities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

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. The ONI provides assessments on matters of political, strategic or economic significance to Australia, to the Prime Minister, senior ministers and senior officials. The 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*.

Old Parliament House (OPH) is a Commonwealth corporate entity and is subject to the PGPA Act and is the home of the Federal Parliament from 1927 to 1988 and is an icon of national significance. It now houses the Museum of Australian Democracy, which provides dynamic exhibitions, events, engagement and education programs, to explore Australia’s democratic traditions and the factors and people that shaped that journey and improve understanding of democracy and the skills required to participate in it.

Outback Stores Pty Ltd (OBS) is a Commonwealth company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the PGPA Act. The OBS promotes food security, health and employment in remote Indigenous communities by managing community stores. The 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 Scott Morrison MP** |
|  |
| Minister for Women — Senator the Hon Marise Payne  Minister for Emergency Management and National Recovery and Resilience —  Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie  Minister for Indigenous Australians — The Hon Ken Wyatt, AM MP |
|  |
| Minister Assisting the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and Minister for the Public Service —  The Hon Ben Morton MP  Assistant Minister to the Prime Minister for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention —  The Hon David Coleman MP  Assistant Minister for Women —Senator the Hon Amanda Stoker |
|  |
| **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet** *Secretary: Mr Philip Gaetjens*  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. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Digital Transformation Agency** Chief Executive Officer: *Mr Chris Fechner*  Outcome: To improve the user experience for all Australians accessing government information and services by leading the design, development and continual enhancement of whole‑of‑government service delivery policies and standards, platforms and joined up services. |
|  |
| **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 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 Recovery and Resilience Agency** *Coordinator-General: The Hon Mr Shane L Stone, AC QC*  Outcome: To lead Commonwealth action and national efforts to improve preparedness for, reduce risks associated with, and support all-hazards relief and recovery from, disasters and emergencies of all kinds, including by providing strategic leadership, policy advice and program delivery, community outreach and stakeholder engagement. |
|  |
| **National Indigenous Australians Agency**  *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Jody Broun*  Outcome: Improve results for Indigenous Australians including in relation to school attendance, employment and community safety, through delivering services and programmes, and through measures that recognise the special place that Indigenous people hold in this Nation. |
| **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 Sammy Wilson (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 Andrew Tjpungwuti (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. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Old Parliament House** *Director: Ms Daryl Karp, AM*  Outcome: An enhanced appreciation and understanding of the political and social heritage of Australia for members of the public, through activities including the conservation and upkeep of, and the provision of access to, Old Parliament House and the development of its collections, exhibitions and educational programs. |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 Leilani Bin-Juda, PSM*  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. |

**Overview of Additional Estimates for the Portfolio**

The 2021-22 PM&C PAES provide an update to Parliament on entity expenditure estimates for the 2021-22 Budget year and reflect changes since the Budget. The PAES is a supplement to the Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements) explaining subsequent changes to Budget estimates as they appear in the Additional Estimates Appropriation Bills. Only entities with additional appropriations in the Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3   
and 4) must produce a 2021-22 PAES to explain their request for additional appropriations.

The entities within the PM&C Portfolio that are receiving additional appropriation in Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 and 4)2021-22 and have a chapter in PAES are:

* Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
* Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
* Australian Public Service Commission
* Digital Transformation Agency
* National Indigenous Australians Agency
* National Recovery and Resilience Agency
* Office of National Intelligence
* Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General
* Workplace Gender Equality Agency

Changes to resources since the 2021-22 Budget for entities which are not required to produce a PAES will be reported in the 2022-23 PB Statement.

Entity Additional Estimates Statements

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

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Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to PM&C’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for PM&C at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: PM&C resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022





Table 1.1: PM&C resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2021 (continued)

Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22.
2. Excludes $57.4m subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under s51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). $26.7m was released from quarantine since the PB Statements to fund the measure National Australia Day Council Funding*.*
3. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
4. Estimated external revenue receipts under s74 of the PGPA Act.
5. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No.1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
6. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22.
7. Administered capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.11 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.

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: PM&C 2021-22 measures since Budget



Table 1.2: PM&C 2021-22 measures since Budget (continued)



Prepared on a Government Financial 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 Australian Trade System Support is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO under cross-portfolio.
2. The measure titled Commonwealth Parliamentary Workplaces – Independent Review and ongoing support measures is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO under cross-portfolio.
3. The measure titled Digital Economy Strategy – additional funding is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO under cross-portfolio.
4. The departmental component of National Australia Day Council Funding is funded by *Appropriation Act (No 1) 2019-2020*.
5. Measure relates to a decision made after MYEFO.

