



Budget 2025–26

PORTFOLIO SUPPLEMENTARY ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES STATEMENTS 2025–26

APPROPRIATION BILL (NO. 5) 2025–2026

AND

APPROPRIATION BILL (NO. 6) 2025–2026

TREASURY PORTFOLIO

Explanations of Supplementary Additional Estimates 2025–26



Treasury acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to their Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

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Media Unit
The Treasury
Langton Crescent
Parks ACT 2600
Email: media@treasury.gov.au



THE HON JIM CHALMERS MP

**TREASURER
PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA 2600**

President of the Senate
Australian Senate
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Speaker
House of Representatives
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear President

Dear Mr Speaker

I hereby submit these Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements in support of the additional appropriations sought for the Treasury Portfolio.

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

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

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jim Chalmers'.

The Hon Jim Chalmers MP

Abbreviations and conventions

The following notations may be used:

NEC/nec	not elsewhere classified
-	nil
..	not zero, but rounded to zero
na	not applicable (unless otherwise specified)
nfp	not for publication
\$m	\$ million
\$b	\$ billion

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

Enquiries

Should you have any enquiries regarding this publication please contact Ms Felicity McGinnes, Chief Finance Officer, Department of the Treasury on (02) 6263 4029.

Links to Portfolio Budget Statements (including Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements and Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements) can be located on the Australian Government Budget website at www.budget.gov.au.

**User guide
to the
Portfolio Supplementary
Additional Estimates
Statements**

User Guide

The purpose of the 2025–26 *Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements* (PSAES) is to inform Senators, Members of Parliament and the public of the proposed allocation of additional resources to government outcomes by entities within the portfolio.

The PSAES facilitate understanding of the proposed appropriations in Appropriation Bill (No. 5) 2025–2026 and Appropriation Bill (No. 6) 2025–2026. In this sense the PSAES is declared by the Appropriation Acts to be a ‘relevant document’ to the interpretation of the Acts according to section 15AB of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Appropriation Bill (No. 5) 2025–2026, which follows on from *Appropriation Act (No. 1)* tabled at Budget and *Appropriation Act (No. 3)* tabled at Additional Estimates, will provide additional expenditure authority for the ordinary annual services of government in respect of the 2025–2026 financial year.

Appropriation Bill (No. 6) 2025–2026, which follows on from *Appropriation Act (No. 2)* tabled at Budget and *Appropriation Act (No. 4)* tabled at Additional Estimates, will provide additional expenditure authority in respect of the 2025–2026 financial year for capital works and services, payments to or for the states, territories and local government authorities, and new administered outcomes not authorised in specific legislation.

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Entity Supplementary Additional Estimates Statements

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Department of the Treasury

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Department of the Treasury

Overview of additional appropriations

The Department of the Treasury is seeking additional appropriations through Appropriation Bill (No. 5) 2025–2026 for the 2026–27 Budget measures Boosting Home Ownership and Support for Small Business, and an estimates variation for the Small and Medium Enterprise Guarantee Schemes.

Complete details of resources and performance information can be found in the *Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26* and the *Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2025–26*.

Entity measures table

Table 1.1 summarises new Government measures taken since the 2025–26 Additional Estimates. The table is split into receipt and payment measures, with the affected program identified.

Table 1.1: Department of the Treasury 2025–26 Supplementary additional estimates measures

	Program	2025–26 \$'000	2026–27 \$'000	2027–28 \$'000	2028–29 \$'000
Payment measures					
Boosting Home Ownership	1.1, 1.4, 1.5				
Administered payments		6,700	261,139	514,100	610,200
Departmental payments		1,192	11,354	10,365	3,771
Total		7,892	272,493	524,465	613,971
Support for Small Business	1.3				
Administered payments		-	8,039	-	-
Departmental payments		21	52	56	-
Total		21	8,091	56	-
Total payment measures					
Administered		6,700	269,178	514,100	610,200
Departmental		1,213	11,406	10,421	3,771
Total		7,913	280,584	524,521	613,971

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

Supplementary additional estimates and variations

The following table details the changes to the resourcing for the Department of the Treasury at Supplementary Additional Estimates, by outcome. The following table details the estimates and variations resulting from new measures and any other variations (if applicable) since the 2025–26 Additional Estimates in Appropriation Bills (No. 5 and No. 6).

