

Tourism Australia

Entity resources and planned performance

TOURISM AUSTRALIA

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TOURISM AUSTRALIA

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

Tourism Australia is Australia’s national tourism marketing organisation that promotes Australia internationally as a compelling tourism destination for leisure and business events travel.

Purpose

Tourism Australia’s purpose is to grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets. This purpose is synonymous with our Australian Government outcome, reflecting the desired results and impact of our activities for the Australian community as influenced by the Australian Government.

Operating environment and industry outlook

Trends impacting Australian tourism have been explored and addressed in the development of Tourism Australia’s strategies for 2018-19.

EXTERNAL CHANGES IMPACTING AUSTRALIAN TOURISM		IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM AUSTRALIA
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outlook for the global economy is improving. Global gross domestic product (GDP) is forecast to grow 3.6 per cent in 2018. Advanced economies such as the USA, Japan and the UK are forecast to grow around 2 per cent in 2018. Asian economies, including China, India and Indonesia, are expected to perform well, with forecast growth above 5 per cent.¹ An increasing number of destinations are investing in tourism, recognising its economic and social benefits. In 2016, it contributed 10 per cent of global GDP and accounted for one in 10 jobs. Australia’s tourism industry is a significant contributor to our national economy, growing 17 per cent in the past four years, much faster than our national economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall positive macro-economic environment, with improving consumer confidence across Tourism Australia’s key markets. Continued global competition for market share from other destinations such as Japan, Thailand and New Zealand.

¹ Tourism Research Australia, *Tourism Forecasts 2017*

Tourism Australia Budget Statements

Marketing channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital disruption will continue to impact how we operate and communicate with target consumers. Programmatic advertising and media buying are fundamental to success. • Continued importance of digital, video and content to reach target consumers. • Continued relevance of Australia's competitiveness in food and wine; natural beauty; and nature and wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop Tourism Australia as a connected, digitally focused marketing organisation. • Continued focus on Australia's competitive advantages as a destination, such as food and wine; natural beauty; and nature and wildlife. Supported by an increased focus on Business Events and signature experiences. • Continued focus on Youth and the Working Holiday Maker market. • Continue with Australia's positioning of There's nothing like Australia and supporting campaigns such as Dundee; Aquatic and Coastal; Restaurant Australia; and Aussie News Today.
Consumer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing share of Independent Travellers to Australia from key source markets such as China, Japan and India. • Almost 50 per cent of all international visitors to Australia will be from Asian markets who will outperform more traditional Western markets (excluding the USA). • Increasing demand for experiential travel, particularly for food and wine, natural beauty and wildlife experiences. • Increasing use of mobile and direct transactions between consumers and tourism experiences and products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to make the most of consumer and technology trends; work with industry to connect travellers to experiences. • Increased strategic focus on Asian markets. • Continued focus on the High Value Traveller (HVT).
Travel industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected growth of global aviation capacity of 7 per cent in the next four years versus 4 per cent growth in Australia. • Investment pipeline of more than 30,000 rooms with a projected 7,000 rooms to come on-line in Australia during 2018-19. • Continued disruption of the tourism industry with the rise of the 'Sharing Economy' and increased presence of online travel agencies and other digital experiences. • Increased prominence of electronic payment mechanisms for some markets (for example, Alipay, We-Chat Pay, Apple Pay). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to analyse and understand industry developments impacting demand for Australia as a tourism destination. • In partnership with Austrade, focus on investment attraction initiatives for metropolitan and regional Australia. • Continued partnership activities with the aviation sector.

Tourism 2020

Tourism 2020 is a whole-of-government and industry long-term strategy to build the resilience and competitiveness of Australia's tourism industry and grow its economic contribution to Australia's economy. Tourism Australia works with industry, state and federal agencies to maximise the economic contribution of Australian tourism.

The industry has set a goal to increase overnight tourism expenditure from \$70 billion in 2009 to between \$115 billion and \$140 billion in 2020. In 2018-19, Tourism Australia's goal is to increase overnight tourism expenditure by 6 per cent to \$115.5 billion.

Strategies

Customer strategy: Target high value leisure and business events travellers.

