

Part 05

Appendices

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Advertising and market research

Treasury is required to report on all payments over \$13,000 (including GST) to advertising agencies, market research organisations, polling organisations, media advertising organisations and direct mail organisations.

In 2018-19, Treasury delivered one advertising campaign. The Tax campaign was to inform Australians about proposed changes to personal income and business tax. The advertising also included information about the ongoing commitment to ensuring multinational companies pay their fair share of tax in Australia.

Campaign expenditure relating to advertising agencies, market research organisations, and media advertising organisations are outlined in the tables below.

Campaign compliance information is available at www.treasury.gov.au and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance and published at www.finance.gov.au/advertising/index.html.

Other market research was undertaken as part of Treasury's commitment to work effectively with stakeholders and inform policy responses.

Treasury did not make any payments to polling organisations or direct mailing organisations in 2018-19.

Table 6: Advertising agencies (creative advertising agencies which have developed advertising campaigns)

| Provider | Service Provided | Cost (\$) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| BMF Advertising Pty Ltd | Creative Services | \$1,869,054.28 |
| TBWA Sydney Pty Ltd | Creative Services Pitch | \$11,000.00 |
| 303 MullenLowe Australia Pty Ltd | Creative Services Pitch | \$11,000.00 |

Note: These figures include head hour and production costs.

Table 7: Market research organisations

| Provider | Service Provided | Cost (\$) |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Cutthru Pty Ltd T/as Pollinate (Tax campaign) | Market Research | \$425,100.50 |
| Hall & Partners Pty Ltd (Tax campaign) | Market Research | \$128,759.40 |
| WhereTo Research Based Consulting Pty Ltd | Market Research | \$177,650.00 |
| Colmar Brunton Pty Ltd | Market Research | \$144,550.00 |

Note: Hall & Partners Pty Ltd is the evaluation research agency for all Commonwealth Government advertising.

Table 8: Media advertising (Universal McCann Australia — the master media agency for all Commonwealth Government advertising)

| Provider | Service Provided | Cost (\$) |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Universal McCann Australia | Campaign Advertising | \$15,171,107.61 |
| Universal McCann Australia | Advertising for recruitment services | \$76,285.58 |

Note: All figures are including GST.

Grants

Information on grants awarded by Treasury for 2018-19 is available on GrantConnect at www.grants.gov.au.

Disability reporting

Since 1994, non-corporate Commonwealth entities have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007–08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission’s State of the Service reports and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at www.apsc.gov.au. From 2010-11, entities have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by the *National Disability Strategy 2010-2020*, which sets out a ten-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society. A high-level, two-yearly report submitted to the Council of Australian Governments will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the strategy and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. The strategy and subsequent reports are available at www.dss.gov.au.

Information publication scheme

Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* are required to publish information as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the Act. Each entity must display a plan on its website showing what information it publishes in accordance with the Information Publication Scheme requirements.

The Information Publication Scheme plan is on the Treasury website at www.treasury.gov.au.

Work health and safety

Treasury's Work Health and Safety Management System is our overarching policy on workplace health and safety and supports the department to meet our obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act).

Treasury demonstrates a strong commitment to providing a safe and healthy work environment, taking all reasonably practicable measures to eliminate or minimise risks to the health, safety and welfare of workers, contractors and visitors to the department. Responsibilities under the WHS Act are reinforced through induction and the mandatory completion of work health and safety compliance e-learning modules. Registration kiosks at entry points of the Treasury building ensure visitors and contractors are made fully aware of important health and safety information such as emergency evacuation procedures.

In accordance with the WHS Act, the Health and Safety Committee met quarterly in 2018-19. We currently have 13 Health and Safety Representatives, 16 Workplace Harassment Contact Officers, 18 First Aid Officers and 40 Emergency Officers to assist in maintaining work health and safety standards throughout the department.

In 2018-19, 23 incident reports were received, the majority of which related to slips, trips and falls. One incident was reported to Comcare.

Treasury's Comcare premium rate has remained consistently low over the past four years. Our premium rate currently sits at 0.59 per cent, which is below the APS average of 0.85 per cent. This low rate is attributed to Treasury's Rehabilitation Management System (RMS) which outlines our approach to injury and illness management and provides information to staff and managers about the support available to them. In 2018-19, an external audit of Treasury's RMS was completed with a 92 per cent rating. This was an improvement on the previous audit result of 85 per cent.

In 2018-19, Treasury continued to invest in personal wellbeing through a range of initiatives including resilience and good mental health in the workplace training; resilience coaching; participation in RUOK day events; APS values in practice training; flu vaccinations; provision of sit to stand desks for all employees; and participation in lunchtime Treasury soccer competitions, the Canberra Fun Run, Ride to Work Day and the 10,000 steps program. Additional defibrillators were installed in key locations within the Treasury building to provide more direct access in emergency situations.

Treasury's ongoing investment also included early intervention support for our employees experiencing an illness or injury that may impact their work; and reimbursement of glasses for screen based work.

Treasury continues to provide professional face to face counselling and support for employees through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). This service is available to all employees, their immediate family members and other people with whom they share a close relationship. Our employees can also access the EAP online health and wellbeing resources (including videos, learning modules and fact sheets), live chat and online counselling.

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

Treasury remains committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development consistent with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The Treasury Environmental Management Plan (EMP) sets out our environmental policies and performance action plans, to meet environmental best practice wherever practicable.

