

# 5

## Part 5 – Appendices

Advertising and market research . . . . .	.194
Grants . . . . .	.196
Disability reporting . . . . .	.197
Information publication scheme . . . . .	.197
Work health and safety . . . . .	.198
Carer support . . . . .	200
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance. . . . .	.201
Australia and the international financial institutions .	202
Payment Times Reporting . . . . .	.213
Competition and consumer . . . . .	.218
Foreign investment . . . . .	.221
Australian National Contact Point . . . . .	234
Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman. . . . .	.235
Resource tables . . . . .	242
Information correcting the record . . . . .	.247
Abbreviations and Acronyms . . . . .	248
Glossary . . . . .	.249
List of Requirements . . . . .	.253
Index . . . . .	264

## 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.

During 2021–22 Treasury delivered the following campaigns:

- Economic Recovery Plan campaign (Phase 2)
- Your Future, Your super campaign
- Economic Plan campaign (Economic Recovery Plan campaign – Phase 3)
- Financial Capability campaign.

The second phase of the Economic Recovery Plan campaign focused on informing Australians about the continuation of the Government's plan for economic recovery and building consumer and business confidence in response to the economic challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Your Future, Your Super campaign aimed to raise awareness of the Government's reforms and what actions business and individuals could take to understand their options and obligations under the reforms.

The Economic Plan campaign ran as a third phase of the Economic Recovery Plan campaign. The campaign continued to inform Australians of the help and assistance they could access in response to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. It aimed to reassure Australians and the business communities that there was an adaptable and future-focused plan in place for the economy.

The Financial Capability campaign was targeted at young Australians and their parents. It aimed to engage them on the importance of financial capability, guide them to an online resource to support informed financial decisions and navigate a range of 'financial firsts', and connect them to other relevant government resources.

Campaign expenditure for advertising agencies, market research organisations and media advertising organisations is outlined in the Table 27.

Campaign compliance information is available at [www.treasury.gov.au](http://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](http://www.finance.gov.au/advertising). Department of Finance reports provide details of campaigns for which expenditure was greater than \$250,000 (including GST). 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 2021–22.

**Table 27:** Advertising expenditure 2021–22

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$) ^
Ogilvy Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Your Future, Your Super campaign)	\$1,225,469
Ogilvy Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Financial Capability campaign)	\$777,551
Clemenger Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 3)	\$627

^ All figures include GST, head hour and production costs

**Table 28:** Market research organisations

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$) ^
Fifty-Five5	Creative Services (Your Future, Your Super campaign)	\$633,289
Fifty-Five5	Creative Services (Financial Capability campaign)	\$492,219
WhereTo	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 2 and Phase 3)	\$556,820
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd*	Creative Services (Your Future, Your Super campaign)	\$141,052
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Financial Capability campaign)	\$95,619
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 2)	\$289,600
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 3)	\$172,066

^ All figures include GST

\* Hall & Partners is the evaluation research agency for all Commonwealth Government advertising

**Table 29:** Media advertising

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$) ^
Universal McCann Australia*	Creative Services (Your Future, Your Super campaign)	\$2,821,953
Universal McCann Australia	Creative Services (Financial Capability campaign)	\$882,054
Universal McCann Australia	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 2)	\$302,305
Universal McCann Australia	Creative Services (Economic Recovery Plan campaign, Phase 3)	\$7,401,282
Universal McCann Australia	Advertising for recruitment services	\$106,790

^ All figures include GST

\* Universal McCann Australia is the master media agency for all Commonwealth Government advertising

## Grants

Information on grants awarded by Treasury for 2021–22 is available on GrantConnect at [www.grants.gov.au](http://www.grants.gov.au).

## Disability reporting

Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 (the Strategy) is a national framework signed by all governments in Australia. It sets out a plan for continuous improvement in the lives of people with disability in Australia. The Strategy replaces and builds on the first National Disability Strategy 2010–2021.

The Strategy's vision is for an inclusive Australia that ensures people with disability can fulfil their potential as equal members of the society. The Strategy sets out practical changes to assist people with disability.

In line with Australia's commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Strategy helps in protecting, promoting and realising the human rights of people with disability.

In December 2020, the Australian Government released the *Australian Public Service Disability Employment Strategy 2020–2025*, which aims to increase employment of people with disability across the Australian Public Service to 7 per cent by 2025. 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 at [www.apsc.gov.au](http://www.apsc.gov.au).

## Information publication scheme

Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act. 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](http://www.treasury.gov.au).

## Work health and safety

The health and wellbeing of Treasury employees was a top priority for Treasury in 2021–22. Treasury continued to respond to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic by supporting the health and wellbeing of employees with tailored initiatives, guidance and information. Our response further developed existing COVID-19 reporting, management of workplace contact tracing and providing enhanced advice and support to staff affected by COVID-19.

Treasury continued to promote its *Working Well, Keeping Well* resource pack, developed in response to specific challenges employees and managers raised through an internal survey. Regular advice and directions were provided to staff about the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional resources and training focused on sustaining and maintaining relationships, wellbeing, resilience and self-care.

Leaders and staff were provided with ongoing support and information as they navigated state-based lockdowns, working from home and hybrid working arrangements in response to the COVID-19 pandemic throughout 2021–22. Staff were regularly informed about the application of state and territory restrictions and better practice approaches to shifting between working remotely and safely transitioning back to the office as lockdowns and restrictions changed over time.

Video conferencing and communication technology were improved with the implementation of the Microsoft Teams suite to better enable hybrid and remote working arrangements.

Information and guides were provided so that staff could make the best use of technology and communications tools. This helped ensure individuals and teams could connect with each other and maintain high levels of productivity in a hybrid working environment.

Treasury's *COVID-safe Transition Plan: return to work following restrictions* was reviewed regularly as COVID-19 variants emerged and state-based lockdowns and working-from-home mandates were announced. Treasury's Crisis Management Team met regularly to manage emerging risks and update staff as part of Treasury's pandemic response.

The Health and Safety Committee met quarterly in 2021-22 in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*. There were 3 additional meetings to consult on COVID-19 issues and other matters. Treasury has 14 health and safety representatives, 22 workplace harassment contact officers, 37 first aid officers and 82 emergency officers to help maintain work health and safety standards.

There were 18 work health and safety incidents reported in 2021-22. The majority were muscular skeletal injuries, followed by slips, trips and falls. None of the incidents were notifiable and required no further reporting to Comcare. No investigations were conducted, and no notices issued in 2021-22.

Treasury continued to invest in a range of strategies to support personal wellbeing. This included resilience and good mental health in the workplace training, resilience coaching, regular promotion of key mental health events (including R U OK? Day and STEPtember), APS values in practice training and flu vaccinations.

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 its Employee Assistance Program. This service is available to all employees, their immediate family members, and others with whom they share a close relationship. Services were made available to staff both online and remotely via teleconferencing and video conferencing.

## 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 2021-22.

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
- 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. The Treasury Environmental Management Plan sets out our environmental policies and performance action plans, to meet environmental best practice wherever practicable. In 2021–22 we minimised our impact on the environment in the areas of energy efficiency, waste and water use through:

- installation of new energy efficient heating, ventilation and air-conditioning plant and machinery by the building owner
- reviewing the lighting control system and the introduction of LED lighting in new office fit-out
- reducing paper consumption by defaulting office printers to black-and-white and two-sided printing, and supporting the use of electronic document management and collaboration as well as digital and mobile technology solutions for staff (iPads and laptops)
- using energy saver mode for most office equipment when not in use across all office locations
- using technology such as teleconferencing and videoconferencing to facilitate meetings with interstate and overseas colleagues where appropriate
- purchasing 5-star energy rated electrical appliances (where available)
- participating in Earth Hour
- encouraging recycling by providing waste recycling stations, segregating waste into approved recycling streams (including waste to landfill, mingled waste and compost), engaging waste management providers to recycle used paper waste and secure paper materials
- establishing a fit-out and furniture recycling strategy that reuses the department's existing office fit-out infrastructure, including workstations; and sourcing redundant office fit-out and workstations from other government departments when available
- recycling toner cartridges, fluorescent light tubes and batteries
- using water flow restriction controls and water efficient appliances in kitchens and bathrooms to minimise use across the Treasury building tenancy.

# Australia and the international financial institutions

Program 1.2: Payments to international financial institutions, outlines 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. This appendix addresses the legislation that requires further reporting on the IMF and the World Bank for 2021–22. 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 World Bank publish annual reports on their operations and provide information at [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org) and [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org).

## Australia and the International Monetary Fund

### Mandate

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

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

## Australia's representation at the International Monetary Fund

Australia interacts with the 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 190 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 2021–22 are noted below.

**Table 30:** Australian Governor's votes on International Monetary Fund 2021–22 resolutions

Resolution title	Date	Australian Governor's vote
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights for The Eleventh Basic Period	30 July 2021	Approved
2021 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors	26 August 2021	Approved
Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	26 August 2021	Approved
Report on Audit, Financial Statements, Administrative and Capital Budgets, and Officers of the Board of Governors and Joint Procedures Committee	8 October 2021	Approved
Official Business of the Fund	8 October 2021	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 2021–22, 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.

At 30 June 2021, Australia held around 1.33 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. At 30 June 2022, 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 an in-person format for 2022 with consultations expected to take place during November. In preparation for the Article IV consultations, the IMF conducted a virtual staff visit including consultation with stakeholders from across government and the private sector. The 2022 staff visit was scheduled for 20 to 22 July.

## **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\$12,715 million at 30 June 2022). 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 2021–22 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 2022 was Special Drawing Right 9.38 billion while our actual Special Drawing Right holdings were around Special Drawing Right 9.60 billion. As a result of an IMF general allocation of Special Drawing Rights, Australia's Special Drawing Right cumulative allocation and holdings both increased by Special Drawing Right 6.30 billion on 23 August 2021. The Australian Government and the RBA each hold a portion of Australia's Special Drawing Right holdings, with the Australian Government owning Special Drawing Right 6.30 billion and the RBA owning Special Drawing Right 3.30 billion. The RBA Special Drawing Right holdings were previously sold to the RBA by the Australian Government in exchange for Australian dollars. Australia's cumulative Special Drawing Right allocation is the sole responsibility of the Australian Government.

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. In 2021–22, the Australian Government paid charges of Special Drawing Right 9.09 million (approximately A\$17.60 million) on Australia's cumulative allocation. During this period Australia received a total of Special Drawing Right 9.29 million (approximately A\$17.99 million) in interest from the IMF on Australia's Special Drawing Right holdings. Of this interest, the Australian Government received Special Drawing Right 5.78 million (approximately A\$11.19 million) and the RBA received Special Drawing Right 3.51 million (approximately A\$6.80 million).

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 2022 was Special Drawing Right 119,877 (approx. A\$231,602).

