BUDGET

PORTFOLIO BUDGET STATEMENTS 2013-14

BUDGET RELATED PAPER NO. 1.6

FAMILIES, HOUSING, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

BUDGET INITIATIVES AND EXPLANATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS SPECIFIED BY OUTCOMES AND PROGRAMS BY AGENCY

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MINISTER FOR FAMILIES, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS
MINISTER FOR DISABILITY REFORM

PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA ACT 2600

President of the Senate
Australian Senate
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Speaker
House of Representatives
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Mr President
Dear Madam Speaker

I hereby submit Portfolio Budget Statements in support of the 2013–14 Budget for the Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs portfolio.

These statements have been developed, and are submitted to the Parliament, as a statement on the outcomes for the portfolio.

I present these statements to provide accountability to the Parliament and, through it, the public.

Yours sincerely

The Hon. Jenny Macklin MP

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The following notations may be used:

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nfp	not for publication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

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

ENQUIRIES

If you have any enquiries regarding this publication, please contact the Branch Manager, Budget Development Branch, in the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs on (02) 6146 0150.

A copy of this document can be found on the Australian Government Budget website at www.budget.gov.au.

USER GUIDE
TO THE
PORTFOLIO BUDGET STATEMENTS

USER GUIDE

The purpose of the 2013–14 Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements) is to inform Senators and Members of Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources to government outcomes by agencies within the portfolio. Agencies receive resources from the annual Appropriations Acts, special appropriations (including standing appropriations and special accounts), and revenue from other sources.

A key role of the PB Statements is to facilitate the understanding of proposed annual appropriations in Appropriation Bills No. 1 and No. 2 2013–14 (or Appropriation Bill [Parliamentary Departments] No. 1 2013–14 for the parliamentary departments). In this sense the PB Statements are Budget-related papers and are declared by the Appropriation Acts to be 'relevant documents' to the interpretation of the Acts according to section 15AB of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

The PB Statements provide information, explanation and justification to enable Parliament to understand the purpose of each outcome proposed in the Bills.

As required under section 12 of the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998*, non-general government sector entities are not consolidated into the Commonwealth general government sector fiscal estimates and accordingly, these entities are not reported in the PB Statements.

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PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

FAMILIES, HOUSING, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

Ministers and portfolio responsibilities

The ministers and parliamentary secretaries responsible for the portfolio and its agencies are:

- the Hon. Jenny Macklin MP, Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and Minister for Disability Reform
- the Hon. Mark Butler MP, Minister for Housing and Homelessness
- the Hon. Julie Collins MP, Minister for Community Services and Minister for the Status of Women
- the Hon. Amanda Rishworth MP, Parliamentary Secretary for Disabilities and Carers
- the Hon. Melissa Parke MP, Parliamentary Secretary for Homelessness and Social Housing.

The portfolio has 14 outcome statements. The Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) has seven. The Australian Institute of Family Studies and DisabilityCare Australia have their own outcome statements. The Workplace Gender Equality Agency has its own outcome statement and, in pursuing the achievement of this outcome also contributes to the achievement of FaHCSIA's Women's outcome statement. Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Indigenous Business Australia, the Indigenous Land Corporation and the Torres Strait Regional Authority each have their own outcome statements. In pursuing the achievement of their outcomes, they also contribute to the achievement of the FaHCSIA Indigenous outcome statement.

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

FaHCSIA is a key source of advice to the Australian Government on social policy and works in partnership with other government and non-government organisations to manage a diverse range of programs and services designed to support and improve the lives of Australians.

FaHCSIA has whole-of-government policy coordination responsibilities in relation to Indigenous affairs and women.

The Department is subject to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act).

Aboriginal Hostels Limited

Aboriginal Hostels Limited (AHL) is an Australian Government company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act). AHL provides temporary accommodation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through a national network. AHL contributes to the portfolio's goals by helping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to improve their standard of living and achieve health, educational and employment-related goals.

