Portfolio Additional

Estimates Statements 2020-21

Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio

Explanations of Additional Estimates 2020-21

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ISSN 2652-5429 (print version)

ISSN 2652-5437 (online version)

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ASSISTANT MINISTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER

PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA 2600

President of the Senate

Australian Senate

Parliament House

CANBERRA ACT 2600

Speaker

House of Representatives

Parliament House

CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Mr President

Dear Mr Speaker

I hereby submit Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements in support of the
2020-21 Additional Estimates for the Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio.

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

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

Yours sincerely

BEN MORTON

Abbreviations and conventions

The following notations may be used:

NEC/nec not elsewhere classified

‑ nil

.. not zero, but rounded to zero

na not applicable (unless otherwise specified)

nfp not for publication

$m $ million

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

Enquiries

Should you have any enquiries regarding this publication please contact Chief Finance Officer in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet on (02) 6271 5089.

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. |
| **Index (Optional)** |
| Alphabetical guide to the Statements |

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Portfolio overview

Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio overview

Ministers and portfolio responsibilities

The role of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Portfolio is to provide policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers on matters that are at the forefront of public and government administration.

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

* advice to the Prime Minister on policy and implementation across Government
* assistance to the Prime Minister in managing the Cabinet, National Cabinet and National Federation Reform Council programs
* convening and supporting taskforces to coordinate and drive Government policies
* international and national security policy coordination
* intergovernmental relations and communications with state and territory governments
* coordination of government administration
* Australian honours and symbols policy
* official and ceremonial support
* women’s policies and women’s leadership and development strategy
* Official Establishments, ownership and property management of the Prime Minister’s official residences
* reducing the burden of government regulation
* the National Office for Child Safety
* the Office of the National Data Commissioner
* strategic leadership and coordination for the Government’s response and recovery efforts in relation to the national bushfire crisis
* coordination and provision of advice to the Australian Government on actions to anticipate and mitigate the economic and social impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic.

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

* Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy, programs and service delivery
* improving the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through enhanced Indigenous economic rights to support economic independence, the provision of improved access to education, employment, health, wellbeing, and other services, as well as the maintenance of cultural identity
* coordination and evaluation of Australia’s foreign intelligence activities
* Australian Government employment workplace relations policy to position the Australian Public Service (APS) workforce for the future by improving people management, manage capability and professional development across the APS
* support to the Governor-General to perform his official duties
* promoting and improving workplace gender equality in Australian workplaces
* strategic leadership and coordination for the Government’s response and recovery efforts directed at drought and the flood affected areas of North Queensland.

The Portfolio comprises the following non-corporate Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth Companies under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

Non-corporate Commonwealth entities under the PGPA Act:

* Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
* Australian National Audit Office
* Australian Public Service Commission
* National Drought and North Queensland Flood Response and Recovery Agency
* National Indigenous Australians Agency
* Office of National Intelligence
* Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General
* Workplace Gender Equality Agency.

Corporate Commonwealth entities under the PGPA Act:

* Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
* Indigenous Business Australia
* Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation
* Northern Territory Land Councils
* Anindilyakwa Land Council
* Central Land Council
* Northern Land Council
* Tiwi Land Council
* Old Parliament House
* Torres Strait Regional Authority
* Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council.

Commonwealth Companies under the PGPA Act:

* Aboriginal Hostels Limited
* National Australia Day Council Limited
* Outback Stores Pty Ltd.

The **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet** (PM&C) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. PM&C provides support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers to achieve a coordinated and innovative approach to the development and implementation of government policies.

**Aboriginal Hostels Limited** (AHL) is a Commonwealth company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the PGPA Act. AHL provides temporary accommodation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through a national network of accommodation facilities. AHL provides accommodation that supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access educational, employment-related and health opportunities.

The **Aboriginal Land Commissioner** is an independent statutory office holder under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (ALR Act). The principal function of the Commissioner is to conduct formal inquiries into applications for claims to traditional Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory and to provide recommendations to the Minister for Indigenous Australians for the grant of land to traditional owners where appropriate.

The **Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies** (AIATSIS) is an independent statutory authority established by the *Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989*. AIATSIS, as a national collecting institution and publicly funded research agency which creates unique research infrastructure for Australia, is to build pathways for the knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to grow and be shared.