In 2018-19, Treasury continued to mitigate its impact on the environment in the areas of energy efficiency, waste and water, by conserving resources and minimising waste; implementing a range of environmental work practices and systems; monitoring and reporting of environmental performance; and raising the environmental awareness of staff.

Specific initiatives undertaken by Treasury in 2018-19 include energy efficiency, waste and water.

Energy efficiency

- Reviewing the lighting control system and the introduction of LED lighting in new office fitouts.
- The installation of new energy efficient Heating, Ventilation and Air-conditioning (HVAC) plant and machinery by the building owner.
- The installation of new, efficient hand dryers in bathrooms in new office fitouts as part of base building works by the building owner.
- Using low power Virtual Desktop Infrastructure.
- Purchasing five-star energy rated electrical appliances (where available).
- Purchasing up to 10 per cent Greenpower for tenant lighting and power for the Treasury Building.
- Using technology, such as teleconferencing and videoconferencing, to facilitate meetings with interstate colleagues and stakeholders (where appropriate).
- Offsetting greenhouse gas emissions for fleet fuel usage through GreenFleet and reducing the corporate vehicle fleet from three vehicles to one vehicle.
- Participating in Earth Hour 2019.

Waste

- Encouraging recycling by providing waste recycling stations, segregating waste into approved recycling streams (including waste to landfill, commingled waste and compost). Treasury recycled 7.15 metric tonnes of commingled waste, 5.36 metric tonnes of used paper towel and 4.64 metric tonnes of organic waste.
- Establishing a fitout and furniture recycling strategy that reuses existing office fitout infrastructure, including workstations; and the sourcing of redundant office fitout and workstations from other government departments to reuse.
- Supporting the use of electronic document management, Treasury recycled 921.6 metric tonnes of used paper and 3.22 metric tonnes of shredded paper.

- Recycling of toner cartridges, fluorescent light tubes and batteries.
- Using general use office copy paper with a post-consumer recycled content of 47 per cent.

Water

- Using water flow restriction controls and water efficient appliances in kitchens and bathrooms to minimise water use across Treasury building tenancies.
- The installation of new water efficient sensor tapware 4.5L/min, six-star WELS rating in bathrooms in new office fitouts as part of base building works by the building owner.

Australia and the international financial institutions

Program 1.2 of the Treasury Portfolio Budget Statements 2018-19 outlined various payments made by Treasury to the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group (WBG). This appendix addresses the legislation that requires further reporting on the IMF and the WBG for 2018-19. In particular:

- Section 10 of the *International Monetary Agreements Act 1947*, which requires reporting on the operations of the Act and of the operations, as far as they relate to Australia, of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) during each financial year; and
- Section 7 of the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (General Capital Increase) Act 1989*, which requires reporting on the operations of the Act during each financial year.

Treasury is responsible for managing the Australian Government's shareholdings with the international financial institutions. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has further interactions relating to the Government's aid program (see DFAT annual report for information).

The IMF and the WBG publish annual reports on their operations and provide information at www.imf.org and www.worldbank.org.

Australia and the International Monetary Fund

Mandate

The purposes of the IMF (set out in Article I of its Articles of Agreement) are to:

- promote international monetary cooperation
- facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of trade, contributing to high levels of employment and real income
- promote exchange rate stability and avoid competitive devaluation
- assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions that hamper the growth of world trade
- make resources available to members to reduce the costs of balance of payments adjustments.

Australia's representation at the International Monetary Fund

Australia interacts with the IMF through:

- the IMF Board of Governors
- the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC)
- the IMF Executive Board
- the IMF's Article IV consultation on Australia's economic developments and policy.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is the highest authority within the IMF. It consists of one governor and one alternate governor for each of the 189 member countries. Australia is represented on the Board of Governors by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Secretary to the Treasury is Australia's Alternate Governor. Governors' votes on IMF resolutions during 2018-19 are noted in Table 9.

Table 9: Australian Governors' votes on IMF 2018-19 resolutions

| Resolution title | Date | Australian Governor's vote |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2018 Election of Executive Directors | 8 October 2018 | Nominated |
| Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates | 26 July 2018 | Disapproved |
| Rules for 2018 Regular Election of Executive Directors | 26 July 2018 | Approved |

International Monetary and Financial Committee

The IMFC advises the Board of Governors on the functioning and performance of the international monetary and financial system, but does not have a decision-making role.

IMF Executive Board, Executive Director and constituency office

The IMF Executive Board conducts the day-to-day business of the IMF and determines matters of policy under the overall authority of the Board of Governors.

Australia belongs to a constituency which, in 2018-19, also included Kiribati, the South Korea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Republic of Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

As at 30 June 2019, Australia held around 1.34 per cent of the total voting power at the IMF. The constituency, as a whole, held around 3.8 per cent.

By agreement between constituency members, the staffing of Australia's constituency office rotates among constituency members. As at 30 June 2019, the constituency's Executive Director position was held by Mr Nigel Ray of Australia.

Australia's Article IV consultation

In accordance with Article IV of its Articles of Agreement, the IMF conducts regular consultations with the authorities of member countries on economic policies and conditions. The IMF's 2018 Article IV consultation with Australia included a visit to Australia in November 2018 during which IMF staff met with the Treasurer, senior Treasury officials, senior officials of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA), representatives of other government agencies, the business community and unions. The 2018 Article IV Report on Australia was released on 21 February 2019.