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for PM&C at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for PM&C through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 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 the coordination of government activities, policy development and program delivery. |

#### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much 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



1. The annual expense figure reflect the appropriation provided for the provision for future entitlements for each of the former Governors-General. This is unwound as expenses not requiring appropriations in the Budget year.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, and other services provided free of charge.
3. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under s74 of the PGPA Act.

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

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

#### Performance criteria for Outcome 1

As the decisions made since the 2020-21 Budget did not create a new program or materially change existing programs, performance information has not been provided. Full performance information can be found in the *Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Corporate Plan 2020-24* at www.pmc.gov.au.

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Since the 2021-22 PB Statement, PM&C’s budgeted financial statements have changed as a result of measures identified in Section 1.3 and other variations in Section 1.4.

**Departmental Financial Statements**

The Department is budgeting for a breakeven position in 2021-22 and each forward year, after adjusting for depreciation expenses and right-of-use asset transactions (in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 116 Leases). The Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1) set out the application of funding to ordinary operating expenses. The increase in revenue from Government since the 2021-22 Budget is due to the new measures.

**Administered Financial Statements**

Administered expenses for 2020-21 have increased since the PB Statements primarily due to payments to Corporate Commonwealth Entities and the new measure National Australia Day Council Funding.

3.1.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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. Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchases from current and previous years departmental capital budgets (DCBs). Includes the following sources of funding:

- current Appropriation Bill (No. 3 and prior year Appropriation Act No. 1/3/5 appropriations excluding amounts from the DCB);

- donations and gifts of non-financial assets;

- internally developed assets;

- proceeds from the sale of assets; and

- s74 external revenue.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.

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   
   *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate Administered Capital Budget (ACB) provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) equity appropriations. For information regarding ACBs, please refer to Table 3.11 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 (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes the following sources of funding:

- current Appropriation Bill (No. 3) and prior year Appropriation Act 1/3/5 (including ACBs);

- donations/gifts of non-financial assets;

- internally developed assets..

Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (2021-22 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Administered Capital Budget or other operational expenses.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal and   
Torres Strait Islander Studies

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Australian Institute of Aboriginal and  
 Torres Strait Islander Studies

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to AIATSIS’ strategic direction since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for AIATSIS at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

**Table 1.1: AIATSIS resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022**  
  
Prepared on a resourcing (i.e. appropriations available) basis.

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022
2. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: AIATSIS 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for AIATSIS at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for AIATSIS through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 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 audiovisual collections. |

#### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much AIATSIS 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.

#### Performance criteria for Outcome 1

The decisions made since the PB Statements 2021-22 did not create a new program or materially change existing programs, performance measures have not changed. Full performance information can be found on the AIATSIS’ website.

### 

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

The AIATSIS is budgeting for a break-even position in 2021-22. The increase in revenue from Government is due to Ngurra Cultural Precinct measure. The Ngurra Cultural Precinct incorporates a National Resting Place and would establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Culture and Knowledge Centre.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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 2021-22)



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 Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes the following s74 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 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.

Australian Public Service Commission

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Australian Public Service Commission

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. The APSC also supports the Parliamentary Service Commissioner and the Parliamentary Service Merit Protection Commissioner to undertake statutory functions under the Parliamentary Service Act 1999.

As part of the 2021-22 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, the Government announced $17.8 million for Commonwealth Parliamentary Workplaces – Independent Review and ongoing support measures. This funding includes $11.1 million over four years for the ASPC to provide corporate services and support to the Parliamentary Workplace Support Service as a function of the Parliamentary Service Commissioner. Partial funding for this measure had already been provided for by the Government.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for the APSC at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total departmental resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

**Table 1.1: APSC resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022**



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22. Departmental appropriation includes $1.8 million, which is quarantined to offset an increase in the departmental capital budget.
2. Estimated external revenue receipts under s74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No.1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'. Additional Estimates include an increase in departmental capital budget offset by departmental appropriation

Note: As a result of a Machinery of Government transfer reflected in 2021-22 PAES, APSC has received $3.9 million in departmental appropriation and increased s74 external revenue estimates by $1.3 million.

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: APSC 2021-22 measures since Budget

  
Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (Underlying Cash) basis. Figures displayed as a

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

1. Commonwealth Parliamentary Workplaces – Independent Review and ongoing support measures is a cross portfolio measure. Full measure description and package details appear in the 2021-22 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook.