The **Australian National Audit Office** (ANAO) is anon-corporate Commonwealth entity established under the *Auditor-General Act 1997* and is subject to the PGPA Act. The ANAO assists the Auditor-General in undertaking the performance of functions under the *Auditor-General Act 1997*.

The **Australian Public Service Commission** (APSC) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity with a number of functions under the *Public Service Act 1999*, is subject to the PGPA Act, and has a central leadership role in providing expertise, guidance and performance monitoring on workforce management strategies. The APSC has a key role in supporting frameworks for a modern and flexible workforce, improving workforce management to support an efficient and effective Australian Public Service (APS), supporting high integrity standards and fostering improved capability and leadership.

The **Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal** is an independent authority established under section 58G of the *Defence Act 1903*. The Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal determines the pay and allowances of members of the Australian Defence Force, considering the special nature of the Defence Force service.

The position of **Executive Director of Township Leasing** (EDTL) is an independent statutory office holder that is subject to the PGPA Act and was established under the ALR Act to enter into leases of Aboriginal-held land in the Northern Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth, and to administer sub-leases and other rights and interests derived from such leases. The primary function of the EDTL is to hold leases over townships on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory following agreement between the Commonwealth and the respective Aboriginal Land Council and Land Trust.

**Indigenous Business Australia** (IBA) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* (ATSI Act) and is subject to the PGPA Act. IBA creates opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities to build assets and wealth. IBA assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to buy their own home, own their own business and to invest in commercial ventures and funds that generate financial returns and can also provide employment, training and supply chain opportunities.

**The Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation** (ILSC) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established under the ATSI Act and subject to the PGPA Act. The ILSC assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to realise economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits through the ownership and management of land, fresh water and salt water can bring. This includes economic independence (in particular support for enterprise and jobs for Indigenous people); social benefits; cultural identity and connection; and environmental sustainability. The ILSC provides assistance through direct investment in projects, supporting capability development and through enabling the establishment of beneficial networks and partnerships.

The **National Australia Day Council Limited** (NADC) is a Commonwealth Company that is subject to the PGPA Act. NADC’s mission is to inspire national pride and spirit through a range of activities including Australia Day programs and the Australian of the Year Awards.

The **National Bushfire Recovery Agency** (NBRA) was established during 2019-20 within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, to provide strategic leadership and coordination for Commonwealth supported recovery and rebuild activities in communities affected by bushfire.

The **National Drought and North Queensland Flood Response and Recovery Agency** (NDNQFRRA) is a non‑corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act*.* The NDNQFRRA provides strategic leadership, policy advice and coordination for the Government’s response and recovery efforts directed at drought and the flood affected areas of North, Far North and Western Queensland.

The **National Indigenous Australians Agency** (NIAA) was established as an Executive Agency as at 1 July 2019. The NIAA is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity subject to the PGPA Act. The NIAA is responsible for leading and coordinating the Commonwealth’s policy development, program design and implementation, and service delivery for Indigenous Australians. The NIAA provides advice to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Indigenous Australians on whole-of-government priorities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

**Anindilyakwa Land Council** (ALC), **Central Land Council** (CLC), **Northern Land Council** (NLC) and **Tiwi Land Council** (TLC) are the four Northern Territory Land Councils established under the ALR Act. The Land Councils are subject to the PGPA Act. Each is a corporate Commonwealth entity established to represent Aboriginal interests in a range of processes under the ALR Act.

The **Office of National Intelligence** (ONI) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity operating under the *Office of National Intelligence Act 2018* and is subject to the PGPA Act. The ONI provides assessments on matters of political, strategic or economic significance to Australia, to the Prime Minister, senior ministers and senior officials. The ONI is also responsible for integration, coordination and evaluation of Australia’s national intelligence capabilities.

The **Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General** (OOSGG) is a
non-corporate Commonwealth entity which supports the Governor-General in the performance of his/her responsibilities and is subject to the PGPA Act. The position of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General (the Official Secretary) has existed since 1901. The OOSGG was established in December 1984 by amendment to the
*Governor-General Act 1974*.

The Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations is an independent statutory office holder who administers the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and is subject to the PGPA Act. The Registrar’s office, **Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations** (ORIC), registers and regulates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations. ORIC is resourced through the appropriations of the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA).

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

**Outback Stores Pty Ltd** (OBS) is a Commonwealth Company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the PGPA Act. OBS promotes food security, health and employment in remote Indigenous communities by managing community stores. OBS helps Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to improve their standard of living and achieve health goals through increasing access to affordable healthy food, and the provision of quality retail management services for community stores.