Leisure target customers travel long haul (out of region) on a regular basis. Australia is in their consideration set and their travel interests align with Australia’s destination strengths in aquatic and coastal attractions, food and wine, nature and wildlife experiences. Tourism Australia’s Business Events target customers are in two sectors – associations and incentives. Activities targeting Youth and Working Holiday Makers will continue to be supported by the Australian Government’s Working Holiday Maker Fund.

Markets strategy: Invest in markets that present the best potential to deliver high spending consumers to 2020 and beyond.

From 2018-19, Tourism Australia’s leisure marketing framework will be further refined to better deliver on the marketing challenges in each market and to take advantage of their forecast value to 2025. Market categories for Business Events remain unchanged.

MARKET CATEGORIES				
LEISURE MARKETING				
CATEGORY	Stars	Solid deliverers	Deliverers, distribution focused	Rising stars
VALUE BY 2025	>\$6 billion	>\$2 billion	>\$2 billion	>\$1.6 billion
MARKETS	China, UK, USA	Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore	Canada, France, Italy, South Korea	India, Indonesia
BUSINESS EVENTS MARKETING				
CATEGORY	Incentive		Association	
MARKETS	Greater China, USA, NZ		UK/Europe, USA	

Leisure marketing strategy: Invite the world to experience the Australian way of life through global campaigns that reinforce why *There’s nothing like Australia*.

Tourism Australia will continue to create global campaigns that position Australia as the most desirable and memorable destination on earth, leveraging partnerships to boost customer reach, reinforce messaging and converting awareness into travel bookings. Messaging will continue under the campaign umbrella *There’s nothing like Australia* and will focus on the most important reasons for travel, including Australia’s aquatic and coastal attractions, food and wine, and nature and wildlife. Competitive positioning will be strengthened by a range of support activities that promote Indigenous tourism, youth, and special interest tourism experiences. Marketing campaigns will be delivered through social media, content, our websites (Australia.com and Australia.cn), targeted global media buying and personalization, and by taking advantage of consumer travel buying behaviours.

Business Events marketing strategy: Grow international demand for Australian business events products, destinations and experiences.

Through its dedicated unit, Business Events Australia (BEA), Tourism Australia delivers partnership marketing and trade programs that target key decision-makers in the international associations and incentives sectors. The aim is to drive awareness, intention and booking of business events in Australia.

Partnership strategy: Select partners that extend our ability to target customers, enable conversion to booking and facilitate industry development.

Tourism Australia actively collaborates with government and industry. We secure commercial partnerships to extend our ability to target customers, enable conversion to booking and facilitate industry development. This includes partnering with state and territory tourism organisations (STOs) to deliver campaigns with commercial partners; strengthening aviation access by working closely with airlines, airports and STOs; and working with federal and state governments to influence and facilitate tourism investment opportunities in Australia.

Distribution strategy: Drive greater conversion from intention to visitation.

The focus of our distribution strategy is to ensure the target customer has the right information and can easily access and book quality Australian tourism products. This will be achieved by increasing the presence of Australian tourism experiences in the programs of international distributors, educating frontline sellers on how to best sell Australian tourism experiences and connecting buyers of Australian tourism product with sellers through trade events both in Australia and overseas.

Enabling Strategy: Tourism Australia's activity is underpinned by a committed, high performing workforce, government and industry engagement and collaboration and effective systems and processes that support delivery of robust corporate governance.

1.2 ENTITY RESOURCE STATEMENT

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

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

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

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, whilst the 'Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1.1' tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: Tourism Australia resource statement — Budget estimates for 2018-19 as at Budget May 2018

	<i>2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000</i>	2018-19 Estimate \$'000
Opening balance/cash reserves at 1 July	-	-
Funds from Government		
Annual appropriations - ordinary annual services (a)		
Outcome 1 - Grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets.	129,308	132,488
Annual appropriations - other items (b)		
Appropriation provided by portfolio department	19,000	16,500
<i>Total annual appropriations</i>	<i>148,308</i>	<i>148,988</i>
Total funds from Government	148,308	148,988
Funds from industry sources		
Other	17,718	17,718
Total funds from industry sources	17,718	17,718
Funds from other sources		
Interest	909	909
Total funds from other sources	909	909
Total net resourcing for Tourism Australia	166,935	167,615
	<i>2017-18</i>	2018-19
Average staffing level (number) (c)	207	207

(a) Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2018-19.

