

Part 5

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Advertising and market research

Treasury is required to report on all payments to advertising agencies, market research organisations, polling organisations, media advertising organisations and direct mail organisations.

Treasury delivered the following campaigns in 2020–21:

- COVID-19 Economic Response COVID-Safe Campaign
- COVID-19 Economic Response Campaign (Phase 2)
- Economic Recovery Plan Campaign (Phase 1)
- Economic Recovery Plan Campaign (Phase 2).

COVID-19 economic response campaigns

The COVID-safe economy phase of the COVID-19 Economic Response Campaign supported implementation of the Government's 3-step roadmap to economic recovery. It encouraged businesses to develop operational plans to keep employees safe and help restart the economy.

The second phase of the COVID-19 Economic Response Campaign continued to inform Australian businesses about the Economic Response package and how it supported individuals and families.

Economic recovery plan campaigns

The first phase of the Economic Recovery Plan Campaign focused on key economic measures to help individuals and businesses recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The second phase focused on continuation of the Government's plan for economic recovery and building consumer and business confidence.

Campaign expenditure for advertising agencies, market research organisations and media advertising organisations is outlined in the tables below.

Campaign compliance information is available at www.treasury.gov.au and in the reports on government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance and published at www.finance.gov.au/advertising. These Department of Finance reports provide details of campaigns for which expenditure was greater than \$250,000 (including GST).

Treasury was granted an exemption from compliance with the Guidelines on Information and Advertising Campaigns by non-corporate Commonwealth entities due to the urgency of the COVID-19 economic response.

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

Treasury did not make any payments to polling organisations or direct mailing organisations in 2020–21.

Table 24: Advertising agencies (creative advertising agencies which have developed advertising campaigns)

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$)
DDB Sydney Pty Ltd	Creative Services	\$15,000.00
Clemenger BBDO Pty LTD	Creative Services	\$15,000.00
TBWA Melbourne Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 1)	\$1,093,745.40
TBWA Melbourne Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 2)	\$707,407.00

Note: all figures include GST.

Note: these figures include head hour and production costs.

Table 25: Market research organisations

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$)
Consumer Policy Research Pty Ltd	Market Research	\$79,700.00
Cutthru Pty Ltd T/as Pollinate	Market Research	\$210,100.00
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Market Research (Economic Response COVID-Safe campaign)	\$81,182.20*
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Market Research (Economic Response campaign, Phase 2)	\$355,592.60*
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Market Research (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 1)	\$265,944.49*
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Market Research (Economic Recovery Plan Campaign, Phase 2)	\$72,765.00*
Kantar Public Pty Ltd	Market Research (Economic Recovery Plan Campaign, Phase 1)	\$140,800.00
Kantar Public Pty Ltd	Market Research (Economic Recovery Plan Campaign, Phase 2)	\$73,333.70
Kantar Public Pty Ltd	Market Research	\$171,930.00
Reed, James Alan T/as Resolve Strategic	Market Research (Economic Response campaign)	\$331,925.00

Note: all figures include GST.

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

Table 26: Media advertising (Universal McCann Australia – the master media agency for all Commonwealth Government advertising)

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$)
Universal McCann Australia	Campaign advertising (Economic Response Phase 1)	\$147,479.67*
Universal McCann Australia	Campaign advertising (Economic Response COVID-Safe Campaign)	\$2,885,645.28*
Universal McCann Australia	Campaign advertising (Economic Response campaign Phase 2)	\$13,293,636.04*
Universal McCann Australia	Campaign advertising (Economic Recovery Plan Campaign Phase 1)	\$12,611,169.50
Universal McCann Australia	Campaign advertising (Economic Recovery Plan Campaign Phase 2)	\$1,991,486.48
Universal McCann Australia	Advertising for recruitment services	\$142,395.00

Note: all figures include GST.

Note: the Universal McCann Australia advertising figure includes \$28,263.79 for creative services for the first phase of the Economic Response, \$9,934.00 for creative services for the Economic Response COVID-Safe and \$333,046.70 for the second phase of the Economic Response campaigns.

Grants

Information on grants awarded by Treasury for 2020–21 is available on GrantConnect at www.grants.gov.au.

Disability reporting

The *National Disability Strategy 2010–2020* is Australia's overarching framework for disability reform. It acts to ensure the principles underpinning the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are incorporated into Australia's policies and programs that affect people with disability, their families and carers. A key initiative of the Strategy is a periodic high-level report tracking progress against each of the 6 outcome areas in the Strategy. The report is available on the Department of Social Services website.

In December 2020, disability ministers issued a Statement of Continued Commitment to the Strategy. The statement is a commitment to continue efforts between expiry of the current National Disability Strategy and finalisation of the new National Disability Strategy in 2021.

Disability reporting is included in the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports and the *APS Statistical Bulletin*. These reports are available on the Australian Public Service Commission's website.

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 *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. Each agency 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

The health and wellbeing of Treasury employees was a top priority for Treasury in 2020–21. Treasury responded to COVID-19 by supporting the health and wellbeing of employees with tailored initiatives, guidance and information. Our response included the development and implementation of a *Working Well, Keeping Well* resource pack, developed in response to specific challenges employees and managers raised through an internal survey.

Leaders and staff were provided with ongoing support and information as they navigated hybrid working arrangements in response to the COVID-19 pandemic throughout 2020–21. Staff were regularly informed about the application of state and territory restrictions and better practice approaches to hybrid working. Externally facilitated workshops providing the opportunity for staff and managers to connect with each other, check-in and share their experiences, and learn techniques to manage their wellbeing were run in Canberra and our State offices. To further support the wellbeing of staff, Treasury implemented initiatives to ensure that excess working hours were actively managed with time off, and planned leave was taken to ensure staff could rest and recuperate.

Support for hybrid remote working arrangements was implemented with the distribution of secure laptops to all staff and implementation of Cisco WebEx videoconferencing. Information and guides to assist staff make the best use of technology and communications tools was disseminated to ensure individuals and teams were able to connect with each other and maintain high levels of productivity in a hybrid working environment.

The Treasury's *COVID-safe Transition Plan: return to work following restrictions* was approved by the Executive Board in June 2020 and updated regularly throughout the year. QR check in codes were implemented in the Canberra office in April 2021 and state offices in May 2021 for contact tracing, if required.

A COVID-19 site inspection was conducted in July 2020 under Comcare's Regulatory Operations – ACT Regional Engagement Program. The inspection was to determine whether the Treasury was complying with its obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* in management COVID-19 risks in the workplace. The Comcare report confirmed Treasury was complying with its obligations.

An SES forum on wellbeing was led by Professor Ian Hickie from the University of Sydney in April 2021. Insights from the forum are being used to develop a comprehensive wellbeing strategy for the Treasury.

In accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, the Health and Safety Committee met quarterly in 2020–21. Two additional meetings were held for further consultation on COVID-19 issues. Treasury has 13 health and safety representatives, 18 workplace harassment contact officers, 24 first aid officers and 88 emergency officers to assist in maintaining work health and safety standards.

Twenty-four work health and safety incident reports were received in 2020–21. The majority related to muscular skeletal injuries, followed by slips, trips and falls. Two incidents were reported to Comcare which advised no further investigation was required. No investigations were conducted and no notices given in 2020–21.

Treasury continued to invest in personal wellbeing with resilience and good mental health in the workplace training, mental health first aid training, resilience coaching, domestic and family violence training for managers, involvement in the RU OK Day, APS values in practice training, flu vaccinations, health checks, defibrillator training, and allergy and anaphylaxis response training.

Employees experiencing an illness or injury that may impact their work were supported with an early intervention program. This enabled them to remain at work or return to work as soon as practicable.

Treasury offers professional counselling and support for employees through the Employee Assistance Program. This service is available to all employees, their immediate family members, and others with whom they share a close relationship.

Carer support

Treasury supports the equal rights, choices and opportunities of carers regardless of age, race, gender, disability, sexuality, religious or political beliefs, cultural or linguistic heritage and socio-economic status or locality.

Treasury's carer support framework enabled practical and active support for employees, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–21.

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
- carer's rooms available to employees to assist in caring responsibilities in instances when care is temporarily and unexpectedly unavailable
- being an accredited Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace, supporting employees who wish to breastfeed in the workplace and is committed to ensuring 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 Employee Assistance Program for free, professional and confidential counselling for employees, their immediate family members and people with whom they are in a close relationship.

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

Treasury remains committed to the principles of ecologically sustainable development consistent with relevant Commonwealth, state and territory environmental legislation, regulations, policies and initiatives.

We minimised our impact on the environment through energy efficiency, waste and water use in 2020–21 by:

- installing a new energy efficient heating, ventilation and air-conditioning plant and machinery as part of base building works by the building owner
- installing new bathroom hand dryers in a new office fit-out as part of base building works by the building owner
- installing new water efficient sensor tapware 4.5L/min, 6-star WELS rating in bathrooms in new office fit-out as part of base building works by the building owner
- installing a light harvesting system and introduction of LED lighting in new office fit-out
- reducing paper consumption by defaulting office printers to black-and-white and two-sided printing, supporting use of electronic document management and collaboration, and utilising digital and mobile technology solutions for staff
- using energy saver mode for most equipment when not in use across all office locations
- using teleconferencing and video conferencing for meetings with interstate and overseas colleagues when appropriate
- purchasing 5-star energy rated electrical appliances (where available)
- participating in Earth Hour on 27 March 2021
- providing waste recycling stations, segregating waste into approved recycling streams (including waste to landfill, commingled waste and compost), engaging waste management providers to recycle used paper and secure paper materials
- establishing a fit-out and furniture recycling strategy that reuses the department's existing office fit-out infrastructure, including workstations
- recycling toner cartridges, fluorescent light tubes and batteries
- using water flow restriction controls and water efficient appliances in kitchens and bathrooms across the Treasury building tenancy.

Australia and the international financial institutions

Program 1.2 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 2019–20. In particular:

- Section 10 of the *International Monetary Agreements Act 1947*, which requires reporting on the operations of the Act and of the operations, insofar as they relate to Australia, of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development during each financial year
- 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 Money 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 International Monetary Fund through:

- the International Monetary Fund Board of Governors
- the International Monetary and Financial Committee
- 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 2020–21 are noted in Table 27.

Table 27: Australian Governor's votes on International Monetary Fund 2020–21 resolutions

Resolution title	Date	Australian Governor's vote
2020 Regular Election of Executive Directors	9 July 2020	Approved
Membership for the Principality of Andorra	19 August 2020	Approved
2020 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors	24 August 2020	Approved
Remuneration and Benefits of Executive Directors and Alternate Executive Directors	24 August 2020	Approved
2020 Regular Election of Executive Directors	8 October 2020	Approved
Report on Audit, Financial Statements, Administrative and Capital Budgets, Amendment of the Rules and Regulations, and Officers of the Board of Governors and Joint Procedures Committee	30 October 2020	Approved

International Monetary and Financial Committee

The International Monetary and Financial Committee 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.

International Monetary Fund 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 2020–21, also included Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, the Republic of Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

As at 30 June 2021, Australia held around 1.38 per cent of the total voting power at the IMF. The constituency as a whole held around 3.78 per cent.

By agreement between constituency members, the staffing of Australia's constituency office rotates among constituency members. As at 30 June 2021, the constituency's Executive Director position was held by Mr Chang Huh of Korea.

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 Article IV consultation with Australia returns in a virtual format for 2021 with consultations expected to take place during September. In preparation for the Article IV consultations, the IMF conducted a virtual staff visit including consultation with stakeholders from across government, the private sector, and think tanks. The 2021 staff visit took place from 8–11 June 2021.

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 at 30 June 2021 was 6,572.4 million Special Drawing Rights (equivalent to approximately A\$12,473.7 million at 30 June 2021). Part of Australia's quota is held in reserve by the IMF in Special Drawing Right and gold. Part is held in Australia by the Reserve Bank of Australia (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 2020–21 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 Special Drawing Right 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 5 international currencies (the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the British pound sterling, the Chinese renminbi and the euro).

Australia's cumulative allocation of Special Drawing Rights at 30 June 2021 was around Special Drawing Right 3.08 billion while our actual Special Drawing Right holdings were around Special Drawing Right 3.09 billion. Australia's Special Drawing Right 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 Special Drawing Rights that have been allocated to each member and pays interest on the Special Drawing Rights that are held by each member.⁶ In 2020–21, the Australian Government paid charges of Special Drawing Right 2,365,210 (approx. A\$4.49 million) on net cumulative allocations. During this period the RBA received Special Drawing Right 2,400,105 (approx. A\$4.56 million) in interest from the IMF on Australia's Special Drawing Right holdings.

In addition, the IMF levies an annual assessment fee to cover the cost of operating the Special Drawing Right department at the IMF. This is determined according to participants' net cumulative Special Drawing Right allocations. Australia's annual assessment fee for the IMF financial year ending 30 April 2021 was Special Drawing Right 51,768 (approx. A\$96,080).

⁶ Charges and interest payments are accrued daily and paid quarterly. The Special Drawing Right 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 Special Drawing Right basket of currencies. The basic rate of charge is equal to the Special Drawing Right 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.

Remuneration

Remuneration is interest earned on quota resources held by the IMF, excluding gold. In 2020–21 Australia received Special Drawing Right 1,083,924 (approx. A\$2.05 million) in remuneration.