The **Remuneration Tribunal** is an independent statutory authority established under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*. The Remuneration Tribunal is primarily responsible for inquiring into and determining the remuneration and allowances to be paid to holders of public offices (including parliamentary offices). The Remuneration Tribunal also reports on and provides advice about these matters.

The **Torres Strait Regional Authority** (TSRA) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established by the ATSI Act and is subject to the PGPA Act. The TSRA formulates, implements and monitors the effectiveness of programs for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait, and also advises the Minister for Indigenous Australians about issues relevant to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region. The TSRA works to empower Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait to determine their own affairs based on the *ailan kastom* (island custom) of the Torres Strait.

The **Workplace Gender Equality Agency** (WGEA) is a non-corporate Commonwealth entity established by the *Workplace Gender Equality Act* 2012 (WGE Act) and is subject to the PGPA Act. The WGEA is responsible for promoting and improving gender equality in Australian workplaces and administering the functions of the WGE Act.

The **Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council** (WBACC) is a corporate Commonwealth entity established by the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986* and is subject to thePGPA Act. The council holds title to land and provides services to the Aboriginal community of Jervis Bay.

Figure 1: Prime Minister and Cabinet portfolio structure and outcomes

|  |
| --- |
| **Prime Minister — The Hon Scott Morrison MP**Minister for the Public Service — The Hon Scott Morrison MP |
|  |
| Minister for Indigenous Australians — The Hon Ken Wyatt AM MP Minister for Women — Senator the Hon Marise Payne |
|  |
| Assistant Minister to the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Assistant Minister to the Minister for the Public Service — The Hon Ben Morton MPAssistant Minister to the Prime Minister for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention — The Hon David Coleman MP |
|  |
| **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet** *Secretary: Mr Philip Gaetjens*Outcome 1: Prime Minister and Cabinet - Provide high quality policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers including through the coordination of government activities, policy development and program delivery. |
|  |
| **Aboriginal Hostels Limited** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Dave Chalmers*Outcome: Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services. |
|  |
| **Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Craig Ritchie*Outcome: Further understanding of Australian Indigenous cultures, past and present through undertaking and publishing research, and providing access to print and audio-visual collections. |
|  |
| **Australian National Audit Office** *Auditor-General: Mr Grant Hehir*Outcome: To improve public sector performance and accountability through independent reporting on Australian Government administration to Parliament, the Executive and the public. |
|  |
| **Australian Public Service Commission** *Commissioner: Mr Peter Woolcott AO*Outcome: Increased awareness and adoption of best practice public administration by the public service through leadership, promotion, advice and professional development, drawing on research and evaluation. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Indigenous Business Australia** *Acting Chief Executive Officer: Mr Peter O’Neill*Outcome: Improved wealth acquisition to support the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through commercial enterprise, asset acquisition and access to concessional home and business loans. |
|  |
| **Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation** *Acting Chief Executive Officer: Ms Tricia Stroud*Outcome: Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through the acquisition and management of land, water and water‑related rights. |
|  |
| **National Australia Day Council Limited** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Karlie Brand*Outcome: A shared celebration of Australia and Australians through promoting the meaning of and participation in Australia Day and the Australian of the Year Awards. |
|  |
| **National Drought and North Queensland Flood Response and Recovery Agency***Coordinator-General: The Hon Mr Shane L Stone AC QC*Outcome: To coordinate Commonwealth activities for the purpose of assisting areas affected by drought or the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough (25 January – 14 February 2019), including through strategic leadership and policy advice, recovery activities, drought preparation, and administering a loan scheme to provide assistance to eligible primary producers affected by the Monsoon Trough. |
|  |
| **National Indigenous Australians Agency** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Ray Griggs AO CSC*Outcome: Improve results for Indigenous Australians including in relation to school attendance, employment and community safety, through delivering services and programmes, and through measures that recognise the special place that Indigenous people hold in this Nation. |
|  |
| **Northern Territory Land Councils**Anindilyakwa Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Tony Wurramarrba (Chair) and Mr Mark Hewitt (Chief Executive Officer)*Central Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Sammy Wilson (Chair) and Mr Joe Martin-Jard (Chief Executive Officer)*Northern Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Samuel Bush-Blanosi (Chair) and Ms Marion Scrymgour (Chief Executive Officer)*Tiwi Land Council – *Accountable Authority: Mr Gibson Farmer Illortaminni (Chair) and Mr Andrew Tjpungwuti (Chief Executive Officer)*Objective: Represent Aboriginal interests in various processes under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. The Central Land Council and Northern Land Council are Native Title Representative Bodies under the *Native Title Act 1993*. |
| **Office of National Intelligence** *Director General: Andrew Shearer*Outcome: Advancement of Australia's national interests through increased government awareness of international developments affecting Australia, and integration, coordination and evaluation of Australia’s national intelligence capabilities. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor-General** *Official Secretary: Mr Paul Singer MVO*Outcome: The performance of the Governor-General’s role is facilitated through organisation and management of official duties, management and maintenance of the official household and property and administration of the Australian Honours and Awards system. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Outback Stores Pty Ltd** *Chief Executive Officer: Mr Michael Borg*Objective: To improve access to affordable, healthy food for Indigenous communities, particularly in remote areas, through providing food supply and store management and support services. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Torres Strait Regional Authority** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Leilani Bin-Juda*Outcome: Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture. |
|  |
| **Workplace Gender Equality Agency** *Director: Ms Libby Lyons*Objective: Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data. |
|  |
| **Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council** *Chief Executive Officer: Ms Anne-Marie Farrugia*Objective: Established by the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986* to hold title to land and provide council services to the Aboriginal Community of Jervis Bay. |