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

Table 1.3 details changes to the resourcing for the APSC at Additional Estimates, by outcome, resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

1. In 2021-22, $1.8 million is reclassified from operating to departmental capital budget with no net impact on annual appropriations.
2. Other variations reflect the impact of a Machinery of Government transfer from the Digital Transformation Agency including a section 75 determination, and s74 external revenue estimates.

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following table details the Additional Estimates sought for APSC through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 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 funding sources.

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under s74 of the PGPA Act.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees.

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 below describes the results the APSC plans to achieve with the resources provided for new programs, or materially changed existing programs resulting from decisions made since the 2021-22 Budget.

| 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. | | |
| **Delivery** | To help maintain the APSC at the forefront of best practice public administration, and to do this through high quality advice and the provision of outstanding service to the APS and the Government. | |
| **Performance information** | | |
| **Year** | **Performance measure** | **Targets** |
| 2021-22 | Lifting the capability of the APS | Build digital capability and support digital ways of working in the APS through delivery of the Digital Profession. |
| 2022-23 and beyond | As per 2021-22 | As per 2021-22 |
| **Purposes** (a) | To position the APS workforce for the future to ensure it meets the demands and expectations of the Australian Government and people. | |
| **Material changes to Program 1.1 resulting from the following variations:**   * Machinery of Government transfer from the Digital Transformation Agency. | | |

1. Refers to the purpose statement in the 2021-22 APSC Corporate Plan.

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

The budgeted financial statements have changed since the 2021-22 PB Statements. Additional departmental funding has been provided for the Parliamentary Workplace Support Service and a Machinery of Government transfer from the Digital Transformation Agency. Departmental appropriation has also been reclassified as departmental capital in 2021-22.

#### 3.1.2 Budgeted financial statements

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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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 Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations (excluding amounts from DCB);  
   - s74 external revenue

- 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 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022, including Collection Development and 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.

Digital Transformation Agency

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Digital Transformation Agency

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The purpose of the Digital Transformation Agency (DTA) is to provide strategic and policy leadership and investment advice and oversight to drive government digital transformation that delivers benefits to all Australians.

The DTA:

* provides strategic leadership on whole-of-government and shared ICT and digital services, including sourcing and capability development
* delivers policies, standards and platforms for whole-of-government and shared ICT and digital service delivery
* provides advice to agencies and the Government on ICT and digital investment proposals and
* oversees significant ICT and digital investments, assurance policy and framework, and the whole-of-government digital portfolio.

In 2021-22, the DTA will focus on two strategic priorities:

**Direction setting**

The DTA will:

* Be a trusted advisor on digital and ICT investment decisions and
* Drive strategic whole-of-government digital policy and advice.

**Implementation oversight**

The DTA will:

* Ensure alignment to digital strategies and priorities and
* Simplify digital procurement to reduce costs and increase reuse.

Further details on how we will deliver these priorities can be found in our Corporate Plan located at: [www.dta.gov.au/about-us/reporting-and-plans/corporate-plans](http://www.dta.gov.au/about-us/reporting-and-plans/corporate-plans).

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for the DTA at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: DTA resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022 

Table 1.1: DTA resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022 (continued)



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

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

(a) *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22

(b) Estimated external revenue receipts under s74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

(c) Excludes trust moneys held in Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) and other special accounts. For further information on special accounts (excluding amounts held on trust), refer to Table 3.1.

Note: DTA’s appropriation was reduced by $7.6 million under a section 75 determination of the PGPA Act. The following functions were transferred to the below entities:

• Department of Finance to DTA – ICT Investment Approval

• Department of Finance to DTA – Whole of Government Major Office Machines Panel

• DTA to Australia Taxation Office and Services Australia – Digital Identity

• DTA to Services Australia and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet – aus.gov.au

• DTA to Geoscience Australia – NationalMap

• DTA to Department of Finance – Domain Names

• DTA to Australian Bureau of Statistics – data.gov.au

• DTA to Health – COVIDSafe

• DTA to Australian Public Service Commission – Digital Professions

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: PM&C 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for DTA at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget inAppropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for DTA through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Improve the delivery of government services by leading and coordinating whole of government digital and ICT strategies, policies, advice, standards and procurement, as well as supporting the delivery of shared capabilities and services that enable digital transformation |

#### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much DTA 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



1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under s74 of the PGPA Act.
2. Excludes special account pass through costs for 2019-2020 following adoption of *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and *AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.
3. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses and resources received free of charges.