Maintenance of value

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

Under the IMF Articles of Agreement, members are required to maintain the Special Drawing Right 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 2019–20 financial year, the Australian dollar depreciated against the Special Drawing Right. As a result, the maintenance of value adjustment involved a payment from Australia to the IMF of around A\$648.79 million. Payment for the 2019–20 maintenance of value adjustment was made in July 2020. For the IMF 2020–21 financial year, the Australian dollar appreciated against the Special Drawing Right. As a result, the 2020–21 maintenance of value adjustment will involve a payment from the IMF to Australia of around A\$1,178.39 million, with settlement required by July 2021.

Table 28: Transactions with the IMF in 2020–21 (Cash basis)

	Amount in SDRs	Amount in A\$
Total interest received on Australia's SDR holdings(a)	2,400,105	4,560,196
Total remuneration received for Australian holdings at the IMF	1,083,924	2,055,086
Total charges paid on Australia's SDR allocation	2,365,210	4,493,054
Annual Assessment Fee paid to SDR department	51,768	96,080
Maintenance of Value transaction for 2019–20 payment made in July 2020		648,786,765.24

(a) Interest on Special Drawing Right holdings is paid to the RBA, not to Treasury.

Lending-related transactions and Australia's reserve position in the International Monetary Fund

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 Financial Transactions Plan.

Table 29 provides details of individual Financial Transactions Plan transactions and the resulting reserve position at the IMF.

Table 29: Australia's reserve tranche position in the IMF, 2020–21

Date	Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
Reserve tranche position as at 30 June 2020(a)				1,430,759,410	2,872,370,636
FTP payments					
15 Sep 2020	FTP Loan to Costa Rica			164,400,000	319,719,953
2 Oct 2020	FTP Loan to Ecuador			68,000,000	135,157,965
6 Apr 2021	FTP Loan to Namibia			77,000,000	143,737,166
FTP receipts				0	0
Total Repayments					
Reserve tranche position as at 30 June 2021(a)				1,740,159,410	3,470,985,720

(a) Because Australia's reserve tranche position is denominated in Special Drawing Rights and AUD/Special Drawing Right 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.

Financial Transactions Plan transactions (and any transfers for administrative purposes) directly impact on Australia's reserve position at the IMF. In 2020–21 the amount of Australia's reserves held by the IMF increased from around Special Drawing Right 1,431 million to around Special Drawing Right 1,740 million.

Through the New Arrangements to Borrow, Australia and 39 other member countries have committed to lend additional resources to the IMF. The New Arrangements to Borrow constitutes a second line of funding defence to supplement IMF resources to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system. The New Arrangements to Borrow is used in circumstances in which the IMF needs to supplement its quota resources for lending purposes. The New Arrangements to Borrow is covered by general activation periods of up to six months, with each activation period subject to a specified maximum level of commitments. Australia has received New Arrangements Borrow repayments following past New Arrangements to Borrow lending; however, the New Arrangements to Borrow is not currently active or being called upon.

In 2020–21, Australia received total New Arrangements to Borrow repayments of Special Drawing Right 42,500,000 (approx. A\$79,506,273 million).

Table 30: Australia's New Arrangements to Borrow Transactions in 2020–21

Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
Total NAB loans (payments)			0	0
Total NAB receipts (repayments)	42,500,000	79,506,273		
Net NAB payments for 2020–21	42,500,000	79,506,273		

The Australian Government earns interest on any money lent under the New Arrangements to Borrow⁷. In 2020–21, the Australian Government received interest payments on its New Arrangements to Borrow loans of Special Drawing Right 73,961 (approx. A\$140,749).

⁷ Interest is calculated using the Special Drawing Right interest rate, accrued daily and paid quarterly.

Australia entered into an agreement with the IMF to lend to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) on 23 October 2020. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust provides concessional financial support to help low-income countries to achieve, maintain or restore a stable and sustainable macroeconomic position consistent with strong and durable poverty reduction and growth.

Table 31: Australia’s Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust Transactions In 2020–21

Description	Debit (SDRS)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
Total PRGT loans (payments)			210,567,714	396,112,152
Total PRGT receipts (repayments)				
Net PRGT payments for 2020–21			210,567,714	396,112,152

The Australian Government earns interest on any money lent under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust⁸. In 2020–21, the Australian Government received interest payments on its Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust loans of Special Drawing Right 155 (approx. A\$287).

Australia and the World Bank Group

Australia’s shareholding and relations with the World Bank Group

Mandate

The World Bank Group (WBG) is a multilateral development 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’s twin goals are ending extreme poverty and building shared prosperity.

World Bank strategic priorities

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.

⁸ Interest is calculated using the Special Drawing Right interest rate, accrued daily and paid quarterly.

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 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association make up the core of the World Bank. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 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 International Finance Corporation 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 Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency promotes foreign direct investment into developing countries by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders. The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

Australia's membership of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency requires the Australian Government to hold shares in these institutions. Australia's shareholdings as at 30 June 2021 are set out in Table 32.

Table 32: Australian shareholdings at the World Bank Group as at 30 June 2021

	IBRD	IFC	MIGA
Shares	34,576	401,814	3,019
Price per share (US\$)	120,635	1,000	10,820
Value of total capital (US\$ millions)	4,171.08	401.81	32.67
<i>Value of paid-in capital (US\$ millions)</i>	276.86	401.81	6.20
<i>Value of callable capital (US\$ millions)</i>	3,894.22	0.00	26.46
Value of total capital (A\$ millions)	5,548.12	534.47	43.46

Australia's shareholding and voting power is listed in Table 33.

Table 33: Australia's shareholding and voting power in the World Bank Group

	IBRD	IDA	IFC	MIGA
Shareholding (per cent of total)	1.41	-	2.00	1.70
Voting power (per cent of total)	1.36	1.25	1.92	1.49

Note: Shareholdings and voting power as at 30 June 2021. Shareholding and voting power differ in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency due to the allocation of basic votes across countries. At International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, 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 members. 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 contributes to replenishments to International Development Association 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 2020–21, Australia's Governor was the Treasurer, the Hon Josh Frydenberg MP. Australia's Alternate Governor was the Assistant Treasurer, the Hon Michael Sukkar MP.

Table 34 outlines the Australian Governor's votes for the 2020–21 financial year.

