

**Portfolio Budget Statements 2019‑20**

**Budget Related Paper No. 1.8**

Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio

Budget Initiatives and Explanations of

Appropriations Specified by Outcomes

and Programs by Entity

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ISBN 978-1-74322-498-4

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Mr Paul Wood, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.



Minister for Foreign Affairs

Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment

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

We hereby submit Portfolio Budget Statements in support of the 2019-20 Budget for the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio.

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

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

Yours sincerely



Senator the Hon Marise Payne Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham

Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister for Trade, Tourism and

 Investment

Abbreviations and conventions

The following notation may be used:

NEC/nec not elsewhere classified

- nil

.. not zero, but rounded to zero

na not applicable (unless otherwise specified)

nfp not for publication

$m $ million

$b $ billion

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

Enquiries

Should you have any enquiries regarding this publication please contact Mr Paul Wood, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, on (02) 6261 1240.

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

User Guide
To The
Portfolio Budget Statements

# User guide

The purpose of the *2019-20 Portfolio Budget Statements* (PB Statements) is to inform Senators and Members of Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources to government outcomes by entities within the portfolio. Entities receive resources from the annual appropriations acts, special appropriations (including standing appropriations and special accounts), and revenue from other sources.

A key role of the PB Statements is to facilitate the understanding of proposed annual appropriations in Appropriation Bills (No. 1 and No. 2) 2019-20 (or Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill *(*No. 1) 2019-20 for the parliamentary departments). In this sense, the PB Statements are Budget related papers and are declared by the Appropriation Acts to be ‘relevant documents’ to the interpretation of the Acts according to section 15AB of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

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

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

The Enhanced Commonwealth Performance Framework

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

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

Portfolio Budget Statements (April)
*Portfolio based*

Corporate Plan (August)
*Entity based*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Portfolio Overview

### Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio overview

Minister(s) and portfolio responsibilities

The four portfolio ministers are:

* Senator the Hon Marise Payne, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
* Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham, Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment;
* Senator the Hon Anne Ruston, Assistant Minister for International Development and the Pacific; and
* the Hon Mark Coulton MP, Assistant Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment.

The portfolio consists of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT, ‘the department’), the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade), the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS), the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Tourism Australia and the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Efic).

**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**

DFAT’s purpose is to make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas.

To achieve this purpose, DFAT has three key outcomes (see *Figure 1: Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio structure and outcomes*), and seven priority functions as detailed in DFAT’s *2018–19 Corporate Plan* as follows:

1. promote a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific;
2. pursue economic, trade and investment opportunities;
3. keep Australia and Australians safe and secure;
4. deliver an innovative development assistance program;
5. advance global cooperation;
6. support Australians overseas; and
7. provide a secure and effective overseas presence.

DFAT’s work is guided by the *2017 Foreign Policy White Paper*, which sets out a comprehensive framework to advance Australia’s security and prosperity in accordance with our values.

DFAT and its portfolio agency partners work with the broader Australian Public Service to promote a stable and prosperous regional and global environment by leveraging Australia’s engagement with bilateral and regional partners and multilateral institutions.

**Austrade**

Austrade’s purpose is to deliver quality trade and investment services to businesses to grow Australia’s economic prosperity. Austrade works with exporters, investors, government and industry representatives to drive sustained long-term growth through exports and international expansion, and through the attraction of productive foreign investment. Austrade aims to reduce the time, cost and risk for its clients by providing authoritative commercial insights and information to help its clients make informed business decisions. Austrade collaborates closely with state and territory governments and other Commonwealth Government agencies, and informs and influences policy to support positive trade and investment outcomes.

Austrade, alongside DFAT, promotes the opportunities created by free trade agreements, and helps educate business on how to use free trade agreements to access new markets and grow their business. Austrade also administers the Export Market Development Grant scheme, and works on tourism policy, projects, programs and research to strengthen Australia's tourism industry and grow Australia's share of the international tourism market.

**ASIS**

Through ASIS, the portfolio will continue to enhance government understanding of the overseas environment affecting Australia’s vital interests and take appropriate action, consistent with applicable legislation, to protect identified interests.

**ACIAR**

ACIAR supports Australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and enhanced regional stability, with a particular focus on economic and scientific diplomacy, healthier and better-nourished families, and women’s economic empowerment. ACIAR’s mandate is to amplify the impact of Australia’s outstanding capabilities in agricultural science by brokering and investing in agricultural research partnerships in developing countries. ACIAR works with public and private research institutions to improve the productivity and sustainability of agricultural systems and the resilience of food systems in partner countries.

ACIAR’s objectives reflect Australia’s development policy and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* through supporting research collaboration while emphasising human capital building and private sector-led development, targeted at safer and more inclusive agrifood value chains and improved livelihoods in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

**Tourism Australia**

Tourism Australia is Australia’s national tourism marketing organisation. It works to promote Australia internationally as a compelling tourism destination for leisure and business events travel. The outcome of Tourism Australia’s activities is to grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets.

**Efic**

Efic helps Australian companies exporting and investing overseas to gain access to finance and insurance services. Efic provides financial facilities for exporters, including loans, guarantees, bonds and political risk insurance, with a focus on small and medium enterprises and those seeking to do business in emerging markets. Efic will continue to work closely with DFAT and Austrade in the delivery of these services. Efic will also continue to manage the National Interest Account on behalf of the Australian Government, including the Defence Export Facility, and where directed, provide support to other Australian Government entities.

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

Figure 1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio structure and outcomes

**Minister for Foreign Affairs**

**Senator the Hon Marise Payne**

**Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment**

**Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham**

**Assistant Minister for International Development and the Pacific**

**Senator the Hon Anne Ruston**

**Assistant Minister for Trade, Tourism**

**and Investment**

**The Hon Mark Coulton MP**

**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**

**Secretary, Ms Frances Adamson**

Outcome

1

:

The advancement of Australia’s international strategic

,

security

and economic interests

including through bilateral

,

regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign

,

trade and international development policy priorities

Outcome

2

:

The protection and welfare of Australians abroad and access to secure international

travel documentation through timely and responsive travel advice and consular and passport

services in Australia and overseas

Outcome

3

:

A secure Australian Government presence overseas through the provision of security

services and information and communications technology infrastructure

,

and the management of

the Commonwealth’s overseas property estate

**Australian Centre for International**

**Agricultural Research**

**Chief Executive Officer,**

**Professor Andrew Campbell**

Outcome 1: To achieve more productive and sustainable agricultural systems for the benefit of developing countries and Australia through international agricultural research and training partnerships

**Australian Trade and Investment Commission**

**Chief Executive Officer, Dr Stephanie Fahey**

Outcome 1: Contribute to Australia’s economic

prosperity by promoting Australia’s export and

other international economic interests through the

provision of information

,

advice and services to

business

,

associations

,

institutions and government

Outcome

2

:

The protection and welfare of

Australians abroad through timely and responsive

consular and passport services in specific locations

overseas

**Tourism Australia**

**Chair, Mr Bob East**

**Managing Director, Mr John O’Sullivan**

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

**Australian Secret Intelligence Service**

**Director-General, Mr Paul Symon AO**

Outcome 1: Enhanced understanding for the Government of the overseas environment affecting Australia’s interests through the provision of covert intelligence services about the capabilities, intentions or activities of people or organisations outside Australia

**Export Finance and Insurance Corporation**

**Chair, Mr James M Millar AM**

**Managing Director and CEO, Ms Swati Dave**

Purpose: Facilitate and encourage Australian export trade on a commercial basis

# Entity resources andplanned performance

[**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) 9**](#_Toc4498024)

[**Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) 63**](#_Toc4498036)

[**Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) 99**](#_Toc4498045)

[**Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) 125**](#_Toc4498054)

[**Tourism Australia 139**](#_Toc4498062)

## **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)**

Entity resources and planned performance

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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# Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade ('the department') supports Australia’s foreign, trade and investment, development and international security policy priorities. In 2019-20, the department will lead efforts across Government to maximise Australia’s security and prosperity through implementation of the *2017 Foreign Policy White Paper* (‘White Paper’).

Australia faces an uncertain global environment, perhaps more so than any time since the end of the Second World War. The Indo-Pacific is in the midst of a major strategic realignment. The challenges Australia faces as the world moves to a new, more multipolar era are fundamental to the region’s long-term prosperity and security, and Australia’s future.

The White Paper describes a more contested and competitive world that presents opportunities for Australia to prosper but also brings risks to our interests. Its central narrative is one of change and uncertainty.

Since the White Paper’s release, many of the international trends identified within it have intensified - rising nationalism and geo-political competition, anti-globalisation and trade protectionism, a shift in power in the Indo-Pacific without precedent in Australia’s modern history, rapid technological advances that are changing the way economies and societies work, and mega trends such as climate change and urbanisation. These trends are testing Australia’s policy settings and demanding new efforts in several areas.

The department’s three outcomes detailed in this document, and seven priority functions outlined in the department’s *2018-19 Corporate Plan* provide the roadmap for how we will deliver for Government and Australia.

The Indo-Pacific region includes our major economic partners and most complex bilateral relationships. Ensuring the region evolves peacefully, without an erosion of the fundamental principles on which the region’s cooperative relations are based, is one of the department’s central objectives. The department will promote an open, inclusive and prosperous region in which the rights of all states are respected.

Australia has committed to working closely with the United States towards this objective.  Arising from AUSMIN 2018, an Australia–US joint work plan – which includes a range of diplomatic, security and economic initiatives – is advancing shared  strategic interests in the region.