(b) Asia Marketing Fund and Working Holiday Makers.

(c) Average Staffing Level (ASL) figures are estimates only.

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

Please note: All figures shown above are GST exclusive – these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

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

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

Note:

Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the enhanced Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance criteria described in Portfolio Budget Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity's corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports - to provide an entity's complete performance story.

The most recent corporate plan for Tourism Australia can be found at:

<http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/6/x/6/a/2002546.pdf>

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at:

<http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/6/z/6/s/2005156.pdf>

2.1 BUDGETED EXPENSES AND PERFORMANCE FOR OUTCOME 1

Outcome 1: Grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets

Linked programs

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program 1.7 - Programs to Promote Australia’s International Tourism Interests
Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program The program provides funding to Tourism Australia to deliver Outcome 1.
Austrade
Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program 1.2 - Programs to promote Australia’s export and other international economic interests
Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program Austrade provides research and policy support to Tourism Australia’s activities by promoting the export of Australian tourism services. These exports contribute to Australia’s prosperity.
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development
Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program 2.4 - Air Transport • Program 3.1 - Regional Development
Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs An efficient, sustainable, competitive, safe and secure air transport system contributes to increasing international visitor arrivals and expenditure, and growing demand for Australia as a destination for tourism and business events. Tourism Australia also works in partnership with State and Territory governments, industry and commercial partners to build demand and increase visitor arrivals and spend in Australia, including encouraging international visitors to disperse beyond gateway cities into regional areas.

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

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

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets.					
	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forw ard estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forw ard estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forw ard estimate \$'000
Program 1.1: Supporting Outcome 1					
Revenue from Government					
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	129,308	132,488	132,754	138,055	142,219
Appropriation provided by portfolio department (a)	19,000	16,500	14,000	19,923	19,981
Revenues from industry sources	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718
Revenues from other independent sources	909	909	909	909	909
Total expenses for Program 1.1	166,935	167,615	165,381	176,605	180,827
Outcome 1 totals by resource type					
Revenue from Government					
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	129,308	132,488	132,754	138,055	142,219
Appropriation provided by portfolio department (a)	19,000	16,500	14,000	19,923	19,981
Revenues from industry sources	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718
Revenues from other independent sources	909	909	909	909	909
Total expenses for Outcome 1	166,935	167,615	165,381	176,605	180,827
Average staffing level (number) (b)					
	2017-18	2018-19			
	207	207			

(a) Asia Marketing Fund and Working Holiday Makers.

(b) Average Staffing Level (ASL) figures are estimates only.

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: Program components of Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Supporting Outcome 1					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Estimated actual	Budget	Forw ard estimate	Forw ard estimate	Forw ard estimate
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1.1.1 - Component 1: Grow demand					
Annual departmental expenses:					
Program Support (a)	142,720	143,301	141,391	150,987	154,596
Total component 1 expenses	142,720	143,301	141,391	150,987	154,596
1.1.2 - Component 2: Industry development					
Annual departmental expenses:					
Program Support	24,215	24,314	23,990	25,618	26,231
Total component 2 expenses	24,215	24,314	23,990	25,618	26,231
Total program expenses	166,935	167,615	165,381	176,605	180,827

(a) Includes estimated expenses incurred in relation to the measure *Working Holiday Makers – employer register and compliance*; and the measure *Queensland Tourism Cyclone Debbie Recovery Package*.

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

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.3 below details the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2018-19 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

Outcome 1 and Purpose – Grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets		
Program component 1.1.1 – Grow demand		
Objective: Identify and target best prospect consumers, inspire them to travel to Australia and to spend more and travel widely throughout Australia.		
Delivery	<p>Target groups: high-value leisure travellers and Business Events decision-makers in key international markets.</p> <p>Activities to target leisure travellers in key international markets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer research to build knowledge about what motivates the target customer when choosing a travel destination • Campaigns in partnership with commercial partners, state and territory tourism organisations • Marketing activities to stimulate target customers, including brand advertising and promotions, broadcasts, public relations, international media hosting, content development and social media • Collaboration with government and industry to align efforts and activities increasing Australia’s collective share of voice in the global marketplace to achieve efficiency and effectiveness. <p>Activities to target Business Events decision-makers in key international markets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer research to build knowledge of the needs of incentive and association decision-makers when choosing destinations for meetings, associations and incentives and to understand the needs and decision-making patterns of individual delegates • Delivering activities to promote Australia as a business events destination, including trade events, buyer and agent familiarisation visits, direct marketing and public relations. 	
Performance information		
Year	Performance criteria	Targets
2017-18	Tourism 2020: Overnight tourism expenditure	\$109.0 billion
	International tourism expenditure	\$42.6 billion
	International tourism visitors	9.2 million
	Total expenditure from Tourism Australia (TA) target markets	\$34.2 billion
	Leisure expenditure from TA target markets	\$18.9 billion
	Business Events spend from TA target markets	\$2.0 billion
	Earned advertising value from TA marketing activities	\$300 million
	Total unique visitors to TA websites	34 million
	Destination brand – consumer considering Australia	38 per cent