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 below details the performance measure for each program associated with Outcome 1. It is to be used by entities to describe the results they plan to achieve with the resources provided for new programs, or materially changed existing programs resulting from decisions made since the 2021-22 Budget.

| Outcome 1 – Improve the delivery of government services by leading and coordinating whole of government digital and ICT strategies, policies, advice, standards and procurement, as well as supporting the delivery of shared capabilities and services that enable digital transformation | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Program 1.1** – The objective of this program is to support agency delivery of high volume services, build and contribute to whole-of-government platforms and increase capability of the public service to deliver digital transformation. | | |
| **Delivery** | During 2021-22 and the forward years, the DTA will:   * Provide advice to government on digital transformation * Support agencies with practical guidance and tools * Lead the vision and strategy for whole-of-government platforms and services that meet customer needs * Coordinate and drive the delivery of whole-of-government platforms and services * Coordinate and drive the development of a secure cloud-based desktop (Protected Utility) * Improve digital and ICT sourcing * Provide advice, guidance and tools to uplift APS capability * Provide training and career development opportunities focused on digital and ICT skills and capabilities * Lead and promote whole-of-government digital governance in line with current guidance and strategies * Lead and coordinate inter-agency collaboration on key digital whole-of-government projects | |
| **Performance information** | | |
| **Year** | **Performance measure** | **Targets** |
| 2021-22 | Stakeholders and partners receive high quality and timely advice on strategies and policies to facilitate modern, efficient, and joined-up government services. | Our leadership drives digital transformation in government and increased user-focus in digital government service delivery. |
|  | Whole-of-government digital platforms, technologies and services reduce costs and duplication, provide better infrastructure for Commonwealth entities, and enhance the user experience. | Increase in, or enhancement of, digital platforms, technologies and services that make government simple, clear and fast. |
| 2021-22 (continued) | Sourcing improvements enhance the experience for buyers and sellers of government digital products and services. | Improvements to sourcing of digital products and services drive greater value for money for the APS and more opportunities for Australian businesses, including Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. |
|  | Advice, programs, training and resources delivered improve the digital capability of the APS. | Quality of advice, programs, training and resources supports and builds digital leadership, attracts emerging talent, and increases capability of staff across the APS. |
|  | Collaboration and partnerships nationally and internationally promote digital transformation to improve government services. | Our work increases cooperation and consistent approaches across all levels of government, and increases collaboration nationally and internationally, as well as with industry and other stakeholder groups. |
| 2022-23 and beyond | As per 2021-22 | As per 2021-22 |
| **Purposes** | Simple, clear and fast public services. | |
| **Material changes to Program 1.1 resulting from the following measures:** Nil. | | |

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special account flows

#### Estimates of special account flows

Special Accounts provide a means to set aside and record amounts used for specified purposes. Table 3.1 shows the expected additions (receipts) and reductions (payments) for each account used by DTA.

Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances



(D) = Departmental

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

There are no significant variations between these statements and the PB Statements, except measures already identified.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

Table 3.2: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.2: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, refer to Table 3.6 Departmental capital budget statement.
2. Applies leases under *AASB 16 Leases*.

Table 3.3: 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 3.4: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget Year 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)   


Table 3.5: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2021-22)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

National Indigenous Australians Agency

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National Indigenous Australians Agency

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for the National Indigenous Australians Agency (the NIAA) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to the NIAA’s strategic direction since the publication of the PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for the NIAA at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: The NIAA resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22
2. Represents unspent appropriations available from prior year due to the machinery of government changes.
3. Excludes $33.824 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 Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.6 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
7. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22.
8. Relates to appropriations sought for payment to the States, Territories and local governments in Appropriation Bill (No.2) 2021-22. Outcome 1 - Program 1.2: Children and Schooling includes the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment (Non-Government Schools) with payments of $3.609 million to the Northern Territory in 2021-22. Information on the terms and conditions can be found in the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment at<http://federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/community\_services/national-partnership/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 Table 3.1.1 Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances.
10. Amounts credited to the special accounts from administered special appropriation relating to the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys, and Indigenous Remote Service Delivery Special Account. From 2021-22 expenses relating to *the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* special appropriation will be funded from the Aboriginals Benefit Account.
11. The projected increase in Average Staffing Levels for 2021-22 is attributable to recruitment activities and the impact of annualising staff who joined the NIAA mid-year in 2020-21.

Note: As a result of a Machinery of Government transfer under section 75 of the PGPA Act, the PAES reflects $40.0 million in administered appropriations which was transferred to the NIAA from the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.