**Overview of Additional Estimates for the Portfolio**

The 2020-21 PM&C PAES provide an update to Parliament on entity expenditure estimates for the 2020-21 Budget year and reflect changes since the Budget. The PAES is a supplement to the Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements) explaining subsequent changes to Budget estimates as they appear in the Additional Estimates Appropriation Bills. Only entities with additional appropriations in the *Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 and 4)* must produce a 2020-21 PAES to explain their request for additional appropriations.

The entities within the PM&C Portfolio that are receiving additional appropriation in *Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 and 4)* 2020-21 and have a chapter in PAES are:

* Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
* Australian National Audit Office
* National Indigenous Australians Agency
* Old Parliament House

Changes to resourcing since the 2020-21 Budget for entities which are not required to produce a PAES will be reported in the PM&C 2021-22 PB Statement.

Entity additional estimates statements

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

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Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Strategic Direction Statement for the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) can be found in the 2020-21 PB Statements. There has been no change to PM&C’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2020-21 PB Statements

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

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

Table 1.1: PM&C resource statement — Additional Estimates for
2020-21 as at February 2021



Table 1.1: PM&C 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 $84.051m subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act).
3. Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).
4. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
5. Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
6. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21*.
7. 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.
8. 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'.
9. 'Corporate entities' are corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies as defined under the PGPA Act.

### 1.3 Entity measures

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

Table 1.2: PM&C 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 PM&C 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 PM&C 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 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1: Provide high quality policy advice and support to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, Portfolio Ministers and Assistant Ministers including through the coordination of government activities, policy development and program delivery. |

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

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

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

 

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)



1. The annual expense figure reflects the appropriation provided for the provision for future entitlements for each of the former Governors-General. This is unwound as expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year.
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 are made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, and other services provided free of charge.
4. Figures displayed as a negative (-) represent a decrease in funds and a positive (+) represent an increase in funds.

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

##### Performance criteria for Outcome 1

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

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special Accounts 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 the account used by PM&C.

Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances



(A) = Administered

(D) = Departmental

1. Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*; section 78 *Establishing Instrument*: PGPA Act Determination (DPM&C SOETM Special Account 2018).

Purpose: This account was created to disburse amounts held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth.

This account is non-interest bearing.

### 3.2 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Since the 2020-21 Budget, PM&C’s budgeted financial statements have changed as a result of measures identified in Section 1.3 and other variations in Section 1.4.

**Departmental Financial Statements**

The Department is budgeting for a break even position in 2020-21 and each forward year, after adjusting for depreciation expenses and right-of-use asset transactions (in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 116 Leases). The Comprehensive Income Statement (Table 3.1) sets out the application of funding to ordinary operating expenses. The increase in revenue from Government since 2020-21 Budget is due to the new measure for the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements – Climate and Resilience Services Australia - establishment.

**Administered Financial Statements**

Administered expenses for 2020-21 have increased since the PB Statements primarily due to the new measure National Australia Day Council – Additional Funding.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. 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. Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchases from current and previous years’ Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).
2. Includes the following sources of funding:

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

- donations and gifts of non-financial assets;

- internally developed assets;

- proceeds from the sale of assets; and

- s74 External Revenue.