Australia's quota in the International Monetary Fund and financial transactions

Australia's quota in the International Monetary Fund

A member's quota is its allocated shareholding in the IMF, which broadly reflects its weight in the global economy. Australia's quota as at 30 June 2019 was 6,572.4 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) (equivalent to A\$13,027.6 million as at 30 June 2019). Part of Australia's quota is held in reserve by the IMF in SDRs and gold. Part is held in Australia by the RBA in a combination of non-interest bearing promissory notes and cash amounts in Australian dollars.

Australia's financial transactions with the International Monetary Fund

Australia conducts a range of financial transactions to manage its obligations with the IMF. Transactions in 2018-19 were all completed in a timely and efficient manner. They are described in the following sections, on a cash basis.

Special Drawing Right charges, interest and assessment fee

The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the IMF to supplement the official reserves of member countries. Its value is based on a basket of five international currencies (the US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling and the Chinese renminbi).

Australia's cumulative allocation of SDRs as at 30 June 2019 was around SDR 3.1 billion while our actual SDR holdings were slightly above SDR 3.1 billion. Australia's SDR allocation is held by the RBA, having been sold to the RBA by the Commonwealth in exchange for Australian dollars. The IMF levies charges on the SDRs that have been allocated to each member and pays interest on the SDRs that are held by each member.¹ In 2018-19, the Australian Government paid charges of SDR 31.9 million (A\$61.7 million) on net cumulative allocations. During this period the RBA received SDR 32.0 million (A\$61.8 million) in interest from the IMF on Australia's SDR holdings.

In addition, the IMF levies an annual assessment fee to cover the cost of operating the SDR department at the IMF. This is determined according to participants' net cumulative SDR allocations. Australia's annual assessment fee for the IMF financial year ending 30 April 2019 was SDR 48,144 (approx. A\$95,000).

Remuneration

Remuneration is interest earned on quota resources held by the IMF. In 2018-19, Australia received SDR 4,482,086 (approx. A\$8,725,076) in remuneration.

Maintenance of value

The SDR value of the part of Australia's IMF quota held in Australian dollars changes as the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the SDR fluctuates throughout the year.

Under the IMF Articles of Agreement, members are required to maintain the SDR value of their quota through a 'maintenance of value' adjustment (that is, a payment or receipt as necessary) following the close of the IMF financial year on 30 April. For the IMF 2018-19 financial year, the

¹ Charges and interest payments are accrued daily and paid quarterly. The SDR interest rate is the primary rate from which other rates are derived and is based on a weighted average of representative interest rates on short term debt in the money markets of the SDR basket of currencies. The basic rate of charge is equal to the SDR interest rate, plus a margin. Additional burden sharing adjustments, for the financial consequences of protracted arrears, is also applied (when applicable) to the basic rate of charge.

Australian dollar depreciated against the SDR. As a result, the 2018-19 maintenance of value adjustment involved a payment from Australia to the IMF of around A\$407 million.

Table 10: Transactions with the IMF in 2018-19 (Cash basis)

| | Amount in SDRs | Amount in A\$ |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Total interest received on Australia's SDR holdings ^(a) | 31,977,221 | 61,823,365 |
| Total remuneration received for Australian holdings at the IMF | 4,482,086 | 8,725,076 |
| Total charges paid on Australia's SDR allocation | 31,932,023 | 61,727,514 |
| Annual Assessment Fee paid to SDR department | 48,144 | 95,943 |
| Maintenance of Value transaction for 2018-19 | | 406,863,088.40 |

(a) Interest on SDR holdings is paid to the RBA, not to Treasury.

Lending-related transactions and Australia's reserve position in the IMF

The IMF manages its lending of quota resources through the Financial Transactions Plan (FTP). This is the mechanism through which the IMF selects the currencies to be used in IMF lending transactions. It also allocates the financing of lending transactions among members. Only currencies of IMF members with sufficiently strong balance of payments and reserve positions — such as Australia — are selected for use in the FTP.

Table 11 provides details of individual FTP transactions and the resulting reserve position at the IMF.

Table 11: Australia's reserve tranche position in the IMF in 2018-19

| Date | Description | Debit (SDRs) | Debit (A\$) | Credit (SDRs) | Credit (A\$) |
|--|---|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Reserve tranche position as at 30 June 2018^(a) | | | | 477,529,410 | 907,678,027 |
| FTP payments | | | | | |
| 23 July 2018 | FTP resources used by the IMF to meet NAB repayments subject to currency shortfalls | | | 700,000 | 1,319,935 |
| 1 August 2018 | Transfer to IMF Investment Account | | | 18,000,000 | 34,147,304 |
| 25 October 2018 | FTP resources used by the IMF to meet NAB repayments subject to currency shortfalls | | | 300,000 | 590,416 |
| 30 October 2018 | FTP Loan to Argentina | | | 64,800,000 | 127,472,484 |
| 12 December 2018 | FTP Loan to Angola | | | 220,000,000 | 421,434,140 |
| 9 April 2019 | FTP Loan to Argentina | | | 45,000,000 | 87,605,394 |
| FTP receipts | | | | | |
| Total Repayments | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve tranche position as at 30 June 2019(a) | | | | 826,329,410 | 1,637,917,562 |

(a) Because Australia's reserve tranche position is denominated in SDRs and AUD/SDR exchange rates vary during the year, when expressed in Australian dollars the closing position does not exactly equal the summation of the opening position and transactions during the year.