### 1.2 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: Entity 2021-22 measures since Budget



Table 1.2: Entity 2021-22 measures since Budget (continued)



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

1. Some measures published in the tables of the MYEFO document represent partial funding provided to NIAA. This is because some of the funding had previously been provided for by the Government (the impact on underlying cash had already been recognised). Table 1.3 in this document reflects the full amounts provided to NIAA for all measures.
2. The measure Closing the Gap Package is a cross portfolio measure. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO under the Cross Portfolio section.
3. The lead entity for measure First National Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse is the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO under the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio.
4. The lead entity for measure Murray-Darling Basin – improving infrastructure and environmental outcomes is the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO under the Agriculture, Water and the Environment portfolio.
5. Measure relates to a decision made post MYEFO.
6. Funding for measure has previously been provided for by the government (the impact on underlying cash has already been recognised).
7. The financials for this measure are 'not for publication' as negotiations are yet to be finalised.

### 1.3 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for the NIAA at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget

 Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget (continued)



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

1. Table 1.3 shows the full amounts of funding provided to NIAA for all measures. This includes funding that had previously been provided for by the Government (the impact on underlying cash had already been recognised), and are not shown in Table 1.2.
2. Measure relates to a decision made post MYEFO.
3. The financials for this measure are 'not for publication' as negotiations are yet to be finalised.
4. Machinery of Government change relates to a transfer of appropriation of $40.0 million in 2021-22 from the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment to NIAA, for the transfer of the Aboriginal Water Entitlements Program (AWEP).

### 1.4 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for the NIAA through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for outcome 1

No changes have been made to the outcome or program structure sincethe PB Statements 2021–22.

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Improve results for Indigenous Australians including in relation to school attendance, employment and community safety, through delivering services and programmes, and through measures that recognise the special place that Indigenous people hold in this Nation. |

#### Linked programs

The Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources transferred the responsibility for Northern Australia functions to the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications. There have also been a number of minor changes to other linked programs and revised linked programs are provided in the following tables.

| **Attorney-General’s Department** |
| --- |
| ***Programs***   * Program 1.4 – Justice Services |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**  The Attorney-General’s Department works with the NIAA by supporting the efficient operation of the native title system.  The Attorney-General’s Department works with the NIAA by supporting the objective and principles of legal assistance services and funding under the National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance.  The Attorney-General’s Department 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 to deliver culturally appropriate services consistent with self-determination and to improve justice outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The Attorney-General’s Department also provides funding to support the Justice Policy Partnership, which is the first of five policy partnerships under the National Agreement. |

| **Department of Education, Skills and Employment** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * *Program 1.5 Early Learning and Schools Support* * *Program 4.1 – Employment Services* |
| ***Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs***  The Department of Education, Skills and Employment plays a national leadership role in initiatives that contribute to improved access to high quality teaching and learning in early learning and school education for all Australian students, including improving school attendance. The Department of Education, Skills and Employment also fosters a productive and competitive labour market through employment policies and programs that assist job seekers, including Indigenous Australians, into work, meet employer needs and increase Australia’s workforce participation. |

| **Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources** |
| --- |
| ***Programs***   * *Program 1.2 – Growing innovative and competitive businesses, industries and regions* * *Program 1.4 – Growing a stronger Northern Australian economy* |
| ***Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs***  The NIAA is implementing initiatives that enable Indigenous Australians to benefit economically from their land. This includes capacity building of native title corporations under the White Paper on Developing Northern Australia. The Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources oversees implementation of the White Paper.  Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources is also working with the NIAA on the implementation of a Darwin Indigenous Business and Employment Hub to ensure mainstream business support offerings are accessed.  Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources in partnership with the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications is working to deliver a Strengthening Northern Australian Business (SNAB) Advisory Service.  Following the machinery of government change of 2 July 2021, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications became responsible for Northern Australia functions including the Office of Northern Australia and the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility. |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications*** |
| ***Programs***   * *Program 1.2 – Growing innovative and competitive businesses, industries and regions* * *Program 1.4 – Growing a stronger Northern Australian economy* |
| ***Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs***  Following the machinery of government change of 2 July 2021, the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications became responsible for Northern Australia functions including the Office of Northern Australia and the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility. |

|  |
| --- |
| ***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 has policy responsibility for student payments, including ABSTUDY, which provide financial assistance to Indigenous families and students to encourage attendance and retention at school. In addition, some payments (i.e. Relocation Scholarships and Student Start-up Loans) are subject to mutual exclusion provisions for some scholarships (i.e. Commonwealth Accommodation Costs Scholarship and Commonwealth Education Costs Scholarship) paid for the same period, which are administered by the NIAA.  The Department of Social Services contributes to the IAS by supporting the development of stronger families and more resilient communities by 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.  The Department of Social Services also contributes to the IAS by supporting eligible Indigenous Australians living in non-remote regions with a disability into work. |