Aboriginal Land Commissioner

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

Australian Institute of Family Studies

The Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) is a statutory body established under the *Family Law Act 1975*. Its role is to conduct research and communicate findings to policy-makers, service providers and the broader community about factors that affect family wellbeing.

Coordinator General for Remote Indigenous Services

The Coordinator General for Remote Indigenous Services is a statutory office established under the *Coordinator-General for Remote Indigenous Services Act 2009* and is subject to the FMA Act. The central functions of the Coordinator General are to monitor, assess, report, advise and drive implementation of the Remote Service Delivery National Partnership Agreement in each of the specified remote communities to a standard broadly comparable with that in non-Indigenous communities of similar size, location and needs elsewhere in Australia; and to monitor, assess, advise and drive progress towards achieving Closing the Gap targets in those same communities.

DisabilityCare Australia

DisabilityCare Australia is an Australian Government company established under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*, and is subject to the CAC Act. It has been established to deliver the national disability insurance scheme and provide individual control and choice in the delivery of reasonable and necessary care and supports to improve the independence, and the social and economic participation of eligible people with disability, their families and carers, and associated referral services.

DisabilityCare Australia will also play a key role in building community awareness and understanding of disability matters to reduce the barriers to community inclusion for people with disability, their families and carers.

Further information on DisabilityCare Australia is provided at Outcome 5, Program 5.6.

Executive Director of Township Leasing

The position of Executive Director, Township Leasing is a statutory office established under the ALRA Act to enter into leases of Aboriginal-held land in the Northern Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth, and to administer subleases and other rights and interests derived from such leases.

The primary function of the Executive Director is to hold leases over townships on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory following agreement between the Commonwealth and the respective Aboriginal Land Council and Land Trust.

Indigenous Business Australia

Indigenous Business Australia (IBA) is a statutory authority established under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* (ATSI Act) and is subject to the CAC Act. IBA creates opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities to build assets and wealth.

IBA contributes to the portfolio's goals by contributing to Indigenous economic development. To achieve this, IBA assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to buy their own home, own their own business and invest in commercial ventures that generate financial returns and can also provide employment, training and supply chain opportunities.

Indigenous Land Corporation

The Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) is a statutory authority established under the ATSI Act and is subject to the CAC Act. The ILC assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to acquire and manage land so as to provide economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits. The ILC contributes to the goals of the portfolio by assisting in the delivery of sustainable benefits from land acquisition and by providing land management assistance.

Northern Territory Land Councils

The Northern Land Council, the Central Land Council, the Anindilyakwa Land Council and the Tiwi Land Council are the four Northern Territory Land Councils established under the ALRA Act. The land councils are subject to the CAC Act. Each is an independent statutory body established to represent Aboriginal interests in a range of processes under the ALRA Act. The Central Land Council and Northern Land Council are Native Title Representative Bodies under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Outback Stores Pty Ltd

Outback Stores Pty Ltd (OBS) is an Australian Government-owned company subject to the *Corporations Act 2001* and the CAC Act. OBS promotes the health, employment and economic development of remote Indigenous communities by managing quality, sustainable retail stores. OBS contributes to the portfolio's goals by helping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to improve their standard of living and achieve health goals.

Registrar of Indigenous Corporations

The Registrar of Indigenous Corporations is an independent statutory office holder who administers the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006* and is subject to the FMA Act. The Registrar of Indigenous Corporations registers and regulates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations.

Social Security Appeals Tribunal

The Social Security Appeals Tribunal (SSAT) is a tribunal whose existence was continued by the *Social Security (Administration) Act 1999*. The SSAT is not an Agency under the *Public Service Act 1999*, nor is it an Agency for the purposes of the *FMA Act 1997*. The Secretary of the Department is the employer of staff at the SSAT and funding for the SSAT is provided from the Department's budget. The SSAT conducts merit reviews of administrative decisions made under a number of enactments, in particular the social security law, family assistance law and child support law.