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


Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-2021* 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.

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

 

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes the following sources of funding:

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

- donations/gifts of non-financial assets;

- internally developed assets.

Table 3.12: 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) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-2021* for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Administered Capital Budget or other operational expenses.

Australian National Audit Office

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Australian National Audit Office

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Strategic Direction Statement for the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) can be found in the 2020-21 PB Statements. There has been no change to the ANAO’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2020-21 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The Entity Resource Statement details the resourcing for the ANAO 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: ANAO resource statement — Additional Estimates for
2020-21 as at February 2021

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. *Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.*
4. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21 and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21.*
5. *For further information on special appropriations and special accounts, please refer to Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing. Please also see Table 2.1 for further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations, special appropriations and special accounts.*

### 1.3 Entity measures

There have been no budget measures for the ANAO since the publication of the 2020-21 PB Statements.

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

The following tables detail the changes to the resourcing for the ANAO at Additional Estimates, by outcome. Table 1.2 details the Additional Estimates resulting from new measures and other variations since the 2020-21 Budget *in Appropriation Bills Nos. 3* and *4*.

Table 1.2: Additional estimates and other variations to outcomes since 2020-21 Budget Prepared on a resourcing (i.e. appropriations available) basis.

1. 2020-21 departmental programs adjustments reflect the reclassification of Departmental Capital Budget to operating funding.
2. 2022-23 reflects a change to indexation at 2020-21 MYEFO.

### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

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

Table 1.3: Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21



1. 2019-20 available appropriation is included to allow a comparison of this year's appropriation with what was made available for use in the previous year.
2. 2020-21 departmental programs adjustments reflect the reclassification of Departmental Capital Budget to operating funding.

Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for outcome 1

|  |
| --- |
| Outcome 1 – To improve public sector performance and accountability through independent reporting on Australian Government administration to Parliament, the Executive and the public. |

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.

There have been no changes to the Program or Performance Criteria for the ANAO since the publication of the 2020-21 PB Statements.

**Table 2.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1**

 

**Table 2.1 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 and amortisation 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 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.1.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Notable changes in the financial statements of the ANAO since the 2020-21 PB Statements are as a result of:

1. reclassification of part of the 2020-21 DCB into Departmental appropriation for operating activities.

The revised budget statements are provided in the following section.

#### 3.1.2 Budgeted financial statements

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



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



Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements

 Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget Year 2020-21)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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

- donations and gifts of non-financial assets;

- internally developed assets;

- proceeds from the sale of assets; and

- s74 External Revenue.

Table 3.6: Statement of 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) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-2021*, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-2021* for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Departmental Capital Budget or other operational expenses.

Net proceeds may be returned to the Official Public Account

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National Indigenous Australians Agency

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National Indigenous Australians Agency

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### Strategic direction statement

The Strategic Direction Statement for the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) can be found in the 2020-21 Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements). There has been no change to the NIAA’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2020‑21 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The Entity Resource Statement details the resourcing for NIAA 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: NIAA resource statement — Additional Estimates for
2020-21 as at February 2021**



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. Represents unspent appropriations available from prior year due to the machinery of government changes.
3. Excludes $16.363m subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act).
4. Excludes Departmental Capital Budget (DCB).
5. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
6. Departmental Capital Budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Act (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.6 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
7. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-21*.
8. Relates to appropriations for payment to the States, Territories and local governments in Appropriation Bill (No.2) 2020-21. Outcome 1 - Program 1.2: Children and Schooling includes the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment (Non-Government Schools) with payments of $3.609 million to the Northern Territory in 2020-21. Information on the terms and conditions can be found in the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment at<http://federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/community\_services/national-partnership/NT\_remote\_aboriginal\_investment\_NP.pdf>. Terms and conditions are made under authority from section 7(2) of the COAG Reform Fund Act 2008 and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations.
9. 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.
10. Amounts credited to the special accounts from administered appropriation relating to the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976, Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys; and Indigenous Remote Service Delivery Special Account.
11. The projected increase in Average Staffing Levels for 2020-21 is attributable to recruitment activities and the impact of annualising staff who joined the NIAA mid-year in 2019-20.

### 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: NIAA 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 NIAA 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**



### 1.5 Breakdown of additional estimates by appropriation bill

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

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



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for outcome 1

No changes have been made to the outcome or program structure since the PB Statements 2020–21.

