Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2021–22

Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio

Explanations of Additional Estimates 2021-22

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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  
2021-22 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 The Hon Dan Tehan MP  
Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister for Trade, Tourism and   
Minister for Women 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nfp not for publication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 2021-22 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements (PAES), like that of the Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements), is to inform Senators and Members of Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources to Government outcomes by entities within the portfolio. The focus of the PAES differs from the PB Statements in one important aspect. While the PAES include an Entity Resource Statement to inform Parliament of the revised estimate of the total resources available to an entity, the focus of the PAES is on explaining the changes in resourcing by outcome(s) since the Budget. As such, the PAES provides information on new measures and their impact on the financial and/or non‑financial planned performance of programs supporting those outcomes.

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

Whereas the *Mid‑Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) 2021-22* 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. | |

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Portfolio overview

Portfolio overview

The Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio has five 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 and 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);

• The Hon Dr David Gillespie MP, Minister for Regional Health and Minister Assisting the Minister for Trade and Investment (sworn in on 2 July 2021); and

• The Hon Michelle Landry MP, Assistant Minister for Regional Tourism and Assistant Minister for Children and Families (sworn in as Assistant Minister for Regional Tourism on 2 July 2021 and Assistant Minister for Children and Families on 28 August 2018).

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

A full outline of the department’s Portfolio Overview can be found in the   
*Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES AND VARIATIONS – PORTFOLIO LEVEL

The Portfolio is seeking a net increase of $416.8 million in Appropriation Bill No. 3 and Appropriation Bill No. 4 for 2021-22.

**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) $20.0 million**

Departmental Items

* $19.9 million for reclassification of departmental operating to departmental capital; and
* $0.1 million for net increases for other program adjustments and new measures.

**Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) $382.1 million**

Administered Items

* $305.9 million for the COVID-19 Response Package – additional aviation support – continued; and
* $57.3 million for the COVID-19 Response Package – tourism support – continued.

Departmental Items

* $9.5 million for Australian Trade System Support measure;
* $6.4 million for the COVID-19 Response Package – additional aviation support – continued;
* $1.2 million for the COVID-19 Response Package – tourism support – continued; and
* $1.8 million adjustment for foreign exchange movements.

**Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) $14.7 million**

Departmental Items

* $14.7 million for national security capabilities.

**Tourism Australia $3.0 million**

Departmental Items

* $3.0 million for the Backpacker and Student Campaign – visa application charge refund settings campaign.

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

There are no additional measures or variations for ACIAR.

**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 Foreign Affairs and**

**Minister for Women**

**Senator the Hon Marise Payne**

**Minister for Trade, Tourism, and Investment**

**The Hon Dan Tehan MP**

**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

**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

**Tourism Australia**

**Chair, Mr Michael Issenberg**

**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   
Chief Executive Officer, Mr Xavier Simonet**

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 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

**Assistant Minister for Regional Tourism and**

**Assistant Minister for Children and Families**

**The Hon Michelle Landry MP**

**Minister for International Development and the Pacific**

**Senator the Hon Zed Seselja**

**Minister for Regional Health and**

**Minister Assisting the Minister for Trade and Investment**

**The Hon Dr David Gillespie MP**

**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**

**Secretary, Ms Kathryn Campbell AO CSC**

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 communication technology infrastructure, and the management of the Commonwealth’s overseas property estate

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Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

Australia’s international operating environment continues to become more complex, uncertain and challenging. COVID-19 has heightened trends making the Indo-Pacific region more contested and economically fragile. Strategic competition is more acute, and rules, norms and institutions are under threat. A strong foreign affairs capability is essential to support Australia’s national interest in the face of reduced global cooperation and an increasingly challenging strategic environment.

The Government has allocated additional funding to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in the 2021-22 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook to deliver on the Government’s international agenda and respond to this increasingly complex environment. New funding for the department will help drive domestic economic growth and resilience and strengthen Australia’s diplomatic relationships.

To address critical workforce shortages in the agriculture and primary industry sectors, the Government has funded DFAT to establish the Australian Agriculture visa and to double the number of Pacific workers in Australia through the new Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme. This new scheme consolidates the Seasonal Worker Programme (SWP) and Pacific Labour Scheme (PLS) into a new, improved single program which includes a Machinery of Government (MoG) change with SWP delivery moving from the Department of Education, Skills and Employment (DESE) to DFAT effective 10 November 2021.

The ‘Australia for ASEAN’ Package represents further investment in Australia’s partnerships in Southeast Asia. It supports a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with ASEAN through a range of initiatives including the ASEAN Future Initiative, the ASEAN Scholarships Initiative and the ASEAN Digital Transformation and Future Skills Initiative.