The decisions that the SSAT reviews are made by officers of the Department of Human Services employed in Centrelink offices and in the Child Support Agency. The statutory objective of the SSAT is to provide a mechanism of review that is fair, just, economical, informal and quick. The SSAT contributes to the portfolio by ensuring that the decisions it reviews are consistent with the law and evidence.

Torres Strait Regional Authority

The Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) is a statutory authority established by the ATSI Act and is subject to the CAC Act. TSRA formulates, implements and monitors the effectiveness of programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the Torres Strait and also advises the Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs about issues relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the Torres Strait region.

TSRA contributes to the goals of the portfolio by working to empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the Torres Strait to determine their own affairs based on the *ailan kastom* (island custom) of the Torres Strait.

Workplace Gender Equality Agency

The Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) is a statutory authority established under the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* and is subject to the FMA Act.

WGEA focuses on promoting and improving gender equality in Australian workplaces through activities which aim to remove barriers to the full and equal participation of women in the workforce; eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender in employment; foster workplace consultation between employers and employees on issues concerning gender equality in employment and in the workplace; and improve the productivity and competitiveness of Australian business through the advancement of gender equality in employment and in the workplace.

Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council

The Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council is an independent statutory body established by the *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986* and is subject to the CAC Act. The council holds title to land and provides services to the Aboriginal community of Wreck Bay.

Figure 1: Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs portfolio structure and outcomes

Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and Minister for Disability Reform

The Hon. Jenny Macklin MP

Minister for Housing and Homelessness

The Hon. Mark Butler MP

Minister for Community Services and Minister for the Status of Women

The Hon. Julie Collins MP

Parliamentary Secretary for Disabilities and Carers

The Hon. Amanda Rishworth MP

Parliamentary Secretary for Homelessness and Social Housing

The Hon. Melissa Parke MP

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

Secretary: Mr Finn Pratt PSM

Outcome 1: Families and Children – Improved child development, safety and family functioning through support services for all Australians, payments for low and medium income families with children and child support policy.

Outcome 2: Housing – Access to affordable, safe housing through: payments and support services; and rental subsidies to low and moderate income households.

Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable – Improved capacity for vulnerable people and communities to participate economically and socially and to manage life-transitions through payments, targeted support services and community capability building initiatives.

Outcome 4: Seniors – An adequate standard of living and improved capacity to productively manage resources and life-transitions for senior Australians through the delivery of payments, concessions and information services.

Outcome 5: Disability and Carers – An adequate standard of living, improved capacity to participate economically and socially and manage life-transitions for people with disability and/or mental illness and carers through payments, concessions, support and care services.

Outcome 6: Women – Improved gender equality through coordinated whole of government advice and support for women's economic security, safety and status.

Outcome 7: Indigenous – Closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage with improved wellbeing, capacity to participate economically and socially and to manage life-transitions for Indigenous Australians through Indigenous engagement, coordinated whole of government policy advice and targeted support services.

Figure 1: Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs portfolio structure and outcomes (continued)

Aboriginal Hostels Limited	Chief Executive Officer: Ms Joy Savage
Outcome: Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services.	
Australian Institute of Family Studies	Director: Professor Alan Hayes AM
Outcome: To increase understanding of factors affecting how Australian families function by conducting research and communicating findings to policy-makers, service providers and the broader community.	
DisabilityCare Australia	Chief Executive Officer: Mr David Bowen
Outcome: To implement a National Disability Insurance Scheme, DisabilityCare Australia, that provides individual control and choice in the delivery of reasonable and necessary care and supports to improve the independence, social and economic participation of eligible people with disability, their families and carers, and associated referral services and activities.	
Indigenous Business Australia	Chief Executive Officer: Mr Christopher Fry
Outcome: Improved wealth acquisition to support the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through commercial enterprise, asset acquisition, construction and access to concessional home and business loans.	
Indigenous Land Corporation	Acting Chief Executive Officer: Mr Bruce Gemmell
Outcome: Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through land acquisition and management.	
Northern Territory Land Councils	
Anindilyakwa Land Council	Chief Executive Officer: Mr Mark Hewitt
Central Land Council	Chief Executive Officer: Mr David Ross
Northern Land Council	Acting Chief Executive Officer: Mr Robert Graham
Tiwi Land Council	Chief Executive Officer: Mr John S Hicks
Objective: Represent Aboriginal interests in various processes under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976. The Central Land Council and Northern Land Council are Native Title Representative Bodies under the Native Title Act 1993.	
Outback Stores Pty Ltd	Chief Executive Officer: Mr Steve Moore
Objective: To improve access to affordable, healthy food for Indigenous communities, particularly in remote areas, through providing food supply and store management and support services.	