FTP transactions (and any transfers for administrative purposes) directly impact on Australia's reserve position at the IMF. In 2018-19, the amount of Australia's reserves held by the IMF increased from SDR 477.5 million to SDR 826.3 million.

The IMF also maintains borrowing arrangements — including the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) — with several member countries that can be drawn upon to supplement the IMF's quota resources, if needed. In 2018-19, the IMF did not call on Australia for NAB resources.

In 2018-19, Australia received total NAB repayments of SDR 78.0 million (approx. A\$154.6 million).

Table 12: Australia's NAB Transactions in 2018-19

| Description | Debit (SDRs) | Debit (A\$) | Credit (SDRs) | Credit (A\$) |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total NAB loans (payments) | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total NAB receipts (repayments) | 78,017,916 | 150,249,657 | | |
| Net NAB payments for 2018-19 | 78,017,916 | 150,249,657 | | |

The Australian Government earns interest on any money lent under the NAB.² In 2018-19, the Australian Government received interest payments on its NAB loans of SDR 2.1 million (approx. A\$4.1 million).

Australia and the World Bank Group

Australia's shareholding and relations with the World Bank Group

Mandate

The WBG is an investment bank charged with providing financial services, through advice, direct loans, grants, and brokerage to support stable and inclusive growth within countries and across and between regions. It works closely with the IMF, which is responsible for ensuring the stability of the international monetary system.

The WBG has the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and building shared prosperity.

World Bank Strategic Priorities

In April 2019, the WBG released the document titled World Bank Group Update: The Forward Look and IBRD-IFC Capital Package Implementation, which highlights progress made on the WBG's vision for itself in 2030 (endorsed in 2016) and the Capital Package proposal endorsed during the April 2018 Spring Meetings.

The Capital Package, including a US\$13 billion paid-in capital increase for the IBRD and IFC, is aimed at setting the WBG on a sustainable path to reach the ambitious global objectives of the strategic directions entailed in the Forward Look, including serving all clients, leading on global issues, creating markets, and improving the business model. The IBRD capital increase was endorsed by shareholders in 2018, with the support of Australia. The voting period for the IFC capital increase, also supported by Australia, is open until 18 September 2019.

² Interest is calculated using the SDR interest rate, accrued daily and paid quarterly.

The WBG is committed to collaborating with multilateral institutions, sovereigns and the private sector to mobilise financing and leverage knowledge to ensure assistance is harmonised and effective. It is also committed to working with the private sector and is implementing an overarching strategy to substantially increase the volume of private sector funds invested in developing and emerging market economies.

Institutions of the World Bank Group

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development Association (IDA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

The IBRD and IDA make up the core of the WBG. The IBRD lends to governments of middle income and credit worthy low income countries, while IDA provides grants and interest free or concessional loans to governments of poorer countries.

The IFC is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. It helps developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing, in association with private investors the establishment, improvement and expansion of productive private enterprises which will contribute to the development of its member countries.

The MIGA promotes foreign direct investment into developing countries by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders. The ICSID provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

Australia’s membership of the IBRD, IFC and MIGA requires the Australian Government to hold shares in these institutions. Australia’s shareholdings as at 30 June 2019 are set out in Table 13.

Table 13: Australian shareholdings in the World Bank Group as at 30 June 2019

| | IBRD | IFC | MIGA |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Shares | 31,592 | 47,329 | 3,019 |
| Price per share (US\$) | 120,635 | 1,000 | 10,820 |
| Value of total capital (US\$ millions) | 3,811.1 | 47.33 | 32.67 |
| <i>Value of paid in capital (US\$ millions)</i> | 233.35 | 47.33 | 6.20 |
| <i>Value of callable capital (US\$ millions)</i> | 3,577.75 | 0.00 | 26.46 |
| Value of total capital (A\$ millions) | 5,434.34 | 67.49 | 46.58 |

Australia's shareholding and voting power is listed in Table 14:

Table 14: Australia's shareholding and voting power in the World Bank Group

| | IBRD | IDA | IFC | MIGA |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Shareholding (per cent of total) | 1.36 | - | 1.84 | 1.70 |
| Voting power (per cent of total) | 1.32 | 1.24 | 1.77 | 1.49 |

Note: Shareholdings and voting power as at 30 June 2019. Shareholding and voting power differ in IBRD, IFC and MIGA due to the allocation of basic votes across countries. At ICSID, the Administrative Council comprises a representative from each contracting state with equal voting power.

Each arm of the WBG has its own arrangement for allocating votes and shares among its members. In the IBRD, each country's shareholding and voting power is largely based on its weight in the global economy. The Board of Governors and Executive Directors continue to work towards ensuring the WBG has adequate resources to complete its mission and that its shareholding reflects changes in the world economy.

In addition to the shareholdings managed by Treasury, DFAT also made financial contributions to the WBG. This includes replenishments to IDA and funds for joint activities through Australia's country, regional and global programs. The DFAT annual report provides information on Australia's aid program.