|  |
| --- |
| The Department of Social Services works with state and territory governments under Safe and Supported: the National Framework for Protecting Australia’s Children 2021-2031 (National Framework) to improve outcomes for children and families experiencing disadvantage and/or who are vulnerable. The Department of Social Services is now working closely with state and territory governments, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and non-government organisations to develop the National Framework’s first five-year action plans, including an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan.  The Department of Social Services 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.  The Department of Social Services under the Fourth Action Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2019-2022 contributes to address the specific needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people affected by violence, including providing greater support for Indigenous women and their children in remote areas and supporting practical intervention programs to work with Indigenous young people and adults at risk of experiencing or committing family violence.  The Department of Social Services conducts the Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children (LSIC). 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. |

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)



Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



1. From 2021-22 expenses relating to the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* will be funded from the Aboriginals Benefit special account.
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 $3.609 million to the Northern Territory in 2021-22. Information on the terms and conditions can be found in the National Partnership on the Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment at
5. <https://federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/agreements/northern-territory-remote-aboriginal-investment> 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 2022.
6. The expense in Program 1.5: Remote Australia Strategies has increased in 2023-24 due to an ongoing provision established for the Commonwealth's liability for housing leases in the Northern Territory.
7. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

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

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

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special account flows

#### Estimates of special account flows

Special Accounts provide a means to set aside and record amounts used for specified purposes. Table 3.1 shows the expected additions (receipts) and reductions (payments) for each account used by the NIAA.

Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances



(A) = Administered

1. Special account by Act - s62 *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* - AAO 2013 Department of Social Services to Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.
2. Special account by Act - s551-20 *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* - AAO 2013 Department of Social Services to Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.
3. Special account by Act - s20 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund Act 2018*
4. Special account by Determination - s78 PGPA Act

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

##### Departmental financial statements

Since the 2021-22 PB statements, departmental expenses for the 2021-22 financial year have increased by $21.9m, which is primarily attributable to additional funding provided for a number of measures announced at MYEFO, including $12.5m in 2021-22 for the Territories Stolen Generations Redress Scheme (as part of the Closing the Gap Package).

##### Administered financial statements

Administered expenses have also increased since the 2021-22 PB statements, largely due to measures announced at MYEFO. Administered expenses for the 2021-22 financial year have increased by $93.7m, which includes $27.4m in 2021-22 for the. Territories Stolen Generations Redress Scheme (as part of the Closing the Gap Package). Administered expenses over the forward estimates period (2021-22 to 2024-25) have increased by almost $400 million since the 2021-22 PB statements, which includes $262.2 million for the Territories Stolen Generations Redress Scheme.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

Table 3.2: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June



Table 3.2: 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. Finance costs primarily relates to interest on lease liabilities recognised under *AASB 16 Leases*.
2. From 2010-11, the Government introduced the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, refer to Table 3.6 Departmental capital budget statement.
3. Applies leases under *AASB 16 Leases*.

Table 3.3: 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 | |
| (a) Includes ROU assets as defined under *AASB 16* *Leases*, implemented in 2019-20. | | |

Table 3.4: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget Year 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.5: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.6: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current Appropriation Bill (No. 3) and prior year Appropriation Act No. 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB);
2. Includes current and prior Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.

Table 3.7: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or administered assets and liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCB or other operational expenses.

Table 3.8: 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 by 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 3.9: 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 3.10: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Table 3.10: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (2021-22 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

National Recovery and Resilience Agency

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National Recovery and Resilience Agency

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The National Recovery and Resilience Agency (NRRA) was established in direct response to a key recommendation of the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements. The NRRA provides a strong on-the-ground presence and a focus on guiding and empowering locally-led recovery of communities impacted by drought and other natural disasters. It will build on the learnings and experiences of former agencies in responding to floods, bushfires, drought and the impacts of other disasters and emergencies.

The NRRA provides national leadership and strategic coordination for natural disaster resilience, risk reduction and preparedness for future disasters, across all levels of government. Its locally-led approach is underpinned by a national network of Recovery Support Officers, who live and work in communities across Australia. In partnership with states and territories, not-for-profit and private sector partners, these officers lead on the ground Commonwealth engagement for recovery, support ongoing natural disaster and drought resilience, and community engagement activities.

Since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements, in addition to delivering new recovery and resilience initiatives, the NRRA has played a key role in supporting the Government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, this response has included the delivery of the following support payments to eligible, affected individuals:

* the COVID-19 Disaster Payment, and
* the Pandemic Leave Disaster Payment.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for the NRRA at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: NRRA resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022.
2. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)*.
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No.1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.6 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
4. Proposed Additional Estimates is inclusive of the amount detailed at item 1 of *Advance to the Finance Minister Determination (No. 2 of 2021-22).*
5. *Appropriation (Coronavirus Response) Bills (No. 1 and 2) 2021-22.*

1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: Entity 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

1. Measure relates to a decision made post MYEFO.
2. Includes measures funded through the *Appropriation (Coronavirus Response) Bills (No. 1 and 2)   
   2021-22*.

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for the NRRA at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget (continued)



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

1. Includes measures funded through the Appropriation (Coronavirus Response) Bills (No. 1 and 2) 2021‑22.
2. Inclusive of the amount detailed at item 1 *of Advance to the Finance Minister Determination (No. 2 of 2021-22)*.

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for the NRRA through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4 and the Appropriation (COVID-19 Assistance) Bill (No. 1) 2021-2022.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Table 1.5: Appropriation (COVID-19 Assistance) Bill (No. 1) 2021-2022

Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Changes to program structure

Table 2.1.1: Changes to the program structure since the last portfolio statement

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 2.2 Budgeted expenses and performance for outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: To lead Commonwealth action and national efforts to improve preparedness for, reduce risks associated with, and support all-hazards relief and recovery from, disasters and emergencies of all kinds, including by providing strategic leadership, policy advice and program delivery, community outreach and stakeholder engagement. |

#### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much NRRA 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 2.2.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



##### Table 2.2.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



Table 2.2.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, audit fees and seconded staff provided free of charge from other Commonwealth entities.
2. Inclusive of the amount detailed at item 1 of *Advance to the Finance Minister Determination (No. 2 of 2021-22)*.

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

##### Table 2.2.2: Performance measure for Outcome 1

Table 2.2.2 below details the performance measure for each program associated with Outcome 1. It is to be used by entities to describe the results they plan to achieve with the resources provided for new programs, or materially changed existing programs resulting from decisions made since the 2021-22 Budget.

| Outcome 1 – To lead Commonwealth action and national efforts to improve preparedness for, reduce risks associated with, and support all-hazards relief and recovery from, disasters and emergencies of all kinds, including by providing strategic leadership, policy advice and program delivery, community outreach and stakeholder engagement. | |
| --- | --- |
| **Program 1.5** – COVID-19 Support | |
| **Delivery** | The NRRA has policy responsibility for and, in conjunction with the Agency’s delivery partner Services Australia, administers the COVID-19 Disaster Payment and Pandemic Leave Disaster Payment to provide timely and targeted payments and support to eligible individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. |

| **Performance information** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2021-22 | Australian Government assistance contributes to all hazards recovery and strengthens preparedness for future disasters | * Advice regarding domestic disaster assistance is provided to Government within the required timeframes |
| 2022-23 and beyond | As per 2021-22 | As per 2021-22. |
| **Purposes** (a) | The purpose of the National Recovery and Resilience Agency is to provide strategic leadership and coordination of the Australian Government’s recovery, resilience and risk reduction assistance to communities affected by disasters and emergencies of all kinds. The Agency advises on and delivers programs that enable communities to recover from and be better positioned to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies of all kinds. | |
| **Material changes to Program 1.5 resulting from the following measures:**   * COVID-19 Response Package – National COVID-19 Disaster Payment * COVID-19 Response Package – Pandemic Leave Disaster Payment Extension | | |

1. NRRA may revise its purpose when developing its 2022-23 Corporate Plan.

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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 2021-22**)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, departmental capital budget 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 *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate Administered Capital Budget (ACB) provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) equity appropriations. For information regarding ACBs, please refer to Table 3.11 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.

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Office of National Intelligence

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for the Office of National Intelligence (ONI) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to ONI’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for ONI at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: ONI resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022  


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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22
2. Estimated external revenue receipts under s74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
4. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22.

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: Entity 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for ONI at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for entity ONI through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Table 1.5: Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

#### 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 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)



1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, and staff secondments received free of charge.
2. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under s74 of the PGPA Act.

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

##### Performance criteria for Outcome 1

The decisions made since the PB Statements 2021-22 did not create a new program or materially change existing programs, performance measures have not changed. Full performance information can be found on the ONI’s website.

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Since the 2020-21 PB Statement, ONI’s budgeted financial statements have changed as a result of measures identified in Section 1.3 and other variations in Section 1.4.