## Remuneration

Remuneration is interest earned on quota resources held by the IMF, excluding gold. In 2021–22 Australia received Special Drawing Right 1.78 million (approximately A\$3.44 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 2020–21 financial year, the Australian dollar appreciated against the Special Drawing Right. As a result, the 2020–21 maintenance of value adjustment involved a payment from the IMF to Australia of around A\$1,178.40 million, with settlement made in July 2021. For the IMF 2021–22 financial year, the Australian dollar depreciated against the Special Drawing Right. As a result, the 2021–22 maintenance of value adjustment will involve a payment from Australia to the IMF of around A\$168.14 million. Payment for the 2021–22 maintenance value adjustment was scheduled to be made in July 2022. Table 31 provides details of individual Financial Transactions Plan transactions and the resulting reserve position at the IMF.

**Table 31:** Transactions with the IMF in 2021–22 (Cash basis)

	Amount in SDRs	Amount in A\$
Total interest received on Australia's SDR holdings <sup>^</sup>	9,289,746	17,992,437
Total remuneration received for Australian holdings at the IMF	1,776,266	3,439,117
Total charges paid on Australia's SDR allocation	9,088,720	17,601,743
Annual Assessment Fee paid to SDR department	119,877	231,602
Maintenance of Value transaction for 2020–21 payment made in July 2021	-	1,178,399,640

<sup>^</sup> Interest on Special Drawing Right holdings are shared proportionally between the RBA and 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 32:** Australia's reserve tranche position in the IMF 2021–22

Date	Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
<b>Reserve tranche position at 30 June 2021</b>				<b>1,740,159,410</b>	<b>3,302,636,952</b>
<b>FTP payments</b>					
30-Jul-2021	FTP Loan to Costa Rica			68,340,000	132,097,536
21-Dec-2021	FTP Loan to Kenya			23,000,000	44,880,150
29-Mar-2022	FTP Loan to Costa Rica			22,000,000	40,322,728
28-Jun-2022	FTP Loan to Ecuador			35,000,000	67,689,225
<b>FTP receipts</b>					
16-Sep-2021	FTP Repayment from Ukraine	3,675,833	7,163,970		
<b>Reserve tranche position at 30 June 2022<sup>^</sup></b>				<b>1,884,823,577</b>	<b>3,646,398,872</b>

<sup>^</sup> 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

## Part 5 – Appendices

Financial Transactions Plan transactions (and any transfers for administrative purposes) directly impact on Australia’s reserve position at the IMF. In 2021–22 the amount of Australia’s reserves held by the IMF increased from around Special Drawing Right 1,740 million to around Special Drawing Right 1,885 million.

Through the New Arrangements to Borrow, Australia and 37 other member countries, as well as 2 prospective 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<sup>^</sup> 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 6 months, with each activation period subject to a specified maximum level of commitments. Australia has received New Arrangements to Borrow repayments following past New Arrangements to Borrow lending. However, the New Arrangements to Borrow is not currently active or being called upon.

In 2021–22, Australia received total New Arrangements to Borrow repayments of Special Drawing Right 33.80 million (approximately A\$64.11 million).

**Table 33:** Australia’s New Arrangements to Borrow transactions in 2021–22

Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
Total NAB loans (payments)			0	0
Total NAB receipts (repayments)	33,800,000	64,110,848		
<b>Net NAB payments for 2021–22</b>	<b>33,800,000</b>	<b>64,110,848</b>		

<sup>^</sup> The Australian Government earns interest on any money lent under the New Arrangements to Borrow. In 2021–22, the Australian Government received interest payments on its New Arrangements to Borrow loans of Special Drawing Right 52,637 (approx. A\$101,919). 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<sup>^</sup> 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 34:** Australia's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust transactions in 2021–22

Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
Total PRGT loans (payments)			0	0
Total PRGT receipts (repayments)	0	0		
<b>Net PRGT payments for 2020-21</b>			0	0

<sup>^</sup> The Australian Government earns interest on any money lent under the PRGT. In 2021–22, the Australian Government received interest payments on its PRGT loans of Special Drawing Right 209,183 (approx. A\$405,014). Interest is calculated using the Special Drawing Right interest rate, accrued daily and paid quarterly.

## Australia and the World Bank

### Australia's shareholding and relations with the World Bank

#### Mandate

The World Bank 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 World Bank's twin goals are ending extreme poverty and building shared prosperity.

#### World Bank strategic priorities

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

## **Institutions of the World Bank**

- 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 at 30 June 2022 are set out below and Australia's shareholding and voting power is indicated in Table 36<sup>^</sup>.

**Table 35:** Australian shareholdings at the World Bank Group at 30 June 2022

	<b>IBRD</b>	<b>IFC</b>	<b>MIGA</b>
Shares	36,068	422,288	3,019
Price per share (US\$)	120,635	1,000	10,820
Value of total capital (US\$ millions)	4,351.06	422.288	32.67
Value of paid-in capital (US\$ millions)	298.60	422.288	6.20
Value of callable capital (US\$ millions)	4,052.46	0.00	26.46
<b>Value of total capital (A\$ millions)</b>	<b>6,315.96</b>	<b>612.988</b>	<b>47.42</b>

**Table 36:** Australia's shareholding and voting power in the World Bank Group

	<b>IBRD</b>	<b>IDA</b>	<b>IFC</b>	<b>MIGA</b>
Shareholding (per cent of total)	1.42	0	1.94	1.70
Voting power (per cent of total)	1.37	1.24	1.86	1.47

<sup>^</sup> Shareholdings and voting power at 30 June 2022. 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 World Bank has its own arrangement for allocating votes and shares among members. The Board of Governors and Executive Directors continue to work towards ensuring the World Bank 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

Australia is actively involved in World Bank 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 World Bank 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 World Bank’s balance sheet and crowding in private sector finances, both at the World Bank and in the G20 forums.

## Australia’s representation at the World Bank

### Board of Governors

The highest decision-making body of the World Bank is the Board of Governors, comprising one governor from each of the 189 member countries. In 2020–21, Australia’s Governor was the Treasurer, and the Alternate Governor is the Assistant Treasurer. The table below outlines the Australian Governor’s votes for the 2021–22 financial year.

**Table 37:** Australian Governor’s votes on World Bank Group resolutions in 2021–22

Institution	Resolution title	Date	Australian Governors’ Vote
IBRD	Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	4 August 2021	Approved
IBRD	Transfer from Surplus to the IBRD Fund for Innovative Global Public Goods Solutions	4 August 2021	Approved
IBRD	Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	26 August 2021	Approved
MIGA	Reclassification of the Republic of Estonia	20 September 2021	Approved
IBRD	Transfer from Surplus to Replenish the Trust Fund for Gaza and the West Bank	2 December 2021	Approved
MIGA	Reclassification of the Republic of Latvia	10 December 2021	Approved
MIGA	Reclassification of the Republic of Lithuania	10 December 2021	Approved
IDA	Additions to Resources: Twentieth Replenishment	18 March 2022	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 World Bank 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 every 2 years.

# Payment Times Reporting

## Payment Times Reporting Scheme

This report has been prepared in accordance Section 56 of the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* (the Act) which requires the Payment Times Reporting Regulator (the regulator) to 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) to small businesses have significant and negative impacts by placing pressure on cash flow and requiring adjustments to short-term financing.

The Payment Times Reporting Scheme (the scheme), which is administered by the regulator, commenced on 1 January 2021 to improve payment times for small businesses.

The regulator’s role is to provide a reliable and transparent source of information about payment terms and performance of large businesses to their small business suppliers operating in Australia. The regulator publishes this information to allow small businesses to make informed decisions when supplying large businesses and to incentivise large businesses to improve their payment terms and practices. This is intended to lead to shorter and fairer payment terms for small businesses that can reduce cashflow pressures and support business planning.

Under the scheme, large businesses and government enterprises (collectively known as reporting entities) must submit payment times reports to the regulator every 6 months. The reports contain: standard payment terms, actual payment performance, and the use of supply chain financing arrangements for small businesses. Data from the reports are published on the register and are accessible for free on the scheme's website.

### Administration of the Scheme

The scheme is enabled by the Act and the *Payment Times Reporting Rules 2020* (the Rules). The Rules provide definitions as well as technical and administrative details on how certain provisions of the Act operate.

Under the Act, reporting entities comprise large businesses and government enterprises with total individual income or total group income of more than \$100 million. In some cases where an entity is part of a group with income of more than \$100 million, subsidiaries in the group may also be required to report if its income is greater than \$10 million. Entities may voluntarily report if their income is below these financial thresholds.

Reporting entities submit payment times reports to the regulator through the Payment Times Reporting Portal (the portal) accessible via the scheme's website. The website includes guidance and detailed instructions on reporting requirements, use of the portal and register, and the principles that guide the regulator in the administration of the scheme.

To allow time for reporting entities to meet their reporting obligations under the scheme, compliance and enforcement powers in the Act were delayed until 1 January 2022. Prior to the commencement of these powers, the regulator relied on reporting entities voluntarily complying with their obligations and compliance was focused on facilitation and the provision of assistance.

Technical amendments to the Act were passed by Parliament in February 2022. These amendments were operational in nature, addressing Regulator delegations, providing clarity and consistency for reporting requirements and remedy reporting restrictions for entities volunteering to report. Prior to these amendments, entities that volunteered to report could not commence reporting until the beginning of its next income year. The amendments allowed reporting to commence from the middle of an income year.

## The Payment Times Reporting Regulator

The role of the regulator is to provide a reliable and transparent source of information about payment terms and performance of large businesses and government business enterprises to their small business suppliers. The regulator's core functions are to receive payment times reports from large businesses twice a year and to publish those reports on the register.

The regulator's objectives when regulating payment times reports are to:

- encourage voluntary compliance by making it easy to comply
- provide a Payment Times Reports Register that is accessible and complete
- provide a Payment Times Reports Register that is reliable
- promote improved payment times to small businesses
- ensure entities with obligations under the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* take those obligations seriously.

In undertaking core functions, the regulator must publish payment times reports and consider applications made by reporting entities, including applications for extensions of time to report and applications for a determination to cease to be a reporting entity.

At 30 June 2022, the regulator has published 8,353 reports. It has received 16,801 reports from 8,885 reporting entities. In July, the register will be refreshed to publish all available reports. In addition to the reports, the regulator has received:

- 1,249 applications for extensions of time to submit reports
- 133 revised report applications
- 49 applications to cease to be a reporting entity
- 49 notices to volunteer as reporting entities.

To support reporting entities in meeting their obligations, the regulator maintains an enquiry line to provide guidance and assistance. There were 4,054 enquiries actioned in 2021-22, with the majority relating to advice and guidance on the scheme and application requests.

## **Payment Times Reports Register**

The register was launched on 30 November 2021 and a complementary interactive dashboard to help users search the register was launched on 23 December 2021. The regulator updates the register with new reports at the end of each major reporting period and makes minor updates from time to time as required.

There were 8,353 reports published to the register at 30 June 2022. A register update occurred in July 2022 when all available reports were published. An additional update will occur in August 2022 to publish all reports received in 2021-22.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

The regulator engages with stakeholders through a variety of communication channels to raise the profile of the scheme, report on data and receive feedback on planning and performance. The regulator provides stakeholder updates and notification of key events through news articles on its website and direct emails. Reporting entities and other interested parties can access information and assistance through a dedicated enquiries mailbox and a call centre which is open from 8am to 8pm across Australia, Monday to Friday. There is also an online contact form that provides options for enquiries, feedback, complaints and other matters.