Table 1.2: Supplementary additional estimates and variations to outcomes from measures and other variations

	Program	2025–26 \$'000	2026–27 \$'000	2027–28 \$'000	2028–29 \$'000
Outcome 1					
Administered					
Annual appropriations					
Boosting Home Ownership	1.1, 1.4, 1.5	6,700	261,139	514,100	610,200
Support for Small Business	1.3	-	8,039	-	-
Other Variations	1.3	100	(5,280)	(4,383)	(3,797)
Net impact on appropriations for Outcome 1 (administered)		6,800	263,898	509,717	606,403
Outcome 1					
Departmental					
Annual appropriations					
Boosting Home Ownership	1.1, 1.4, 1.5	1,192	11,354	10,365	3,771
Support for Small Business	1.3	21	52	56	-
Net impact on appropriations for Outcome 1 (departmental)		1,213	11,406	10,421	3,771
Total net impact on appropriations for Outcome 1		8,013	275,304	520,138	610,174

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

The following tables detail the Supplementary Additional Estimates sought for the Department of the Treasury through Appropriation Bills (No. 5 and No. 6).

Table 1.3: Appropriation Bill (No. 5) 2025–2026

	2024–25 Available	2025–26 Budget	2025–26 Revised	Supplementary Additional Estimates	Supplementary Additional Estimates Reduction
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered items(a)					
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 function.	197,718	274,367	281,167	6,800	-
Total administered	197,718	274,367	281,167	6,800	-
Departmental items(a)					
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 function.	405,566	383,498	384,711	1,213	-
Total administered	405,566	383,498	384,711	1,213	-
Total administered and departmental	603,284	657,865	665,878	8,013	-

a) Departmental and Administered Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3 and 5). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts. Treasury has not sought additional Departmental Capital Budget or Administered Capital Budget in Appropriation Bill No. 5.

Table 1.4: Appropriation Bill (No. 6) 2025–2026

Treasury is not seeking additional appropriations through Appropriation Bill (No. 6).

Portfolio glossary

Term	Meaning
Accumulated depreciation	The aggregate depreciation recorded for a particular depreciating asset.
Administered item	Appropriation consisting of funding managed on behalf of the Commonwealth. This funding is not at the discretion of the entity and any unspent appropriation is returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) at the end of the financial year. An administered item is a component of an administered program. It may be a measure but will not constitute a program in its own right.
Appropriation	A law of the Australian Parliament providing authority for Commonwealth entities to spend money from the CRF for a particular purpose. Entities may not spend money without an appropriation authorising the expenditure and, where necessary, other legislation authorising the specified purpose.
Appropriation Bill (No. 1)	This Bill proposes spending from the CRF for the ordinary annual services of government. Bills proposing appropriations for ordinary annual services cannot be amended by the Senate under Section 53 of the Australian Constitution. Once the Bill is passed by the Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes Appropriation Act (No. 1).
Appropriation Bill (No. 2)	This Bill proposes spending from the CRF for purposes other than the ordinary annual services of government. Under existing arrangements between the two Houses of Parliament, this Bill includes appropriation funding of administered expenses for new outcomes, for payments to the states and territories, and for departmental or administered capital. Funding for extensions to existing programs can be included in Appropriation Bill (No. 2). Once the Bill is passed by the Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes Appropriation Act (No. 2).
Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 and 4)	If an amount provided in Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1 or 2) is not enough to meet approved expenditure in a financial year, supplementary appropriation may be sought in Appropriation Bills (Nos. 3 or 4). Once these Bills are passed by the Parliament and given Royal Assent, they become the Appropriation Acts (Nos. 3 and 4). They are also commonly referred to as the Additional Estimates Bills.
Appropriation Bills (Nos. 5 and 6)	If an amount provided in Appropriation Acts (Nos. 1, 2, 3 or 4) is not enough to meet approved expenditure in a financial year, supplementary appropriation may be sought in Appropriation Bills (Nos. 5 or 6). Once these Bills are passed by the Parliament and given Royal Assent, they become the Appropriation Acts (Nos. 5 and 6). They are also commonly referred to as the Supplementary Additional Estimates Bills.
Assets	Future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.
Average staffing level	The average number of employees receiving salary/wages (or compensation in lieu of salary/wages) over a financial year, with adjustments for casual and part-time employees to show the full-time equivalent.

Term	Meaning
Budget Paper 1 (BP1)	Budget Strategy and Outlook – Provides information and analysis on whole-of-government expenditure and revenue.
Budget Paper 2 (BP2)	Budget Measures – Provides a description of each budget measure by portfolio.
Budget Paper 3 (BP3)	Federal Financial Relations – Provides information and analysis on federal funding provided to the states and territories.
Budget Paper 4 (BP4)	Agency Resourcing – Details total resourcing available to agencies.
Capital expenditure	Expenditure by an entity on capital projects; for example, purchasing a building.
Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)	The principal operating fund from which money is drawn to pay for the activities of the Government. Section 81 of the Australian Constitution provides that all revenue raised or monies received by the Executive Government forms one consolidated revenue fund from which appropriations are made for the purposes of the Australian Government.
Departmental Capital Budget (DCB)	Net cash appropriation arrangements involve the cessation of funding for depreciation, amortisation and make good expenses. Funding for these expenses has been replaced with a collection development and acquisition budget (CDAB) for designated collection institutions (DCIs), and departmental capital budgets (DCBs).
Departmental item	Resources (assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses) the entity accountable authorities control directly. This includes outsourced activities funded and controlled by the entity. Examples of departmental items include entity running costs, accrued employee entitlements and net appropriations. A departmental item is a component of a departmental program.
Depreciation	Apportionment of an asset's capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time.
Equity or net assets	Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities.
Entity	A department, agency, company or authority under the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (PGPA Act) or any other Commonwealth statutory authority.
Estimated actual expenses	Details of the current year's estimated final figures as included in the Budget documentation.
Expenditure	Spending money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or a notional payment to a PGPA entity.
Expense	Decreases in economic benefits in the form of outflows or depletions of assets or incurrence of liabilities results in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants.
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	Expenses not involving a cash flow impact are not included within the calculation of an appropriation. An example of such an event is goods or services received free of charge that are then expensed; for example, Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) audit services. The ANAO does not charge for audit services; however, the expense must be recognised. Similarly, bad debts are recognised as an expense but are not recognised for the purpose of calculating appropriation amounts to be sought from the Parliament.

Term	Meaning
Forward estimates period	The three years following the Budget year. For example if 2024–25 is the Budget year, 2025–26 is forward year 1, 2026–27 is forward year 2 and 2027–28 is forward year 3.
Funds	Money appropriated but not drawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Income	Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services.
Make good	Make good is the cost of dismantling and removing an item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. A common example of make good in the public sector is the restoration of office premises at the end of a lease period.
Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)	The MYEFO provides an update of the Government's budget estimates by examining expenses and revenues in the year to date, as well as provisions for new decisions taken since the Budget. The report provides updated information to allow the assessment of the Government's fiscal performance against the fiscal strategy set out in its current fiscal strategy statement.
'Movement of Funds' between years	A 'movement of funds' process is carried out twice each year in relation to un-expensed administered operating appropriations. This involves portfolio ministers submitting requests to the Minister for Finance advising of timing changes to funding requirements. If agreed by the Minister for Finance, there will be a change in the amount appropriated in later year(s).
Net cash appropriation arrangements	The net cash framework, implemented from the 2010–11 Budget, replaces funding for depreciation and amortisation expenses with a departmental capital budget (DCB) and the funding of make good expenses will cease to be paid in advance. The net cash framework applies to general government sector entities receiving funding from annual appropriations directly or via a special account, with the exception of the Department of Defence.
Non-operating Official Public Account (OPA)	Sometimes called 'capital' costs. The OPA is the Australian Government's central bank account held within the Reserve Bank of Australia. The OPA reflects the operations of the CRF.
Operating	Normally related to ongoing, or recurring expenses, such as paying salaries or making program payments.
Operating result	Equals income less expenses.
Outcome	An outcome is the intended result, consequence or impact of government actions on the Australian community.
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)</i>	The PGPA Act is the principal legislation concerning the governance, performance and accountability of, and the use and management of public resources by the Commonwealth.
Portfolio Budget Statements	Budget related paper detailing budget initiatives and explanations of appropriations specified by outcome and program by each entity within a portfolio.

Term	Meaning
Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook report (PEFO)	The <i>Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998</i> requires the Treasury Secretary and the Finance Secretary to jointly publicly release a Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook report (PEFO) within 10 days of the issue of the writs for a federal election. The purpose of the PEFO is to provide updated information on the economic and fiscal outlook.
Program	Activity that delivers benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry and/or the community as a whole, with the aim of achieving the intended result specified in an outcome statement.
Program support	The entity running costs allocated to a program. This is funded as part of the entity's departmental appropriations.
Right of use (ROU) asset	Right of use (ROU) assets are the future economic benefits controlled by an entity leasing underlying non-financial assets. Entities are required to recognise ROU assets under AASB 16 <i>Leases</i> .
Special account	Balances existing within the CRF supported by standing appropriations (PGPA Act s. 78, s. 79 and s. 80). Special accounts allow money in the CRF to be acknowledged as set-aside (hypothecated) for a particular purpose. Amounts credited to a special account can only be spent for the purposes of the special account. Special accounts can only be established by a written determination of the Minister for Finance (s. 78 of the PGPA Act) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to in s. 80 of the PGPA Act).
Special appropriations (including standing appropriations)	An amount of money appropriated by a particular Act of Parliament for a specific purpose and number of years. For special appropriations, the authority to withdraw funds from the CRF does not generally cease at the end of the financial year. Standing appropriations are a subcategory consisting of ongoing special appropriations – the amount appropriated will depend on circumstances specified in the legislation.
Supply Bills	Supply Bills are Appropriation Bills that propose appropriations for interim funding, usually used in situations where the main Budget Bills are unlikely to pass in time for the new financial year (e.g. if an election would interrupt the normal Budget cycle).



Budget

2025–26

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