Australia's cooperation with the World Bank Group

Australia is actively involved in WBG strategy, supporting efforts to strengthen its governance and optimise its effectiveness. Membership also enables Australia to pursue economic development outcomes for our region as well as promote the benefits of an open global economy. The rationale for Australia's active participation in the WBG and how it aligns closely with our national interests and aid priorities is highlighted in the Foreign Policy White Paper.

Australia has also been a strong voice calling for optimal use of the WBG's balance sheet and crowding in private sector finances, both at the WBG and in the G20 forums.

Australia's representation at the World Bank Group

Board of Governors

The highest decision-making body of the WBG is the Board of Governors, comprising one governor from each of the 189 member countries. In 2018-19, Australia was initially represented by the then Treasurer, the Hon Scott Morrison MP, followed by his successor as Treasurer, the Hon Josh Frydenberg MP, from August 2018.

Australia's Alternate Governors in 2018-19 included the former Minister for Revenue and Financial Services, the Hon Kelly O'Dwyer MP, followed by the former Assistant Treasurer, the Hon Stuart Robert MP, and the Assistant Treasurer, the Hon Michael Sukkar MP.

Table 15 outlines the Australian Governors' votes for the 2018-19 financial year.

Table 15: Australian Governors' votes on World Bank Group resolutions in 2018-19

| Institution | Resolution title | Date | Australian Governor's vote |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| IBRD/MIGA | 2018 Regular Election of Executive Directors | 26 July 2018 | Approved |
| IBRD | Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates | 26 July 2018 | Disapproved |
| IBRD | Transfer from Surplus to Replenish the Trust Fund for Gaza and the West Bank | 4 September 2018 | Approved |
| IFC | Membership of Tuvalu | 27 September 2018 | Approved |

Executive Director and Constituency Office

The WBG's Executive Boards (IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA) conduct the day to day business of the WBG and determine matters of policy under the overall authority of the Board of Governors.

Australia belongs to a constituency of countries from the Asia-Pacific region that includes: Cambodia, Kiribati, South Korea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The constituency is represented by one Executive Director on the Board of (25) Executive Directors, and Australia and South Korea alternate in this role. Mr Kunil Hwang from South Korea assumed the Executive Director position on 1 November 2018, while Mr Gerry Antioch from Australia assumed the Alternate Executive Director position. Australia also held an adviser position in the constituency office.

Carer support

Treasury supports carers and ensures they have the same rights, choices and opportunities as other Australians regardless of age, race, gender, disability, sexuality, religious or political beliefs, cultural or linguistic heritage and socioeconomic status or locality.

Treasury's carer support framework includes:

- a non-discriminatory definition of family in the *Treasury Enterprise Agreement 2018-2021* which recognises relatives by blood, marriage, strong traditional or ceremonial affinity and genuine domestic or household relationships
- flexible working arrangements to assist employees in balancing work and family responsibilities including, home-based work, flexible hours, purchased leave, part-time work and job-sharing
- carers' rooms available to employees to assist them in their caring responsibilities in instances where care is temporarily and unexpectedly unavailable
- being an accredited Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace. Treasury supports employees who wish to breastfeed in the workplace and is committed to ensuring that work and breastfeeding can be combined
- access to accumulated personal leave to care for sick family and household members, or people for whom employees have caring responsibilities
- access to unpaid carer's leave to care for or support family or household members, or if an unexpected family or household emergency arises
- access to the EAP for free, professional and confidential counselling for employees, their immediate family members and people with whom they are in a close relationship.

Resource tables

Table 16: Summary resource statement

| | Actual available appropriation 2018-19 \$'000 (a) | Payments made 2018-19 \$'000 (b) | Balance remaining 2018-19 \$'000 (a - b) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Ordinary annual services¹ | | | |
| Departmental | | | |
| Departmental appropriation ² | 273,452 | 217,073 | 56,379 |
| Total | 273,452 | 217,073 | 56,379 |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Outcome 1 | 81,996 | 74,504 | 7,492 |
| Payment to Corporate entities | - | - | - |
| Total | 81,996 | 74,504 | 7,492 |
| Total ordinary annual services | A 355,448 | 291,577 | 63,871 |
| Other services³ | | | |
| Departmental non-operating | | | |
| Equity injections | 5,469 | 4,761 | 708 |
| Total | 5,469 | 4,761 | 708 |
| Administered non-operating | | | |
| Administered assets and liabilities | | | |
| Outcome 1 | 359,850 | - | 359,850 |
| Total | 359,850 | - | 359,850 |
| Total other services | B 365,319 | 4,761 | 360,558 |
| Total available annual appropriations and payments (A+B) | 720,767 | 296,338 | |
| Special appropriations | | | |
| <i>Asian Development Bank (Additional Subscription) Act 2009</i> | | 24,765 | |
| <i>Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Act 2015</i> | | 200,870 | |
| <i>Federal Financial Relations Act 2009</i> | | 90,462,218 | |
| <i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1947</i> | | 61,823 | |
| <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> | | - | |
| Total special appropriations | C | 90,749,676 | |
| Special accounts⁴ | | | |
| Opening balance | - | | |
| Appropriation receipts | 47,056,750 | | |
| Non-appropriation receipts to Special Accounts | 2,968,180 | | |
| Payments made | | 13,551,802 | |
| Transfers made to other entities | | 36,233,451 | |
| Total special account | D 50,024,930 | 49,785,253 | |
| Total resourcing and payments (A+B+C+D)⁵ | 50,745,697 | 140,831,267 | |
| Less appropriation drawn from annual or special appropriations and/or Corporate entities through annual appropriations credited to special accounts | - | - | |
| Total net resourcing for the Treasury | 50,745,697 | 140,831,267 | |

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2018-19* and *Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2018-19*. This may also include Prior Year departmental appropriation and section 74 relevant agency receipts.
2. Includes an amount of \$8.404 million for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.
3. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2018-19*.
4. Does not include 'Special Public Money' held in accounts like Other Trust Monies account (OTM), Services for other Government and Non-agency Bodies accounts (SOG), or Services for Other Entities and Trust Monies Special accounts (SOETM).
5. Total resourcing excludes the actual available appropriation for all Special Appropriations.