To raise the profile of the scheme to small businesses, the regulator has provided communication packages to peak industry bodies and other small business associations for dissemination through stakeholder networks. In addition, the regulator has engaged with peak industry associations and other government departments and statutory agencies.

Based on stakeholder feedback and a review of enquiries and payment times reports received in 2021, the regulator identified a need for updated guidance materials including:

- publishing Payment Times Reporting Regulator: Our approach to regulation, on 21 January 2022 (subsequently relabelled Information sheet 1: Our approach to regulation, on 15 June 2022)
- publishing Information sheet 2: Regulator decisions – Your rights, on 20 June 2022
- preparing a suite of 3 guidance notes:
  - Guidance Note 1: Key concepts
  - Guidance Note 2: Preparing a payment times report
  - Guidance Note 3: Applications and notifications, that will be subject to external consultation in the second half of 2022.



The regulator will continue to work collaboratively with stakeholders to add to regulatory resources on the website. This will include publication of additional regulatory resources and commencement of regular liaison forums with stakeholders.

## Compliance

Under the compliance and enforcement powers in the Act that commenced on 1 January 2022, reporting entities that do not comply with their obligations may be subject to compliance action, which can include financial penalties.

To ensure reporting entities are meeting their responsibilities, the regulator undertakes routine and targeted compliance programs or responds to intelligence and emerging trends of noncompliance. In 2021–22, compliance programs have focused on quality assurance of the Register, including the accuracy and completeness of reports, and reporting entities that have failed to submit a report.

A range of enforcement tools are available to the Regulator when non-compliance is detected, including:

- publishing non-compliance on the register
- requiring a reporting entity to undergo a compliance audit
- undertaking monitoring or investigation activities under the *Regulatory Powers Act 2014*
- issuing infringement notices
- commencing legal action for civil penalties.

The regulator takes an escalating approach to compliance and enforcement that is risk-based and data-driven. The regulator will facilitate compliance and remediation for reporting entities that act in good faith and demonstrate a willingness to comply. More serious action is considered when non-compliance is repeated, not remediated in a timely manner, the result of indifference or carelessness, or it is intentional. The regulator did not use its compliance and enforcement powers between 1 January 2022 and June 2022.

# Competition and consumer

## Consumer Data Right

The Consumer Data Right (CDR) is a significant economic reform aimed at empowering consumers, driving innovation, and increasing competition. It puts individuals and businesses in control of data held about them, enabling them to safely share that data and make more informed decisions. The CDR has a multi-agency delivery model. It involves Treasury (including the Data Standards Body), the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) and the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC).

The CDR framework was designed to apply across the Australian economy, starting in the banking sector. Consumers can choose to securely and conveniently share their banking data with accredited and trusted recipients to access better value products and services, tailored to their individual circumstances. The CDR has also spurred the creation of new tech companies and innovative products and services. Treasury, the Data Standards Body, the ACCC and the OAIC engaged closely with the banking and tech sector, including through regular engagement forums.

Implementation of CDR by the 4 major banks is now complete, with support for business consumers, partnerships and secondary users provided in November 2021, and revised joint account rules came into effect on 1 July 2022. Implementation by the non-major banks progressed over 2021-22. All banking products have now been phased in for the non-major banks. The rollout of CDR for the banking sector will be complete in November 2022 when the non-major banks will also be required to support joint accounts, business consumers, partnerships and secondary users.

New rules were made in October 2021 to support increased participation in the CDR by businesses and empower consumers to share their data easily and securely. These rules introduced new pathways for industry participation by allowing accredited CDR participants to sponsor other parties to become accredited or to operate as their representative. They also enable consumers to share their data with certain trusted professional advisers such as their accountant, lawyer, tax agent, financial counsellor, financial adviser or mortgage broker. The new rules also enable consumers to disclose limited data insights to any person.

Work also progressed on the CDR in the energy sector. On 12 November 2021, following significant consultation, the CDR rules were extended to the energy sector. These amendments will enable consumer data-sharing in the energy sector from November 2022, starting with the 3 biggest energy retailers – AGL, Energy Australia and Origin. Bringing energy-related consumer and product information into the CDR will help households compare energy plans and access better deals.

A Government response to the final report of the Inquiry into Future Directions for the Consumer Data Right was released on 14 December 2021. Key recommendations included action and payment initiation reforms to enable a firm to send a consumer's instructions to another firm to perform actions. This effectively expands the opportunities of the CDR and delivers more services to consumers. Treasury progressed consultations with relevant stakeholders on these reforms.

Treasury also consulted widely on designating telecommunications as a CDR sector. It was designated on 24 January 2022. Treasury – including the Data Standards Body – continued engagement with stakeholders on draft telecommunications-specific rules and standards.

To inform the expansion of the CDR, Treasury conducted a Strategic Assessment that included extensive consultation and international engagement. The Strategic Assessment outcomes report, released on 24 January 2022, identified 'Open Finance' as the next priority area for the CDR. Open Finance includes service providers in non-bank lending, merchant acquiring services, general insurance and superannuation. The Strategic Assessment also highlighted that expanding the CDR to government datasets and government recipients has the potential to improve public and private sector services, as well as enhancing the user experience and utility of the scheme. As the first stage of Open Finance, Treasury consulted with stakeholders on non-bank lending as a CDR sector in March 2022. Treasury continues cross-government engagement on opportunities to increase government participation in the CDR for consumer benefit.

An independent Statutory Review of the CDR commenced in February 2022, initiated under section 56GH of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*. The Statutory Review examined the extent to which the CDR statutory framework supports CDR objectives of driving value for consumers, increasing competition and driving innovation. Ms Elizabeth Kelly PSM led the review with support from a Treasury secretariat team. Broad consultation was undertaken to inform the Review, including bilateral meetings, forums, and an issues paper with a public submissions process.

Treasury has been maturing CDR program governance and delivery frameworks. As the CDR program has continued to expand into additional sectors and take on new data sets, engagement forums and improved program management processes have been implemented. Treasury continues to work across government and with participating CDR sectors to improve tracking and measurement of program benefits and outcomes. With better governance arrangements in place, the CDR is well-positioned to manage and deepen its future expansion, maintenance and integration.

## **Data Standards Chair**

Mr Andrew Stevens is the CDR Data Standards Chair (the Chair). Mr Stevens was re-appointed to this role on 14 August 2021 for 18 months, having been inaugural Chair since the role was created in 2018.

Over 2021–22, the Chair has issued 8 iterations of the Data Standards to support changes to the CDR Rules and the introduction of the energy sector. In addition, the Chair released 5 iterations of the consumer experience guidelines. The Chair is a significant source of general technical guidance material including a Knowledge Base that includes instructional videos.

The Chair merged the banking sector-focused Data Standards Advisory Committee, with the energy sector-focused Energy Data Standards Advisory Committee. This supports the realisation of an economy-wide CDR that interoperates consistently across sectors. The Chair convened 9 meetings of this reformed Data Standards Advisory Committee in 2021–22. Future sectors, such as the telecommunications sector (designated January 2022) and additional functionality, will be addressed by this committee. The annual membership renewal and terms of reference occurred in November 2021, enabling the Chair to reconsider appropriate representation and function.

The data standards are subject to consumer testing under the CDR Rules, as considered appropriate by the Chair. In 2021–22 consumer experience research paid special attention to vulnerable consumers. This assisted in the development of standards to provide strategic insights into issues such as usability and inclusivity. Further research commissioned for reports to the Chair included:

- accessibility obligations
- an independent health check of the Information Security Profile
- security risk management obligations for data standards
- reviews of the international standards on which Australia's data standards are based.

These reports support the Chair in making authentication standards that meet best-practice security requirements as required by the CDR's Rules.

The Chair recognises and acknowledges the contributions and dedication of the Data Standards Body in supporting him through the first 5 years of the CDR. The Chair notes his appreciation of the Data Standards Advisory Committee members who volunteer their time and expertise.

# Foreign investment

Australia welcomes foreign investment. Foreign investment contributes to the prosperity of Australia's businesses, communities and economy. Our open economy and stable policy settings make Australia an attractive destination for foreign investment, and we have relied on foreign investment as an additional source of capital for much of our history.

Foreign investment supplements Australia's domestic savings and facilitates greater economic investment than would otherwise be sustainable. It creates skilled jobs, improves access to overseas markets, enhances overall export performance and increases income. It also promotes healthy competition among Australia's industries, driving innovation and productivity.

## Foreign investment framework and regulation

Australia's foreign investment framework ensures that foreign investment is consistent with our national interest. The Treasurer is responsible for making decisions on foreign investment policy and investment proposals. Decisions are delegated to other ministers in the Treasury portfolio and to Treasury and ATO officers. Compliance and enforcement powers are exercised by the Treasurer and specifically appointed Treasury and ATO officers, acting under delegation.

The Foreign Investment Division is Australia's foreign investment regulator. It administers the foreign investment framework, assesses investment proposals, is responsible for fostering compliance and advises the Australian Government on all aspects of foreign investment policy. The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is a co-regulator under the foreign investment framework and works closely with the Foreign Investment Division.

The Foreign Investment Division assesses investment proposals concerning business, agricultural and commercial land. The ATO considers investment proposals for residential real estate and the vacancy fee, and some commercial land applications received before December 2021.

Our regulatory functions and powers are set out in the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* (FATA) and the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Fees Impositions Act 2015* and their associated regulations. Our approach to administering the legislative framework is set out in Australia's Foreign Investment Policy and Guidance Notes on the specific application of the law.

The Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) is a non-statutory advisory body which provides advice to the Treasurer on specific investment proposals and on foreign investment policy and issues.

## Investment Review

In 2021–22 Australia remained an attractive destination for foreign investment. This is reflected in foreign direct investment inflows, which in the 4 years to 2021 averaged 2.7 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) – compared with 1.3 per cent of GDP for the OECD and 1.4 per cent of GDP for the G20. Australia's inward stock of foreign direct investment totalled \$1.1 trillion at 31 December 2021, a 2.89 per cent increase from 12 months earlier.

Tables 38 and 39 set out an overview of approved investment proposals during the reporting period, irrespective of when the proposal was submitted.

'Proposed investment' refers to the value of acquisitions (including securities, real estate or other assets) where the value is agreed between the transaction parties or, if not yet agreed, a reasonable estimate at the time the application is submitted.

The total value of investment approvals in 2021–22 was \$338.1 billion. This represents a 45.1 per cent increase (\$105.1 billion) from 2020–21 where the total value of investment was \$233.0 billion. It is also an increase from 2019–20 where the total value of investment was \$195.5 billion.

**Table 38:** Proposals decided 2018–19 to 2021–22 (value of proposed investment)

Outcome	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
	\$b	\$b	\$b	\$b
Approved without conditions	45.9	56.5	66.0	62.0
Approved with conditions	185.1	139.0	167.1	276.1
Total approved	231.0	195.5	233.0	338.1
Rejected	10.0	0*	0*	0*
Declined	0	0	0	0
<b>Total decided</b>	<b>241.0</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>338.1</b>

\* Values significantly <1 billion have been rounded down to \$0

Note: The decision 'Rejected' means that the proposal has been prohibited under the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (the Act). The decision 'Declined' applies to Exemption Certificate proposals and variation applications.

The total number of proposed investments considered by the Foreign Investment Division and the ATO in 2021–22 was 7,407. The total number in 2020–21 was 7,614. Of the 7,407 proposed investments, 6,992 were approved, 349 withdrawn, 65 were exempt, and one was rejected.

**Table 39:** Proposals considered 2018–19 to 2021–22 (number of proposals)

Outcome	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Approved without conditions	4,575	4,508	3,269	2,524
Approved with conditions	4,149	3,713	3,381	4,468
Total approved	8,724	8,221	6,650	6,992
Rejected	1	3	1	1
Declined	0	0	0	0
Total decided	8,725	8,224	6,651	6,993
Withdrawn	670	715	891	349
Exempt	71	65	72	65
<b>Total considered</b>	<b>9,466</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>7,407</b>

\* The decision 'Rejected' means that the proposal has been prohibited under the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (the Act). The decision 'Declined' applies to Exemption Certificate proposals and variation applications.

The United States continued to be the largest source country for approved investment by value in 2021–22, as it was in 2020–21 and 2019–20, 2018–19. It is followed in order by Canada, Singapore, China and Japan.

The value of investment from the United States was \$118.9 billion in 2021–22. This represents an increase in the value of investment from \$57.0 billion in 2020–21. Finance and insurance, and services were the highest value sectors, with total values of \$81.1 billion and \$18.2 billion. Canada became the second largest source country of approved investment in 2021–22, with the total value of investment increasing to \$31.8 billion. The total number of approved investments increased in the reporting period to 428, up from 378 approved investments in 2020–21.

## Part 5 – Appendices

**Table 40:** Proposals considered 2021–22 (by country)

Country	Number of approvals	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Finance and insurance	Manufacturing electricity and gas	Mineral exploration & development	Real estate	Services	Total
	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1 United States	804	719.0	81,128.3	5,227.6	3,960.6	9,607.0	18,219.8	118,862.3
2 Canada	428	2,497.0	2,040.3	11,421.4	677.5	4,369.9	10,827.0	31,833.2
3 Singapore	565	1,430.4	1,957.3	1,113.0	10.4	11,795.3	7,873.9	24,180.2
4 China	2620	235.5	288.2	1,212.3	1,247.0	3,703.0	561.0	7,247.0
5 Japan	199	409.9	169.6	1,791.0	981.7	2,318.3	1,550.1	7,220.7
6 United Kingdom	425	168.7	285.1	523.7	1,421.0	2,571.8	1,577.0	6,547.3
7 United Arab Emirates	182	58.8	393.5	960.9	600.5	2,117.5	2,069.9	6,201.1
8 Germany	151	215.0	650.7	524.9	496.6	2,987.5	1,281.7	6,156.4
9 Hong Kong	791	20.1	8.8	9.4	346.9	4,454.3	645.8	5,485.3
10 Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	182	92.2	184.5	1,622.7	294.5	1,090.9	1,246.8	4,531.7
11 Netherlands	130	108.8	141.2	1,091.0	0	2,197.7	784.6	4,323.4
12 Sweden	46	23.3	2.9	134.7	0	14.1	3,357.0	3,531.9
13 Thailand	41	25.4	817.1	817.5	18.7	220.9	817.1	2,716.8
14 Switzerland	96	4.8	47.7	158.4	30.2	1,393.3	979.9	2,614.3
15 France	107	568.4	0.4	1,546.8	0.0	255.7	129.5	2,500.8
16 Indonesia	100	0	0	0	1,836.6	240.7	0	2,077.2
17 Spain	56	17.4	0.4	31.3	936.9	41.6	908.6	1,936.2
18 Luxembourg	86	0.9	53.0	12.5	0	1,151.3	686.6	1,904.3
Other Countries	2523	1,024.8	774.1	1,845.8	460.3	5,427.7	4,508.7	14,041.4
Widely Held	634	564.7	4,981.8	4,230.0	750.3	6,439.0	28,116.7	45,082.5
New Dwelling EC	12	0	0	0	0	2,364.4	0	2,364.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>8,184.9</b>	<b>93,925.0</b>	<b>34,275.1</b>	<b>14,069.8</b>	<b>64,762.1</b>	<b>86,141.6</b>	<b>301,358.4</b>
<b>Australia</b>	443	313.3	806.2	2,961.9	613.8	9,068.5	22,854.7	36,618.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,621<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8,498.3</b>	<b>94,731.2</b>	<b>37,237.0</b>	<b>14,683.6</b>	<b>73,830.5</b>	<b>108,996.3</b>	<b>337,976.8<sup>b</sup></b>

- a The total number of approvals in Table 39 differs from the total number of approvals in Table 40 as the data is recorded by country. Approvals involving investments originating from more than one country which includes investments from foreign persons greater than 5 per cent or where there is shared control, are generally counted as one approval for each country, that is one application from 2 investor countries will be counted for both countries, that is reflected as 2 approvals.
- b The total value is less than 338.1 (Table 38 value) as for companies, trusts or tenants, the total owned by the foreign entity (shareholders, separate 'tenants') may not add up to 100 per cent. Table 40 is client centric (while other tables are proposal centric), the discrepancy cannot be avoided if we are to accurately reflect the ownership split per country.



## Foreign Investment Division's compliance activities

The Foreign Investment Division and the ATO are responsible for compliance and enforcement activities concerning investments within their respective areas of responsibility. Both adopt a risk-based approach to compliance, focusing efforts on areas of greatest risk to the national interest. The aim is to provide assurance that investors are complying with their obligations and to detect and address non-compliance, while encouraging and supporting investors to comply.

The Foreign Investment Division uses assurance activities to identify if regulated actions have occurred and provide information about a foreign person's level of compliance with any conditions imposed, and information about how compliance activities could be targeted in the future.

In cases where there are conditions on an acquisition, the investor is required to submit a condition-mandated report detailing information and evidence to show compliance. In 2021–22, the Foreign Investment Division received over 1,900 condition mandated reports, an increase of more than 200 reports on those received in 2020–21. Over 2,400 condition-mandated reports (covering multiple financial years) were assessed in 2021–22 for potential non-compliance.

From 1 January 2021, the FATA required all investors who received a no objection notification or an exemption certificate to notify the Treasurer of certain events or actions taken (such as acquiring an interest in land or a business or starting or ceasing a business). In 2021–22 – the first full financial year for this obligation – the Foreign Investment Division received over 1,200 statutory notification of action reports.

The Foreign Investment Division conducted campaigns in 2021–22 to remind foreign persons of their statutory reporting obligations under the FATA. Two campaigns (one of which was a pilot) were conducted to remind over 600 foreign persons and their agents of ongoing obligations. Both campaigns showed an immediate increase in statutory reporting over subsequent weeks.

Regulator audits have remained stable since 2020–21, with an increase in the identification of non-compliance. Completion of condition-imposed independent audits substantially increased in 2021–22, improving Foreign Investment Division's capacity to identify non-compliance.

## Part 5 – Appendices

**Table 41:** Audits completed 2020–21 to 2021–22

Activity	2020–21		2021–22	
	Audits completed*	Audits identifying non-compliance*	Audits completed*	Audits identifying non-compliance*
Regulator Audit	7	2	6	4
Independent Audit	11	6	45	24 <sup>a</sup>

\* No objection notifications or exemption certificates audited

<sup>a</sup> Excluding instances where non-compliance was limited to administrative matters, such as lateness or delay in the lodgement of an audit proposal and/or Audit Report

The Foreign Investment Division’s assessment of potential non-compliance may be triggered by information received from members of the public when they suspect investor breaches of the FATA. The Foreign Investment Division also reviews investor notifications when they indicate non-compliance with the FATA. In 2021–22 we identified or received 80 reports of potential non-compliance.

A risk-based approach is used in assessing appropriate actions, including sending educational material to investors reminding them of their obligations and seeking explanations for non-notification. Investigations into non-compliance with the FATA are conducted when appropriate.

**Table 42:** Sources identifying potential non-compliance 2020–21 to 2021–22

Information source	2020–21	2021–22
Reports from the public <sup>a</sup>	75	48
Internal referral	14	15
Identified from other source	2	17

<sup>a</sup> Including self-reports and retrospective notifications received from investors

## ATO's compliance activities

In 2021–22 the ATO identified 664 residential real estate compliance cases for investigation. The ATO completed 591 cases during the same year resulting in 220 outcomes. These included 125 disposals, 45 retrospective approvals and 49 variations. The ATO also issued 76 infringement penalty notices and raised over \$8 million in vacancy fee liabilities as part of the annual vacancy return lodgement compliance program.

The ATO successfully litigated the first civil penalty case against a foreign investor found to have breached the rules by purchasing multiple properties without approval. The court imposed a civil penalty of \$250,000.

**Table 43:** Residential real estate compliance investigations 2019–20 to 2021–22

Investigations <sup>a</sup>	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Identified <sup>b</sup>	746	487	664
Completed	620	404	591
Properties in breach	259	100	220

- a This table includes 64 compliance activities identified and closed during the year using prompter campaigns.
- b The total number of identified cases includes new cases identified in the prior financial year which remained open at the end of that financial year. 84 cases carried forward from 2019–20 into 2020–21. At the close of the 2020–21 year 127 cases were carried forward into 2021–22.

**Table 44:** Outcomes of residential real estate investigations that identified breaches 2019–20 to 2021–22

Compliance outcomes	2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Divestment <sup>a</sup>	70	27	57	57	125	56.82
Retrospective approval <sup>b</sup>	49	18.9	24	24	43	19.55
Change of conditions <sup>c</sup>	57	22	2	2	49	22.27
Retrospective approval during FIRB consideration <sup>d</sup>	62	23.9	17	17	2	0.91
Vacancy fee raised <sup>e</sup>	21	8.1	0	0	1	0.45
Total outcomes	259	99.9	100	100.00	220	100.00

- a Includes a voluntary disposal of a property following an ATO investigation, and where a formal disposal order was issued under the Act.
- b Approval is provided after the property has been purchased.
- c In the course of an investigation, the ATO determines a foreign investor is in breach of their approval condition and works with the investor to remedy the breach. Where appropriate, an infringement notice is also issued in these situations for failure to comply with conditions.
- d A foreign person seeking approval to acquire an interest in property, is identified during the foreign investment screening process as already having acquired an interest in the property in question, usually by entering into a contract. Where appropriate, an infringement notice is also issued.
- e Refers to situations where a compliance review was undertaken following the lodgement of a vacancy fee return, and a vacancy fee liability was raised for a dwelling that was found to be occupied for fewer than 183 days during a vacancy year.

## Evaluation of foreign investment reforms

On 9 December 2020, Parliament passed the most significant reforms to Australia’s foreign investment framework since 1975. Given the scope of the reforms and the importance of foreign investment to the Australian economy, the *Foreign Investment Reform (Protecting Australia’s National Security) Act 2020* included a requirement for the reforms to be evaluated over their first year of operation.

The Secretary to the Treasury conducted the evaluation, which considered submissions from a range of interested persons including investors and their advisers, peak bodies and the Foreign Investment Division’s government consultation partners in the Australian and state and territory governments.

The Secretary submitted the evaluation to the Treasurer on 10 December 2021. Overall, the evaluation found that in their first year, the reforms achieved the Government’s aims, particularly by ensuring investments which may raise national security considerations are assessed by the Government.

The evaluation made 7 findings concerning the implementation of the reforms, foreign investment inflows, national security, compliance and enforcement, streamlining measures and exemption certificates, and foreign investment fees.

The evaluation is available on the Treasury website.

## Foreign investment digital transformation

To support the expanded remit flowing from the 2021 legislative reforms, the 2020–21 Budget measure Strengthening Australia’s Foreign Investment Framework provided \$86.3 million over 4 years (2021–2024) to deliver business and digital transformation programs to support the work of Foreign Investment Division and the ATO.

This digital transformation program will deliver an end-to-end integrated system for regulatory activities and enable investors, advisers and government consultation partners to more efficiently engage with the Foreign Investment Division. The new technology solution will deliver 5 new digital capabilities:

- a full-service case management system for the Foreign Investment Division to strengthen case and compliance management and deliver refined reporting tools
- an advanced analytics capability, which will provide timely and accurate data that supports our analysis, decision-making and reporting
- a new portal for investors and their agents to streamline the submission and management of foreign investment proposals
- a new portal for government consultation partners to improve engagement and interaction with the Foreign Investment Division on foreign investment matters
- an ATO-led Register of Foreign Ownership of Australian Assets to provide a consolidated view of foreign-owned assets in Australia.

In January 2022, Treasury announced Deloitte as the digital transformation delivery partner. The first release of the new system is scheduled in 2022–23.

## **The Foreign Investment Review Board**

The Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) is a non-statutory body to advise the Treasurer and Government on foreign investment matters. FIRB's functions are advisory only and it does not make decisions on foreign investment proposals.

FIRB's members have deep knowledge and experience of foreign investment, including foreign affairs, national security, business, investment and specific sectors. Strong probity procedures are in place to ensure actual or potential conflicts of interest are managed appropriately.

The role of FIRB is to:

- examine proposed investments that are subject to the foreign investment framework (the framework), which encompasses the FATA and supporting legislation and regulations
- make recommendations through the Foreign Investment Division to the Treasurer and other Treasury portfolio ministers on the national interest implications of these proposals
- advise the Treasurer on the operation of the framework and the FATA.

## **Foreign Investment Review Board membership**

On 30 June 2022, FIRB had 8 members, made up of 7 part-time members and one full-time executive member – the First Assistant Secretary of Treasury's Foreign Investment Division.

Ms Carolyn Kay was appointed to FIRB on 20 November 2021, increasing the number of members from 7 to 8.

On 31 March 2022, the longstanding chair of FIRB, Mr David Irvine AO, passed away. Mr Irvine was one of Australia's most respected public servants and a trusted adviser. He led FIRB through a period of significant change in the global foreign investment landscape amid geo-political developments and technological change. His insights were critical in helping foreign investors and business leaders understand these challenges, and the need for the Government to respond.

Mr Bruce Miller AO was appointed as the chair of FIRB on 6 April 2022.

**Table 45:** Members of the Foreign Investment Review Board at June 2022

Name	Qualifications and experience	Date of commencement
Mr Bruce Miller AO (Chair)	Mr Miller has had a distinguished career in international relations and intelligence occupying senior positions in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the Office of National Assessments. He served as Australian Ambassador to Japan (2011–2017). He now has a number of private and public sector board roles.	Non-executive member since 6 April 2022
The Hon Cheryl Edwardes AM	Ms Edwardes is a lawyer and served as a minister in the Court Government (1993–2001) and was the member for Kingsley in the WA Parliament (1989–2005). She brings extensive legal and regulatory experience to FIRB.	Non-executive member since 14 August 2017
Ms Teresa Dyson	Ms Dyson is a non-executive director, serving on a range of listed, government and not for profit boards. She brings corporate and governance experience from a range of sectors to FIRB.	Non-executive member since 2 January 2018
The Hon Nick Minchin AO	Mr Minchin served as Minister for Industry, Science and Resources (1998–2001) and Minister for Finance and Administration (2001–2007). Mr Minchin also served as Australian Consul-General in New York (2014–2017) and brings wide ranging senior leadership credentials, public policy, industry and international experience to FIRB.	Non-executive member since 17 December 2018
Ms Margaret (Meg) McDonald	Ms McDonald has served as Australia's Deputy Ambassador to the United States (1998–2002), Ambassador for the Environment (1996–1998), Chief Operating Officer of the Clean Energy Finance Corporation and CEO of Low Carbon Australia Limited (LCAL). She has also held global leadership positions with resources and metals manufacturer Alcoa, bringing extensive experience in senior public and private sector roles, in Australia and internationally.	Non-executive member since 26 March 2019

## Part 5 – Appendices

Name	Qualifications and experience	Date of commencement
Mr Steven Skala AO	Mr Skala is the Vice Chairman, Australia of Deutsche Bank AG (since 2004), Chairman of Clean Energy Finance Corporation (since 2017) and an ex officio member of the Commonwealth's recently established Technology Investment Advisory Council. He is active beyond banking and commerce as the Chairman of the Heide Museum of Modern Art, Deputy Chairman of The General Sir John Monash Foundation, a Director of the Centre for Independent Studies and a Member of the International Council of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York. He brings extensive experience in business and banking, as well as government-related and non-for-profit organisations.	Non-executive member since 18 September 2020
Ms Carolyn Kay	Ms Kay is a member of The Future Fund Board of Guardians and a non-executive director of Scentre Group, Myer Family Investments and Rothschild Australia. In the not-for-profit sector she is also a non-executive director of The General Sir John Monash Foundation and Sydney Grammar School. In 2001 she was awarded the Centenary Medal for services to Australian society in business leadership and brings extensive experience to FIRB as an executive and non-executive director with more than 30 years' experience in the finance sector.	Non-executive member since 20 November 2021
Mr Simon Writer PSM	The position of Executive Member is held by the First Assistant Secretary of Treasury's Foreign Investment Division. The Executive Member is the link between FIRB and the Division, which administers Australia's foreign investment regulatory framework and supports FIRB's work.	Executive member since 2 May 2022



**Table 46:** Foreign Investment Review Board meeting attendance during 2021–22

	<b>No. of meetings attended</b>	<b>No. of meetings eligible to attend</b>
Bruce Miller (Chair – from April 2022)	3	3
David Irvine (former Chair – to March 2022)	6	8
Cheryl Edwardes	11	11
Teresa Dyson	10	11
Nick Minchin	9	11
Margaret (Meg) McDonald	11	11
Steven Skala	11	11
Carolyn Kay (from November 2021)	4	6
Simon Writer (from May 2022)	2	2
Tom Hamilton (former First Assistant Secretary – to February 2022)	7	7
Peter Johnson (acting First Assistant Secretary – February to April 2022)	2	2

## Australian National Contact Point

The Australian National Contact Point promotes responsible business conduct under the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises by engaging with stakeholders including business, government, civil society, unions and academics. The Australian National Contact Point also provides a free conciliation service within a non-judicial OECD framework to help resolve complaints against multinational enterprises where alleged non-observance of the guidelines are brought to the Australian Government.

The Market Conduct Division of Treasury contracts 3 independent examiners to assess, conciliate and make recommendations on individual complaints through public statements. It also provides secretariat support, conducts promotional activities to raise awareness and contributes to policy development. A Governance and Advisory Board meets biannually and comprises representatives from government, civil society, business and unions.

In September 2021, the Australian National Contact Point underwent an OECD National Contact Point Peer Review, where the function was assessed on its complaint handling and engagement activity. Stakeholders of the Australian National Contact Point provided feedback through a public survey and virtual sessions. The Final Report is published on the OECD website.

In 2021–22, the Australian National Contact Point conducted 8 outreach activities and managed 10 complaints.

- Four complaints are in mediation or subject to a mediation offer.
- One complaint was closed.
- One complaint was rejected.
- Four complaints are still subject to initial assessment (whether to accept, reject or transfer).

The Australian National Contact Point reports annually to the OECD and complaint statements are available at [www.AusNCP.gov.au](http://www.AusNCP.gov.au).

# Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman

The mission of the Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman (ASBFEO) is to help Australia be the best place to start, grow and transform a business. Small business is a dynamic, fast-growing and exciting sector that allows people with an entrepreneurial spirit to pursue their dreams. We celebrate the vital and deeply personal commitment to our communities made by more than 2.3 million small and family businesses.

The Hon. Bruce Billson's 5-year tenure as the Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman (ASBFEO) began on 11 March 2021. The Ombudsman is independent and is a statutorily appointed Public Office Holder. The activities of the ASBFEO are governed by the *Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman Act 2015* (the Act). The Act provides that the ASBFEO will deliver its functions for small businesses and family enterprises defined as businesses with fewer than 100 employees or revenue of less than \$5 million per annum.

The ASBFEO has 3 clear functions – to assist small business and family enterprises, advocate for small business and family enterprises, and showcase 'better practice' among smaller enterprises and those dealing with them. The ASBFEO has helped nearly 30,000 small businesses principally by resolving disputes with other businesses or government agencies outside the costly legal system. It also provides access to mental health support and tools to help people start and grow a business and make better business decisions.

The ASBFEO acts as a trusted adviser and advocate, drawing its expertise to identify issues affecting small business and family enterprise. It helps promote small and family business interests to key decision makers. It supports policy makers and program designers by providing field evidence, problem-solving and stakeholder engagement. The ASBFEO economics and data analytics team conducts surveys and draws together public and private sector data to produce tailored and accessible information.

Small businesses have experienced rolling disasters in recent years. The ASBFEO has been on the ground with small businesses and their representatives to understand their issues first-hand, identify roadblocks to growth, and support their successes. This first-hand knowledge assists Minister-directed and self-initiated inquiries. This has included investigating the need for better natural disaster preparedness and resilience and the insurance crisis facing the amusement and leisure sector. We provided input to legislation, regulations, policies and program design for the Minister for Small Business.

## Part 5 – Appendices

The Ombudsman further assists small business by building relationships across business and government, including:

- the Ombudsman’s Policy Forum draws together 37 industry and professional associations which also meet separately in working groups to progress key issues
- the Ombudsman chairs the Federal Regulatory Agency Group, which on a quarterly basis brings together the ASBFEO and several key Commonwealth level regulators – the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, Australian Securities and Investments Commission, Australian Taxation Office, Australian Financial Complaints Authority and Fair Work Ombudsman
- the Small Business Commissioner’s Group – which includes the Ombudsman and state representatives – meets quarterly. It also meets with the Federal Regulatory Agency Group at least twice annually to ensure good communication between the state commissioners and Commonwealth regulators
- the ASBFEO participates in and engages with various consultative groups including peak small business meetings held by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and the Australian Taxation Office
- the ASBFEO engages with various business forums, conferences and small business events (including with accounting and other industry bodies).

In 2021-22 the ASBFEO continued to raise awareness through its communications channels of issues impacting small business. The communications team supports ASBFEO activities, including promoting best practice engagement with small business, encouraging awareness of policy and regulatory changes, and seeking input directly from small businesses. Promotional activity includes media releases, speaking engagements, newsletters, social media channels and videos. The ASBFEO communications team has also been involved in:

- various Industry Code reviews – including the franchising and automotive industries – to help promote good commercial behaviour
- the implementation and operation of the payment times reporting framework to encourage prompt payments to small businesses
- discussions with industry organisations and international experts about best commercial practice.

The ASBFEO operates a Small Business Hub that provides free short-term office space for small and family business industry associations and policy advocates.

## Advocacy

The ASBFEO conducted a broad range of research and inquiries in 2021–22. The research and inquiries were initiated by the Ombudsman and conducted under Ministerial referral. The ASBFEO provided quarterly updates to the Minister about operations of the Ombudsman’s Office and relevant legislation, policies and practices affecting small business (available via [asbfeo.gov.au](http://asbfeo.gov.au)).

Research and inquiries conducted by the ASBFEO included:

- an Inquiry into Small Business Natural Disaster Preparedness and Resilience referred by the former Minister for Small Business, the Hon Stuart Robert MP
- research into the barriers faced by small businesses owned and led by women
- a Review of the Discretionary Mutual Fund proposed for small businesses in the amusement, leisure and recreation sector which are unable to secure essential insurance cover
- research into Least Cost Routing for merchants across the small business sector.

Other areas of advocacy work included:

- input into the development of the automotive franchising industry’s Memorandum of Understanding on an industry-led voluntary arbitration pathway to dispute resolution
- input into the design of new measures including the Payment Times Procurement Connected Policy
- reviewing implementation of changes to the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, continued work on government procurement activities and how these could better support domestic small businesses
- advocating for the introduction of a Small Business Division within the Fair Work Commission to assist small business operators with disputes
- fielding requests for advice on the inability to secure insurance in certain sectors
- providing input into policies supporting small business digital engagement and transformation.

## Part 5 – Appendices

The ASBFEO acts as a voice for small business on policy and legislation. In this role it has provided formal responses on 8 Regulation Impact Statements. It also provided informal feedback on regulations affecting small and family business. The Ombudsman made 102 submissions to entities including the following:

- ACT Government
- Attorney General's Department
- Australian Banking Association
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
- Australian Communications and Media Authority
- Australian Finance Industry Association
- Australian National Audit Office
- Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
- Australian Retail Credit Association
- Australian Securities and Investments Commission
- Australian Taxation Office
- Banking Code Compliance Committee
- Board of Taxation
- Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
- Department of Defence
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources
- Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
- Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Digital Transformation Agency
- Fair Work Commission
- Food Standards Australia and New Zealand
- House of Representatives Infrastructure, Transport and Cities Committee
- Inspector General of Taxation and Taxation Ombudsman
- National Insurance Brokers Association
- National Transport Commission
- Productivity Commission
- Queensland Education, Employment and Training Committee
- Queensland Government
- Senate Economics Legislation Committee
- Senate Employment, Education and Training Committee
- Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee
- Senate Select Committee on Job Security
- Senate Select Committee on Social Media and Online Safety
- The Energy Charter
- Therapeutic Goods Administration
- The Treasury

## Assistance

The Ombudsman received 6,316 contacts in 2021–22. Most requests for assistance came via the Infoline, an online form, direct emails and phone calls. There were 231,328 visits to the Ombudsman’s website ([www.asbfeo.gov.au](http://www.asbfeo.gov.au)).

There were 554 enquiries about Industry Codes and 105 about the Small Business Tax Concierge Service.<sup>6</sup> A lot of Small Business Tax Concierge Service enquiries continued to relate to the ATO administered JobKeeper and Cash Flow Boost Incentives. No formal requests for assistance about no adverse cost orders were received during the period.

Many requests for assistance were about the ongoing impact of COVID-19, natural disasters and supply chain blockages. The confluence of supply chain issues, rising costs, and resumption of deferred lease, loan and tax payments put financial pressure on small businesses.

The Ombudsman assisted with 547 franchise disputes including arranging 72<sup>7</sup> ADR processes under the Franchising Code of Conduct. The underlying issue in many cases was how franchisors and franchisees evaluated the sustainability of their businesses in light of recent changes to business models and current economic conditions.

The Ombudsman worked closely with Commonwealth, state and territory agencies on a wide variety of topics. Cooperation with the agencies during the reporting period did not require entry into any formal cooperative arrangements.

Of the 6,316 contacts with the Ombudsman, 5,065 were dispute related. This included 1,500 formal requests for assistance in accordance with the Act. The Ombudsman made 12 formal recommendations that the parties participate in Alternative Dispute Resolution. To date, 2 were resolved prior to the ADR process, 3 were resolved within the ADR process, one was withdrawn, one remains unresolved and 4 are ongoing. In one instance, a party refused to participate in Alternative Dispute Resolution and information relating to the refusal was published on the ASBFEO website in accordance with the Act.

<sup>6</sup> This includes small businesses seeking assistance with negative decision letters received and inquiries about the service.

<sup>7</sup> Of the 72 ADR processes, 51 have been finalised.

**Table 47:** Resolution of disputes received during 2021–22 financial year

Resolution	Count	Percentage of total
<b>Referral to more appropriate agency</b>		
▪ State Small Business Commissioners	396	8%
▪ Referred to appropriate agency (including Australian Financial Complaints Authority, Fair Work Ombudsman etc.)	1,075	21%
<b>One-on-one assistance provided</b>		
▪ Referred to case management and advocacy	798	16%
▪ Information on dispute resolution pathways provided	2,118	42%
▪ Resolved by Ombudsman direct action	269	5%
Case currently in progress with Ombudsman	342	7%
Referred to alternative dispute resolution (including under the Franchising, Horticulture, Oil and Dairy Codes)	51	1%
Referred to Small Business Tax Concierge Lawyer	16	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Annual child safety statement of compliance

Treasury is committed to promoting and maintaining a culture of child safety and wellbeing. In line with the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework (the Framework), Treasury has undertaken the child safety risk assessment for 2021–22 and determined the risk as low. The assessment determined the identification and evaluation of risks to the safety and protection of children and young people is thorough, and measures implemented to mitigate those risks are appropriate.

While Treasury's business activities and functions rarely involve direct interaction with children, we work to ensure departmental activities are child safe. We further develop our practices and policies through a continuous development approach and education to ensure Treasury provides a safe environment in which children's rights, needs and interests are met.

Treasury's interaction with children includes:

- responding to queries regarding work experience
- a third-party contractor designed and delivered a financial literacy survey which included children aged 14 to 17
- annual Christmas party for the children of Treasury employees, at which children have parental supervision.

Our employees understand the importance of ensuring the safety and wellbeing of the children taking part in programs or activities convened by Treasury. Education and training are important in creating a child-focused, transparent, and safe organisation. Treasury's Working with Vulnerable People Policy outlines employees' legal obligations to always act ethically and responsibly towards children and young people.

Treasury will continue to embed child safe initiatives into our culture and work practices. We will ensure that our employees remain aware of the requirements of the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework, including the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations. Employees undertaking a specific role in child-related programs or activities will participate in the necessary education and training.

# Resource tables

**Table 48:** Summary resource statement

	Actual available appropriation	Payments made	Balance remaining
	2021-22 \$'000 (a)	2021-22 \$'000 (b)	2021-22 \$'000 (a - b)
<b>Ordinary annual services<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Departmental</b>			
Departmental appropriation <sup>2</sup>	460,849	349,242	111,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,849</b>	<b>349,242</b>	<b>111,607</b>
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Outcome 1	138,915	99,583	39,332
Payment to Corporate entities	-	-	-
Total	138,915	99,583	39,322
<b>Total ordinary annual services</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>599,764</b>	<b>150,939</b>
<b>Other services<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>Departmental non-operating</b>			
Equity injections	791	791	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered non-operating</b>			
<b>Administered assets and liabilities</b>			
Outcome 1	165,000	165,000	-
<b>New administered outcomes</b>			
Outcome 1	6,153	-	6,153
Total	171,153	165,000	6,153
<b>Total other services</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>171,944</b>	<b>6,153</b>
<b>Total available annual appropriations and payments (A+B)</b>	<b>771,708</b>	<b>614,616</b>	<b>-</b>

	Actual available appropriation	Payments made	Balance remaining
	2021-22 \$'000 (a)	2021-22 \$'000 (b)	2021-22 \$'000 (a - b)
<b>Special appropriations</b>			
<i>Australian Business Growth Fund (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020</i>	-	12,407	-
<i>Federal Financial Relations Act 2009</i>		109,220,904	
<i>Guarantee of Lending to Small and Medium Enterprises (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020</i>	-	5,685	-
<i>International Finance Corporation Act 1955</i>	-	27,776	
<i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1947</i>	-	983,201	-
<b>Total special appropriations</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>110,249,973</b>	
<b>Special accounts<sup>4</sup></b>			
Opening balance	797,269	-	-
Non-appropriation receipts to Special Accounts	70,360,380	-	-
Payments made	-	25,124,251	-
Transfers made to other entities	-	44,867,877	-
<b>Total special account</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>71,157,649</b>	<b>69,992,128</b>
Total resourcing and payments (A+B+C+D) <sup>5</sup>	71,929,357	180,856,717	-
Less appropriation drawn from annual or special appropriations and/or Corporate entities through annual appropriations credited to special accounts	-	-	-
<b>Total net resourcing for the Treasury</b>	<b>71,929,357</b>	<b>180,856,717</b>	<b>-</b>

- <sup>1</sup> *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22 and Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2021-22*. This may also include Prior Year departmental appropriation and section 74 relevant agency receipts.
  - <sup>2</sup> Includes an amount of \$10.262 million for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.
  - <sup>3</sup> *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-22 and Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2021-22*
  - <sup>4</sup> Does not include 'Special Public Money' held in accounts like Other Trust Monies account (OTM), Services for other Government and Non-agency Bodies accounts (SOG), or Services for Other Entities and Trust Monies Special accounts (SOETM).
  - <sup>5</sup> Total resourcing excludes the actual available appropriation for all Special Appropriations.
- Note: Details of appropriations are disclosed in Note 6 of the Financial Statements.

## Part 5 – Appendices

**Table 49:** 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	Actual expenses	Variation
	2021-22 \$'000 (a)	2021-22 \$'000 (b)	2021-22 \$'000 (a - b)
<b>Program 1.1: Department of the Treasury</b>			
<b>Departmental expenses</b>			
Departmental appropriations <sup>1</sup>	341,651	324,130	17,521
Special accounts	-	-	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation	9,118	27,091	(17,973)
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	46,971	63,949	(16,978)
Special accounts	44,830,176	44,867,877	(37,701)
Expense not requiring appropriations	75,793	18,301	57,492
<b>Total for Program 1.1</b>	<b>45,303,709</b>	<b>45,301,348</b>	<b>2,361</b>
<b>Program 1.2: Payments to International Financial Institutions</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Special appropriations	24,006	37,357	(13,351)
Expenses not requiring appropriation	370,691	753,836	(383,145)
<b>Total for Program 1.2</b>	<b>394,697</b>	<b>791,193</b>	<b>(396,496)</b>
<b>Program 1.3: Support for Markets and Business</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	30,198	33,174	(2,976)
Expenses not requiring appropriation	1,512,869	254,523	1,258,346
<b>Total for Program 1.3</b>	<b>1,543,067</b>	<b>287,697</b>	<b>1,255,370</b>

	Budget	Actual expenses	Variation
	2021-22 \$'000 (a)	2021-22 \$'000 (b)	2021-22 \$'000 (a - b)
<b>Program 1.4: General Revenue Assistance</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Special appropriations	73,070,000	74,338,522	(1,268,522)
Special accounts	2,980,041	3,192,136	(212,095)
<b>Total for Program 1.4</b>	<b>76,050,041</b>	<b>77,530,658</b>	<b>(1,480,617)</b>
<b>Program 1.5: Assistance to the States for Healthcare</b>			
<b>Services</b>			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	24,828,090	24,059,543	768,547
Special accounts	318,687	170,308	148,379
<b>Total for Program 1.5</b>	<b>24,146,777</b>	<b>24,229,851</b>	<b>916,926</b>
<b>Program 1.6: Assistance to the States for Skills and Workforce Development</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Special appropriations	1,577,500	1,577,500	-
<b>Total for Program 1.6</b>	<b>1,577,500</b>	<b>1,577,500</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Program 1.7: Assistance to the States for Disability Services</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Special appropriations	-	-	-
<b>Total for Program 1.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Program 1.8: Assistance to the States for Affordable Housing</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Special accounts	1,616,171	1,616,171	-
<b>Total for Program 1.8</b>	<b>1,616,171</b>	<b>1,616,171</b>	<b>-</b>

## Part 5 – Appendices

	Budget	Actual expenses	Variation
	2021-22 \$'000 (a)	2021-22 \$'000 (b)	2021-22 \$'000 (a - b)
<b>Program 1.9: National Partnership Payments to the States</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Special appropriations	1,196,904	5,817,902	(4,620,998)
Special accounts	25,920,126	23,278,851	2,641,275
Expenses not requiring appropriation	684,400	1,013,299	(328,899)
<b>Total for Program 1.9</b>	<b>27,801,430</b>	<b>30,110,052</b>	<b>(2,308,622)</b>
<b>Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type</b>			
<b>Administered expenses</b>			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Act Nos 1 and 3)	77,169	97,123	(19,954)
Special appropriations	102,312,671	107,446,995	(5,134,324)
Special accounts	74,049,030	71,509,172	2,539,858
Expenses not requiring appropriation	2,643,753	2,039,959	603,794
<b>Departmental expenses</b>			
Departmental appropriations <sup>1</sup>	341,651	324,130	17,521
Special accounts	-	-	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation	9,118	27,091	(17,973)
<b>Total expenses for Outcome 1</b>	<b>179,433,392</b>	<b>181,444,470</b>	<b>(2,011,078)</b>
	2020-21	2021-22	-
Average staffing level (number)	1,097	1,341	-

\* Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2021-22 Budget at Additional Estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Departmental Appropriation combines Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3) and Revenue from independent sources (s74).

## Information correcting the record

There are no corrections to information provided in Treasury's Annual Report 2020-21

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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



# Glossary

<b>Accountable authority instructions</b>	Instructions issued to manage the affairs of an entity to promote the efficient, effective, economical and ethical use of Commonwealth resources.
<b>Activities</b>	The actions/functions performed by agencies to deliver government policies.
<b>Administered item</b>	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).
<b>Annual performance statements</b>	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.
<b>Appropriation</b>	Public monies the Parliament authorises the Government to withdraw from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a specified purpose.
<b>APS employee</b>	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> .
<b>Budget</b>	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.
<b>Clear read principle</b>	<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>

## Part 5 – Appendices

<b>Consolidated Revenue Fund</b>	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.
<b>Consultant</b>	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.
<b>Contractor</b>	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.
<b>Corporate governance</b>	The process by which agencies are directed and controlled. It is generally understood to encompass authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control.
<b>Corporate plan</b>	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"> <li>▪ what an entity's purposes are</li> <li>▪ what it will do to achieve its purposes</li> <li>▪ how it will know that it has achieved its purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>Departmental item</b>	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.
<b>Enterprise agreement</b>	An employment agreement made directly between an employer and employees.
<b>Finance law</b>	Refers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The PGPA Act 2013; or</li> <li>▪ rules issued under the PGPA Act 2013; or</li> <li>▪ any instrument made under the PGPA Act; or</li> <li>▪ an Appropriation Act.</li> </ul>
<b>Financial results</b>	The results shown in the financial statements of an agency.
<b>Fraud</b>	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> .

<b>Full-time equivalent</b>	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.
<b>Grant</b>	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.
<b>Materiality</b>	Considers the planned outcome and the relative significance of the resources consumed in contributing to the achievement of that outcome.
<b>Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook</b>	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.
<b>Non-ongoing APS employee</b>	A person engaged as an Australian Public Service employee under subsection 22(2)(a) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .
<b>Official Public Account</b>	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.
<b>Ongoing APS employee</b>	A person engaged as an ongoing Australian Public Service employee under section 22(2) (a) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .
<b>Operations</b>	Functions, services and processes performed in pursuing the objectives or discharging the functions of an entity.
<b>Outcomes</b>	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.
<b>Performance information</b>	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.

## Part 5 – Appendices

<b>Portfolio Budget Statements</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Programs</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</b>	<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: <a href="http://www.finance.gov.au/government/managing-commonwealth-resources/structure-australian-government-public-sector/pgpa-act-flipchart-and-list">www.finance.gov.au/government/managing-commonwealth-resources/structure-australian-government-public-sector/pgpa-act-flipchart-and-list</a></p>
<b>Public service care agency</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Risk management</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Senate Estimates hearings</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Specific Purpose Payments</b>	<p>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.</p>

## List of Requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>17AD(g)</b>	<b>Letter of transmittal</b>		
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
<b>17AD(h)</b>	<b>Aids to access</b>		
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
<b>17AD(a)</b>	<b>Review by accountable authority</b>		
17AD(a)	Secretary's review	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
<b>17AD(b)</b>	<b>Overview of the entity</b>		
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

## Part 5 – Appendices

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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
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
<b>17AD(c)</b>	<b>Report on the Performance of the entity</b>		
	<b>Annual performance statements</b>		
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
<b>17AD(c)(ii)</b>	<b>Report on Financial Performance</b>		
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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
<b>17AD(d)</b>	<b>Management and Accountability</b>		
	<b>Corporate governance</b>		
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
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

## Part 5 – Appendices

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>Audit Committee</b>			
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
<b>External Scrutiny</b>			
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



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>Management of Human Resources</b>			
17AG(4)(a)	Management of Human Resources	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	Management of Human Resources	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees (b) statistics on part-time employees (c) statistics on gender (d) 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"> <li>▪ Statistics on staffing classification level</li> <li>▪ Statistics on full-time employees</li> <li>▪ Statistics on part-time employees</li> <li>▪ Statistics on gender</li> <li>▪ Statistics on staff location</li> <li>▪ Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.</li> </ul>	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 Public Service Act 1999.	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

## Part 5 – Appendices

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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
<b>Assets management</b>			
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
<b>Purchasing</b>			
17AG(6)	Purchasing	An assessment of entity performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>Reportable consultancy contracts</b>			
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 “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]”.	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 “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.”	Mandatory

**Part 5 – Appendices**

<b>PGPA Rule Reference</b>	<b>Part of Report</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requirement</b>
<b>Reportable non-consultancy contracts</b>			
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 "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."	Mandatory
<b>17AD(daa) Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts</b>			
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
<b>Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses</b>			
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>Exempt contracts</b>			
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
<b>Small business</b>			
17AG(10)(a)	Purchasing	A statement that “[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”	Mandatory
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 “[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”	If applicable, mandatory

## Part 5 – Appendices

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
<b>Financial Statements</b>			
17AD(e)	Financial statements	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
<b>Executive Remuneration</b>			
17AD(da)	Executive remuneration	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory
<b>17AD(f) Other Mandatory Information</b>			
17AH(1)(a)(i)	Advertising and market research	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that <p>“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.”</p>	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 <p>“Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”</p>	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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
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

# Index

## A

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 12, 37, 38, 64, 142, 238

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, 12, 46, 64, 177, 178, 218, 236, 238, 249

Australian Government Actuary, 11, 27, 30, 60, 61, 124, 131, 133, 147, 151, 183

Australian National Audit Office, 25, 81, 94, 104, 106, 107, 238, 249, 261

Australian Office of Financial Management, 12, 64, 124, 125

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, 12, 65, 238

Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation, 12, 65, 138, 139, 144, 145, 162, 173

ASBFEO, 11, 121, 154, 178, 179, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 249

ATO, 12, 22, 26, 39, 56, 61, 66, 121, 124, 125, 127, 141, 142, 181, 221, 222, 225, 227, 228, 229, 236, 238, 240, 249

## B

Better Advice Act 2021, 5

Brown, Diane, 8, 10

budget documents, 27, 40, 250

Budget, 2022–23, 26, 27, 33, 37–40

Business Grants Hub, 43, 59

## C

Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998, 29, 40

child safety and wellbeing, 242

client surveys, 60

climate risks, 7

committees, iv, 71, 73, 75, 77, 78, 81, 253

Commonwealth Child Safe Framework, 242

Commonwealth Government's Indigenous Procurement Policy, 93

Commonwealth Grant Agreements payments 27, 41

Commonwealth Grants Commission, 12, 67

Commonwealth Procurement Rules, 93, 95, 237, 259

Commonwealth Risk Management Policy, 78

Consumer Data Right, 6, 11, 26, 46, 85, 177, 178, 218, 219, 264

- banking sector, 46, 218, 220

consumer testing, 220

- Data Standards Chair, 220
- Data Standards Body, 44, 46, 177, 178, 218, 219
- Data Standards Advisory Committee, 218, 220
- energy sector, 218, 220
- independent Statutory Review, 219
- Inquiry into Future Directions, 219
- Open Finance, 219
- Strategic Assessment, 219
- telecommunications, 6, 219, 220

contracts, 93–95, 259–261

contracts, consultancy, 95, 259–261

contracts, non-consultancy, 95, 260, 261

Corporate Plan 2021–22, xi, 8, 16, 17, 20, 23, 25, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40–42, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55, 58, 60

Corporate Plan 2022–23, 26, 37, 73, 251

Corporate Plans for Commonwealth entities (RMG 132), 32, 35

Corporations Amendment (Meetings and Documents) Act 2022, 5

cost-of-living, 4, 26

COVID-19 pandemic, 3, 26, 30, 36, 38, 39, 58, 143, 161, 194, 198, 200

- economic recovery, 8, 9, 81, 104
- impacts, 26, 27, 58
- lockdowns, 3, 4, 198, 199
- response, 5, 8, 23, 26, 27, 29, 36, 38, 45, 58, 66, 143, 145, 155, 161, 163, 194, 198, 199, 244

COVID-safe Transition Plan: return to work following restrictions, 199



**D**

Data Standards Advisory Committee, 220

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 97, 131, 202, 231, 238

Department of the Treasury, 9, 13, 16, 63, 104, 119, 137, 158, 245

digital economy, 5, 33, 45, 46

Digital Solutions – Australian Small Business Advisory Services, 27, 58

digital transformation program, 229

disability, 6, 13, 61, 63, 85, 136, 138, 197, 200, 246, 263

- National Disability Insurance Agency, 61
- DisabilityCare Australia Fund, 136, 138
- Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031, 197
- Australian Public Service Disability Employment Strategy 2020–2025, 197

disability reporting, 197, 263

Doherty Institute, 4

**E**

economic analysis, 4, 8

economic recovery, 3, 5, 148, 194, 195, 196

Employee Assistance Program, 199, 200

Employment White Paper, 7

Energy Data Standards Advisory Committee, 220

energy prices, 4, 8

Executive Board, 73, 78, 79

external audit, 81

**F**

Fair Work Commission, 237, 239

Federal Regulatory Agency Group, 236

financial performance, 62, 104, 120, 122, 127, 255

financial statements, iii, xi, 72, 74, 104–106, 109, 244, 251, 262

- Administered cash flow statement, 117
- Administered reconciliation schedule, 116

- Administered schedule of assets and liabilities, 115
- Administered schedule of comprehensive income, 114
- Cash flow statement, 113
- Independent auditor's report, 104
- Statement by the Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, 109
- Statement of changes in equity, 112
- Statement of comprehensive income, 110
- Statement of financial position, 111

financial statements, notes to,

- assets and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government, 141
- budgetary reports and explanation of major variances, 180
- Departmental financial performance, 122
- Departmental financial position, 127

funding, 152

- income and expenses administered on behalf of the Government, 135
- managing uncertainties, 160
- other information, 175
- people and relationships, 133

Financial Transactions Plan, 206–208

forecasting activities, 28, 32, 33, 36, 37

- macroeconomic forecasting, 27, 28, 36, 38
- methodology, 36, 38, 39
- peer review process, 36, 37
- population forecasting, 28, 36, 37

Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975, 221, 222, 223

Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Fees Impositions Act 2015, 221

foreign investment, 56, 85, 221, 222, 225, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233

- compliance, 50, 56, 225, 226, 229
- digital transformation, 229
- investment proposals, 221, 222, 229, 230
- reforms, 50, 56, 228, 229

## Part 5 – Appendices

Foreign Investment Division, 5, 99, 221, 222, 225, 226, 229, 230, 232

audits completed, 226

compliance, 221, 225, 226

foreign investment framework, 50, 85, 221, 228–230

Foreign Investment Reform (Protecting Australia's National Security) Act 2020, 228

Foreign Investment Review Board, 221, 230

membership, 231, 233

Foreign Investment Review Framework, 26, 27, 30, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56

formal feedback mechanisms, 18, 31

baseline measures, 32, 35

Franchising Code of Conduct, 240

fraud and corruption control plan, 79

Freedom of Information Act 1982, 94, 197

### G

G20, 5, 143, 212, 222

G20 infrastructure agenda, 27

Global Infrastructure Hub, 27, 43

Graduate Development Program, 84

grants awarded by Treasury, 196

### H

Health and Safety Committee, 78, 199

HomeBuilder program, 26, 46

human resources, 82, 258, See staff

### I

inflation, 3, 36, 145

inflationary pressures, 3

Information Publication Scheme, 197, 263

Information Strategy Committee, 72, 73

Infrastructure and Commercial Advisory Office, 27, 30, 60, 61, 177

Inspector-General of Taxation, 12, 67

Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, 27, 29, 41, 44, 136

internal audit program, 79

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 42, 144, 149, 155, 161, 173, 202, 210, 211, 213

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (General Capital Increase) Act 1989, 155, 202

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, 210, 211

International Development Association, 144, 210, 211, 213

International Finance Corporation, 42, 144, 155, 173, 210, 211, 213, 244

international financial institutions, 13, 27, 29, 41, 42, 63, 117, 139, 144, 155, 161, 166, 167, 173, 174, 190, 202, 245, 264

International Monetary Agreements Act 1947, 42, 155, 202, 244

International Monetary and Financial Committee, 203

International Monetary Fund, 5, 42, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 149, 160, 163, 167, 168, 170, 171, 190, 202–205, 207

Article IV consultation, 203, 204

Australia's reserve tranche position, 207

Executive Board, 203, 204

Special Drawing Right, 42, 138, 140, 145, 146, 160, 168, 170, 171, 190, 203–209

transactions, 204–209

international shocks, 3

Irvine, David, 6, 230, 233

### J

Jobs and Skills Summit, 7

### K

Kelley, Roxanne, 9, 98, 99

### L

Low and Middle Income Tax Offset, 26

### M

Mandatory Bargaining Code, 6

Market Conduct Division, 234

Ministerial Feedback Questionnaire, 18, 25, 26, 31, 32

- response rate, 32, 33, 35, 46

Modernising Business Communications, 5

Mrakovic, Maryanne, 8, 11, 98, 99

Multilateral Development Banks, 5

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, 144, 149, 155, 161, 173, 210, 211, 213

## N

National Competition Council, 67

National Housing Finance and Investment Corporation, 38

National Partnership Agreement on HomeBuilder, 46

New Arrangements to Borrow, 140, 142, 160, 170, 208

- transactions, 208

## O

Office of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, 12, 68

Office of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, 12, 68

Omicron, 3, 4, 6, 38

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 222, 234

## P

Pacific Forum Economic Ministers Meeting, 5

Payment Times Report Register, 57

Payment Times Reporting Act 2020, 27, 51, 54, 57, 213, 215

- technical amendments, 214

Payment Times Reporting Regulator, 51, 54, 57, 213, 215, 216

- compliance and enforcement, 51, 54, 57, 214, 217
- guidance materials, 216

Payment Times Reporting Rules 2020, 214

Payment Times Reporting Scheme, 37, 30, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 213

- reporting portal, 214
- advertising agencies, 194

Commonwealth Grant Agreements, 27, 29, 41, 43

international financial institutions, 27, 29

overpayments, 44, 120

States and Territories, 27, 41, 44

to international financial institutions, 13, 27, 41, 42, 63, 202

World Bank, 42, 202

People and Inclusion Committee, 72, 73

Performance and Risk Committee, 72, 73, 78, 79

performance measures, 16, 17, 25, 26

- not achieved, 25, 26, 30, 49, 52
- revisions, 39

Performance Statements 2021–22, 16–69

PGPA Act, See Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013

population growth, 4

Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust, 140, 143, 160, 170, 208, 209

Productivity Commission, 8, 12, 68, 239

proxy efficiency measure, 20, 42

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013, iii, 16, 73, 74, 93, 95, 106, 109, 119, 155, 158, 253

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, iii, 16, 79, 252

Public Service Act 1999, 80, 83, 92, 97, 250, 252, 253, 258

## Q

Quinn, Meghan, 8, 11, 98, 99

## R

regional engagement, 5

Reinhardt, Sam, 8

Reserve Bank of Australia, 4, 7, 12, 38, 42, 69, 138, 139, 144, 145, 161, 173, 188, 190, 204, 252

retirement income, See superannuation system  
risk management, 40, 73, 78, 220, 253  
Royal Australian Mint, 12, 69

## **S**

security challenges, 3  
sitting period (Parliamentary), 21, 27, 29, 47, 48  
Small Business Commissioner's Group, 236  
Small Business Tax Concierge Service, 240  
small businesses, 22, 23, 27, 30, 51, 54, 57-59, 94, 235-237, 240, 262  
    payment times, 213-216  
    regulatory burden, 22, 50, 51, 54, 59  
Special Drawing Right, 42, 138, 140, 145, 146, 160, 168, 170, 171, 190, 204-209  
staff, 6, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 92, 97, 101, 119, 133, 183, 198, 199, 247, 258  
    carer support framework, 200  
    child safe initiatives, 242  
    COVID-19, 3, 4, 6, 83, 198-200  
    Employee Assistance Program, 199, 200  
    employment arrangements, 93  
    ethical standards, 67, 80, 104  
    gender, 6, 85, 200, 258  
    graduate opportunities, 84  
    graduates, 6, 84  
    Indigenous employment, 91, 94  
    key management personnel, 97-99, 118, 134  
    mental health events, 199  
    non-SES employee remuneration, 97  
    performance management, 82  
    professional development, 83  
    remuneration, 80, 83, 92, 97, 99-101, 118, 133, 134, 262  
    welfare, 6  
staffing numbers, 85  
    Treasury Enterprise Agreement 2018-2021, 78, 83, 92, 97, 200  
stakeholder feedback survey, 25, 26

Strengthening Australia's Foreign Investment Framework, 85, 229  
superannuation system, 5, 66  
supply chains, 3, 36

## **T**

Treasurer, iii, 33, 40, 45, 46, 62, 79, 104, 134-137, 139, 142, 149, 161, 162, 203, 212, 221, 225, 228, 230  
Treasury Enterprise Agreement 2018-2021, 78, 83, 92, 97, 200  
Treasury Environmental Management Plan, 201  
Treasury Group senior management, 9  
Treasury Laws Amendment (Modernising Business Communications) Bill 2022, 5  
Treasury Legislation Program, 27, 47  
Treasury Workforce Plan, 82  
Treasury-related Bills, 5

## **U**

unemployment rate, 3

## **W**

Whole-of-Government Evaluation Framework, 81  
Wilkinson, Jenny, 10  
Work Health and Safety Act 2011, 78, 199  
work health and safety incidents, 199  
workforce shortages, 4, 8  
Working Well, Keeping Well resource pack, 198  
Working with Vulnerable People Policy, 242  
Workplace Relations Committee, 78  
World Bank Group, 144, 211-213  
    Australian shareholdings, 211  
    Australia's Governor, 212  
    Institutions, 41, 42, 63, 117, 144, 155, 161, 166, 167, 173, 174, 190, 202, 209, 210, 245, 264

## **Y**

Yeaman, Luke, 10  
Your Future, Your Super campaign, 194-196  
Your Future, Your Super regulations, 5