The Government is also supporting Australia’s Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with India through an expanded diplomatic presence in Bengaluru and a Centre of Excellence for Critical and Emerging Technology Policy.

Australia’s diplomatic network will be strengthened through the Government’s commitment to open and operate a new embassy in Bern, Switzerland, and to maintain Australian representation to Afghanistan through funding the Special Representative on Afghanistan and the Interim Mission to Afghanistan in Doha.

The Government continues to support the nation’s COVID-19 recovery, with a range of measures introduced, including a secure, internationally recognised COVID-19 vaccination certificate for Australians travelling overseas.

### 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 2021‑22 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 2021-22 as at February 2022



Table continued on the next page.

Table 1.1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022 (continued)



Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22*
2. Excludes $144.0m 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. 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) 2021-22* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22*.
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), refer to   
   Table 3.1.
7. Amounts credited to the special account(s) from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's annual appropriations.
8. Amounts credited to the special account(s) from other 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. 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*.

Note: The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has received $3,906 ($'000) from the Department of Education, Skills and Employment under a section 75 determination.

### 1.3 Entity measures

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

Table 1.2: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2021-22 measures since Budget



Table continued on the next page.

Table 1.2: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2021-22 measures since Budget (continued)



Table continued on the next page.

Table 1.2: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2021-22 measures since Budget (continued)



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

1. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 230) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
2. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 230) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. Included as part of this measure is $2.8 million of capital funding.
3. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 231) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
4. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 233) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. Included as part of this measure is $7.0 million of capital funding.
5. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 233) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
6. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 234) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. Included as part of this measure is $11.7 million of capital funding.
7. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 263) under the Industry, Science, Energy and Resources Portfolio.
8. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 220) under Cross Portfolio. Included as part of this measure is $1.1 million of capital funding.
9. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 235) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
10. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 236) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio. As a result of a Machinery of Government change completed on 28 January 2022, the associated Department of Education, Skills and Employment (DESE) elements of this measure have been transferred to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and can be seen in DESE’s Table 1.2: 2021-22 measures since budget and DESE and DFAT’s Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget.
11. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 236) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
12. The full measure description appears in MYEFO (page 232) under the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio.
13. Measure relates to a decision made post MYEFO.

### 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 2021-22 Budget in *Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

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



Table continued on the next page.

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



Table continued on the next page.

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



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

1. As a result of a Machinery of Government change completed on 28 January 2022, the associated Department of Education, Skills and Employment (DESE) elements of this measure have been transferred to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and can be seen in DESE’s Table 1.2:   
   2021-22 measures since budget and DESE Table 1.3: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2021-22 Budget to reflect the transfer.
2. As a result of a Machinery of Government change completed on 28 January 2022, the ongoing base funding for the Seasonal Worker Programme has been transferred from the Department of Education, Skills and Employments to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
3. As a result of a Machinery of Government change completed on 28 January 2022, reflects the appropriations transferred under section 75 of the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act 2013)*.

### 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) 2021-22



Table continued on the next page.

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



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2. Changes to outcome and program structures

There is no change to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s outcomes and performance information as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

### 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

There is no change to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s linked programs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

##### 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 next page.

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



Table continued on the 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 2020-21.
2. Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services and estimates 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 the next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



Table continued on the next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



1. In addition to the *Australian Support for India*, emergency medical supplies were provided in assistance to India through the Department of Health.

Table continued on the next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



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

There is no change to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s performance measure as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22* 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

There is one additional linked program to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s outcome 2 as shown below. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

| **Australian Federal Police** |
| --- |
| **Programs**   * Program 3.2 – International Police Assistance and External Territories |

##### 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 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 measure for Outcome 2

There is no change to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s performance measure as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 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 |

#### Linked programs

There is no change to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s linked programs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

##### 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 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 measure for Outcome 3

There is no change to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s performance measure as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 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 2021-22 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 the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

#### 3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s change in revenue is primarily attributable to funding received for the Department’s new measures and other variations in estimates.

The Income Statement shows a budgeted deficit in 2021-22 of $143.0 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 2021-22, the department’s non-financial asset position is budgeted to be $5,117.9 million at year-end. The major asset component is $4,520.8 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 the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 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.

**Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows**

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

#### 3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements

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



Table continued on the 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*.
3. Excluding depreciation and other non-cash adjustments relating to the adoption of *AASB16 Leases* the consolidated net cash position includes an operating surplus by DFAT of $4.4 million and the Overseas Property Special Account of $99.6 million.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Table continued on the 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 *Appropriation Bill (No. 4)* and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).
3. Includes internally developed assets and proceeds from the sale of assets.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation equity” refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022*, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-2022* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022* for depreciation/amortisation expenses, 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 the 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 net cash appropriation arrangements where *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) were replaced with a separate Administered Capital Budget (ACB) provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* or Bill (No. 3) equity appropriations. For information regarding ACBs, please refer to Table 3.11 Administered Capital Budget Statement.