Note: Details of appropriations are disclosed in Note 6 of the Financial Statements.

Table 17: Resourcing for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Informed decisions on the development and implementation of policies to improve the wellbeing of the Australian people, including by achieving strong, sustainable economic growth, through the provision of advice to government and the efficient administration of federal financial relations.

| | Budget 2018-19 \$'000 (a) | Actual expenses 2018-19 \$'000 (b) | Variation 2018-19 \$'000 (a - b) |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Program 1.1: Department of the Treasury | | | |
| Departmental expenses | | | |
| Departmental appropriations ¹ | 198,274 | 199,623 | (1,349) |
| Special accounts | - | - | - |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation | 9,517 | 12,136 | (2,619) |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1) | 56,034 | 66,436 | (10,402) |
| Special appropriation: <i>PGPA Act 2013-s77</i> repayments | 1,000 | - | 1,000 |
| Special accounts | 35,267,191 | 36,233,451 | (966,260) |
| Expense not requiring appropriations | - | - | - |
| Total for Program 1.1 | 35,532,016 | 36,511,646 | (979,630) |
| Program 1.2: Payments to International Financial Institutions | | | |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special appropriations | 62,601 | 64,000 | (1,399) |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation | 101,983 | 20,752 | 81,231 |
| Total for Program 1.2 | 164,584 | 84,752 | 79,832 |
| Program 1.3: Support for Markets and Business | | | |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1) | 3,479 | 7,689 | (4,210) |
| Total for Program 1.3 | 3,479 | 7,689 | (4,210) |
| Program 1.4: General Revenue Assistance | | | |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special appropriations | 67,320,000 | 65,159,732 | 2,160,268 |
| Special accounts | 876,479 | 1,481,309 | (604,830) |
| Total for Program 1.4 | 68,196,479 | 66,641,041 | 1,555,438 |
| Program 1.5: Assistance to the States for Healthcare Services | | | |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special appropriations | 21,189,153 | 21,737,715 | (548,562) |
| Total for Program 1.5 | 21,189,153 | 21,737,715 | (548,562) |
| Program 1.6: Assistance to the States for Skills and Workforce Development | | | |
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special appropriations | 1,516,875 | 1,516,875 | - |
| Total for Program 1.6 | 1,516,875 | 1,516,875 | - |

**Program 1.7: Assistance to the States for
Disability Services**

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special appropriations | 954,443 | 958,274 | (3,831) |
| Total for Program 1.7 | 954,443 | 958,274 | (3,831) |

**Program 1.8: Assistance to the States for
Affordable Housing**

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special accounts | 1,535,843 | 1,535,844 | (1) |
| Total for Program 1.8 | 1,535,843 | 1,535,844 | (1) |

**Program 1.9: National Partnership Payments to
the States**

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Special accounts | 12,189,724 | 11,546,123 | 643,601 |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation | - | - | - |
| Total for Program 1.9 | 12,189,724 | 11,546,123 | 643,601 |

Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Administered expenses | | | |
| Ordinary annual services | 59,513 | 74,125 | (14,612) |
| Special appropriations | 91,044,072 | 89,436,596 | 1,607,476 |
| Special accounts | 49,869,237 | 50,796,727 | (927,490) |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation | 101,983 | 20,752 | 81,231 |
| Departmental expenses | | | |
| Departmental appropriations ¹ | 198,274 | 199,623 | (1,349) |
| Special accounts | - | - | - |
| Expenses not requiring appropriation | 9,517 | 12,136 | (2,619) |
| Total expenses for Outcome 1 | 141,282,596 | 140,539,959 | 742,637 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| Average staffing level (number) | 842 | 844 |

1. Departmental Appropriation combines Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1) and Revenue from independent sources (s74).

List of requirements

| Description | Requirement | Page/s |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Letter of transmittal | | |
| A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by the accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report. | Mandatory | iii |
| Aids to access | | |
| Table of contents. | Mandatory | v |
| Alphabetical index. | Mandatory | 164 |
| Glossary, abbreviations and acronyms. | Mandatory | 160-163 |
| List of requirements. | Mandatory | 156-159 |
| Details of contact officer. | Mandatory | ix |
| Entity's website address. | Mandatory | ix |
| Electronic address of report. | Mandatory | ix |
| Review by the accountable authority | | |
| A review by the accountable authority of the entity. | Mandatory | 3-4 |
| Overview of the entity | | |
| A description of the role and functions of the entity. | Mandatory | 5-7 |
| A description of the organisational structure of the entity. | Mandatory | 5-7 |
| A description of the outcomes and programs administered by the entity. | Mandatory | 5-7 |
| A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan. | Mandatory | 5-7 |
| Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority. | Mandatory | 5-7 |
| Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority. | Mandatory | 5-7 |
| Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period | Mandatory | 4 |
| An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity. | Portfolio departments — mandatory | 33-36 |
| Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other Portfolio Estimates Statements that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Report on the Performance of the entity | | |
| <i>Annual Performance Statements</i> | | |
| Annual Performance Statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and Section 16F of the Rule. | Mandatory | 11-31 |
| Report on Financial Performance | | |
| A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance. | Mandatory | 32-35 |
| A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity. | Mandatory | 152-155 |