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

#### Linked programs

No changes have been made to Linked Programs since the PB Statements 2020–21.

##### Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

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

**Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1**



**Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)**



**Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued)**



Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1 (continued).



1. These Special Accounts were transferred from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet to NIAA as a result of a machinery of government transfer in 2019-20.
2. The purpose of the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation Funding (ILSCF) Special Account is to make the annual and discretionary additional payments to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC). Funds are received from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund (ATSILSFF) Special Account managed by the Future Fund Agency and Board of Guardians under the Finance Portfolio.
3. The Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) and Indigenous Remote Service Delivery (IRSD) Special Accounts were established in 2019-20, following the passing of the determinations by the Parliament.
4. Program 1.2: Children and Schooling includes the National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment (Non-Government Schools) with payments of $3.609 million to the Northern Territory in 2020-21. Information on the terms and conditions can be found in the National Partnership on the Norther Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment at <<http://federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/>npa/community\_services/national-partnership/NT\_remote\_aboriginal\_investment\_NP.pdf>. Terms and conditions are made under authority from section 7(2) of the COAG Reform Fund Act 2008 and the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations. The National Partnership on Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment is expected to expire on 30 June 2022.
5. The expense in Program 1.5: Remote Australia Strategies has increased in 2023-24 due to an ongoing provision established for the Commonwealth's liability for housing leases in the Northern Territory.
6. Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the *PGPA Act 2013*.
7. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation / amortisation expenses, make good expenses, audit fees, and other services provided free of charge.
8. The projected increase in ASL for 2020-21 is attributable to recruitment activities and the annualisation of staff who joined the NIAA mid-year in 2019-20.

Section 3: Special account flows and budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Special account flows

#### Estimates of special account flows

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

Table 3.1: Estimates of special account flows and balances



1. = Administered
2. Special account by Act - *s62 Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 - AAO 2013 DSS to PMC*
3. Special account by Act - *s551-20 Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 - AAO 2013 DSS to PMC*
4. Special account by Act - *s20 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund Act 2018*
5. Special account by Determination - *s78 PGPA Act***3.2 Budgeted financial statements**

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

There have been no significant changes to the Departmental statements since the 2020-21 PB Statement.

Administered expenses for the 2020-21 financial year have increased by $20.0 million since the PB Statements 2020-21, which is largely attributable to additional expenditure of $19.7 million in 2020-21 for the measure titled COVID-19 Response Package — support for Indigenous and remote communities — continuation*.*

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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

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

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

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

1. Includes ROU assets as defined under AASB 16 Leases, implemented in 2019-20.

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

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current Appropriation Bill (No. 3) and prior year Appropriation Act No. 1/3/5 appropriations.
2. Includes current and prior *Appropriation Bill (No. 4)* and prior *Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6* appropriations.

**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) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2020-2021*, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-2021* for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCB or other operational expenses.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Payment of organisation funding to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation is made annually each October, funded by receipt of funds from the Indigenous Land and Sea Future Fund through the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation Funding Special Account administered by the NIAA.

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

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) Includes ROU assets as defined under AASB 16 Leases, implemented in 2019-20.

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



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

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

**Table 3.11: Statement of administered asset movements (2020-21 Budget year)**



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Old Parliament House

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Old Parliament House

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

### 1.1 Strategic direction statement

The Strategic Direction Statement for Old Parliament House (OPH) can be found in the 2020-21 PB Statements. There has been no change to OPH’s strategic direction since the publication of the 2020-21 PB Statements.

### 1.2 Entity resource statement

The Entity Resource Statement details the resourcing for OPH at Additional Estimates. Table 1.1 outlines the total resourcing available from all sources for the 2020‑21 Budget year, including variations through Appropriation Bills No. 3.

Table 1.1: OPH resource statement — Additional Estimates for
2020-21 as at February 2021

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. OPH cash reserves reflect funds quarantined by management for the purposes of covering employee provisions and urgent building works.
2. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-21.*
3. A Commonwealth Corporate Entity (CCE) may receive payment from a special account held by a Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entity (NCCE). The CCE does not hold the special account itself and therefore does not have a balance carried forward from earlier years. Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
4. Funding provided by the portfolio department that is not specified within the Annual Appropriation Bills as a payment to the CCE (for example, a grant awarded to a CCE from one of its portfolio department's administered programs).