Table 3.9: 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 the 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 (2021-22 Budget year)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Australian Trade and Investment Commission estimates statements

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

New measures announced in the 2021-22 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook will support the Australian Trade and Investment Commission in its purpose of delivering quality trade and investment services to businesses to grow Australia’s prosperity.

On 16 December 2021, the Government announced the *Australian Trade System Support* measure to support Australian exporters, modernise Australia’s trade system and streamline border clearance services. The Australian Trade and Investment Commission will receive $31.6 million over four years from 2021-22*.*

As announced on 27 August 2021, the Government has allocated a further $350.9 million over two years from 2021-22 to extend the *International Freight Assistance Mechanism* to 30 June 2022, providing further support to Australian exporters by keeping two-way supply chains open with key overseas markets.

On 6 October 2021, the Government announced that it will provide $58.6 million over two years from 2021-22 to continue support for the Australian tourism sector as part of the Government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A full outline of the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s Strategic Direction can be found in the Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 and the Corporate Plan 2021-22.

### 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 2021‑22 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 2021-22 as at February 2022



Table continued on the next page.

Table 1.1: Australian Trade and Investment Commission resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022 (continued)

Third party payments from and on behalf of other entities



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22*
2. Excludes Departmental Capital Budget (DCB).
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) 2021-2022* and *Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2021-2022*.

### 1.3 Entity measures

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

Table 1.2: Australian Trade and Investment Commission 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

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

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

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



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for the Australian Trade and Investment Commission through *Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

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



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2. Changes to outcome and program structures

There is no change to the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s outcomes and performance information as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

### 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

There is no change to the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s linked programs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. There are minor changes to the contribution to outcome 1 made by the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources and the Department of Education, Skills and Employment’s linked programs as outlined below.

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources** |
| **Programs**   * Program 1.1 – Investing in science, technology and commercialisation * Program 2.2 – 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 the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade) on the Government’s Global Innovation Strategy, established under the National Innovation and Science Agenda, through delivery of Landing Pad services to business. DISER also works closely with Austrade on the International Freight Assistance Mechanism and the Business Events Grant Program, a joint initiative between the Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, and the Minister for Industry, Science and Technology. DISER’s administration of the Modern Manufacturing Strategy requires cooperation with Austrade on National Manufacturing Priorities. DISER and Austrade also cooperate to grow the Australian space industry through the Advancing Space: Australian Civil Space Strategy 2019-28 with the Australian Space Agency. DISER  co-operates with Austrade to grow Australia’s cyber security industry in support of the 2020 Cyber Security Strategy and 2021 Digital Economy Strategy. |

Table continued on the next page.

#### Linked programs (continued)

|  |
| --- |
| **Department of Education, Skills and Employment** |
| **Programs**   * Program 2.7 – International Education Support |
| **Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked program**  Program 2.7 builds bilateral and multilateral partnerships through engagement with foreign governments to advance Australia’s education and reputation. It also ensures policy and legislation aligns with quality educations outcomes. It is supported by the Australian Strategy for International Education (2021-30), led by the Department of Education, Skills and Employment, which strengthens the fundamentals of the international education sector and complements Austrade’s focus on enabling the sector’s ongoing international growth. |

For the full list of linked programs and their contribution to outcome 1, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

##### 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 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 expenses, amortisation expenses, make good expenses and 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 the next page.

Table 2.1.2: Program components of Outcome 1 (continued)



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

There is no change to the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s performance measure as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 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 the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s linked programs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

##### 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



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 measure for Outcome 2

There is no change to the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s performance measure as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 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 Australian Trade and Investment Commission.

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 the Australian Trade and Investment Commission’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 the Australian Trade and Investment Commission. Departmental expenses include employee and supplier expenses and other administrative costs which are incurred by the Australian Trade and Investment Commission in undertaking its operations.

**Budgeted departmental comprehensive income statement**

This statement provides actual financial results for 2020-21 and the estimated revenue and expenses for 2021-22 and forward years.

Total income in 2021-22 is estimated to be $291.8 million, an increase of $18.8 million from the Budget. The increase is due to an increase of $17.1 million in appropriation for the new payment measures reflected in Table 1.2: Australian Trade and Investment Commission 2021-22 Measures since Budget, and an increase of $1.8 million due to foreign exchange movements.

Total estimated expenses for 2021-22 have increased by $27.0 million from the Budget, to reflect the new payment measures since Budget, the foreign exchange movements, and Right of Use assets related adjustments.

**Budgeted departmental balance sheet**

This statement discloses the estimated end of year financial position for the Australian Trade and Investment Commission. The Australian Trade and Investment Commission’s budgeted net asset position at the end of 2021-22 is $70.3 million, an increase of $1.4 million from the closing 2020-21 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 the Australian Trade and Investment Commission 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 $931.8 million for 2021-22 include the Export Market Development Grants (EMDG) Scheme ($157.9 million), National Tourism Icons Program ($11.0 million), International Freight Assistance Mechanism ($567.8 million), Supporting Australia's Exhibiting Zoos and Aquariums ($75.0 million), Business Events Grants ($25.7 million), Recovery of Regional Tourism ($30.0 million) and the COVID-19 Consumer Travel Support Program ($64.4 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 2021-22 are estimated at $155.5 million and $24.3 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 the 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 2021-22)



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 *Appropriation Bill (No. 4)* and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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.

Australian Secret Intelligence Service additional estimates statements

Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)

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Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

There have been no changes to the Australian Secret Intelligence Service’s role, outcomes, output groups, or outputs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements   
2021-22*.

Additional appropriations are as a result of the Government’s decision to provide funding for national security capabilities.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The Entity Resource Statement details the resourcing for the Australian Secret Intelligence Service at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2021‑22 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3 and No. 4, Special Appropriations and Special Accounts.

Table 1.1: Australian Secret Intelligence Service resource statement — Additional Estimates for 2021-22 as at February 2022



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22*
2. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
3. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Appropriation Act (No.1)* and form part of ordinary annual services items. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
4. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-22* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-22*.

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

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

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



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

1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

The following tables detail the Additional Estimates sought for the Australian Secret Intelligence Service through *Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

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



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



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2. Changes to outcome and program structures

There is no change to the Australian Secret Intelligence Service’s outcomes and performance information as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

### 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 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.

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

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special account flows

#### Estimates of special account flows

The Australian Secret Intelligence Service does not manage any Special Accounts.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

The increase in the Australian Secret Intelligence Service’s appropriation revenue since the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22* is due to the Government’s decision to provide funding for national security capabilities. Further analysis is not provided due to the need to observe requirements of national security.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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



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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes depreciation on ROU assets.
2. From 2010-11, the Government introduced the net cash appropriation arrangement that provided non‑corporate Commonwealth entities with a separate Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3). This replaced revenue appropriations provided under *Appropriation Act (No.1)* or Bill (No. 3) used for depreciation/amortisation expenses.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Tourism Australia estimates statements

Tourism Australia

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Tourism Australia

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

In January 2022, Tourism Australia was granted an additional appropriation of   
$3 million to continue to foster the Australia tourism industry, focusing on recovery tourism marketing initiatives to promote international and domestic tourism. These initiatives aim to drive international visitation and to protect Australia’s reputation as an international tourism destination.

These activities will include a domestic and international backpacker and student campaign, International Media Hosting, Australian Tourism Exchange Open for Business, and a regional tourism events and promotion package.

There is no change to Tourism Australia’s Strategic Direction. For further details, please refer to *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

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

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



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

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

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-22*
2. Funding provided by the portfolio department (Asia Marketing Fund; Backpacker and Student Campaign) as payment to Tourism Australia (from portfolio department's administered programs).
3. Average Staffing Level (ASL) figures are estimates only.

### 1.3 Entity measures

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

Table 1.2: Tourism Australia 2021-22 measures since Budget



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

1. Measure relates to a decision made post MYEFO. This measure forms part of the Government’s Backpacker and Student Campaign.

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

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

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



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

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

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

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



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2. Changes to outcome and program structures

There is no change to Tourism Australia’s outcomes and performance information as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

### 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

There is no change to Tourism Australia’s linked programs as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 Budget Related Paper No. 1.6 Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio*.

##### 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. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year have been supported by resources rolled over from 2019-20 and approved Operating loss in the subsequent financial year.
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



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

There is no change to Tourism Australia’s performance measure as expressed in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*. For further details, please refer to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22 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

Tourism Australia does not manage any Special Accounts and has no changes to the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22*.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

The increase in Tourism Australia’s operating revenues and net increase in assets since the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22* is due to the Government’s decision to increase funding for Backpacker and Student campaign to supporting the recovery of Australia tourism industry.

#### 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 the 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. Applies leases under *AASB 16 Leases*.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



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 the following sources of funding: current *Appropriation Bill (No. 3)* and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriation (excluding amounts from the DCB); and internally developed assets.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

# Portfolio glossary

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| 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. |

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| 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. |