Figure 1: Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs portfolio structure and outcomes (continued)

Social Security Appeals Tribunal	Principal Member: Ms Jane Macdonnell
Objective: Conduct merit reviews of administrative decisions made under a number of enactments, in particular the social security law, family assistance law and child support law.	
Torres Strait Regional Authority	Chief Executive Officer: Mr Wayne See Kee
Outcome: Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture.	
Workplace Gender Equality Agency	Director: Ms Helen Conway
Outcome: Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data.	
Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council	Chief Executive Officer: Mr Mal Hansen
Objective: Established by the Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986 to hold title to land and provide council services to the Aboriginal Community of Jervis Bay.	

Portfolio resources

Table 1 shows the additional resources provided to the portfolio in the 2013–14 budget year, by agency.

Table 1: Portfolio additional resources 2013–14

	Appropriation			Receipts	Total
	Bill No. 1 $m	Bill No. 2 $m	Special $m	$m	$m
FaHCSIA[1]					
Administered appropriations	1,623.3	49.9	84,766.7	122.7	86,562.6
Departmental appropriations	624.1	58.3	–	25.3	707.7
Total:	**2,247.4**	**108.2**	**84,766.7**	**148.0**	**87,270.3**
AIFS					
Administered appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental appropriations	4.9	0.2	–	10.7	15.8
Total:	**4.9**	**0.2**	**–**	**10.7**	**15.8**
WGEA[2]					
Administered appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental appropriations	5.1	–	–	0.5	5.6
Total:	**5.1**	**–**	**–**	**0.5**	**5.6**
AHL[3]					
Administered appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental appropriations	38.4	4.9	–	18.6	61.9
Total:	**38.4**	**4.9**	**–**	**18.6**	**61.9**
IBA[3]					
Administered appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental appropriations	34.0	37.2	–	146.8	218.0
Total:	**34.0**	**37.2**	**–**	**146.8**	**218.0**
ILC[3]					
Administered appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental appropriations	9.7	–	–	56.7	66.4
Total:	**9.7**	**–**	**–**	**56.7**	**66.4**
TSRA[3]					
Administered appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental appropriations	49.6	–	–	6.4	56.0
Total:	**49.6**	**–**	**–**	**6.4**	**56.0**
Portfolio total	**2,389.1**	**150.5**	**84,766.7**	**387.7**	**87,694.0**
Less amounts transferred within portfolio	–	–	–	–	**–**
		Resources available within portfolio:			**87,694.0**

[1] Total resourcing does not include the balance of special accounts carried forward from 2012–13. FaHCSIA funding includes appropriations and receipts in relation to the functions of DisabilityCare Australia.
DisabilityCare Australia will be financially separated from the Department by 1 July 2014. DisabilityCare Australia funds will be separately maintained in a special account until financial separation occurs.

[2] The Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency has been renamed the Workplace Gender Equality Agency with the advent of the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012.*

[3] Funding under Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14 for agencies under the CAC Act is appropriated to FaHCSIA and then paid to each agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF FAMILIES, HOUSING, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILIES, HOUSING, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF FAMILIES, HOUSING, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

The Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) is the Australian Government's lead agency in the development and delivery of social policy.

FaHCSIA's purpose is to improve the lives of Australians by creating opportunities for economic and social participation and building a stronger and fairer society.

FaHCSIA's outcomes reflect the seven core areas in which the Department seeks to assist people:

1. Families and Children
2. Housing
3. Community Capability and the Vulnerable
4. Seniors
5. Disability and Carers
6. Women
7. Indigenous.

Detailed outcome statements for the seven areas can be found in Section 2 of these Portfolio Budget Statements (PB Statements).

FaHCSIA works in four main ways to achieve its outcomes. They are:

- Payments to individuals – FaHCSIA makes direct payments to individuals through the Department of Human Services and other agencies. Primary examples of these payments include the Age Pension, the Disability Support Pension and the Family Tax Benefit.

- Working with the states and territories – FaHCSIA works with the states and territories to achieve outcomes in their areas of responsibility, including disability services, tackling Indigenous disadvantage, concessions, the welfare of children and housing.
- Funding a broad range of community-based organisations – FaHCSIA funds community-based organisations to deliver a range of local services, including family relationship services, family support, community-based mental health services, early intervention support, emergency relief and supported employment for people with disability.
- Developing, advising on and coordinating policy – FaHCSIA supports its ministers in their policy roles by providing advice on social policy, building the evidence base for decisions and policy implementation, and in whole-of-government policy coordination for Indigenous affairs and women.

Key priorities for 2013–14

The 2013–14 Budget continues to build on the Government's key reforms, including helping people with disability and their carers, supporting families and seniors, and tackling Indigenous disadvantage.

Major initiatives in the 2013–14 Budget include significant investment in the roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia, the national disability insurance scheme; initiatives to close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians; additional support for senior Australians; support for the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse; and support for people affected by past forced adoptions.

Supporting people with disability, their families and carers

The Australian Government will continue to drive fundamental disability reform through the roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia, the national disability insurance scheme.

DisabilityCare Australia will support people with significant and permanent disability, their families and carers to access care and support to meet their individual needs. It will also provide peace of mind for all Australians that if they or a family member acquire a disability, they will get the care and support they need over their lifetime.

DisabilityCare Australia will give people with significant and permanent disability choice and control over the support they receive. DisabilityCare Australia will also assist currently funded providers of disability supports to make the transition to the national disability insurance scheme, including those providers affected by individualised funding arrangements.

The Australian Government provided $1 billion in the 2012–13 Budget to launch the scheme from 1 July 2013. About 26,000 people with significant and permanent disability, and their families and carers, will benefit from the first stage of DisabilityCare Australia.

The scheme will launch in the Barwon area of Victoria, the Hunter area in New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia from July 2013, and in the Australian Capital Territory and the Barkly region in the Northern Territory from July 2014.

The Australian Government will provide $14.3 billion over seven years from 2012–13 to move to full implementation of DisabilityCare Australia, including launch funding. This is the Commonwealth's share of the additional costs over that period for DisabilityCare Australia, assuming all states and territories accept the funding offer based on the agreement reached with New South Wales on 6 December 2012.

The Australian Government has reached historic agreements with the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory for the full roll-out of the scheme by July 2019.

- DisabilityCare Australia will be in place across New South Wales from July 2018. This will provide support to around 150,000 NSW residents with significant and permanent disability.
- DisabilityCare Australia will be in place across Victoria from July 2019, covering more than 100,000 Victorian residents with significant and permanent disability.
- DisabilityCare Australia will be in place across Queensland from July 2019, covering around 97,000 Queensland residents with significant and permanent disability.
- DisabilityCare will be in place Australia across South Australia from July 2018, covering around 33,000 South Australian residents with significant and permanent disability.
- DisabilityCare Australia will be in place across Tasmania from July 2019, covering around 11,000 Tasmanian residents with significant and permanent disability.
- DisabilityCare Australia will be in place across the Australian Capital Territory from July 2016, covering more than 5,000 ACT residents with significant and permanent disability.
- DisabilityCare Australia will be in place across the Northern Territory from July 2019 covering around 7,000 people in the Territory with significant and permanent disability.