### 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: OPH 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 OPH 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 No. 3*.

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 OPH through *Appropriation Bills Nos. 3*.

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



Section 2: Revisions to outcomes and planned performance

### 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for outcome 1

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

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much OPH intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program.

Table 2.1.1 Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1



Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

### 3.1 Budgeted financial statements

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Notable changes in the financial statements of OPH since the 2019-20 PB Statements is a result of the additional support provided in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The revised budget statements are provided in the following section.

#### 3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements

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

 

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity — summary of movement (Budget Year 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 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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



Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

1. Includes current and prior Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and prior Appropriation Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.
2. Includes the following sources of funding:

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

- donations and gifts of non-financial assets;

- internally developed assets;

- proceeds from the sale of assets; and

- s74 External Revenue.

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2020-21)



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) 2020-2021*, including Collection Development and Acquisition Budget.
2. “Appropriation ordinary annual services” refers to funding provided through *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-2021* and *Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2020-2021* for depreciation/amortisation expenses, Departmental Capital Budget or other operational expenses.

Net proceeds may be returned to the Official Public Account.

# Portfolio glossary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Meaning |
| Accumulated depreciation | The aggregate depreciation recorded for a particular depreciating asset. |
| Actual available appreciation | The actual available appropriation indicates the total appropriations available to the entity for 2019-20 as at the 2020-21 Budget. It includes all appropriations made available to the entity in the year (+/- Section 75 transfers, formal reductions, advance to the Finance Minister and movements of funds). It is the same as the comparator figure included in the Appropriation Bills and, as such, provides a comparison with the appropriation proposed for the Budget year. |
| Administered item | Appropriation that consists of funding managed on behalf of the Commonwealth. This funding is not at the discretion of the entity and any unspent appropriation is returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) at the end of the financial year. An administered item is a component of an administered program. It may be a measure but will not constitute a program in its own right. |
| Appropriation | An amount of public money parliament authorises for spending (i.e. funds to be withdrawn from the CRF). Parliament makes laws for appropriating money under the Annual Appropriation Acts and under Special Appropriations, with spending restricted to the purposes in the Appropriation Acts. |
| Appropriation Bill (No.1) | This Bill proposes spending from the CRF for the ordinary annual services of government. Bills proposing appropriations for ordinary annual services cannot be amended by the Senate under Section 53 of the Australian Constitution. Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes Appropriation Act (No. 1). |
| Appropriation Bill (No.2) | This Bill proposes spending from the CRF for purposes other than the ordinary annual services of government. Under existing arrangements between the two Houses of Parliament, this Bill includes appropriation funding of administered expenses for new outcomes, for payments to the states and territories, and for departmental or administered capital. Funding for extensions to existing programs can be included in Appropriation Bill (No. 1). Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes Appropriation Act (No. 2). |
| Appropriation Bill (Nos 3 and 4) | If an amount provided in Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1 or 2) is not enough to meet approved expenditure in a financial year, supplementary appropriation may be sought in Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 or 4). Once these Bills are passed by Parliament and given royal assent, they become the Appropriation Acts (Nos. 3 and 4). They are also commonly referred to as the Additional Estimates Bills. |
| Assets | Future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or other past events. |
| Average staffing level | The average number of employees receiving salary/wages (or compensation in lieu of salary/wages) over a financial year, with adjustments for casual and part-time employees to show the full-time equivalent. |
| Budget Paper 1 (BP1) | Budget Strategy and Outlook. Provides information and analysis on whole-of-government expenditure and revenue. |
| Budget Paper 2 (BP2) | Budget Measures. Provides a description of each budget measure by portfolio. |
| Budget Paper 3 (BP3) | Australia’s Federal Relations. Provides information and analysis on federal funding provided to the states and territories. |
| Budget Paper 4 (BP4) | Entity Resourcing. Details total resourcing available to agencies. |
| Capital Expenditure | Expenditure by an entity on capital projects; for example, purchasing a building. |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) | The principal operating fund from which money is drawn to pay for the activities of the Government. Section 81 of the Australian Constitution provides that all revenue raised or monies received by the Executive Government forms one consolidated revenue fund from which appropriations are made for the purposes of the Australian Government. |