In our near region, we are stepping-up support for a more resilient Pacific and Timor-Leste. A high priority is the effective implementation of our Pacific ‘step-up’ initiatives. The department is expanding Australia’s diplomatic presence to every Pacific Islands Forum member, with five new missions in the Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Palau and the Republic of Marshall Islands expected to open by 2020-21. The Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP) will support high priority infrastructure projects such as telecommunications, energy, transport and water in Pacific countries and Timor-Leste. Expansion of the Pacific Labour Scheme will support the economies of partner countries in our neighbourhood while supporting Australian businesses and farmers.

The Government is committed to a constructive relationship with China, founded on shared interests and mutual respect. Recognising that a well-grounded understanding of each other’s society and systems is key to a long-term stable relationship, Australia will foster deeper connections between government, business and the community in both countries. The National Foundation for Australia-China Relations will be a central component of this.

Linkages between globalisation, technological change and new forms of production, consumption and trade are shaping economies and societies in profound ways. This presents Australia with significant trade and investment opportunities but also fuels protectionism and anti-globalisation. The department will maximise these opportunities by ensuring the lowest possible barriers to our trade and investment, standing firm against protectionism and working with Australian businesses to advance our commercial interests.

The department will work to implement the recently signed free trade agreements with Indonesia, Peru and Hong Kong, seek to conclude high quality agreements with the European Union and the Pacific Alliance, as well as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and continue to work with industry groups and partners to address non-tariff barriers to Australian goods and services. Australia now has free trade deals with countries accounting for nearly 70 per cent of its two-way trade, up from 26 per cent in 2013. Another high priority is to increase the department's promotion and advocacy of the benefits to Australia of free trade and productive foreign investment, which support Australian businesses to grow and stay competitive in the international marketplace.

The stability and security of our region is vital and technological change, the reach and vulnerabilities of the internet and state fragility are among global trends amplifying threats to Australia. The Government’s first duty is to do everything possible to keep Australians safe and protect our freedoms and our values. The department will work with Australia’s partners to address threats and tackle international security challenges.

The world has changed and Australia’s development assistance is changing too. Many developing countries are growing rapidly, with development assistance representing an increasingly small proportion of development finance. Australia’s development assistance is becoming more innovative to maximise its impact. Australia’s development focus will remain on the Indo-Pacific as we can make the most difference in our immediate neighbourhood. Australia will continue to invest in the region’s prosperity, security and stability by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

At a time of strain on the multilateral system, Australia will promote and protect the international rules and institutions that support stability and prosperity and enable global cooperation to tackle global challenges. In an uncertain world, the strength and diversity of Australia’s bilateral partnerships beyond the Indo-Pacific builds our influence and spreads risk. The department will continue to invest in these relationships.

The department continues to implement the New Colombo Plan, as it deepens Australia’s relationships in the Indo-Pacific by offering young Australians opportunities to study abroad. This builds institutional and people-to-people links with the region.

The department continues to nurture Australia’s soft power as a means to deliver on the Government’s priorities. The Government launched a review into Australia’s soft power in 2018. The review looked at the nature of influence in a contested and connected age; Australia’s soft power strengths and challenges; the value of domestic partnerships in advancing soft power; and options to strengthen Australia’s soft power policy settings. The findings of the review, expected to be released in 2019, will support the department’s public diplomacy, communications, scholarships and visits programs.

Support for Australians overseas will remain one of the department’s most important responsibilities as Australians are travelling overseas in unprecedented numbers. This has substantially increased both the demand for - and complexity of - passport and consular assistance. The department is one of the key agencies involved in the GovPass program, which is the creation of a digital identity for Australians and will enable them to access government services online. The Australian Passport Office will provide a face verification service to confirm the identity of GovPass clients.

Australia will continue to develop fit-for-purpose diplomatic capabilities built around a secure and effective overseas Australian Government presence. The department is investing in efficient and cost-effective technologies to support our overseas engagement and is ensuring our people have the skills they need to advance and protect Australia’s national interests in a changing world.

The White Paper’s emphasis on our domestic foundations – a strong, flexible economy, resilient institutions and a cohesive society – remains essential. So too is an adaptable, agile foreign policy which can respond to change and hedge against risks and uncertainties. The department will continue to work closely with portfolio agency partners, the broader Australian Public Service, business and development partners to advance Australia’s national interests.

### 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’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade resource statement — Budget estimates for 2019-20 as at Budget April 2019



*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 1.1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade resource statement — Budget estimates for 2019-20 as at Budget April 2019 (continued)



Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



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

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

1. Annual appropriation amounts appearing for 2018-19 do not include the Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) 2018-2019, as they had not been enacted at the time of publication.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2019-20.
3. Excludes $57.7m subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act 2013).*
4. Excludes Departmental Capital Budget (DCB).
5. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
6. DCBs are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
7. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2019-20.
8. Excludes trust moneys held in Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) and other special accounts. For further information on special accounts, please refer to *Budget Paper No. 4 - Agency Resourcing*. Please also see Table 2.1 for further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations, special appropriations and special accounts.
9. Amounts credited to the special account(s) from DFAT's annual appropriations.
10. Amounts credited to the special account(s) from another entity's annual and special appropriations.
11. Administered capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.10 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount is designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
12. 'Corporate entities' are corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies as defined under the *PGPA Act 2013*.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in Part 1 relating to DFAT are detailed in *Budget Paper No. 2* and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2019-20 Budget measures

Part 1: Measures announced since the 2018‑19 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)



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

1. The lead entity for this measure is the Digital Transformation Agency. The full measure description and package details appear in *Budget Paper No. 2* under the Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio.
2. The lead entity for this measure is the Department of Home Affairs. The full measure description and package details appear in *Budget Paper No. 2* under the Home Affairs portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

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

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

**Note:**

Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the 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 DFAT can be found at: [https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/corporate-plan-2018-19.pdf](https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/corporate-plan-2018-19.pdf%20).

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: [https://dfat.gov.au/
about-us/publications/corporate/annual-reports/Documents/dfat-annual-report-2017-18.pdf](https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/corporate/annual-reports/Documents/dfat-annual-report-2017-18.pdf).

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: The advancement of Australia's international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign, trade and international development policy priorities |

#### Linked programs

|  |
| --- |
| **Attorney-General’s Department** |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – Attorney-General’s Department Operating Expenses-Civil Justice and Legal Services
* Program 1.2 – Attorney-General’s Department Operating Expenses-National Security and Criminal Justice
 |
| **Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)** |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – International Agricultural Research For Development For More Productive and Sustainable Agriculture
 |
| **Australian Federal Police (AFP)**  |
| **Programs*** Program 1.2 – International Police Assistance
 |
| **Austrade** |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – Promotion of Australia’s Export and Other International Economic Interests
* Program 1.2 – Programs to Promote Australia’s Export and Other International Economic Interests
 |
| **Department of Defence**  |
| **Programs*** Program 2.8 – Australian Defence Force Headquarters
 |
| **Department of Education and Training**  |
| **Programs*** Program 2.7 – International Education Support
 |

 *Table continued on the following page.*

**Linked programs (continued)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Home Affairs** |
| **Programs** * Program 1.1 – Border Enforcement
* Program 1.5 – Regional Cooperation
* Program 1.7 – National Security and Criminal Justice
* Program 1.9 – Counter-terrorism
* Program 2.3 – Visas
* Program 3.2 – Trade Facilitation and Industry Engagement
 |
| **Department of Human Services**  |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – Services to the Community-Social Security and Welfare
 |
| **Tourism Australia**  |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – Supporting Outcome 1 (Grow Demand and Industry Development)
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**Australia maintains a whole-of-government approach in the pursuit of foreign, trade and investment, tourism, development and international security interests abroad. DFAT is widely supported by partner agencies in its associated leadership, advocacy and coordination roles at overseas missions. |

##### 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



*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year relates to the Export Finance Insurance Corporation administrative fee.
2. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
3. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year may include depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses; make good expenses, audit fees, concessional costs for loans, finance costs and impairment of financial instruments.
4. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year relates to the concessional investment discount for the discounting of the investment component for the International Development Association.

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 Foreign Affairs and Trade Operations



Program 1.2 Official Development Assistance



*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)

Program 1.7 Programs to Promote Australia’s International Tourism Interests



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 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

| Outcome 1 – The advancement of Australia’s international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign, trade and international development policy priorities  |
| --- |
| **Program 1.1 – Foreign Affairs and Trade Operations.** The department will assist the Government to meet its foreign, trade and investment, development and international security policy priorities. |
| **Delivery** | The department is making Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous through:* shaping a positive strategic and economic context for Australia in the Indo-Pacific region through deepened and diversified bilateral and multilateral relationships, influence and programs;
* advocating and negotiating to open markets, resist protectionism and support the rules-based trading system;
* supporting Australian businesses to secure opportunities globally, including through free trade agreements and removing non-tariff barriers, advancing regional trade and investment integration;
* promoting and protecting the rules and institutions that support stability and prosperity, and enabling cooperation to tackle global challenges;
* promoting a shared agenda for security and prosperity with Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste through economic, security and development engagement;
* contributing to domestic economic policy that improves Australia’s international competitiveness; and
* engaging with foreign services represented in Australia and ensuring their security and dignity.
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * High level of satisfaction of Ministers and key stakeholders with the quality and timeliness of advice, briefing and support in relation to Australia’s international objectives.
* The department’s whole-of-government coordination and leadership shape bilateral, regional and multilateral outcomes to advance interests of Australia and Australians.
* Influential advocacy in favour of open markets, resisting protectionism and the rules-based trading system, internationally and domestically.
* The diplomatic and consular corps posted or accredited to Australia are satisfied with the delivery of protocol services.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |

*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2019-20 | * The department’s diplomatic efforts in the Indo-Pacific advance Australia’s interests.
* Australia’s step-up in Pacific and Timor-Leste engagement supports stronger and more resilient economies, development outcomes and regional security.
* Effective support to the global rules-based trading system and opening of markets.
* Increased opportunities for Australian businesses.
* Effective outcomes that promote Australia’s security interests in: counter-terrorism; an open, free and secure cyberspace; confidence-building measures for space; reduction of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons risks, and countering foreign interference.
* High-level of satisfaction of Ministers and key stakeholders with the quality and timeliness of advice, briefing and support provided by the department.
* The diplomatic and consular corps posted or accredited to Australia are satisfied with the delivery of protocol services.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.1 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

1. Further performance measures relevant to Program 1.1 can be found in DFAT’s *2018-19 Corporate Plan* under Priority Functions: 1. Promote a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific; 2. Pursue our economic, trade and investment opportunities; 3. Keep Australia and Australians safe and secure; 5. Advance global cooperation; and 7. Provide a secure and effective overseas presence.

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Program 1.2 – Official Development Assistance** promotes Australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction**.** |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | The department will:* focus Australia’s development assistance predominately on the Indo-Pacific to promote Australia’s national interest in a stable and prosperous region; and
* manage the development program effectively, efficiently and transparently to deliver results and value for money in line with the Australian development program’s performance framework, *Making Performance Count*.
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * Achievement of significant development results and demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including progress towards the strategic targets contained in the Australian aid program’s performance framework, *Making Performance Count*.
* Detailed reporting against the performance framework, including individual program and investment performance, will be published annually in the *Performance of Australian Aid* report.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * Australia’s interests are promoted by our development program.
* The development program is effective, efficient and transparent.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets: * Investments promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction
* 90 per cent of country attributable development assistance spent in the Indo-Pacific
* Indo-Pacific countries make progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
 |

*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2019-20 |  | * At least 85 per cent of investments are assessed as satisfactory on both effectiveness and efficiency criteria in the Aid Quality Check process (b)
* All country and regional Aid Program Performance Reports published on the department’s website annually
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.2 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

1. Further performance measures relevant to Program 1.2 can be found in DFAT’s *2018-19 Corporate Plan* under Priority Function 4: Deliver an innovative development assistance program.
2. The target of 85 per cent is under internal review and may be updated in 2019-20.

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Program 1.3 – Official Development Assistance – Multilateral Replenishments** assists developing countries by contributing to sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction through contributions to multilateral organisations. |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | Australia’s Official Development Assistance is advanced through the department’s work with multilateral organisations. Their reach, leverage, specialisation and other strengths play a critical role in helping Australia to meet its international development objectives. |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * Achievement of significant development results and demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including progress towards the strategic targets contained in the Australian aid program’s performance framework, *Making Performance Count*.
* Detailed reporting against the performance framework, including for multilateral replenishments, will be published annually in the *Performance of Australian Aid* report.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * Australia’s interests are promoted by our development program.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets: * Investments promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction
* Indo-Pacific countries make progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.3 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

1. Further performance measures relevant to Program 1.3 can be found in DFAT’s *2018-19 Corporate Plan* under Priority Function 4: Deliver an innovative development assistance program.

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Program 1.4 – Payment to International Organisations**advances Australia’s foreign, trade and investment, development and international security interests.  |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | Australia uses its membership of and funding to international organisations to:* further Australia’s interests, including promoting and protecting the rules and institutions that support stability and prosperity, and enable cooperation to tackle global challenges;
* pursue a regionally integrated and global approach to key cross-cutting and transnational issues that directly affect Australia’s interests; and
* complement Australia’s bilateral development programs by contributing to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * The department’s contributions shape multilateral outcomes, institutions and norms to advance the interests of Australia and our Commonwealth partners.
* High-quality whole-of-government leadership and coordination on multilateral issues and in multilateral forums.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * Australia’s diplomatic efforts and financial contributions help shape institutions, rules and forms of cooperation in line with our national interests.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.4 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

1. Further performance measures relevant to Program 1.4 can be found in DFAT’s *2018-19 Corporate Plan* under Priority Functions: 1. Promote a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific; 2. Pursue our economic, trade and investment opportunities; 3. Keep Australia and Australians safe and secure; and 5. Advance global cooperation.

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Program 1.5 – New Colombo Plan – Transforming Regional Relationships** advances Australia’s interests and bilateral relationships through enduring people-to-people, institutional and business links with the Indo-Pacific region. |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | Increase Australia’s engagement with the Indo-Pacific through the New Colombo Plan (NCP). |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * At least 10,000 Australian undergraduates supported to study in the Indo-Pacific region.
* NCP participants build relationships in the region and promote the value of the NCP experience.
* Universities, the private sector and partner governments support the implementation of the NCP.
* Alumni are engaged through networks that foster professional development and ongoing connections with the region.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * The New Colombo Plan delivers improved people-to-people, institutional and business links.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets: * At least 10,000 Australian undergraduates supported to study in the Indo-Pacific each year
* More high quality engagement with Australian universities, businesses, alumni and other stakeholders in the New Colombo Plan
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.5 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Program 1.6 – Public Information Services and Public Diplomacy** projects a positive and contemporary image of Australia and promotes a clear understanding of government policies and objectives and engagement with the Indo-Pacific region through the department’s soft power activities. |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | Project a positive and contemporary image of Australia, and promote a clear understanding of Australian policies, objectives and engagement with the Indo-Pacific region through the department’s soft power activities. |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * Public diplomacy initiatives build links overseas to further Australia’s interests and increase Australia’s influence.
* Inform and influence media reporting on Australia.
* Management of domestic and international media enquiries, by volume and timeliness.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * Soft power initiatives advance Australia’s interests and influence.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.6 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Program 1.7 – Programs to Promote Australia’s International Tourism Interests**. |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | The delivery of this program is the responsibility of Austrade and Tourism Australia. |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | Refer to Austrade’s *Outcomes and planned performance* section for 2018-19 for objectives, deliverables, performance criteria and targets.Refer to the Tourism Australia’s *Outcomes and planned performance* section for 2018-19 for objectives, deliverables, performance criteria and targets. |
| 2019-20 | Refer to Austrade’s *Outcomes and planned performance* section for 2019-20 for objectives, deliverables, performance criteria and targets.Refer to the Tourism Australia’s *Outcomes and planned performance* section for 2019-20 for objectives, deliverables, performance criteria and targets. |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 1.7 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

### 2.2 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 2

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 2: The protection and welfare of Australians abroad and access to secure international travel documentation through timely and responsive travel advice and consular and passport services in Australia and overseas |

#### Linked programs

| **Austrade** |
| --- |
| **Programs*** Program 2.1 – Consular and Passport Services
 |
| **Department of Human Services**  |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – Services to the Community-Social Security and Welfare
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 2 made by linked programs**DFAT is supported by the Department of Human Services and Austrade in the delivery of high-quality consular services, including the provision of Australian passport information services and the repatriation of vulnerable Australians.  |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2

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 2.2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2



*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2 (continued)



1. This expense does not include $0.6 million for Travellers’ Emergency Loans as these are treated as receivables and form part of the receivables balance in Table 3.8

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

Table 2.2.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 2

Table 2.2.3 below details the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 2. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

| Outcome 2 – The protection and welfare of Australians abroad and access to secure international travel documentation through timely and responsive travel advice and consular and passport services in Australia and overseas |
| --- |
| **Program 2.1** **– Consular Services** assist Australian travellers and Australians overseas through the provision of consular support services, including timely travel advice and contingency planning for crisis response. |
| **Delivery** | The department assists Australians overseas through:* accessible and timely travel advice and consular information services; and
* coordination of whole-of-government responses to overseas consular crises or incidents particularly those affecting, or threatening to affect, Australians or Australian interests overseas.
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * Timely and effective delivery of consular services to Australians overseas, including during crises.
* Timely, effective and well-coordinated implementation of whole-of-government responses to large-scale crises overseas.
* Timely and accurate information provided to the public, including on responding to incidents and updates to travel advice.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * A responsive consular service focussed on those most in need.
* Australians empowered to help themselves overseas.
* Preparedness to respond to overseas crises.
* Effective coordination of whole-of-government responses to crises overseas.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets are:* 100 per cent of Travel Advisories reviewed biannually for posts in a volatile risk environment and/or where there are significant Australian interests
 |

*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.2.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2019-20 |  | * 100 per cent of Travel Advisories reviewed and exercised annually for countries of resident accreditation
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 2.1 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

Table 2.2.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 2 (continued)

| **Program 2.2 – Passport Services** provide Australians access to secure international travel documentation through the delivery of high-quality passport services. |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | Provide Australians with high-quality passport services. |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * Percentage of passports processed within 10 business days.
* Percentage of priority passports processed within two business days.
* Client use of online passport application.
* Detection and prosecution of passport fraud.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets are:* 95 per cent of passports processed within 10 business days
* 98 per cent of priority passports processed within two business days
* 70 per cent of persons applying online
* 85 per cent satisfaction rate of overall passport service from client survey
* 85 per cent satisfaction rate with Australian Passport Information Service from client survey
* 100 per cent of identified high risk passport applications scrutinised by specialist staff
* 90 per cent of administrative investigations finalised within five business days
* 95 per cent of referrals to prosecuting authorities accepted for prosecution
 |
| 2019-20 | * The department maintains a high standard in processing passport applications, investigating and prosecuting fraud.
* Clients are satisfied with passport services, including online services.
* Delivery of the R Series Passport by 2020-21.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets are:* 95 per cent of passports processed within 10 business days
 |

*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.2.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 2 (continued)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2019-20 |  | * 98 per cent of priority passports processed within two business days
* 100 per cent of identified high risk passport applications scrutinised by specialist staff
* An average of 90 per cent of administrative investigations finalised within five business days
* 95 per cent of referrals to prosecuting authorities accepted for prosecution
* 60 per cent of applications commenced online
* 85 per cent satisfaction rate of overall passport service from client survey
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 2.2 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

### 2.3 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 3

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 3: A secure Australian Government presence overseas through the provision of security services and information and communication technology infrastructure, and the management of the Commonwealth's overseas property estate |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 3

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 2.3.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 3



*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.3.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 3 (continued)



1. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year may include depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, concessional costs for loans, finance costs and impairment of financial instruments.

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

Table 2.3.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 3

Table 2.3.3 below details the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 3. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

| Outcome 3 – A secure Australian Government presence overseas through the provision of security services and information and communications technology infrastructure, and the management of the Commonwealth’s overseas property estate |
| --- |
| **Program 3.1 – Foreign Affairs and Trade Security and IT** |
| **Delivery** | The department is delivering security services and ICT through:* strengthening protective security measures commensurate with the evolving international security environment;
* contemporary and innovative security training and communications program, and widespread use of the DFAT Security Framework, contributing to a robust security culture across the department’s global network; and
* delivering and maintaining accessible, reliable and secure ICT systems and infrastructure that meet Australian Government requirements.
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * Positive engagement by staff reflected in breach data, contact reporting, security incident reporting, and staff engagement with security awareness materials.
* Application of the DFAT Security Framework risk management tools by staff in Australia and overseas.
* Development of a fit-for-purpose ICT global network that supports the Hub-and-Spoke operating model.
* Maturing the department’s cyber security posture.
* Establishing new service provisioning models and emerging technologies to deliver improved ICT capabilities that are sustainable, affordable and fit-for-purpose.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2019-20 | * Effective security culture and practices guided by the DFAT Security Framework.
* Staff engagement with security materials and products, and evidence of risk-based decision making on security issues using the DFAT Security Framework security risk management tools.
* Fit-for-purpose and secure ICT systems.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |

*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.3.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 3 (continued)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 3.1 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

Table 2.3.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 3 (continued)

| **Program 3.2 – Overseas Property** |
| --- |
| **Delivery** | The department will deliver a secure Australian Government presence overseas through efficient and effective management of the overseas estate that meets the Government’s requirements and maintains property conditions and building services. |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | * The construction and refurbishment of departmental overseas property completed within agreed timeframes and budgets.
* Maintain asset management plans for all owned properties in the estate.
* Satisfaction ratings with the performance of the service provider and the Overseas Property Office.
 | Through case studies, reviews, surveys or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets are:* Greater than 80 per cent satisfaction ratings of the service provider and Overseas Property Office
* Completion of the Major Construction Project in Nairobi, leading to occupancy of the new chancery
 |
| 2019-20 | * The construction and refurbishment of departmental overseas property estate completed to agreed quality standards to meet government requirements and deliver operational efficiencies.
* Asset Management Plans are in place for all owned properties in the overseas estate.
* Satisfaction ratings with the performance of the service provider and the Overseas Property Office.
 | Through assessments, surveys, evaluations, audits or other measures, DFAT will demonstrate whether these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track

Specific targets are (a):* Greater than 80 per cent satisfaction ratings of the service provider and Overseas Property Office
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas. |
| **Material changes to Program 3.2 resulting from the following measures:*** Nil
 |

1. The 2019-20 specific target “*Construction and practical completion of the new building as part of the Major Construction Project in Washington*”, originally included in DFAT’s 2018-19 Portfolio Budget Statement, is not included. The 2019-20 performance measure “*The construction and refurbishment of departmental overseas property estate completed to agreed quality standards to meet government requirements and deliver operational efficiencies*”, covers all major construction projects, including Washington.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2019-20 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

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

There are no differences between the resource information presented in the Budget papers and in DFAT’s Portfolio Budget Statements.

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

The total budgeted revenue from government in 2019-20 is $1,442.2 million, which represents an increase of $26.0 million in appropriations from 2018-19 as shown in
Table 3.1. The increase is primarily attributable to:

* parameter adjustments for overseas and domestic inflation;
* foreign exchange movements; and
* funding for new measures.

The Income Statement shows a budgeted deficit in 2019-20 of $127.7 million due to the removal of appropriation funding for depreciation and amortisation funding under the Net Cash funding arrangements. Adjusting for the changed funding arrangements, the operating result attributable to the department is a surplus of $58.2 million, all of which relates to the Overseas Property Special Account (OPSA).

##### Budgeted Departmental Balance Sheet

The department will receive an equity injection of $43.5 million in 2019-20 for the purchase or construction of new assets. The department will also receive $60.5 million through its Departmental Capital Budget to fund the replacement of existing assets.

For 2019-20, the department’s non-financial asset position is budgeted to be $3,983.3 million at year-end. The major asset component is $3,363.3 million for Land and Buildings.

##### Schedule of Budgeted Income and Expenses Administered on behalf of the Government

In 2019-20, the department will receive administered appropriation of $3,972.7 million (excluding capital funding) for programs administered on behalf of the Government. The increase in appropriations of $133.7 million from 2018-19 is due primarily to an increase in the DFAT component of the Australian Aid Program.

Administered expenses for ‘International Development Assistance’ are budgeted at $3,151.6 million, a decrease of $53.6 million from the 2018-19 estimated actual.

Administered expenses for ‘Multilateral Replenishments’ are budgeted at $556.7 million, an increase of $480.1 million from the 2018–19 estimated actual due to a new multilateral replenishment being negotiated.

**Schedule of Budgeted Assets and Liabilities Administered on behalf of the Government**

Administered assets and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government are budgeted at $3,026.6 million and $1,914.2 million respectively for the year ending
30 June 2019.

Administered assets are expected to increase in 2019-20 by $31.4 million.

Administered liabilities are expected to increase in 2019-20 by $362.1million from the 2018-19 estimated actual due to a new multilateral replenishment being negotiated.

**Schedule of Budgeted Administered Cash Flows**

Administered cash receipts are primarily comprised of receipts from passport and consular services and are budgeted at $569.7 million, an increase of $47.7 million.

Administered cash used in 2019-20 is estimated to decrease by $65.5 million compared to 2018-19. This is due primarily to the decrease in expenditure on DFAT’s component of the Australian Aid Program for Multilateral Replenishments.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements tables

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



*Table continued on the following page.*

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

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2019-20)



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 both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).
3. Includes the following sources of funding:
	* internally developed assets; and
	* proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2019‑20)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2019-20.
2. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1)
2019-20 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.
3. Net proceeds may be returned to the Official Public Account.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.10: Administered capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ ACBs.

Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (Budget year 2019-20)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1)
2019-20 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, ACBs or other operational expenses.

##

## **Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade)**

Entity resources and planned performance

Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade)

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Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade)

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) is the Australian Government’s promotion agency for international trade, and for attracting productive foreign investment to Australia. Austrade’s purpose is to deliver quality trade and investment services to businesses to grow Australia’s prosperity. It does this by supporting Australian business across all industries, at all stages of their international journey. More specifically, Austrade helps them capitalise on international opportunities and understand risk. Australian businesses that succeed internationally, and productive investment that is attracted to Australia, contribute to the growth of Australian prosperity.

Austrade uses its badge of government to connect Australian business to the world and the world to Australian business. In some of its overseas locations, Austrade also delivers consular and passport services on behalf of the Australian Government to Australian citizens overseas.

Austrade’s outcomes are:

* to contribute to Australia’s economic prosperity by promoting Australia’s export and other international economic interests through the provision of information, advice and services to business, associations, institutions and governments; and
* the protection and welfare of Australians abroad through timely and responsive consular and passport services in specific locations overseas.

A more detailed description of Austrade’s purpose and how it intends to achieve it is set out in the corporate plan and strategy. Austrade’s *2019–20 Corporate Plan* will cover the four year period to June 2023.

The international economic environment continues to be marked by a high level of political and policy uncertainty. Economic conditions in Australia’s major export markets and investment sources are broadly favourable, despite indications of a slowdown in demand from China. Recent shifts away from free trade in some of Australia’s largest trading partners are also concerning. The uncertainty that characterises export markets, coupled with sustained high levels of geopolitical risk, also have an impact on the environment for attracting productive international investment into Australia.

To overcome these challenges, Austrade uses its international network and expertise to gather market information. It transforms this data into authoritative intelligence and advice for its clients: Australian exporters and businesses seeking to expand internationally, potential overseas investors into Australia and overseas businesses that would like to buy Australian products. The rapidly changing environment, and clients’ evolving needs, mean that Austrade is constantly revising what it offers clients, and how it operates.

In line with the Austrade Strategy 2018-2022, over the four year period commencing FY2019–20, Austrade’s objectives are to:

* **increase trade and investment outcomes**: help clients with exporting and international expansion, and help attract productive foreign investment into Australia;
* **increase awareness of Australian capability**: work with clients and partners in priority industry sectors to promote Australian capability internationally;
* **enhance client services**: broaden Austrade’s reach, and design and implement services that maximise clients’ experiences and Austrade’s value-add;
* **partner for success**: collaborate, co-design and deliver seamless export and investment services;
* **embrace digital first**: deliver services and operations through intuitive, client-focused, and integrated digital platforms which optimise efficiencies, information dissemination and collaboration;
* **expand Austrade’s policy influence:** inform and influence policy that supports positive trade and investment outcomes; and
* **develop Austrade’s workforce and capability**: build Austrade’s talent and capability to deliver outcomes effectively and efficiently.

Austrade will assist clients by connecting Australian businesses to overseas opportunities, and work with them to achieve commercial outcomes. Austrade will also help its clients by providing financial assistance for exporters through programs like the Export Market Development Grants scheme, and by supporting Australia’s regional exporters through the TradeStart network.

Austrade will work with tourism operators and state and territory partners to strengthen Australia’s tourism industry. This includes investing in nationally and regionally iconic tourism projects to promote Australia’s international tourism interests, create jobs and diversify local economies. The development of iconic tourism products aligns with the current Tourism 2020 strategy and Austrade’s continued development of the next long term tourism strategy, Beyond Tourism 2020.

Austrade will work with partners across industry and government to develop and implement a compelling, unifying and future focused nation brand for Australia that reinforces our global reputation as an internationally competitive investment destination, a great place to visit, a quality provider of education and a trusted exporter of premium quality goods and services.

Austrade will strengthen its client service delivery by enhancing the services it provides, including the introduction of a universal service offering to broaden its reach. The delivery of Austrade’s services will be improved by integrated digital platforms that will make the best use of the information it holds, and improve organisational efficiency.

Austrade will develop its use of agile working models and human-centred design to deliver outcomes effectively and efficiently. Austrade will also contribute to economic diplomacy and protect the welfare of Australian citizens abroad through timely and responsive consular and passport services in specific locations.

### 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’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: Austrade resource statement — Budget estimates for 2019-20 as at Budget April 2019



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

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

1. Annual appropriation amounts appearing for 2018-19 do not include the Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) 2018-2019, as they had not been enacted at the time of publication.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2019-20.
3. Excludes Departmental Capital Budget (DCB).
4. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
5. DCBs are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
6. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2019-20.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in Part 1 relating to Austrade are detailed in *Budget Paper No.* 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Austrade 2019-20 Budget measures

Part 1: Measures announced since the 2018‑19 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)



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

## 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 Austrade can be found at: https://www.austrade.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/1358/Austrade-Corporate-Plan-2018-19.pdf.aspx.

Austrade also has its Strategy 2018–2022 document at: <https://www.austrade.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/6513/Austrade-Strategy-2018-2022-Final.pdf.aspx>.

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: https://www.austrade.gov.au/AR-201718/part-2-report-performance/australian-trade-and-investment-commission-annual-performance-statement.html.

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Contribute to Australia’s economic prosperity by promoting Australia’s export and other international economic interests through the provision of information, advice and services to business, associations, institutions and government |

#### Linked programs

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**  |
| **Programs*** Program 1.1 – Foreign Affairs and Trade Operations
* Program 1.6 – Public Information Services and Public Diplomacy
* Program 1.7 – Programs to Promote Australia’s International Tourism Interests
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**DFAT and Austrade work closely across a number of areas. This cooperation results in stronger economic ties, and includes the maximisation of trade and investment opportunities for Australia through the promotion of free trade agreements. It also contributes to the projection of a positive image of Australia as a destination for business, investment, tourism and study.  |
| **Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (DIIS)** |
| **Programs*** Program 1 – Supporting Science and Commercialisation
* Program 2 – Growing Business Investment and Improving Business Capability
* Program 3 – Program Support
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science co-operates with Austrade on the Government’s Global Innovation Strategy, established under the National Innovation and Science Agenda. This includes the Landing Pads and the Inbound Innovation Forum.Austrade is implementing more business friendly information on different land tenure arrangements, the promotion of northern Australia as investor ready and open for business, and developing pathways to commercialise tropical research opportunities under the White Paper on Developing Northern Australia. The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science oversees implementation of the White Paper. |

*Table continued on the following page.*

**Linked programs (continued)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Education and Training (DET)** |
| **Programs*** Program 2.7 – International Education Support
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**The National Strategy for International Education, led by the Department of Education and Training, seeks to strengthen the fundamentals of the international education sector and complements Austrade’s focus through *Australian International Education 2025* on enabling the sector’s ongoing international growth.  |
| **Department of Agriculture and Water Resources** |
| **Programs*** Program 1.13 – International Market Access
* Program 2.1 – Biosecurity and Export Services
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 and 2 made by linked programs**The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources works to achieve the best outcomes for Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry exports. The Department also undertakes activities to preserve Australia’s favourable animal and plant health status, helping maintain overseas markets. |
| **Tourism Australia**  |
| **Programs*** Program 1 - Supporting Outcome 1 (Grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets)
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**Austrade provides research and policy support to Tourism Australia’s activities of promoting the export of Australian tourism services. These exports contribute to Australia’s prosperity. |
| **Department of Defence** |
| **Programs*** Program 2.1 – Strategic Policy and Intelligence
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**The Government’s Defence Export Strategy is being implemented by the Department of Defence through the Australian Defence Export Office. This is providing a whole-of-government coordinated approach to supporting Australian defence industry to grow exports.  |

*Table continued on the following page.*

**Linked programs (continued)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities** |
| **Programs*** Program 3.1 – Regional Development
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**The Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities supports tourism demand-driving infrastructure in Australia’s regions through the Government’s Building Better Regions Fund. |

##### 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



Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



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

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1



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 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1 – Contribute to Australia’s economic prosperity by promoting Australia’s export and other international economic interests through the provision of information, advice and services to business, associations, institutions and government |
| **Program 1.1** – **Promotion of Australia’s export and other international economic interests** |
| **Delivery** | Austrade: * connects export-ready Australian businesses to overseas opportunities and works with them to achieve commercial outcomes
* wins productive foreign investment
* promotes Australian capability internationally
* works with priority industry sectors to drive sustained long-term growth of Australian exports
* reduces the time, cost and risk for its clients
* provides authoritative commercial insights and information to help clients make informed business decisions
* informs and influences policy to support positive trade and investment outcomes, including for tourism and international education
* supports Australia’s regional exporters through the TradeStart network
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018–19 | High level of satisfaction for Ministers, Australian business community, institutions and key partners with Austrade’s services. | **Forecast**: Austrade expects this level of satisfaction to be at least 70%, as measured in surveys and feedback (*from 2018–19PB Statements)*Austrade expects this level of satisfaction to be at least 85%, as measured in surveys and feedback (*from 2018–19 Corporate Plan).* |
| 2019–20 | High level of satisfaction for Ministers, Australian business community, institutions and key partners with Austrade’s services. | **Forecast**: Austrade expects this level of satisfaction to be at least 85%, as measured in surveys and feedback. |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019–20 | As per 2019–20 |
| **Purposes**  | The purpose of the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) is to deliver quality trade and investment services to businesses to grow Australia’s prosperity. |

1. Austrade’s *2018–19 corporate plan* contained 2018–19 targets for this performance criterion that were updated after publication of the 2018–19 Portfolio Budget Statements. These updated targets are used for 2019–20 and the periods thereafter. Austrade’s 2018–19 Annual Performance Statement will report against both the target from the PB Statements and that from the Corporate Plan.

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Program 1.2** – **Programs to promote Australia’s export and other international economic interests** |
| **Delivery** | Austrade administers programs that support Australian businesses’ engagement in international business. It provides financial assistance for exporters through programs like the Export Market Development Grant (EMDG).  |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018–19 | EMDG recipients report that the receipt of a grant encouraged them to increase their export promotion activities Proportion of seminar and roadshow attendees reporting an increased understanding of how to use and benefit from free trade agreements | **Forecast**: Austrade expects at least 70% of EMDG recipients to report that receiving a grant in 2018–19 encouraged them to increase their export promotion activities**Forecast:** Austrade expects at least 85% of seminar and roadshow attendees to report increased understanding of how to use and benefit from FTAs in 2018–19, as measured by feedback forms. |
| 2019–20 | EMDG recipients report that the receipt of a grant encouraged them to increase their export promotion activities  | **Forecast**: Austrade expects at least 70% of EMDG recipients to report that receiving a grant in 2019–20 encouraged them to increase their export promotion activities |
| 2020–21 and beyond | As per 2019–20 | As per 2019–20 |
| **Purposes**  | The purpose of the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) is to deliver quality trade and investment services to businesses to grow Australia’s prosperity. |

### 2.2 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 2

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 2: The protection and welfare of Australians abroad through timely and responsive consular and passport services in specific locations overseas |

#### Linked programs

| **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade** |
| --- |
| **Programs*** Program 2.1 – Consular Services
* Program 2.2 – Passport Services
* Program 3.1 – Foreign Affairs and Trade Security and IT
* Program 3.2 – Overseas Property
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 2 made by linked programs**Where Austrade has overseas locations that complement those of DFAT, Austrade provides consular and passport services to Australians in those locations. DFAT ensures a secure Austrade presence overseas for personnel, assets and information. |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2

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 2.2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2



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

Table 2.2.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 2

Table 2.2.3 below details the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 2. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

| Outcome 2 – The protection and welfare of Australians abroad through timely and responsive consular and passport services in specific locations overseas |
| --- |
| **Program 2.1** **– Consular and Passport Services** |
| **Delivery** | In overseas locations where Austrade has designated consular management responsibilities, Austrade will continue to place a high priority on helping Australians through the delivery of effective consular services, efficient passport services and practical contingency planning, in accordance with DFAT’s Consular Services and Passports Client Services charters |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018–19 | Timely and effective delivery of consular and passport services to Australians overseas | Meets DFAT’s standards for provision of consular and passport services (*from 2018–19 PB Statements*)97% of routine passport applications are processed accurately as per Australian Passport Office benchmark (*from 2018–19* *Corporate Plan*) |
| 2019–20 | Effective delivery of consular and passport services to Australians overseas | 97% of routine passport applications are processed accurately as per Australian Passport Office benchmark |
| 2020–21 and beyond | As per 2019–20 | As per 2019–20 |
| **Purposes**  | Austrade helps Australian citizens overseas by providing consular and passport services in designated locations. |

1. Note that the wording of the performance criterion has changed from 2019–20 to exclude the word ‘timely’, because while Austrade process the applications, the delivery of the passport is to a large extent subject to factors outside Austrade’s control. Austrade’s *2018–19 Corporate Plan* contained 2018–19 targets for this performance criterion that were updated after publication of the 2018–19 Portfolio Budget Statements. These updated targets are used for 2019–20 and the periods thereafter. Austrade’s 2018–19 Annual Performance Statement will report against both the target from the PB Statements and that from the *Corporate Plan*.

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2019-20 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

There has been no difference between the resource information presented in the Budget Papers and in Austrade’s Portfolio Budget Statements.

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

An analysis of Austrade’s budgeted financial statements, as reflected in the departmental financial statements and administered schedules, is provided below.

**Departmental financial statements**

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

**Budgeted departmental comprehensive income statement**

This statement provides estimated actual financial results for 2018-19 and the estimated revenue and expenses for 2019-20 and forward years.

Total income in 2019-20 is estimated to be $229.9 million, which represents nil net change in appropriations from the 2018-19 estimated actual shown at Table 3.1. The nil net change in appropriation is primarily a result of:

* increased funding for promoting Australian exports – a net increase of $1.0 million;
* decreased funding for the Nation Brand – a net decrease of $1.2 million;
* increased savings target for the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Savings – a net decrease of $0.5 million;
* termination of Australia Week Events funding – a net decrease of $2.8 million;
* increased funding for the Australian Trade and Defence Office in West Jerusalem – a net increase of $0.4 million;
* foreign exchange adjustments – a net increase of $2.8 million.

Austrade is receiving funding of $14.2 million to fund the Departmental Capital Budget which is treated as an equity injection. An additional $0.5 million of capital expenditure is available from the existing equity injection.

Total estimated expenses for 2019-20 are in line with 2018-19 estimated actual expenses.

**Budgeted departmental balance sheet**

This statement discloses the estimated end of year financial position for Austrade. Austrade’s budgeted net asset position at the end of 2019-20 of $64.7 million represents a decrease of $0.3 million from the 2018-19 estimated actual in Table 3.2.

**Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement**

This statement shows changes in equity resulting from the net impact of movements in accumulated results, assets revaluation and other reserves, and contributed equity.

Total equity at the end of 2019-20 is estimated to be $64.7 million, a decrease of
$0.3 million.

**Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows**

This statement shows the extent and nature of cash flows as a result of Austrade’s operating, investing and financing activities. Austrade’s cash balance at the end of
2019-20 is estimated to be $5.5 million.

**Departmental capital budget statement**

This statement shows all planned departmental capital expenditure on non-financial assets, whether funded through capital appropriations, additional equity, borrowings, or funds from internal sources.

**Departmental statement of asset movements**

This statement shows budgeted acquisitions and disposals of non-financial assets during the budget year.

**Schedule of administered activity**

Details of transactions administered by Austrade on behalf of the Government are shown in the following schedules to the financial statements.

**Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of the Government**

This schedule discloses revenue and expenses administered on behalf of the Government.

Administered expenses of $168.7 million for 2019-20 relate to the EMDG Scheme
($157.9 million), Enhancing National Tourism Icons ($10.0 million) and Free Trade Agreement Promotion ($0.8 million). The EMDG Scheme is comprised of $151.0 million in grant expenditure and $6.9 million in expenditure for the costs of administration on behalf of the Government.

**Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government**

This schedule identifies the assets and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government.

Total administered assets and liabilities for 2019-20 are estimated at $0.1 million and $11.9 million respectively.

**Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows**

This schedule shows cash flows administered on behalf of the Government. All cash received is expected to be expended on the relevant programs.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements tables

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



*Table continued on the following page.*

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

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2019-20)



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 both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2019‑20)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2019-20.
2. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1)
2019-20 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

## **Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)**

Entity resources and planned performance

AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ACIAR)

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AUSTRALIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ACIAR)

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) contributes to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods through more productive and sustainable agriculture emerging from collaborative international research.

ACIAR’s mandate is to amplify the impact of Australia’s outstanding capabilities in agricultural science by brokering and funding agricultural research for development partnerships in developing countries. The agency works with public and private research institutions to improve the productivity and sustainability of agricultural systems and the resilience of food systems in partner countries.

ACIAR supports Australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and enhanced regional stability, with a particular focus on economic diplomacy and women’s economic empowerment. ACIAR’s work aligns closely with Australia’s development assistance program, supporting research collaboration while emphasising human capacity building and private sector-led development, targeted at improved livelihoods in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Our research portfolio encompasses:

* key agriculture sectors—crops, fisheries, forestry, horticulture and livestock;
* science and disciplines supporting these sectors—agronomy, plant genetics, livestock production, agribusiness, social sciences, soil and land management, water and climate; and
* assessment of achievements to guide future investment—impact evaluation.

Our work aims to contribute to poverty reduction and improved regional security, with a particular focus on Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island countries, and in partner countries in East Asia, South and West Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa.

ACIAR builds the knowledge base that underpins six strategic development objectives:

* food security and poverty reduction;
* natural resources and climate change;
* human health and nutrition;
* gender equity and women’s empowerment;
* inclusive value chains; and
* scientific and policy capacity building.

These objectives are consistent with ACIAR’s purpose under the enabling legislation and reflect the Australian Government’s policy imperatives articulated in the Australian Overseas Development Assistance policy framework and the United Nations’ Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Around 65 per cent of our research expenditure is implemented though bilateral arrangements between ACIAR and partner countries in the Indo-Pacific region. In 2019-20, ACIAR will continue to develop long-term agreements for research collaboration in the Indo-Pacific region, with a focus on the Pacific. In most countries and regions, these agreements will put into effect a program of research collaboration that is more consolidated geographically and thematically. They will also detail the intent for co-investment by some countries. We will continue to maintain permanent representation in 10 countries.

As a part of our statutory mandate, ACIAR manages Australia’s investment in the global agricultural research system, chief among which is the CGIAR. ACIAR represents Australia on the CGIAR System Council. ACIAR will strengthen its regional research support to other multilateral institutions, including the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions, the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International, the World Vegetable Centre and the Pacific Community to promote and support collaborative research initiatives that progress our six strategic objectives.

ACIAR will grow its research co-investments with larger donors such as DFAT, the Canadian International Development Research Centre and Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture and seek to engage with other private sector donors where appropriate.

### 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’ tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: ACIAR resource statement — Budget estimates for 2019-20 as at Budget April 2019



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

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

1. Annual appropriation amounts appearing for 2018-19 do not include the Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) 2018-2019, as they had not been enacted at the time of publication.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2019-20.
3. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
4. Departmental Capital Budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. Excludes trust moneys held in Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) and other special accounts. For further information on special accounts, please refer to *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency*

*Resourcing*. Please also see Table 2.1 for further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations, special appropriations and special accounts.

## 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 ACIAR can be found at:

<https://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/Corporate-Plan-2018-19>.

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at:

<https://www.aciar.gov.au/publication/Annual-Report-2017-18>.

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

| Outcome 1: To achieve more productive and sustainable agricultural systems for the benefit of developing countries and Australia through international agricultural research and training partnerships |
| --- |

##### Linked programs

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade** |
| **Programs*** Program 1.2 – Official Development Assistance
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**ACIAR manages a range of co-investments with DFAT including research and capacity building. These investments enable ACIAR to leverage resources and access complementary expertise. ACIAR overseas offices are located within Australian High Commissions/Embassies and work in close collaboration with DFAT. |

##### 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



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

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1

Table 2.2 below details the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

| Outcome 1 – To achieve more productive and sustainable agricultural systems for the benefit of developing countries and Australia through international agricultural research and training partnerships |
| --- |
| **Program 1** – International agricultural research for development for more productive and sustainable agriculture |
| **Delivery** | ACIAR is an investor, broker, facilitator and manager of strategic partnerships in agricultural research for development, and an evaluator and communicator of research findings. The partnership model ensures that partner countries have input into and ownership of research priorities and the delivery of research programs. This approach maximises the relevance of the research undertaken and the likelihood that research outputs and findings will be used and will make a difference to those countries and to Australia. ACIAR has a well established Impact Evaluation Program that helps us to refine our priorities, learn lessons from current and past projects, and report accurately to the Minister, the Parliament and the wider Australian public. |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
|  |  |  |
| 2018-19  | *Food security and poverty reduction**Natural resources and climate change**Human health and nutrition**Gender equity and women’s empowerment**Inclusive value chains**Capacity Building* | *Improved food security and reduced poverty among smallholder farmers and rural communities**Managing natural resources and producing food more sustainably, adapting to climate variability and mitigating climate change**Enhancing human nutrition and reducing risks to human health**Improving gender equity and empowerment of women and girls**Fostering more inclusive agrifood and forestry market chains, engaging the private sector where possible**Building scientific and policy capability within our partner countries* |

*Table continued on the following page.*

**Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2019-20 | Delivery in line with the *ACIAR 10 Year Strategy 2018-2027* of: * Bilateral country research partnerships through ten research programs
* Multilateral research collaborations and co-investment with development partners through the Global Program
* Capacity building programs targeted to agricultural researchers in partner countries
 | Through case studies (quantitative and qualitative), mid- and end-project reviews, long-term adoption studies and impact pathway analyses, ACIAR will measure the extent to which these performance criteria are:* Achieved
* On track
* Not on track
 |
| 2020-21 and beyond | As per 2019-20 | As per 2019-20 |
| **Purposes** | To contribute to reducing poverty and improving the livelihoods of many in the Indo-Pacific region through more productive and sustainable agriculture emerging from collaborative international research. |

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2019-20 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

There are no differences between the resource information presented in the Budget papers and in ACIAR’s portfolio Budget Statements.

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

**Departmental financial statements**

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

**Budgeted departmental comprehensive income statement**

The total budgeted revenue from government in 2019-20 is $9.31 million, which represents an increase of $0.01 million in appropriations from 2018-19 as shown in Table 3.1. The increase is primarily attributable to parameter adjustments for overseas and domestic inflation.

The Income Statement shows a budgeted deficit in 2019-20 of $0.51 million due to the removal of appropriation funding for depreciation and amortisation funding under the Net Cash funding arrangements.

**Budgeted departmental balance sheet**

The statement discloses the estimated end of year financial position for ACIAR. ACIAR’s budgeted net asset position of $3.40 million at the end of 2019-20 represents a decrease of $0.27 million from the 2018-19 estimate actual in Table 3.2. This is mainly due to the variation between capital program funding ($0.24 million) and estimated depreciation expense ($0.51 million).

**Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement**

This statement shows changes in equity resulting from the net impact of movements in accumulated results, assets revaluation and other reserves, and contributed equity.

Total equity at the end of 2019-20 is estimated to be $3.40 million, a decrease of $0.27 million mainly due to the variation between capital program funding
($0.24 million) and estimated depreciation expense ($0.51 million).

**Budgeted departmental statement of cashflows**

This statement shows the extent and nature of cash flows as a result of ACIAR’s operating, investing and financing activities. ACIAR’s cash balance at the end of
2019-20 is estimated to be $0.01 million.

**Departmental capital budget statement**

This statement shows all planned departmental capital expenditure on non-financial assets, whether funded through capital appropriations, additional equity, borrowings, or funds from internal sources.

**Departmental statements of asset movements**

This statement shows budgeted acquisitions and disposals of non-financial assets during the budget year.

**Schedule of administered activity**

In 2019-20 ACIAR will receive administered appropriation of $92.15 million for programs administered on behalf of the Government. The expenditure is for ‘International Development Assistance’.

**Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government**

This schedule identifies the assets and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government.

Total administered assets and liabilities for 2019-20 are estimated at $9.36 million and $4.01 million respectively.

**Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows**

This schedule shows cash flows administered on behalf of the Government. All cash received is expected to be expended on the relevant programs.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements tables

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



*Table continued on the following page.*

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

Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2019-20)



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).

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2019‑20)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1)
2019-20 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

##

## **Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)**

Entity resources and planned performance

Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)

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[1.2 Entity resource statement 130](#_Toc4495971)

[Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance 131](#_Toc4495972)

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[3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables 134](#_Toc4495975)

Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)

## Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

In 2019-20 the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) will continue to enhance Government understanding of the overseas environment affecting Australia’s vital interests. ASIS will take appropriate action, consistent with applicable legislation, to protect and promote Australia’s vital interests through the provision of unique foreign intelligence services as directed by the Government.

The primary functions of ASIS are:

(a) to obtain, in accordance with the Government’s requirements, intelligence about the capabilities, intentions or activities of people or organisations outside Australia;

(b) to communicate, in accordance with the Government’s requirements, such intelligence;

(c) to provide assistance to the Defence Force in support of military operations and to co-operate with the Defence Force on intelligence matters;

(d) to conduct counter-intelligence activities;

(e) to liaise with intelligence or security services, or other authorities, of other countries;

(f) to co-operate with and assist ASD, AGO, ASIO and other Commonwealth and State authorities in the performance of their functions; and

(g) to undertake such other activities as the responsible Minister directs relating to the capabilities, intentions or activities of people or organisations outside Australia.

### 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 departmental (for the entity’s operations) classification.

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

Table 1.1: ASIS resource statement — Budget estimates for 2019-20 as at Budget April 2019



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

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

1. Annual appropriation amounts appearing for 2018-19 do not include the Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) 2018-2019, as they had not been enacted at the time of publication.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2019-20.
3. Estimated External Revenue receipts under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
4. Departmental Capital Budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2019-20.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

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

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

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Enhanced understanding for the Government of the overseas environment affecting Australia’s interests through the provision of covert intelligence services about the capabilities, intentions or activities of people or organisations outside Australia |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

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

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



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

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

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of ASIS’ finances for the 2019-20 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### 3.2. Budgeted financial statements tables

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate capital budget (the Departmental Capital Budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2019-20)



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.

## **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 (TA) is Australia’s national tourism marketing organisation that promotes Australia internationally as a compelling tourism destination for leisure and business events travel.

**Purpose**

TA’s purpose is to invite the world to experience the Australian way of life. We deliver this through our Australian Government Outcome, which is “to grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets”.

**Operating environment and industry outlook**

Trends impacting Australian tourism have been explored and addressed in the development of TA’s strategies for 2019-20.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| external changes impacting Australian tourism | Implications for TA |
| Economic | * Slowing global economic growth is predicted (with GDP relatively flat, up 3.6 per cent for 2019), with GDP in TA’s Star markets forecast to slow due to uncertainty around Brexit and trade disputes between the USA and China. Growth in TA’s Solid Deliverer and Distribution Focused markets is predicted to be flat, while robust growth is predicted in Rising Star markets (India, up 7.4 per cent, Indonesia, up 5.2 per cent).[[1]](#footnote-1)
* The price of jet fuel is predicted to increase, impacting airfares.
 | Overall slowing economic environment, with mixed consumer confidence across TA’s key markets. A softening in visitor expenditure is predicted. |
| Marketing channels | * Digital disruption will continue, impacting communications with target consumers. Programmatic advertising and media buying and personalisation will be fundamental to success.
* Digital and video content will continue to be important to reaching and influencing target consumers.
 | Continue to develop TA as a connected, digitally focused marketing organisation. |
| Consumer | * Continued demand for experiential travel.
* Mobile/digital channels favoured; more direct transactions between consumers and tourism experiences/products.
* Visitor numbers from Asia, particularly from China, India and Japan, will outperform other overseas markets.
 | Continue to make the most of consumer and technology trends; work with industry to connect travellers to experiences. |
| Travel industry | * Continuing importance of the sharing economy.
* Increasing presence of online travel agencies as consumers manage their own travel plans.
* Global aviation capacity is projected to grow 5.8 per cent in 2019; capacity in the Asia Pacific is forecast to grow 7.1 per cent[[2]](#footnote-2).
 | Continue work with industry on developments impacting demand for Australia as a tourism destination. |

**Tourism 2020**

Tourism 2020 is a long-term whole-of-government and industry strategy to build the resilience and competitiveness of Australia’s tourism industry and grow its economic contribution to Australia’s economy. The industry has set a goal to increase overnight tourism expenditure from $70 billion in 2009 to more than $115 billion in 2020. In
2019-20 TA’s goal is to increase overnight tourism expenditure to $121.3 billion (up five per cent year on year).

In 2019-20, TA will continue to champion Tourism 2020, working in partnership with Austrade, state and territory governments and the Australian tourism industry. We will also plan for the years beyond 2020 as a member of the Beyond Tourism 2020 Steering Committee, an initiative of the Australian Government to support the development of a new long-term vision for tourism.

**Strategies**

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

High value travellers travel out of region on a regular basis, are considering visiting Australia in the short or long term and their travel interests align with Australia’s destination strengths. TA’s business events’ target customers are in two sectors – associations and incentives. Activities targeting Youth/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.

An outline of TA’s market categories and approach is provided in the table below. This remains unchanged from 2018-19.

|  |
| --- |
| market categories |
| Leisure marketing |
| category | Stars | Solid 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.

In 2019-20, TA’s brand platform will evolve to focus more on Australia’s people and lifestyle. This will be undertaken through a new brand campaign that will be launched in September 2019. TA’s marketing campaigns will have a new brand design look and feel but will fall under the overarching theme of *There’s nothing like Australia.*

Brand messaging will focus on Australia’s culture, character and way of life. Indigenous tourism experiences will continue to be promoted in selected markets and TA’s Working Holiday Maker/Youth campaign will continue. Marketing campaigns will be delivered through social media, websites (Australia.com and Australia.cn), targeted global media buying and personalisation, 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), TA will continue to deliver 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: Commercial partnerships will be a supporting tactic for extending the reach of TA’s campaigns through partner marketing channels and direct access to booking channels.

TA collaborates with government and industry. 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: Heighten knowledge and expertise.

TA’s distribution efforts will aim to ensure target customers have the right information and can easily access and book quality Australian tourism products. This will be delivered by continuing to educate frontline travel sellers through the Aussie Specialist Program and Corroboree events and familiarisations, and providing platforms for distributors to meet with Australian industry through events, missions and familiarisations.

### 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’ 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 2019-20 as at Budget April 2019



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

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

1. Annual appropriation amounts appearing for 2018-19 do not include the Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) 2018-2019, as they had not been enacted at the time of publication.
2. Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2019-20.
3. Funding provided by the portfolio department (Asia Marketing Fund, Working Holiday Makers and Implementing Sport 2030) as payment to Tourism Australia (from portfolio department's administered programs).
4. Average Staffing Level (ASL) figures are estimates only.

### 1.3 Budget measures

Budget measures in Part 1 relating to entity Tourism Australia are detailed in *Budget Paper No.* *2* and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Tourism Australia 2019-20 Budget measures

Part 1: Measures announced since the 2018‑19 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)



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

1. The lead entity for this measure is the Department of Health. The full measure description and package details appear in *Budget Paper No. 2* under the Department of Health portfolio.

## Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

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

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

**Note:**

Performance reporting requirements in the Portfolio Budget Statements are part of the 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/en/about/our-organisation/our-performance-and-reporting.html>

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: http://www.tourism.australia.com/content/dam/assets/document/1/7/2/i/5/2009453.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*** Program 1.7 - Programs to Promote Australia’s International Tourism Interests
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**The program provides funding to Tourism Australia to deliver Outcome 1. |
| **Austrade** |
| **Programs*** Program 1.2 - Programs to promote Australia’s export and other international economic interest
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**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 Immigration and Border Protection** |
| **Programs*** Program 3.2 - Trade facilitation and industry engagement
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**Tourism Australia works with the DIBP by providing advice on visa and traveller facilitation policy relevant to the Australian tourism industry. |
| **Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development** |
| **Programs*** Program 2.4 - Air Transport
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**An efficient, sustainable, competitive, safe and secure air transport system contributes increasing international visitor arrivals and expenditure, and growing demand for Australia as a destination for tourism and business events. |

*Table continued on the following page.*

**Linked programs (continued)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development (continued)** |
| **Programs*** Program 3.1 - Regional development
 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**Tourism Australia 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 Departmental funding sources.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



1. Asia Marketing Fund, Working Holiday Makers and Implementing Sport 2030.
2. 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



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 2019-20 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

| **Outcome 1 - 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. To focus activities and resources, utilise a dedicated market categorisation approach. |
| **Delivery** | Target groups: high value leisure travellers and Business Events decision-makers in key international markets. Leisure travellers in key international markets: * consumer research to build knowledge about what motivates the target customer when choosing a travel destination;
* marketing activities to stimulate target customers, including brand advertising and promotions, broadcasts, public relations, international media hosting, content development and social media;
* campaigns, supported by commercial partners, state and territory tourism organisations; and
* work in partnership 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.

Business Events decision-makers in key international markets: * consumer research to build knowledge of the needs of incentive and association decision-makers when choosing destinations for corporate and association meetings; and
* marketing activities to promote Australia as a business events destination, including brand advertising, content and public relations, trade events and buyer and agent familiarisation visits.
 |
| **Performance information** |
| **Year** | **Performance criteria** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | Key Metric Tourism 2020: overnight tourism expenditure International tourism expenditureInternational tourism visitorsTotal expenditure from TA target marketsLeisure expenditure from TA target marketsBusiness Events spend from TA target marketsEarned advertising value from TA marketing activitiesTotal unique visitors to TA websitesDestination brand – consumer considering Australia | Estimated performance $115.5 billion $44.9 billion9.8 million$36.1 billion$19.6 billion$2.1 billion$320 million34 million40% |
| 2019-20 | Key Metric Tourism 2020: overnight tourism expenditure  Other metrics as outlined in Tourism Australia’s *2019-23 Corporate Plan* | Target $121.3 billion |
| 2020-21 and beyond | Key Metric Tourism 2020: overnight tourism expenditure  Other metrics as outlined in Tourism Australia’s *2019-23 Corporate Plan* | Target  $128.4 billion |

*Table continued on the following page.*

Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1 (continued)

| **Outcome 1 - Grow demand and foster a competitive and sustainable Australian tourism industry through partnership marketing to targeted global consumers in key markets** |
| --- |
| **Program component 1.1.2** – **Industry development**Objective: An Australian tourism industry that is competitive and sustainable and delivers on the needs of the target customer. |
| **Delivery** | Target group: The Australian tourism industry and trade and distribution partners in key international markets Key activities: * 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** (a) | **Targets** |
| 2018-19 | Key Metric Stakeholders indicate TA adds value to their business  Stakeholder Net Promoter Score – Stakeholders recommend working with TA | Estimated performance >90%  40 |
| 2019-20 | Key Metric Stakeholders indicate TA adds value to their business AnaOther metrics as outlined in Tourism Australia’s *2019-23 Corporate Plan* | Target >90%  |
| 2020-21 and beyond | Key Metric Stakeholders indicate TA adds value to their business  Other metrics as outlined in Tourism Australia’s *2019-23 Corporate Plan* | Target >90%  |

## Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2019-20 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 marketing operations.

Total operating revenue for 2019-20 is estimated at $175.4 million and is made up of the Government funding of $154.1 million, and revenue from other sources of $21.3 million. The Government funding includes (1) appropriations of $135.6 million, (2) $14.0 million for the Asian Marketing Fund; (3) $2.5 million for the Working Holiday Makers
(was $5.0 million in 2018-19); and (4) $2.0 million for Implementing Sport 2030 (support for the International Cricket Council T20 World Cup).

The change from 2018-19 includes:

* appropriation for 2019-20 reflects normal level of funding for Tourism Australia adjusted for foreign exchange movements, domestic inflation and the efficiency dividend;
* three budget measures: the Asian Marketing Fund, the Working Holiday Makers and Implementing Sport 2030, are protected from indexation and the efficiency dividend (that apply to appropriation);
* the Working Holiday Makers has been extended one more year to 2019-20; and
* Implementing Sport 2030 is a new two-year commitment with $2.0 million in 2019-20 and $3.0 million in 2020-21.

Corresponding total expenses are also estimated to be $175.4 million.

**Budgeted departmental balance sheet**

Tourism Australia is budgeting a net asset position of $20.0 million in 2019-20. Net assets are projected to remain the same beyond 2019-20.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements tables

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) Prepayments - Supplier and other.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget year 2019-20)



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 the following sources of funding:
- internally developed assets.

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2019‑20)


Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No.1) 2019-20 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

# Portfolio glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Meaning |
| Accrual accounting | System of accounting where items are brought to account and included in the financial statements as they are earned or incurred, rather than as they are received or paid.  |
| Accumulated depreciation | The aggregate depreciation recorded for a particular depreciating asset. |
| Additional Estimates  | Where amounts appropriated at Budget time are insufficient, Parliament may appropriate more funds to portfolios through the Additional Estimates Acts.  |
| Administered | Revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities managed by agencies on behalf of the Commonwealth. Agencies do not control administered items. Administered expenses include grants, subsidies and benefits. In many cases, administered expenses fund the delivery of third party outputs. |
| Annual appropriation | Two appropriation Bills are introduced into Parliament in May and comprise the Budget for the financial year beginning 1 July. Further Bills are introduced later in the financial year as part of the additional estimates. Parliamentary departments have their own appropriations. |
| Appropriation | An authorisation by Parliament to spend monies from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a particular purpose. |
| Capital expenditure | Expenditure by an agency on capital projects, for example purchasing a building. |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund | Section 81 of the Constitution stipulates that all revenue raised or money received by the Commonwealth forms the one consolidated revenue fund (CRF).  |
| Departmental | Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities that are controlled by the agency in providing its outputs. Departmental items would generally include computers, plant and equipment assets used by agencies in providing goods and services and most employee expenses, supplier costs and other administrative expenses incurred.  |
| Depreciation | Apportionment of an asset’s capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time. |
| Effectiveness indicators | Measure the joint or independent contribution of programs to the achievement of their specified outcome. |
| Efficiency indicators | Measure the adequacy of an agency’s management of its programs. Includes price, quality and quantity indicators. The interrelationship between the three efficiency indicators of any one program should be considered when judging efficiency. |
| Equity or net assets | Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities. |
| Expense  | Total value of all of the resources consumed in producing goods and services or the loss of future economic benefits in the form of reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of an entity. |
| Fair value | Valuation methodology: the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm’s length transaction. The fair value can be affected by the conditions of the sale, market conditions and the intentions of the asset holder. |
| Operating result | Equals revenue less expense. |
| Outcomes | The Government’s objectives in each portfolio area. Outcomes are desired results, impacts or consequences for the Australian community as influenced by the actions of the Australian Government. Actual outcomes are assessments of the end results or impacts actually achieved. |
| Price | One of the three key efficiency indicators. The amount the Government or the community pays for the delivery of programs. |
| 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. |
| Quality | One of the three key efficiency indicators. Relates to the characteristics by which customers or stakeholders judge an organisation, product or service. Assessment of quality involves use of information gathered from interested parties to identify differences between the user’s expectations and experiences. |
| Quantity | One of the three key efficiency indicators. Examples include: the size of a program; count or volume measures; how many or how much. |
| Revenue | Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services. |
| Special Account | Special Accounts allow money in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be acknowledged as set‑aside (hypothecated) for a particular purpose. Amounts credited to a Special Account may only be spent for the purposes of the Special Account. Special Accounts can only be established by a written determination of the Finance Minister (section 78 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (*PGPA Act* *2013*)) or through an Act of Parliament (section 80 of the *PGPA Act 2013*). |
| 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 Appropriations the authority to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund does not generally cease at the end of the financial year. Standing Appropriations are a sub‑category consisting of ongoing Special Appropriations - the amount appropriated will depend on circumstances specified in the legislation. |

1. International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. IATA, *Industry Fact Sheet*, December 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)