Table continued on following page.

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

2018-19	Tourism 2020: Overnight tourism expenditure	\$115.5 billion
	International tourism expenditure	\$44.9 billion
	International tourism visitors	9.8 million
	Total expenditure from TA target markets	\$36.1 billion
	Leisure expenditure from TA target markets	\$19.6 billion
	Business Events spend from TA target markets	\$2.1 billion
	Earned advertising value from TA marketing activities	\$320 million
	Total unique visitors to TA websites	34 million
	Destination brand – consumer considering Australia	40%
2019-20 and beyond	Tourism 2020: Overnight tourism expenditure	\$137.5 billion*
	International tourism expenditure	\$52.8 billion*
	International tourism visitors	11.8 million*
	Total expenditure from TA target markets	\$42.4 billion*
	Leisure expenditure from TA target markets	\$22.0 billion*
	Business Events spend from TA target markets	\$2.4 billion*
	Earned advertising value from TA marketing activities	\$350 million*
	Total unique visitors to TA websites	37.1 million*
	Destination brand – consumer considering Australia	46%*
Program component 1.1.2 – Industry development		
Objective: An Australian tourism industry that is competitive and sustainable and delivers on the needs of the target customer.		
Delivery	<p>Target group: The Australian tourism industry and trade and distribution partners in key international markets.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the distribution system • Provision of platforms to do business • Support of supply-side industry goals • Dissemination of insights and engagement of industry stakeholders. 	
Performance information		
Year	Performance criteria	Targets
2017-18	Stakeholders indicate TA adds value to their business Stakeholder Net Promoter Score – Stakeholders recommend working with TA	>90% 40
2018-19	Stakeholders indicate TA adds value to their business Stakeholder Net Promoter Score – Stakeholders recommend working with TA	>90% 45
2019-20 and beyond	Stakeholders indicate TA adds value to their business Stakeholder Net Promoter Score – Stakeholders recommend working with TA	>90%* 51*

*Targets for 2021-22

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2018-19 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

3.1 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1.1 Differences between entity resourcing and financial statements

Tourism Australia has no significant differences between the resource information presented in the Budget Papers and in the Portfolio Budget Statements as a result of differences between Whole-of-Government level reporting (under Australian Accounting Standard 1049) and entity level financial reporting.

3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

The departmental financial statements represent the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses which are controlled by Tourism Australia. Departmental expenses include employee and supplier expenses and other administrative costs which are incurred by Tourism Australia in undertaking its operations.

Total operating revenue for 2018-19 is estimated at \$167.6 million and consists of government funding of \$149.0 million, and revenue from other sources of \$18.6 million. The government funding includes (1) appropriations of \$132.5 million; (2) \$14 million for the Asia Marketing Fund; and (3) \$2.5 million for the Working Holiday Makers measure.

Changes from 2017-18 include:

- An increase in appropriation for 2018-19 due to the application of parameter adjustments such as foreign exchange movements, domestic inflation and the efficiency dividend.
- Both the Asia Marketing Fund and the Working Holiday Makers budget measure are protected from indexation and the efficiency dividend (which apply to appropriations).

Corresponding total expenses are also estimated to be \$167.6 million. Funding for Working Holiday Makers has decreased to \$2.5 million in 2018-19 (from \$5 million in 2017-18).

Budgeted departmental balance sheet

Tourism Australia is budgeting a net asset position of \$20 million in 2018-19. Net assets are projected to remain the same beyond 2018-19.