Table 34: Australian Governor's votes on World Bank Group resolutions in 2020–21

Institution	Resolution title	Date	Australian Governors' Vote
IBRD	2020 Regular Election of Executive Directors	31 July 2020	Approved
MIGA	2020 Regular Election of Executive Directors	31 July 2020	Approved
IBRD	Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	24 August 2020	Approved
IBRD	Parental Leave for Executive Directors and their Alternates	24 August 2020	Approved
IBRD	Transfer from Surplus to the IBRD Fund for Innovative Global Public Goods Solutions	24 August 2020	Approved
MIGA	2020 Regular Election of Bank Executive Directors	8 October 2020	Voted for Mr Nigel Ray
MIGA	2020 Regular Election of MIGA Directors	8 October 2020	Voted for Mr Nigel Ray
IBRD	Transfer from Surplus to the International Development Association	25 January 2021	Approved
IBRD	Amendment to the By-Laws of IBRD	13 May 2021	Approved
IFC	Amendment to the By-Laws of IFC	13 May 2021	Approved
MIGA	Amendment to the By-Laws of MIGA	13 May 2021	Approved
ICSID	Amendment of Regulation 7(2) of the ICSID Administrative and Financial Regulations	13 May 2021	Approved

Executive Director and Constituency Office

The World Bank Group's Executive Boards (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency) 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, the Republic of 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 Executive Directors. By agreement, Australia and Korea rotate this role. Until 31 October 2020, the Executive Director was Mr Kunil Hwang from Korea and the Alternate Executive Director was Mr Gerry Antioch from Australia. Since 1 November 2020, the Executive Director has been Mr Nigel Ray from Australia and the Alternate Executive Director has been Dr Boosung Kang from Korea. Australia also has an adviser in the constituency office.

Payment Times Reporting

Payment Times Reporting Scheme

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirement under Section 56 of the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* which states that the Payment Times Reporting Regulator must publish a report on the operation of the Act to be included in the department's annual report.

Long and late payment times (after 30 days) for small business have significant and negative impacts, placing pressure on cash flow, revenue and financing. The Payment Times Reporting Scheme (the Scheme) has been introduced to improve payment times to small businesses by creating transparency around the payment practices of large entities in Australia.

The Scheme commenced on 1 January 2021 and requires large businesses to report twice yearly on payment practices to small business suppliers. This will enable small businesses and the public to make more informed decisions and for large businesses to improve payment practices.

Establishment of the Scheme

The Prime Minister announced the policy objective of improving payment times to small businesses on 21 November 2018. Design and development of the scheme involved consultation with over 400 large and small businesses, industry organisations and government agencies. Consultations included 4 discussion papers, multiple workshops, a survey of small business stakeholders, targeted meetings and an exposure draft of the legislation and subordinate legislation.

The Payment Times Reporting Bill 2020 was introduced into Parliament on 13 May 2020, passed both houses on 6 October 2020, and received Royal Assent on 14 October 2020. The *Payment Times Reporting Rules 2020* (the Rules) were registered on 25 November 2020 and commenced, at the same time as the Act, on 1 January 2021. The Rules provide necessary definitions, technical and administrative details on how certain provisions of the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* operate.

Regulated entities have a 12-month implementation transition period until compliance activities commence on 31 December 2021.

The *Payment Times Reporting (Consequential Amendments) Act 2020* commenced on 1 January 2021 and amended the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to enable the Commissioner of Taxation to disclose certain tax information to the Payment Times Reporting Regulator for the purposes of administering the Payment Times Reporting Scheme. This has enabled the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to provide data to the Payment Times Reporting Regulator to identify businesses meeting the income threshold requirements to report under the Scheme.

Since July 2020, further consultation about the Scheme's implementation has been held with more than 150 representatives from business and industry groups. This has included consultation and user testing on the development of guidance material for reporting entities. Consultation was also held with large businesses on the design of the online reporting system and Payment Times Reporting Small Business Identification Tool.

The Payment Times Reporting Regulator

The Secretary of the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources was designated the position of the Payment Times Reporting Regulator (the Regulator) within the department in December 2020. Following the move of the Small and Family Business Division to the Treasury in June 2021, the Secretary of the Treasury was re-designated the position of the Regulator within the Treasury in June 2021.

Establishment of the Payment Times Reporting Regulator's Office was a key focus in early 2021 and continues to be a priority for the Regulator. This includes allocating staff and resources to develop and deliver the regulatory functions, developing the suite of policies and procedures underpinning the regulatory governance framework, and education and guidance to raise awareness of the Scheme.

A communication campaign has, for 12 months, been notifying reporting entities about the Scheme and their legislative obligations. This has included guidance on the website, bulk emails, news articles on related websites and in newsletters, use of social media channels, webinars through industry associations, and responding to inquiries. As at 30 June 2021, the Payment Times Reporting Regulator's Office responded to 4841 inquiries through its public mailbox and contact centre.

Reporting system and the Small Business Identification Tool

In March 2021, the Regulator made a notifiable instrument setting out the form and manner for submitting payment times reports. This requires reports to be provided using templates that are available on the Payment Times Reporting Portal (the Portal).

The Portal is a secure website for registering business details, accessing the Small Business Identification Tool (the Tool), submitting reports and applying to volunteer for the Scheme. Between April and June 2021, businesses were able to upload a test report to the Portal before the window officially opened. Compliance information, including reporting instructions and templates, is published on the Scheme's website and Portal at www.treasury.gov.au/small-business/PTRS.

The Tool was developed to make it easier for reporting entities to identify their small business suppliers without increasing the regulatory burden on small business. Small businesses are identified by default through the Tool, however, a form is available on the Portal for those wishing to opt out of being identified.

The Regulator released a provisional Tool for testing and feedback in December 2020. The Tool was approved in June 2021 and made available to reporting entities from 1 July 2021.

As at 30 June 2021, 4424 businesses had registered in the Portal and the Tool had been accessed 7672 times. Seventy-three small businesses opted out of being identified by the Tool and 4 volunteer applications were received to become a reporting entity under the Scheme.

A statutory declaration form is available to support continuous improvement to the Tool. By completing a statutory declaration, businesses can advise the Regulator if the Tool has incorrectly identified a business which has an annual turnover greater than \$10 million. As at 30 June 2021, the Regulator has received 8 statutory declarations.

Compliance

The Regulator's functions include monitoring and enforcing reporting entities' compliance with requirements under the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020*.

The Regulator's monitoring and compliance functions support the broader regulatory objectives to:

- enable small businesses to make more informed decisions about potential customers
- create incentives for large businesses to improve their payment terms and practices.

In recognition of the need for reporting entities to familiarise themselves with the Scheme and ensure they are complying with their obligations under the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020*, a 12-month transition period applies. This transition period lasts from the Scheme's commencement on 1 January 2021 until 1 January 2022 when enforcement and civil penalty provisions commence.

While the Scheme is in a transition period the Regulator's compliance approach in 2021 focuses on education, guidance and communicating the future compliance and enforcement approach.

The Regulator's intended approach to compliance with the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* includes 5 key principles:

- promoting high levels of voluntary compliance by engaging with and educating large businesses
- undertaking appropriate compliance and enforcement actions
- collaborating and sharing information with other government bodies
- providing transparency and reporting on actions
- undertaking activities with integrity and professionalism.

The application of compliance and enforcement powers under the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* (in accordance with the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014*) takes effect from January 2022. The Regulator will adopt a graduated and proportionate approach to ensuring reporting entities comply with their obligations under the Act. This may include:

- outreach and education activities to raise awareness of requirements
- working with a reporting entity to address non-compliance before initiating compliance and/or enforcement action such as infringement notices or court proceedings for a civil penalty.

Competition and consumer

Consumer data right

The Consumer Data Right program seeks to give individuals and businesses the right to safely access certain data about themselves held by businesses, and direct that access to this data be given to accredited, trusted third parties of their choice. The Consumer Data Right is to be an initiative rolled out across the economy, starting with the banking and energy sectors. The telecommunications sector will be assessed and potentially designated in 2021.

The Consumer Data Right is a multi-functional delivery model, involving Treasury, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner and the Data Standards Body. On 17 December 2020, the *Treasury Laws Amendment (2020 Measures No. 6) Act 2020* received Royal Assent, transferring rulemaking, sectoral assessment and program governance and communications functions from the ACCC to the Treasury. The Data Standards Body was transferred from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) to the Treasury on 28 February 2021. Treasury created a new Consumer Data Right Division to lead Treasury's work.

Treasury has continued to progress implementation of the Consumer Data Right through 2020–21. From 1 July 2020, consumers have been able to direct the 4 major banks to share usage information relating to specific data sets with accredited third parties, with further account types being included from 1 November 2020 and 1 February 2021. Non-major banks made product reference data available for specific account types from 1 October 2020 and commenced sharing consumer data with accredited third parties from 1 July 2021.

The ACCC made amendments to the *Competition and Consumer (Consumer Data Right) Rules 2020* in October 2020 to permit accredited intermediaries to collect Consumer Data Right data and, in December 2020, to further expand consumers participation and increase consumer experience functionality. In April 2021, the Treasury announced the development of additional draft rules to support new pathways to participation, new permitted disclosures of Consumer Data Right data, and undertook industry engagement on the data sharing settings for joint accounts.

Work is progressing to implement the energy sector since it was designated a Consumer Data Right sector on 26 June 2020. The Government changed the data access model in the energy sector from a gateway model (to be operated by Australian Energy Market Operator) to a peer-to-peer model in April 2021 following stakeholder feedback about drawbacks in the gateway model. Following this decision, Treasury (including the Data Standards Body) has continued engagement with energy sector stakeholders to develop draft energy-specific rules and standards.

The Government's Digital Economy Strategy committed \$111.3 million in the 2021–22 Budget to implementation of the Consumer Data Right. This includes continued implementation in banking and energy sectors plus accelerating the rollout by assessing and designating a new sector every year, commencing with telecommunications in 2021.

The Treasurer commissioned an Inquiry into Future Directions for the Consumer Data Right, led by Mr Scott Farrell, on 23 January 2020. The final report was published on 23 December 2020 and made 100 recommendations. Treasury is consulting with Consumer Data Right stakeholders about the recommendations to inform a Government response.

Data standards chair

Mr Andrew Stevens is the Data Standards Chair for the Consumer Data Right. Mr Stevens was re-appointed to this role on 14 August 2021, having been the Chair since the role was created under the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*.

The Chair issued 7 iterations of the data standards during 2020–21 to support changes to the Consumer Data Right rules, together with supporting consumer experience and general guidance material.

The Chair maintained a banking sector Data Standards Advisory Committee, which held 10 meetings in 2020–21. An energy sector Data Standards Advisory Committee also held 10 meetings during the period. The Chair will merge these committees for an economy-wide CDR that operates across sectors.

In addition to the Chair's power to establish committees, he may also establish consultative groups. During 2020–21 the Chair convened groups to consult on:

- the Open Identity Foundation's conformance testing
- Joint Accounts, contributing towards a Treasury design paper
- energy sector data payloads which are also contributing to a Treasury design paper
- data quality standards and relevant conventions, and
- enhanced error handling.

As required by the Consumer Data Right rules, the Data Standards must be subject to consumer testing, as the Chair considers appropriate. Consequently, over 2020–21, 9 consumer experience standards consultations were conducted to inform standards development and provided strategic insights. Research was commissioned in 4 reports to the Data Standards Chair on:

- consumer trust
- joint accounts
- vulnerable consumers, and
- consent.

Data standards body

The Data Standards Body transitioned from the CSIRO to the Treasury effective 28 February 2021, joining the Chair who was already an official of the Treasury. The inclusion of the Data Standards Body into Treasury, along with the transfer of the Consumer Data Right rule-making function from the ACCC to Treasury, is intended to increase collaboration and efficiency.

Foreign investment

The Foreign Investment Division in Treasury is responsible for advising the Australian Government on all aspects of foreign investment policy. The division regulates foreign investment in Australia to ensure it is consistent with the national interest and supports a strong economy, jobs growth and raised living standards for Australians.

The foreign investment review framework is set by the legislative framework. The legislative framework includes the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* and the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Fees Impositions Act 2015* (and their associated regulations). The legislative framework is supported by Australia's Foreign Investment Policy and Guidance Notes on the specific application of the law.

Reforms

Significant legislative reforms to the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* commenced on 1 January 2021. The reforms expanded powers to screen cases on national security grounds and introduced new compliance and enforcement powers, similar to other Commonwealth regulators. They improve Treasury's regulatory capabilities under the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* to enter into enforceable undertakings, monitor to assess compliance, investigate potential non-compliance and issue infringement notices for a range of civil penalty provisions. The *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Fees Impositions Act 2015* was also amended to update the fees framework.

The reforms will ensure the framework better protects the national interest (including national security) while facilitating the foreign investment needed to support our economic recovery.

Australian National Contact Point

The Australian Government promotes responsible business conduct through the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Australian National Contact Point. The Australian National Contact Point also offers a free non-judicial conciliation service to individuals or groups who have a grievance against a multinational enterprise, with reference to the voluntary standards and principles set out in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises .

The Market Conduct Division of Treasury contracts an independent examiner to assesses, conciliate and make recommendations on individual complaints through public statements. It also provides secretariat support, conducts promotional activities to raise awareness, contributes to policy development and convenes a Governance and Advisory Board, which meets twice annually. In 2021, the Australian National Contact Point will be peer reviewed.

In 2020–21, the Australian National Contact Point conducted 6 outreach activities and managed 5 complaints. All complaints were new submissions and underwent an initial assessment. Two were accepted and are in mediation. One was accepted but did not proceed to mediation. Two remain in initial assessment (one involving coordination with 4 other National Contact Points). No complaints were rejected and no requests for procedural review were received. Australian National Contact Point reports annually to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and complaint statements are available at www.AusNCP.gov.au.

Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman

The Office of the Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman (Ombudsman's Office) was established in March 2016 with the commencement of the *Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman Act 2015* (the Ombudsman Act).

The Ombudsman's Office was transferred with the small and family business function from the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources to Treasury through a Machinery of Government change effective 15 April 2021.

The work of the Ombudsman's Office has continued to increase over the past 5 years as its public profile has grown. A new Ombudsman, the Hon Bruce Billson, was appointed in March 2021.

The Ombudsman's Office has dual functions to directly assist and advocate on behalf of small business and family enterprises.

Through direct and tailored assistance, the Ombudsman's Office supports small businesses and family enterprises in dispute with government or other businesses to access low-cost, efficient resolutions.

The Ombudsman's Office also uses its powers as an independent advocate to inform and advise lawmakers and regulators about issues affecting small businesses and their operations.

It has the power to conduct research and inquiries at the request of the Minister for Employment, Workforce, Skills, Small and Family Business. It can also independently initiate inquiries into issues affecting the small business sector.

The Ombudsman aims to inform government of the needs of small businesses and family enterprises and have these needs considered in policy development. To achieve this the Ombudsman maintains extensive relationships across business and government.

- The Ombudsman's Policy Forum draws together 32 industry and professional associations from across the sector, with key issues being progressed separately in working groups.
- The Ombudsman chairs the Federal Regulatory Agency Group which also includes key Commonwealth regulators: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), Australian Securities and Investments Commission, Australian Taxation Office (ATO), Australian Financial Complaints Authority and Fair Work Ombudsman. This group meets quarterly.
- The Small Business Commissioner's Group includes the Ombudsman and representatives from each of the states and meets quarterly. It also meets with the Federal Regulatory Agency Group at least twice annually to ensure good communication between state commissioners and Commonwealth regulators.
- The Ombudsman participates in and engages with various consultative groups including meetings held by the ACCC and the ATO with peak small business organisations.
- The Ombudsman engages with various business forums, conferences, and small business and other industry body events (including accounting).

The profile and work of the Ombudsman's Office was promoted in 2020–21 through:

- 101 media releases
- 5,607 media mentions
- 117 government meetings
- 239 key external stakeholders' meetings
- 61 speaking engagements
- 3152 newsletter subscribers
- 273,525 website visits
- 5800 followers and 320 posts on Facebook
- 253 followers and 96 posts on Instagram
- 3283 followers and 192 posts on ASBFEO's LinkedIn
- 3064 followers and 239 posts on the Ombudsman's LinkedIn
- 2032 followers and 293 posts on ASBFEO's Twitter
- 7386 followers and 269 posts on the Ombudsman's Twitter
- 435 subscribers and 44 videos on YouTube.

The Ombudsman's Office also supports small businesses, family enterprises and industry associations to engage with government and the public sector in Canberra by operating a small business hub with free desk and meeting spaces.

The My Business Health portal was relaunched in March 2021. The portal offers small and family business owners useful tips about running a business. The relaunch included improved functionality and links to Beyond Blue's NewAccess for Small Business Owners, a free and confidential mental health coaching program. The Ombudsman ran a national social media and radio marketing campaign to drive traffic to Beyond Blue and the My Business Health portal which achieved 57,549 visits in 2020–21.

Advocacy

The Ombudsman initiated and conducted broad-ranging research and inquiries into key issues affecting small business and family enterprise in 2020–21. The Minister for Employment, Workforce, Skills, Small and Family Business the Honourable Stuart Robert MP received quarterly updates about the operation of the Ombudsman's Office and relevant legislation, policies and practices affecting small business (available at www.asbfeo.gov.au).

Following are some of the major research projects and inquiries conducted by the Ombudsman during the reporting period.

- An inquiry into the affordability and availability of insurance launched on 28 July 2020 following reports small businesses were unable to access insurance. The initial small business survey received more than 800 responses.
- A review of the Personal Property Security Register found a need to improve its accessibility and useability by small businesses.
- A report on Small Business Access to Justice, released on 1 December 2020, called for amendments to the dispute resolution framework for small businesses.
- A number of recommendations in a COVID-19 Recovery Plan received support from peak bodies and think tanks.

Other areas of advocacy include:

- the Insolvency Practices Inquiry which proposed a suite of recommendations to simplify the system for small businesses working with state governments and Small Business Commissioners on eligibility and accessibility issues
- input into the design of new measures including the Payment Times Reporting Framework and Franchising Code amendments
- a report into a tax system better suited to small businesses, including a range of recommendations to streamline compliance
- requests for advice in relation an inability to secure insurance in certain sectors
- ongoing work on government procurement activities and how these could better support domestic small businesses, and
- producing fast fact sheets on efficient invoicing, domain names, resolving disputes and Single Touch Payroll.

The Ombudsman's Office provided 10 Regulation Impact Statement responses on policy and legislation and 116 submissions to various government and industry reviews, inquiries and consultations in 2020–21.

Assistance

The Ombudsman's Office received 7,204 requests for assistance via the Infoline, online form, direct emails and phone calls in 2020–21. There were 180,845 visits to the Ombudsman's website (www.asbfeo.gov.au).

The Ombudsman's Office received 496 inquiries about Industry Codes and 505 inquiries about our Small Business Tax Concierge Service. The Small Business Tax Concierge Service continues to receive inquiries about the ATO-administered JobKeeper and Cash Flow Boost Incentives. No formal requests were received for assistance regarding 'no adverse cost orders'.

Many requests concerned government COVID-19 support measures, payment or contract negotiations for affected parties and mental health issues. These included inquiries about commercial leases and franchising disputes. Issues often included the impact of government restrictions and lockdowns in response to the pandemic on a party's ability to meet financial commitments.

The Ombudsman worked closely with Australian Government, state and territory entities on a variety of requests for assistance. Cooperation with the agencies during the reporting period did not require any formal arrangements (as outlined in Section 70 of the Ombudsman Act).

Of the 7,204 requests for assistance, 5,783 concerned disputes including 478 formal requests for assistance in accordance with the Ombudsman Act. The Ombudsman made 15 formal recommendations that parties participate in Alternative Dispute Resolution. To date, 5 have been resolved within the Alternative Dispute Resolution process, one has been withdrawn, 3 unresolved at the Alternative Dispute Resolution process, and 6 remain ongoing.

Table 35: Resolution of disputes received in 2020–21

Resolution	Count	Percentage of total
Referral to more appropriate agency		
• State Small Business Commissioners	596	10%
• Australian Financial Complaints Authority, Fair Work Ombudsman, etc.	1,066	18%
One-on-one assistance provided		
• Referred to case management and advocacy	958	17%
• Information on dispute resolution pathways	2,688	47%
• Resolved by Ombudsman direct action	252	4%
Cases currently in progress with Ombudsman	149	3%
Referred to alternative dispute resolution (including under the Franchising, Horticulture, Oil and Dairy Codes)	55	1%
Referred to Small Business Tax Concierge Lawyer	19	0%
Total	5,783	100%

Resource tables

Table 36: Summary resource statement

	Actual available appropriation 2020–21 \$'000 (a)	Payments made 2020–21 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining 2020–21 \$'000 (a - b)
Ordinary annual services¹			
Departmental			
Departmental appropriation ²	374,311	285,200	89,111
Total	374,311	285,200	89,111
Administered expenses			
Outcome 1	138,448	110,390	28,058
Payment to Corporate entities	-	-	-
Total	138,448	110,390	28,058
Total ordinary annual services	A 512,759	395,590	117,169
Other services³			
Departmental non-operating			
Equity injections	459	222	237
Total	459	222	237
Administered non-operating			
Administered assets and liabilities			
Outcome 1	165,000	165,000	-
Total	165,000	165,000	-
Total other services	B 165,459	165,222	237
Total available annual appropriations and payments (A+B)			
Special appropriations			
<i>Australian Business Growth Fund (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020, s18</i>		4,778	
<i>Federal Financial Relations Act 2009</i>		92,369,988	
<i>Guarantee of Lending to Small and Medium Enterprises (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020</i>		582	
<i>International Finance Corporation Act 1955</i>		56,211	
<i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1947</i>		3,101,993	
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>		2	
Total special appropriations	C	95,533,554	
Special accounts⁴			
Opening balance	449,817		
Appropriation receipts	56,115,506		
Non-appropriation receipts to Special Accounts	2,901,971		
Payments made		17,221,509	
Transfers made to other entities		41,448,516	
Total special account	D 59,467,294	58,670,025	
Total resourcing and payments (A+B+C+D)⁵	60,145,512	154,764,391	
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	60,145,512	154,764,391	

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020–21* and *Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2020–21*. This may also include Prior Year departmental appropriation and section 74 relevant agency receipts.
 2. Includes an amount of \$11.548 million for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.
 3. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020–21*.
 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 Moneys 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 37: Resourcing for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Supporting and implementing informed decisions on policies for the good of the Australian people, including for achieving strong, sustainable economic growth, through the provision of advice to Treasury Ministers and the efficient administration of Treasury's functions.

	Budget 2020–21 \$'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2020–21 \$'000 (b)	Variation 2020–21 \$'000 (a – b)
Program 1.1: Department of the Treasury			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations ¹	267,409	253,288	14,121
Special accounts	-	-	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation	17,975	24,275	(6,300)
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	127,860	90,861	36,999
Special appropriation: <i>PGPA Act 2013-s77</i> repayments	1000	-	1,000
Special accounts	41,024,052	41,448,516	(424,464)
Expense not requiring appropriations	20,888	(1,728)	22,616
Total for Program 1.1	41,459,184	41,815,212	(356,028)
Program 1.2: Payments to International Financial Institutions			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	43,406	4,381	39,025
Expenses not requiring appropriation	133,825	728,434	(594,609)
Total for Program 1.2	177,231	732,815	(555,584)
Program 1.3: Support for Markets and Business			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	9,759	13,778	(4,019)
Special appropriation: <i>PGPA Act 2013-s77</i> repayments	-	2	(2)
Expenses not requiring appropriation	-	314,364	(314,364)
Total for Program 1.3	9,759	328,144	(318,385)
Program 1.4: General Revenue Assistance			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	59,920,000	73,072,682	(13,152,682)
Special accounts	2,006,218	2,024,454	(18,236)
Total for Program 1.4	61,926,218	75,097,136	13,170,918
Program 1.5: Assistance to the States for Healthcare Services			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	23,606,916	22,434,696	1,172,220
Special accounts	-	73,653	(73,653)
Total for Program 1.5	23,606,916	22,508,349	1,098,567
Program 1.6: Assistance to the States for Skills and Workforce Development			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	1,560,568	1,560,568	-
Total for Program 1.6	1,560,568	1,560,568	-

Program 1.7: Assistance to the States for Disability Services			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	-	-	-
Total for Program 1.7	-	-	-
Program 1.8: Assistance to the States for Affordable Housing			
Administered expenses			
Special accounts	1,594,523	1,594,524	(1)
Total for Program 1.8	1,594,523	1,594,524	(1)
Program 1.9: National Partnership Payments to the States			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	1,811,392	2,810,721	(999,329)
Special accounts	16,049,352	14,069,626	1,979,726
Expenses not requiring appropriation	-	149,220	(149,220)
Total for Program 1.9	17,860,744	17,029,567	831,177
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services	137,619	104,639	32,980
Special appropriations	88,537,805	101,477,574	(12,939,769)
Special accounts	59,079,622	57,616,249	1,463,373
Expenses not requiring appropriation	154,713	1,190,290	(1,035,577)
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations ¹	267,409	253,288	14,121
Special accounts	-	-	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation	17,975	24,275	(6,300)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	148,195,143	160,666,315	(12,471,172)
	2019–20	2020–21	
Average staffing level (number)	926	1,097	

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

Information correcting the record

There are three identified corrections and clarifications to the Treasury Annual Report 2019–20 that have minor impact on the 2020–21 report.

Management of human resources

Staffing information > Table 5

Table 5: *Australian Public Service Act* Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2019/20) had missing data in Column 3 for EL1 Male employees. Column 3 Total Male should have read: 150. All totals remain correct as the missing value had been incorporated at the bottom of the table.

Australia and the international financial institutions

Australia and the International Monetary Fund > Australia's quote in the International Monetary Fund and financial transactions > Maintenance of value > Table 22

International Monetary Fund – Maintenance of Value and associated disclosure in Table 22 have been amended from 2019–20 annual report. To provide clarity for the end user and consistency in reporting requirements in the annual report, the amount reflected in Table 22 going forward, will either be the transaction received/paid during the financial year. Further explanation is provided in the 2020–21 explanation for Monetary Fund – Maintenance of Value above Table 28.

Australia and the World Bank Group > Institutions of the World Bank Group > Table 26

World Bank Group–Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency shareholding (Table 26) in AUD for 2019–20 reflects \$67.51 million as opposed to \$47.35 million. This was a typographical error. The underlying holding is in USD and the holdings in USD are correct, and as the 2019–20 figure is not re-published for comparison, no further action is required.

Abbreviations and acronyms

ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
APS	Australian Public Service
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EL	Executive Level
FTP	Financial Transactions Plan
G20	The Group of Twenty
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
IPFA	Infrastructure and Project Financing Agency
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MoG	Machinery of Government
MP	Member of Parliament
NAB	New Arrangements to Borrow
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PGPA Act	Performance and Accountability Act 2013
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
PRGT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
PSM	Public Service Medal
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
SES	Senior Executive Service
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SFBD	Small and Family Business Division
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
The Ombudsman	Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman
WBG	World Bank Group
WHS	Work, Health and Safety

Glossary

Accountable authority instructions	Instructions issued to manage the affairs of an entity to promote the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of Commonwealth resources.
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).
Annual performance statements	Commonwealth entities report, through their annual performance statements, on the extent to which they have fulfilled the purposes they articulate at the beginning of a reporting year in their corporate plan. They must also report on performance criteria in the portfolio budget statements, portfolio additional estimates statements or other portfolio estimates statements.
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 Australian Public Service employee under section 72, of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .
Budget	Sets out the fiscal and economic outlook for Australia, including expenditure and revenue estimates for the current financial year, the budget year and 3 forward financial years. It identifies the Government's social and political priorities and how they will be achieved.
Clear read principle	<p>Under the outcomes' arrangements, there is an essential clear link between the appropriation bills, the portfolio budget statements, 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 portfolio budget statements should be avoided. This is called the clear read between the different documents.</p> <p>Under this principle, the planned performance in the portfolio budget statements 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	The Consolidated Revenue Fund 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.
Consultant	A person or organisation providing professional, independent, expert advice or services. The term is used to describe the application of expert skills to investigate or diagnose a defined issue or problem; carry out defined research, reviews or evaluations; or provide independent advice, information or creative solutions to assist an entity in management decision-making.

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.
Corporate plan	The primary planning document of a Commonwealth entity that sets out the objectives and strategies the entity intends to pursue in achieving its purposes over at least 4 reporting periods. A corporate plan explains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what an entity's purposes are • what it will do to achieve its purposes • how it will know that it has achieved its purposes.
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.
Enterprise agreement	An employment agreement made directly between an employer and employees.
Financial results	The results shown in the financial statements of an agency.
Fraud	Dishonestly obtaining a benefit, or causing a loss, by deception or other means. Accountable authorities of Commonwealth entities must take all reasonable measures to prevent, detect and deal with fraud in accordance with section 10 of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014</i> .
Full-time equivalent	The effective number of full-time employees in an entity, where an FTE of 1.0 is the equivalent of one full-time person. Part-time employees are converted to full-time equivalents.
Grant	An arrangement for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth or on behalf of the Commonwealth under which relevant money or other Consolidated Revenue Fund 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	Considers 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	The Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (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 Australian Public Service employee under subsection 22(2)(a) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .
Official Public Account	The Commonwealth's central bank account. The Official Public Account is one of a group of linked bank accounts, referred to as the Official Public Account Group of Accounts. Official Public Accounts are maintained by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Ongoing APS employee	A person engaged as an ongoing Australian Public Service 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	The portfolio budget statements 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. Portfolio budget statements 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	<p>The <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (PGPA Act) 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/2021-05/Flipchart%206%20May%202021_0.pdf</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.
Risk management	The systematic application of policies, procedures and practices to clearly identify, analyse, evaluate, treat and monitor risks associated with identified opportunities. Risk is broadly defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives or the impacts of unforeseen events or undesirable outcomes.
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	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.

List of Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	Letter of transmittal	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by 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
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Table of contents	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	Index	Alphabetical index	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	Glossary	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	List of requirements	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	Introduction and guide to the report	Details of contact officer	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	Introduction and guide to the report	Entity's website address	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	Introduction and guide to the report	Electronic address of report	Mandatory
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority		
17AD(a)	Secretary's review	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	Departmental overview	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	Departmental overview	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	Departmental overview	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	Departmental overview	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Departmental overview	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Departmental overview	Position of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Departmental overview	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AE(1)(b)	Financial performance	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments – mandatory
17AE(2)	Financial performance	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory
17AD(c)	Report on the Performance of the entity		
	Annual performance statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statements	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance		
17AF(1)(a)	Financial performance	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	Resources table	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
17AF(2)	Resources table	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
17AD(d)	Management and Accountability		
	Corporate governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Corporate governance	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems).	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	Letter of transmittal	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)		A certification by 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
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	Letter of transmittal	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(2)(c)	Corporate governance	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	N/A	A statement of significant issues reported to 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
Audit Committee			
17AG(2A)(a)	Corporate governance	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	Corporate governance	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	Corporate governance	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	Corporate governance	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	Corporate governance	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
External Scrutiny			
17AG(3)	External Scrutiny	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	External Scrutiny	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
17AG(3)(b)	External Scrutiny	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
17AG(3)(c)	External Scrutiny	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, mandatory
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	Management of Human Resources	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(aa)	Management of Human Resources	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statistics on full-time employees • statistics on part-time employees • statistics on gender • statistics on staff location. 	Mandatory
17AG(4)(b)	Management of Human Resources	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
17AG(4)(c)	Management of Human Resources	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
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Management of Human Resources	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	Management of Human Resources	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	Management of Human Resources	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Management of Human Resources	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Management of Human Resources	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Management of Human Resources	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Management of Human Resources	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory
Assets management			
17AG(5)	Assets management	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
Purchasing			
17AG(6)	Purchasing	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	Consultants and non-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
17AG(7)(b)	Consultants and non-consultants	A statement that <i>"During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]."</i>	Mandatory
17AG(7)(c)	Consultants and non-consultants	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory
17AG(7)(d)	Consultants and non-consultants	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory
Reportable non-consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	Consultants and non-consultants	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7A)(b)	Consultants and non-consultants	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	Consultants and non-consultants	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses			
17AG(8)	Purchasing	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
Exempt contracts			
17AG(9)	Purchasing	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
Small business			
17AG(10)(a)	Purchasing	A statement that <i>"[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."</i>	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	Purchasing	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	Purchasing	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that <i>"[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."</i>	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
Financial Statements			
17AD(e)	Financial statements	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
Executive Remuneration			
17AD(da)	Executive remuneration	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory
Other Mandatory Information			
17AD(f)			
17AH(1)(a)(i)	Advertising and market research	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <i>"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."</i>	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	Advertising and market research	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	Grants	A statement that <i>"Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity's website]."</i>	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(1)(c)	Disability reporting	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	Information Publication Scheme	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)	Information correcting the record	Correction of material errors in previous annual report.	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AH(2)	Work health and safety Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance Australia and the International Financial Institutions Consumer data right Carer support	Information required by other legislation.	Mandatory

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