**Departmental Financial Statements**

The ONI is budgeting for a break-even position in 2021-22 and each forward year, after adjusting for depreciation expenses and right-of-use asset transactions (in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 116 Leases). The comprehensive income statement (Table 3.1) sets out the application of funding to ordinary operating expenses.

The increase in revenue from Government since 2021-22 Budget is due to the new measure – ONI – additional funding.

**Administered Financial Statements**

There has been no changes administered expenses for 2020-21 since the since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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 Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 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 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Departmental capital budget 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

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Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for the Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General (OOSGG) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to OOSGG’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for OOSGG at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: OOSGG resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022

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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22
2. Estimated external revenue receipts under s74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No.1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
4. Administered capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.11 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount is designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: Entity 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for OOSGG at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget

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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following table detail the Additional Estimates sought for OOSGG through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

2.2 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 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 2.2.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses and audit fees.
2. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under s74 of the PGPA Act.

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

#### Performance criteria for Outcome 1

The decisions made since the PB Statements 2021-22 did not create a new program or materially change existing programs, performance measures have not changed. Full performance information can be found on the OOSGG’s website.

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Notable changes in the financial statements of the OOSGG since the 2021-22 PB Statements are as a result of additional departmental funding the Office received to increase public engagement with the Order of Australia. The Government will provide $1.8 million over four years from 2021-22 and $0.5 million per year ongoing towards this measure.

The revised budget statements are provided in the following section.

#### 3.1.2 Budgeted financial statements

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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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.

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

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, departmental capital budget 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 *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate Administered Capital Budget (ACB) provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) equity appropriations. For information regarding ACBs, please refer to Table 3.11 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 (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (2021-22 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Administered Capital Budget or other operational expenses.

Old Parliament House

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Old Parliament House

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for Old Parliament House (OPH) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to OPH’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for OPH at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: OPH resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022.
2. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022.
3. Funding provided by the portfolio department that is not specified within the Annual Appropriation Bills as a payment to the Corporate Commonwealth entity (for example, a grant awarded to a Corporate Commonwealth entity from one of its portfolio department's administered programs).

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2021-22 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: PM&C 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for OPH at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for OPH through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Table 1.5: Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: An enhanced appreciation and understanding of the political and social heritage of Australia for members of the public, through activities including the conservation and upkeep of, and the provision of access to, Old Parliament House and the development of its collections, exhibitions and education programs. |

#### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much OPH 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



1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses and audit fees.

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

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

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Notable changes in the financial statements of OPH since the 2020-21 PB Statements is a result of the additional capital funding support provided for the remediation of the roof.

The revised budget statements are provided in the following section.

#### 3.1.2 Budgeted financial statements

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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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 current Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior year Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6.
2. Includes the following s74 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 2021-22)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.

Workplace Gender Equality Agency

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Workplace Gender Equality Agency

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The strategic direction statement for Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) can be found in the 2021-22 PB Statements. There has been no change to WGEA’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2021-22 PB Statements

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The entity resource statement details the resourcing for WGEA at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: WGEA resource statement — Additional Estimates for   
2021-22 as at February 2022



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22
2. Estimated external revenue receipts under s74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No.1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. Refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

### 1.3 Entity measures

There have been no budget measures for WGEA since the publication of the 2021‑22 PB Statements.

### 1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for WGEA at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2021-22 Budget in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for WGEA through Appropriation Bills Nos. 3 and 4.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22



Note: In 2021-22, $0.2 million is reclassified from operating to departmental capital budget with no net impact on annual appropriations.

Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

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



1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under s74 of the PGPA Act.
2. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses and audit fees.

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

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Notable changes in the financial statements of the entity since the 2021-22 PB Statements are as a result of reclassification of part of the 2021-22 departmental capital to departmental appropriation.

The revised budget statements are provided in the following section.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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 the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate departmental capital budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding DCB, 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 2021-22)



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 Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.

Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2021-22)

  
Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.

# 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 2020-21 as at the 2021-22 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 (ASL) | The average number of employees receiving salary / wages (or compensation in lieu of salary / wages) over a financial year, with adjustments for casual and art-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 improved 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) | Net cash appropriation arrangements involve the cessation of funding for depreciation, amortisation and make good expenses. Funding for these expenses has been replaced with a collection development and acquisition budget (CDAB) for designated collection institutions (DCIs), and departmental capital budgets (DCBs). |
| 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 Consolidated Revenue Fund 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 2021-22 is the Budget year, 2022-23 is forward year 1, 2023-24 is forward year 2 and 2024-25 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 wither 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  (PB Statements) | 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. |
| Right of Use (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. |