| Description | Requirement | Page/s |
|---|---------------------------|--------|
| If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results. | If applicable, mandatory. | 32-35 |
| Management and accountability | | |
| <i>Corporate governance</i> | | |
| Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems) | Mandatory | 39-41 |
| A certification by the accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared. | Mandatory | 39-41 |
| A certification by the accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place. | Mandatory | 39-41 |
| A certification by the accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity. | Mandatory | 39-41 |
| An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance. | Mandatory | 39-41 |
| A statement of significant issues reported to the minister under paragraph 19(1) e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance. | If applicable, mandatory | N/A |
| <i>External scrutiny</i> | | |
| Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny. | Mandatory | 42 |
| Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| <i>Management of human resources</i> | | |
| An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives. | Mandatory | 43-47 |
| Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statistics on staffing classification level • statistics on full-time employees • statistics on part-time employees • statistics on gender • statistics on staff location • statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous. | Mandatory | 43-47 |
| Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> . | Mandatory | 43-47 |

| Description | Requirement | Page/s |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AD(4)(c). | Mandatory | 43-47 |
| The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level. | Mandatory | 43-47 |
| A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees. | Mandatory | 43-47 |
| Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Information on aggregate amount of performance payments. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Assets management | | |
| An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities. | If applicable, mandatory | 48 |
| Purchasing | | |
| An assessment of entity performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules. | Mandatory | 49 |
| Consultants | | |
| A summary statement detailing the number of new contracts engaging consultants entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts entered into during the period (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST). | Mandatory | 50 |
| A statement that " <i>During [reporting period], [specified number] new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million].</i> " | Mandatory | 50 |
| A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purpose for which consultants were selected and engaged. | Mandatory | 50 |
| A statement that "Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website." | Mandatory | 50 |
| Australian National Audit Office access clauses | | |
| If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor-General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Exempt contracts | | |
| If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |

| Description | Requirement | Page/s |
|--|---------------------------|---------|
| Small business | | |
| A statement that “[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.” | Mandatory | 49 |
| An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises. | Mandatory | 49 |
| If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Minister for Finance as material in nature — a statement that “[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.” | If applicable, mandatory. | 49 |
| Financial statements | | |
| Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act. | Mandatory | 59-132 |
| Executive remuneration | | |
| Information about executive remuneration in accordance with subdivision C of division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule. | Mandatory | 51-55 |
| Other mandatory information | | |
| Advertising and market research | | |
| If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that “During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.” | If applicable, mandatory. | 135-136 |
| If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, include a statement to that effect. | If applicable, mandatory. | N/A |
| Grants | | |
| A statement that “Information on grants awarded to [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].” | If applicable, mandatory. | 137 |
| Disability reporting | | |
| Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information. Information Publication Scheme | Mandatory | 138 |
| Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found. | Mandatory | 139 |
| Corrections | | |
| Correction of material errors in previous annual report. | If applicable, mandatory | N/A |
| Other information | | |
| Information required by other legislation . | Mandatory | 140-151 |

Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AASB | Office of the Australian Accounting Standards Board |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ACCC | Australian Competition and Consumer Commission |
| ACL | Australian Consumer Law |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ADI | Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions |
| AIIB | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank |
| ANAO | Australian National Audit Office |
| AOFM | Australian Office of Financial Management |
| APEC | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation |
| APRA | Australian Prudential Regulation Authority |
| APS | Australian Public Service |
| APSC | Australian Public Service Commission |
| ARPC | Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation |
| ASIC | Australian Securities and Investments Commission |
| ASL | Average staffing level |
| ATO | Australian Taxation Office |
| AUASB | Office of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board |
| CAF | Legislative and Governance Forum on Consumer Affairs |
| CGC | Commonwealth Grants Commission |
| COAG | Council of Australian Governments |
| CPRs | Commonwealth Procurement Rules |
| CRO | Chief Risk Officer |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| EAP | Employee Assistance Program |
| EL | Executive level |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| FOI Act | <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i> |
| FRC | Financial Reporting Council |
| FTE | Full-time equivalent |
| FTP | Financial Transaction Plan |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GIH | Global Infrastructure Hub |
| GST | Goods and Services Tax |
| HSC | Health and Safety Committee |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ICSID | International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| IFIs | International financial institutions |
| IGT | Inspector-General of Taxation |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ILS | Integrated Leadership System |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IMFC | International Monetary and Financial Committee |
| IPAA | Institute of Public Administration Australia |
| IPS | Information Publication Scheme |
| IWC | Inclusive Workplace Committee |
| KMP | Key Management Personnel |
| MIGA | Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency |
| MYEFO | Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook |
| NCC | National Competition Council |
| NAB | New Arrangements to Borrow |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| PBS | Portfolio Budget Statements |
| PBO | Parliamentary Budget Office |
| PC | Productivity Commission |
| PDS | Performance Development System |
| PGPA Act | <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> |
| POSD | People and Organisational Strategy Division |
| RAM | Royal Australian Mint |
| RBA | Reserve Bank of Australia |
| RMS | Rehabilitation Management System |
| SDR | Special Drawing Rights |
| SES | Senior Executive Service |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SPP | Specific Purpose Payment |
| WBG | World Bank Group |
| WHS Act | <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> |
| WRC | Workplace Relations Committee |

Glossary

| | |
|---|---|
| Activities | The actions/functions performed by agencies to deliver government policies. |
| Administered item | Items that are usually managed by an entity on behalf of the Government. Entities do not have control over these items, which are normally related to activities governed by eligibility rules and conditions established by legislation (for example, grants, subsidies and benefit payments). |
| Appropriation | Public monies the Parliament authorises the Government to withdraw from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a specified purpose. |
| APS employee | A person engaged under section 22, or a person who is engaged as an APS employee under Section 72, of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> . |
| Clear read principle | <p>Under the Outcomes arrangements, there is an essential clear link between the Appropriation Bills, the Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS), the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements, and annual reports of agencies. Information should be consistent across these and other budget documents, and, where possible, duplication of reporting within the PBS should be avoided. This is called the clear read between the different documents.</p> <p>Under this principle, the planned performance in PBS is to be provided on the same basis as actual performance in the annual reports covering the same period, to permit a clear read across planning and actual performance reporting documents. Agencies should take this into account in designing their performance reporting arrangements.</p> |
| Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) | Consists of all revenues and moneys raised or received by the executive government of the Commonwealth. The fund is self-executing in nature, which means that all money received by the Commonwealth automatically forms part of the fund. |
| Contractor | A person engaged by an agency, usually on a temporary basis. Treated as an employee of the agency for the purposes of program performance reporting. |
| Corporate governance | The process by which agencies are directed and controlled. It is generally understood to encompass authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control. |
| Departmental item | Departmental items are usually appropriations managed by an entity, and over which the entity has control. That is, the entity's accountable authority has discretion in delivering the activities and/or allocating resources. Typically, these items include the day-to-day operations and program support activities of an entity. |
| Financial results | The results shown in the financial statements of an agency. |
| Grant | An arrangement for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth or on behalf of the Commonwealth: under which relevant money or other CRF money is to be paid to a recipient other than the Commonwealth which is intended to assist the recipient achieve its goals to help to address one or more of the Government's policy objectives and under which the recipient may be required to act in accordance with specified terms or conditions. |
| Materiality | Takes into account the planned outcome and the relative significance of the resources consumed in contributing to the achievement of that outcome. |
| 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. |
| Non ongoing APS employee | A person engaged as an APS employee under subsection 22(2)(a) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> . |

| | |
|--|--|
| Official Public Account (OPA) | The Commonwealth's central bank account. The OPA is one of a group of linked bank accounts, referred to as the Official Public Account Group of Accounts. OPAs are maintained by the Reserve Bank of Australia. |
| Ongoing APS employee | A person engaged as an ongoing APS employee under Section 22(2)(a) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> . |
| Operations | Functions, services and processes performed in pursuing the objectives or discharging the functions of an entity. |
| Outcomes | The results, impacts or consequences of a purpose or activity, as defined in the annual Appropriation Acts and the Portfolio Budget Statements, by a Commonwealth entity and company. |
| Performance information | Evidence about performance that is collected and used systematically, which may relate to appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency and the extent to which an outcome can be attributed to an intervention. While performance information may be quantitative (numerical) or qualitative (descriptive), it should be verifiable. |
| Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) | The PBS inform parliamentarians and the public of the proposed allocation of resources to government outcomes. They also assist the Senate Standing Committees with their examination of the Government's Budget. PBS are tabled in Parliament on Budget night and published as budget-related papers. |
| Programs | Commonwealth programs deliver benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, organisations or the community as a whole, and/or policy advice to inform government decisions. A program is comprised of activities or groups of activities, as defined in the annual Appropriation Acts and Portfolio Budget Statements, by a Commonwealth entity and company. |
| Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act) | <p>The <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> replaced the <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i> and the <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i> on 1 July 2014. As the primary piece of Commonwealth resource management legislation, the PGPA Act establishes a coherent system of governance and accountability for public resources, with an emphasis on planning, performance and reporting.</p> <p>The PGPA Act applies to all Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies. A list of Commonwealth entities and companies can be found at: www.finance.gov.au/sites/default/files/pgpa_flipchart.pdf?v=2</p> |
| Public service care agency | A public service care agency is defined in section 4 of the <i>Carer Recognition Act 2010</i> to mean an agency as defined in the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> that is responsible for the development, implementation, provision or evaluation of policies, programs or services directed to carers or the persons for whom they care. |
| Senate Estimates hearings | Senate Standing Committees hold hearings to scrutinise the appropriation bills and any explanatory documentation tabled to accompany them. Public servants are called as witnesses to hearings. |
| Specific Purpose Payments (SPP) | Commonwealth payments to the states for specific purposes in order to pursue important national policy objectives in areas that may be administered by the states. |

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