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TABLES

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

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forw ard estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forw ard estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forw ard estimate \$'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	32,229	32,711	33,200	33,697	34,202
Suppliers	130,206	130,404	127,681	138,408	142,125
Depreciation and amortisation	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Total expenses	166,935	167,615	165,381	176,605	180,827
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Interest	909	909	909	909	909
Total own-source revenue	909	909	909	909	909
Gains					
Sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718
Total gains	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718
Total own-source income	18,627	18,627	18,627	18,627	18,627
Net (cost of)/contribution by services	(148,308)	(148,988)	(146,754)	(157,978)	(162,200)
Revenue from Government (a)	148,308	148,988	146,754	157,978	162,200
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Departmental: Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2018-19 and appropriation provided by portfolio department: Asia Marketing Fund and Working Holiday Makers.

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forward estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward estimate \$'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723
Trade and other receivables	5,089	5,089	5,089	5,089	5,089
Total financial assets	27,812	27,812	27,812	27,812	27,812
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	2,909	2,909	2,909	2,909	2,909
Property, plant and equipment	972	972	972	972	972
Intangibles	11,279	11,279	11,279	11,279	11,279
Other non-financial assets (a)	4,515	4,515	4,515	4,515	4,515
Total non-financial assets	19,675	19,675	19,675	19,675	19,675
Total assets	47,487	47,487	47,487	47,487	47,487
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	10,683	10,683	10,683	10,683	10,683
Other payables	11,917	11,917	11,917	11,917	11,917
Total payables	22,600	22,600	22,600	22,600	22,600
Provisions					
Employee provisions	3,982	3,982	3,982	3,982	3,982
Other provisions	735	735	735	735	735
Total provisions	4,717	4,717	4,717	4,717	4,717
Total liabilities	27,317	27,317	27,317	27,317	27,317
Net assets	20,170	20,170	20,170	20,170	20,170
EQUITY*					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	1,543	1,543	1,543	1,543	1,543
Reserves	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	16,114	16,114	16,114	16,114	16,114
Total parent entity interest	20,170	20,170	20,170	20,170	20,170

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

a) Prepayments - Supplier and other.

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2018-19)

	Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Contributed equity/capital	Total equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2017					
Balance carried forward from previous period	16,114	2,513	-	1,543	20,170
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted opening balance	16,114	2,513	-	1,543	20,170
Comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
of which:					
Attributable to the Australian Government	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners					
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2018	16,114	2,513	-	1,543	20,170
Less: non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	16,114	2,513	-	1,543	20,170

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forw ard estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forw ard estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forw ard estimate \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations (a)	129,308	132,488	132,754	138,055	142,219
Appropriation provided by portfolio department) (b)	19,000	16,500	14,000	19,923	19,981
Interest	909	909	909	909	909
Other	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718	17,718
Total cash received	166,935	167,615	165,381	176,605	180,827
Cash used					
Employees	32,229	32,711	33,200	33,697	34,202
Suppliers	130,206	130,404	127,681	138,408	142,125
Total cash used	162,435	163,115	160,881	172,105	176,327
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Total cash used	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Contributed equity	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash received	-	-	-	-	-
Cash used					
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash used	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723	22,723

(a) Departmental: Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2018-19

(b) Asia Marketing Fund and Working Holiday Makers.

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forward estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward estimate \$'000
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded internally from departmental resources (a)	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
TOTAL	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Total cash used to acquire assets	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500

(a) Includes the following sources of funding:

- current *Bill No. 1* and 3;
- internally developed assets;
- other independent sources.

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2018-19)

	Buildings \$'000	Other property, plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software and intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2018				
Gross book value	9,888	1,974	27,680	39,542
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	(6,979)	(1,002)	(16,401)	(24,382)
Opening net book balance	2,909	972	11,279	15,160
Capital asset additions				
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets				
By purchase - appropriation ordinary annual services (a)	500	100	3,900	4,500
Total additions	500	100	3,900	4,500
Other movements				
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(500)	(100)	(3,900)	(4,500)
Total other movements	(500)	(100)	(3,900)	(4,500)
As at 30 June 2019				
Gross book value	10,388	2,074	31,580	44,042
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	(7,479)	(1,102)	(20,301)	(28,882)
Closing net book balance	2,909	972	11,279	15,160

(a) 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2018-19 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis