Portfolio Additional

Estimates Statements 2020-21

Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio

Explanations of Additional Estimates 2020-21

© Commonwealth of Australia 2021

ISBN 978-1-74322-569-1  (print), 978-1-74322-570-7  (PDF), 978-1-74322-571-4  (word)

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

CC by_grey

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

*Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio material used 'as supplied'*

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

*Source: The Australian Government Foreign Affairs and Trade*

**Derivative material**

If you have modified or transformed Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio material, or derived new material from those of the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio in any way, then the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio prefers the following attribution:

*Based on The Australian Government Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio data*

**Use of the Coat of Arms**

The terms under which the Coat of Arms can be used are set out on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet website

(see www.pmc.gov.au/government/commonwealth-coat-arms)

**Other Uses**

Inquiries regarding this licence and any other use of this document are welcome at:   
Mr Murali Venugopal, Chief Finance Officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women

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 Additional Estimates Statements in support of the  
2020-21 Additional Estimates for the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

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

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

Yours sincerely



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Senator the Hon Marise Payne  Minister for Foreign Affairs  Minister for Women | The Hon Dan Tehan MP  Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment |

Abbreviations and conventions

The following notations may be used:

NEC/nec not elsewhere classified

‑ nil

.. not zero, but rounded to zero

na not applicable (unless otherwise specified)

nfp not for publication

$m $ million

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

Enquiries

Should you have any enquiries regarding this publication please contact Mr Murali Venugopal, Chief Finance Officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on (02) 6261 1240.

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

User guide  
to the  
Portfolio Additional  
Estimate Statements

User Guide

The purpose of the 2020-21 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES), like that of the Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements), is to inform Senators and Members of Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources to Government outcomes by entities within the portfolio. The focus of the PAES differs from the PB Statements in one important aspect. While the PAES include an Entity Resource Statement to inform Parliament of the revised estimate of the total resources available to an entity, the focus of the PAES is on explaining the changes in resourcing by outcome(s) since the Budget. As such, the PAES provides information on new measures and their impact on the financial and/or non‑financial planned performance of programs supporting those outcomes.

The PAES facilitate understanding of the proposed appropriations in Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 and 4)and Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2*)*   
*2020-21*. In this sense, the PAES is declared by the Additional Estimates Appropriation Bills to be a ‘relevant document’ to the interpretation of the Bills according to section 15AB of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Whereas the *Mid‑Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) 2020-21* is a mid‑year budget report which provides updated information to allow the assessment of the Government’s fiscal performance against its fiscal strategy, the PAES update the most recent budget appropriations for entities within the portfolio.

Structure of the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements

The PAES are presented in three parts with subsections.

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

Contents

[Portfolio overview](#_Toc531095260) 3

[Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)](#_Toc531095262) 7

[Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade)](#_Toc531095262) 53

[Portfolio glossary 85](#_Toc531095263)

Portfolio overview

Portfolio overview

The Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio has four ministers:

* Senator the Hon Marise Payne, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women (sworn in as Minister for Foreign Affairs on 28 August 2018; Minister for Women on 29 May 2019);
* The Hon Dan Tehan MP, Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment (sworn in on 22 December 2020);
* Senator the Hon Zed Seselja, Minister for International Development and the Pacific (sworn in on 22 December 2020); and
* The Hon Andrew Gee MP, Minister for Decentralisation and Regional Education and Minister Assisting the Minister for Trade and Investment (sworn in on 6 February 2020).

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 Export Finance Australia (EFA).

A full outline of the Department’s Portfolio Overview can be found in the   
2020-21 Portfolio Budget Statements.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES AND VARIATIONS – PORTFOLIO LEVEL

The Portfolio is seeking a net increase of $349.8 million in Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4 for 2020-21.

**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) $210.5 million**

Administered Items

* $62.1m for Australian Support for COVID-19 Vaccine Access in the Pacific and Southeast Asia;
* $35.4m for Australia’s Indo-Pacific Engagement — enhanced partnerships in Southeast Asia; and
* $10.0m for increased demand for consular grants.

Departmental Items

* $13.2m for Australia’s Indo-Pacific Engagement — enhanced partnerships in Southeast Asia;
* $14.6m for consular capability, sustainability and uplift;
* $13.9m for our engagement with multilateral institutions;
* $12.0m for bringing Australian’s home ‑ repatriation flights;
* $17.3m adjustment for foreign exchange movements;
* $2.8m adjustment for overseas inflation; and
* $16.6m for other program adjustments.

**Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) $139.3 million**

Administered items

* $127.9m for the consumer travel support program.

Departmental Items

* $10.7m for the Agri-Business expansion initiative; and
* $0.8m for other program adjustments.

**Australian Centre for International Development (ACIAR**

There are no additional measures or variations for ACIAR.

**Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)**

There are no additional measures or variations for ASIS.

**Tourism Australia**

There are no additional measures or variations for Tourism Australia.

**Export Finance Australia (EFA)**

EFA does not appear in the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements as it is not part of the general government sector.

Figure 1: Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio structure and outcomes

**Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment**

**The Hon Dan Tehan MP**

**Minister for Foreign Affairs and**

**Minister for Women**

**Senator the Hon Marise Payne**

**Export Finance Australia**

**Chair, Mr James M Millar AM**

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

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

**Tourism Australia**

**Chair, Mr Bob East**

**Managing Director, Ms Phillipa Harrison**

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

**Australian Trade and Investment Commission   
Acting Chief Executive Officer, Mr Tim Beresford**

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 though timely and responsive consular and passport services in specific locations overseas

**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

**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

**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

**Minister for International Development and the Pacific**

**Senator the Hon Zed Seselja**

**Minister for Decentralisation and Regional Education and Minister Assisting the Minister for Trade and Investment**

**The Hon Andrew Gee MP**

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade additional estimates statements

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources 11](#_Toc58516302)

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 11](#_Toc58516303)

[1.2 Entity resource statement](#_Toc58516304) 12

[1.3 Entity measures 15](#_Toc58516305)

[1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes 16](#_Toc58516306)

[1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill 18](#_Toc58516307)

[Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance 21](#_Toc58516308)

[2. Changes to outcome and program structures 21](#_Toc58516309)

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1 21](#_Toc58516310)

[2.2 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 2](#_Toc58516311) 29

[2.3 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 3](#_Toc58516312) 32

[Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements 34](#_Toc58516313)

[3.1 Special account flows 34](#_Toc58516314)

[3.2 Budgeted financial statements 35](#_Toc58516315)

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

Australia’s external environment has become more complex, uncertain and challenging. The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified and accelerated trends identified in the *2017 Foreign Policy White Paper*. Strategic competition is more acute, reducing space for global cooperation and adding further pressure on rules, norms and institutions. The   
Indo-Pacific region, critical to Australia’s future, is characterised by greater uncertainty and economic fragility.

The Government has allocated additional funding to DFAT in the 2020-21 MYEFO to deliver on the Government’s international agenda in this increasingly complex environment.

Through temporary, targeted and supplementary development and other initiatives, the Government is assisting countries in the Pacific and Southeast Asia respond to and recover from COVID-19. This includes the COVID-19 Recovery Fund the Government established in the 2020-21 Budget as part of our Pacific Step-up, to help address the economic and social impacts of the pandemic in the Pacific and Timor-Leste, helping to underpin our region’s stability and economic recovery. The Government is also supporting vaccine access for Pacific and Southeast Asian countries, to ensure that Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste are able to achieve full COVID-19 vaccine coverage, and to make a significant contribution towards meeting the vaccine needs of Southeast Asia.

The Southeast Asia Regional Recovery Package, announced by the Prime Minister at the East Asia Summit in November 2020, represents a landmark investment in Australia’s partnerships in Southeast Asia and builds on Australia’s existing development assistance programs to help our neighbours recover from COVID-19 under the Government’s *Partnerships for Recovery* strategy.

The Government is increasing international engagement with multilateral institutions. This will enable Australia to continue to promote and protect the international rules and institutions that support global stability and cooperation.

The Government is upgrading communications capability for the consular network and support for additional staff to manage the surge in consular workloads, including those associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. This will modernise Australia’s consular capability and ensure it remains able to respond to overseas emergencies and support Australians.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The Entity Resource Statement details the resourcing for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2020‑21 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2020-21 as at February 2021



Table 1.1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2020-21 as at February 2021 (continued)



Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21*.*
2. Excludes $26.4 million subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* *(PGPA Act 2013)*.
3. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
4. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.6 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21.
6. Excludes trust moneys held in Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) and other special accounts. For further information on special accounts (excluding amounts held on trust), please see Table 3.1.
7. Amounts credited to the special account(s) from DFAT’s annual appropriations.
8. Amounts credited to the special account(s) from another entity's annual and special appropriations.
9. Administered capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No. 1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.11 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount is designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
10. 'Corporate entities' are corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies as defined under the *PGPA Act 2013*.

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2020-21 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2020-21 measures since Budget



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

1. This reflects currently allocated funds as part of the Government’s announced commitment of   
   $500 million over three years from 2020-21 to support COVID-19 vaccine access for the Pacific and Southeast Asia. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 154) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
2. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 155) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. Included as part of this measure is $16.3 million of capital funding.
3. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 155) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. Included as part of this measure is $1.4 million of capital funding.
4. The full measure description and package details appear in MYEFO (page 149) under Cross Portfolio measures.

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

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2020-21 Budget *in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2020-21 Budget



Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2020-21 Budget (continued)



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

(a) Amounts include transfer between agencies, adjustments for overseas lease costs to address DFAT’s financial sustainability and other variations in estimates.

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade through *Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21



Table continued next page.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21 (continued)



Table 1.5: Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2. Changes to outcome and program structures

There is no change to DFAT’s outcomes and performance information as expressed in the Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.

### 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** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – International Agricultural Research and Development |
| **Australian Federal Police** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Federal Policing and National Security * Program 1.2 – International Police Assistance |
| **Australian Trade and Investment Commission** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Promotion of Australia’s Export and Other International Economic Interests * Program 1.2 – Programs to Promote Australia’s Exports and Other International Economic Interests |

Table continued next page.

#### Linked programs (continued)

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Defence** |
| **Programs**   * Program 2.8 – Australian Defence Force Headquarters Command |
| **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 |
| **Services Australia** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Services to the Community - Social Security and Welfare |
| **Tourism Australia** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Supporting Outcome 1 |
| **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 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 DFAT 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 next page.

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



Table continued next page.

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



1. Estimated expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year relate to the Export Finance Australia administrative fee and the re-measurement of defined benefits plans in 2019-20.
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 relate to the concessional investment discount for the discounting of the investment component for the International Development Association and for new commitments to the International Development Association, the Asian Development Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.

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 continued on next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



1. This reflects currently allocated funds as part of the Government’s announced commitment of   
   $500 million over three years from 2020-21 to support COVID-19 vaccine access for the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

Table continued on next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



##### Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1

There is no change to DFAT’s performance criteria as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.* For further details, please refer to the Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

### 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

|  |
| --- |
| **Australian Trade and Investment Commission** |
| **Programs**   * Program 2.1 – Consular and Passport Services |
| **Australian Federal Police** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Federal Policing and National Security |
| **Services Australia** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Services to the Community - Social Security and Welfare |
| **Contribution to Outcome 2 made by linked programs**  Services Australia, the Australian Federal Police and Austrade support DFAT 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 DFAT 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 next page.

Table 2.2.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2 (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 2.2.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 2

There is no change to DFAT’s performance criteria as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.* For further details, please refer to the Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

### 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 communications technology infrastructure, and the management of the Commonwealth's overseas property estate |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 3

This table shows how much DFAT 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 next 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

There is no change to DFAT’s performance criteria as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.* For further details, please refer to the Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special account flows

#### Estimates of special account flows

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

Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances



(A) = Administered

(D) = Departmental

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements, which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2020-21 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

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

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

#### 3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

DFAT’s change in revenue is primarily attributable to funding received for the Department’s new measures. In addition, there have been adjustments relating to within year foreign exchange movements, overseas inflation movements, adjustments for overseas lease costs and other variations in estimates.

The Income Statement shows a budgeted deficit in 2020-21 of $148.5 million before allowing for net cash funding arrangements.

In addition, all departmental financial statements have been updated to include the estimated impact of the new accounting standards for leases (AASB 16). This new standard applies for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and has therefore been applied from the 2019-20 financial year.

**Budgeted departmental balance sheet**

For 2020-21, the department’s non-financial asset position is budgeted to be $5,529.3 million at year-end. The major asset component is $4,852.0 million for Land and Buildings.

**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 DFAT 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 Government**

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

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

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

Total administered assets and liabilities for 2020-21 are estimated at $3,381.4 million and $2,104.1 million respectively.

**Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows**

This schedule shows cash flows administered on behalf of the Government.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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



Table continued on next page.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.4: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget Year 2020-21)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Table continued on next page.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.6: Departmental Capital Budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current and prior Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).
3. Includes internally developed assets and proceeds from sale of assets.

Table 3.7: Statement of asset movements (2020-21 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21,
2. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Departmental Capital Budget or other operational expenses.
3. By purchase – other includes purchases funded internally from departmental resources.
4. Net proceeds may be returned to the Official Public Account.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Table continued on next page.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. From 2010-11, the Government introduced the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate Administered Capital Budget (ACB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1*) or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1*) or Bill (No.3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses. For information regarding ACB, refer to Table 3.11 Administered Capital Budget Statement.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Table continued on next page.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.11: Schedule of administered capital budget (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Administered Capital Budgets (ACBs).

Table 3.12: Statement of administered asset movements (2020-21 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Administered Capital Budget or other operational expenses.

Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade)

[Section 1: Entity overview and resources](#_Toc58516302) 55

[1.1 Strategic direction statement 5](#_Toc58516303)5

[1.2 Entity resource statement](#_Toc58516304) 56

[1.3 Entity measures](#_Toc58516305) 59

[1.4 Additional estimates, resourcing and variations to outcomes](#_Toc58516306) 60

[1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill](#_Toc58516307) 61

[Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance](#_Toc58516308) 62

[2. Changes to outcome and program structures](#_Toc58516309) 62

[2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1](#_Toc58516310) 63

[2.2 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 2](#_Toc58516311) 70

[Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements 72](#_Toc58516313)

[3.1 Special account flows 72](#_Toc58516314)

[3.2 Budgeted financial statements 73](#_Toc58516315)

Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade)

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

New measures announced in the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2020–21 will support Austrade in its purpose of delivering quality trade and investment services to businesses to grow Australia’s prosperity.

On 1 December 2020, the Government announced the COVID-19 Consumer Travel Support Program to assist travel agents who have been unable to trade due to COVID‑19. Under the $127.9 million program, eligible travel agents and tour arranging service providers will be able to apply for a one-off taxable payment to help keep them afloat while they continue to hold travel credits for consumers and pay refunds. This program is overseen by Austrade and administered by Services Australia. The program commenced on 14 December 2020 and will cease on 13 March 2021.

To help Australian agri-businesses expand and grow their export markets, the Government has created a new Agri-Business Expansion Initiative. Austrade will receive $42.9 million across three financial years to scale up assistance to over 2,000 agri‑food exporters to support their growth and expansion into new markets. As well as expanding its Excelerate service, Austrade will also work in partnership with industry to deliver large-scale targeted market entry services to agri-food exporters.

A full outline of Austrade’s Strategic Direction can be found in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.*

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The Entity Resource Statement details the resourcing for the Australian Trade and Investment Commission at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2020‑21 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4*,* Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: Australian Trade and Investment Commission resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2020-21 as at February 2021



Table continued on next page.

Table 1.1: Australian Trade and Investment Commission resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2020-21 as at February 2021 (continued)

Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21
2. Excludes Departmental Capital Budget (DCB)
3. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act 2013)*.
4. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.6 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
5. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21.

### 1.3 Entity measures

Table 1.2 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2020-21 Budget. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.2: Australian Trade and Investment Commission 2020-21 measures since Budget



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

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

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for the Austrade at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.3 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2020-21 Budget *in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2020-21 Budget



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

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

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Changes to outcome and program structures

There is no change to Austrade’s outcomes and performance information as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020–21*.

### 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 |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**  The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Austrade work closely across a number of areas. This cooperation results in more economic opportunities, and includes partnering to deliver seminars and webinars that promote Australian business awareness and use of our growing network of free trade agreements. This cooperation also contributes to the projection of a positive image of Australia as a destination for business, investment, tourism and study. |
| **Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1 – Investing in science, technology and commercialisation * Program 2 – Growing innovative and competitive businesses, industries and regions |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**  The Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (DISER) 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. DISER also works closely with Austrade on the International Freight Assistance Mechanism. DISER is working closely with Austrade to implement the Business Events Grant Program, a joint initiative between the Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, and the Minister for Industry, Science and Technology. |
| **Department of Education, Skills and Employment** |
| **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, Skills and Employment, 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, Water and the Environment** |
| **Programs**   * Program 3.13 – International Market Access * Program 4.1 – Biosecurity and Export Services |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs**  The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment and Australian Trade and Investment Commission work together to achieve the best outcomes for Australian agricultural, fisheries and forestry exports, including through co-operation on the International Freight Assistance Mechanism and *Backing Australian farmers to expand horizons in 2021* as part of the Agri-Business Expansion Initiative. The department also undertakes activities to preserve Australia’s favourable animal and plant health status, helping maintain overseas markets. |
| **Tourism Australia** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 - 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. |
| **Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications** |
| **Programs**   * Program 3.1 – Regional Development |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**  The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications supports tourism demand-driving infrastructure in Australia’s regions through the Government’s Building Better Regions Fund, and co-operation on the International Freight Assistance Mechanism. |
| **Services Australia** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 Services to the Community – Social Security and Welfare |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**  Services Australia administers the COVID-19 Consumer Travel Support Program on Austrade’s behalf. |

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much Austrade 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 next page.

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/amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees.
3. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

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

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1



Table continued on next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



##### Table 2.1.3: Performance criteria for Outcome 1

There is no change to Austrade’s outcome and performance criteria as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.* For further details please refer to *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020–21* Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

### 

### 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

There is no change to Austrade’s linked programs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21*. For further details please refer to *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21* Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2

This table shows how much Austrade 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



1. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.

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

There is no change to Austrade’s outcome and performance criteria as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020-21.* For further details please refer to *Portfolio Budget Statements 2020–21* Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special account flows

#### Estimates of special account flows

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

Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances



(D) = Departmental

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

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

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

##### 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 actual financial results for 2019-20 and the estimated revenue and expenses for 2020-21 and forward years.

Total income in 2020-21 is estimated to be $258.7 million, an increase of $11.4 million from the Budget. The increase is due to an increase of $10.7 million in appropriation for the new payment measure reflected in Table 1.2 - Entity 2020-21 Measures since Budget, and an increase of $0.7 million reclassified from an administered operating appropriation to a departmental operating appropriation.

Total estimated expenses for 2020-21 have equally increased by $11.4 million from the Budget, to reflect the new payment measure since Budget and the reclassification.

**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 2020-21 is $70.1 million, an increase of $2.8 million from the closing 2019-20 position.

**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 Government**

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

Administered expenses of $1,075.4 million for 2020-21 include the Export Market Development Grants (EMDG) Scheme ($157.9 million), National Tourism Icons Program ($3.7 million), International Freight Assistance Mechanism ($620.9 million), Supporting Australia's Exhibiting Zoos and Aquariums ($87.3 million), Business Events Grants ($50.0 million), Recovery of Regional Tourism ($20.0 million) and the new COVID-19 Consumer Travel Support Program ($127.9 million).

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

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

Total administered assets and liabilities for 2020-21 are estimated at $2.5 million and $44.1 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.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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



Table continued on next page.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.4: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget Year 2020-21)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current and prior Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchases from current and previous years' Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.7: Statement of asset movements (2020-21 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. ‘Appropriation equity’ refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. ‘Appropriation ordinary annual services’ refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21* and Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Departmental Capital Budget, or other operational expenses.
3. Net proceeds may be returned to the Official Public Account.

Table 3.8: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of Government (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.9: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of Government (as at 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

# 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. |