| Departmental Capital Budget (DCB) | Net cash appropriation arrangements involve the cessation of funding for depreciation, amortisation and make good expenses. Funding for these expenses has been replaced with a collection development and acquisition budget (CDAB) for designated collection institutions (DCIs), and departmental capital budgets (DCBs). |
| Departmental item | Resources (assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses) that entity accountable authority control directly. This includes outsourced activities funded and controlled by the entity. Examples of departmental items include entity running costs, accrued employee entitlements and net appropriations. A departmental item is a component of a departmental program. |
| Depreciation | Apportionment of an asset’s capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time. |
| Equity or net assets | Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities. |
| Entity | A department, agency, company or authority under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) or any other Commonwealth statutory authority. |
| Estimated actual expenses | Details of the current year’s estimated final figures as included in the Budget documentation. As the Budget is released in May each year, but the financial year does not close off until 30 June, the current year numbers that are used for comparison with Budget amounts can only be estimates. |
| Expenditure | Spending money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or a notional payment to a PGPA entity. |
| Expense | Decreases in economic benefits in the form of outflows or depletions of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year | Expenses not involving a cash flow impact are not included within the calculation of an appropriation. An example of such an event is goods or services received free of charge that are then expensed; for example, ANAO audit services. The ANAO does not charge for audit services; however, the expense must be recognised. Similarly, bad debts are recognised as an expense but are not recognised for the purpose of calculating appropriation amounts to be sought from Parliament. |
| Forward estimates period | The three years following the Budget year. For example if 2020-21 is the Budget year, 2021-22 is forward year 1, 2022-23 is forward year 2 and 2023-24 is forward year 3. This period does not include the current or Budget year |
| Funds | Money that has been appropriated but not drawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. |
| Income | Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services. |
| Make good | Make good is the cost of dismantling and removing an item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. A common example of make good in the public sector is the restoration of office premises at the end of a lease period. |
| Measure | A new policy or savings decision of the government with financial impacts on the government’s underlying cash balance, fiscal balance, operating balance, headline cash balance, net debt or net worth. Such proposals are normally made in the context of the annual Budget, and are typically published in Budget Paper No. 2, and in the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO). |
| Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) | The MYEFO provides an update of the government’s budget estimates by examining expenses and revenues in the year to date, as well as provisions for new decisions that have been taken since the Budget. The report provides updated information to allow the assessment of the government’s fiscal performance against the fiscal strategy set out in its current fiscal strategy statement. |
| ‘Movement of Funds’ between years | A ‘movement of funds’ process is carried out twice each year in relation to un-expensed administered operating appropriations. This involves portfolio ministers submitting requests to the Finance Minister advising of timing changes to funding requirements. If agreed by the Finance Minister, the appropriation is made available in later year(s). |
| Non-operating | Sometimes called ‘capital’ costs. |
| Official Public Account (OPA) | The OPA is the Australian Government’s central bank account held within the Reserve Bank of Australia. The OPA reflects the operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. |
| Operating | Normally related to ongoing, or recurring expenses, such as paying salaries or making program payments. |
| Operating result | Equals income less expenses. |
| Outcome | An outcome is the intended result, consequence or impact of government actions on the Australian community. |
| *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (*PGPA Act) | The PGPA Act is the principal legislation concerning the governance, performance and accountability of, and the use and management of public resources by the Commonwealth. |
| Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) | Budget related paper detailing budget initiatives and explanations of appropriations specified by outcome and program by each entity within a portfolio. |
| Program | Activity that delivers benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry and/or the community as a whole, with the aim of achieving the intended result specified in an outcome statement. |
| Program Support | The entity running costs allocated to a program. This is funded as part of the entity’s departmental appropriations. |
| ROU asset | An asset that represents a lessee’s right to use (ROU) an underlying asset for the lease term in accordance with *AASB 16 Leases.* |
| Special Account | Balances existing within the CRF that are supported by standing appropriations, PGPA Act s.78, s.79 and s.80). Special accounts allow money in the CRF to be acknowledged as set-aside (hypothecated) for a particular purpose. Amounts credited to a special account can only be spent for the purposes of the special account. Special accounts can only be established by a written determination of the Finance Minister (s. 78 of the PGPA Act) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to in s. 80 of the PGPA Act). |
| Special appropriations (including standing appropriations) | An amount of money appropriated by a particular Act of Parliament for a specific purpose and number of years. For special appropriations, the authority to withdraw funds from the CRF does not generally cease at the end of the financial year.Standing appropriations are a subcategory consisting of ongoing special appropriations – the amount appropriated will depend on circumstances specified in the legislation. |