The Government will continue to pursue the national roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia, so that all Australians can have peace of mind that if they or a loved one have or acquire a significant and permanent disability they will have their needs met in a way that supports them to live with dignity and choice.

To complement the broader inclusion aims of DisabilityCare Australia in 2013–14, FaHCSIA will further progress work with the states and territories to implement the National Disability Strategy 2010–2020. This strategy seeks to bring about change in all mainstream and specialist services and programs, as well as community infrastructure, to ensure that they are accessible and responsive to the needs of people with disability. Work with state and territory governments on key priority areas under the National Disability Agreement is also progressing.

FaHCSIA will also continue to work with Australian Disability Enterprises to prepare for DisabilityCare Australia through the 10-year Australian Government vision for inclusive employment.

Monitoring the impact of reforms to the Disability Support Pension (DSP) to help people with disability to work wherever possible also remains a key priority for the Government. These reforms include new participation requirements for young people on the DSP, more generous rules for people on the DSP who work, and changes to the impairment tables that assess a person's eligibility for the DSP.

In 2013–14, FaHCSIA will further expand community-based mental health services, including new Personal Helpers and Mentors employment services.

Providing support and opportunities for Australian families

Improving the wellbeing of families and children continues to be a key priority for the Government.

Programs are designed to give children the best possible start in life and help families with the costs of raising children.

The Schoolkids Bonus, which began on 1 January 2013, is assisting about 1.3 million low- and medium-income families with children with the costs of education. The Schoolkids Bonus helps parents buy uniforms, shoes, school books and stationery, as well as assisting with other costs like school excursions, music lessons and sports registration fees. The second Schoolkids Bonus payment will be paid in July 2013.

On 1 January 2013, the Australian Government expanded the Paid Parental Leave scheme to include Dad and Partner Pay, giving fathers and partners the opportunity to bond with their child and encourage them to take on a greater role in caring for their child.

In the 2013–14 Budget, the Government is making changes to the family payment system to make it fairer and simpler, and ensure its long-term sustainability.

From 1 March 2014, the Baby Bonus will be replaced by a loading on Family Tax Benefit (FTB) Part A payments when eligible families have a new baby. The payment, worth $2,000 for the first child and $1,000 for subsequent children, will be paid as an initial instalment of $500, with the rest paid in normal fortnightly FTB payments. These new arrangements more closely reflect the essential upfront costs of having a baby and better target assistance now that Australia has a national Paid Parental Leave scheme. Families who receive Paid Parental Leave will not receive the higher payment.

The Budget also continues indexation pauses on the high income-free area for FTB Part A and on the income limits for FTB Part B, Paid Parental Leave, and Dad and Partner Pay. In addition, the annual FTB Part A and Part B end-of-year supplements will remain at their current level until 30 June 2017.

Other reforms to family payments in the budget are:

- From 1 January 2014, FTB Part A will be better targeted to families with teenagers who are in school.
- The period for claiming the FTB and Child Care Benefit, and the period for lodging a tax return to receive the end-of-year FTB supplements, will be reduced from two years to one year from the 2012–13 entitlement year, meaning families will only have until 30 June 2014 for that year.
- From 1 July 2014, the rules for receiving family payments when overseas will change so that families who are temporarily overseas can only continue to receive payments for one year, rather than three years. These payments include FTB Part A, the Schoolkids Bonus, Paid Parental Leave and Dad and Partner Pay.

Closing the Gap on Indigenous disadvantage

The 2013–14 Budget continues the commitment to Closing the Gap with more than $1.6 billion in funding for improved health outcomes, essential services, welfare reform, recognition and engagement, and Indigenous languages and art.

Through a coordinated approach, the Closing the Gap framework has ended the previous ad hoc approach to addressing Indigenous disadvantage.

Closing the Gap has involved unprecedented levels of investment by governments across seven interlinked areas, known as 'building blocks'. This investment has been driven by three imperatives: overcoming decades of underinvestment in infrastructure, supporting personal responsibility and building respect between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Under the Closing the Gap framework, six ambitious targets have been set to close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. These relate to life expectancy, child mortality, education and employment.

The Closing the Gap target that all Indigenous four-year-olds living in remote communities have access to early childhood education will be met in 2013. And two other targets, relating to mortality rates for Indigenous children and education attainment rates, are either on track to be met or are ahead of schedule.

These advances will be maintained to ensure the benefits flow through to other Closing the Gap targets and further address Indigenous disadvantage.

Significant investment in areas such as health, education and infrastructure will build on the Government's achievements in reducing Indigenous disadvantage.

The Government will provide $24.5 million to continue and enhance Cape York Welfare Reform measures in the communities of Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge to December 2015. This will embed and continue an innovative approach that has led to substantial improvements especially in school attendance and the restoration of local authority.

The Budget will provide $44.1 million to extend the Municipal and Essential Services program to 30 June 2014, which will ensure that Indigenous Australians in remote communities across Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia continue to receive municipal and essential services.

The Australian Government is committed to constitutional recognition for Indigenous people and believes a referendum to bring about such change should be held when it has the most chance of success.

To help make this a reality, Reconciliation Australia has been provided with $10 million to promote public awareness and community support for Indigenous constitutional recognition.

An Act of Recognition was enacted by the Australian Parliament earlier this year to recognise the unique and special place of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the first people of Australia.

The Government is continuing to work with organisations such as Reconciliation Australia and the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples to promote reconciliation and build stronger relations between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

This Budget builds on other major government reforms that FaHCSIA significantly contributes to, including the $3.4 billion Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory package, the $1.5 billion Remote Jobs and Communities Program and the $5.5 billion National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing.

Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory is a 10-year commitment by the Australian Government to work with Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory to build strong, independent lives, where communities, families and children are safe and healthy.

The Remote Jobs and Communities Program will start on 1 July 2013 and provide a simpler, more integrated and flexible approach to participation and employment services for people living in remote areas of Australia.

Under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing, more than 5,300 homes in remote Indigenous communities have been rebuilt or refurbished, nearly two years ahead of schedule. The Government is also on track to meet its ambitious target of 4,200 new homes being built by 2018, with more than 1,600 houses having been constructed to date.

Major government initiatives such as DisabilityCare Australia, the National Plan for School Improvement and the delivery of vital homelessness services will also help to improve the lives of Indigenous Australians.

Supporting seniors

FaHCSIA programs support the Government's commitment to the wellbeing of senior Australians.

A key part of this support is the payment of the Age Pension and its supplements, and the provision of concessions, to those senior Australians who need help with their living costs.

FaHCSIA continues to implement the Government's Secure and Sustainable Pension reforms. Under these reforms, since September 2009 the maximum rate of the pension has increased by $207 a fortnight for single pensioners and $236 a fortnight for pensioner couples combined on the maximum rate.

These increases are helping around 2.3 million Australian age pensioners to better manage their living costs.

The 2013–14 Budget delivers additional support to senior Australians.

From 1 July 2014, the Government will commence a three-year trial of a program to help seniors of Age Pension age who want to downsize their home into more appropriate housing as they age. Eligible seniors who downsize their home will be able to invest at least 80 per cent of excess sale proceeds from the sale of their former home (up to a cap of $200,000) into a special account. The special account would be exempt from the pension income and assets tests for up to 10 years.

From 1 July 2013, organisations hosting a Broadband for Seniors kiosk will be able to apply for new technology and a $2,000 training grant. Through the kiosks, senior Australians will have free access to the updated technology, and to training on issues of particular concern to them, such as cyber security and cybersafety. Improving confidence in the use of computers and the internet will enable senior Australians to fully participate in the digital economy, remain connected with family and friends and enjoy the benefits offered by the National Broadband Network.

To help ensure that the pension system is fairer and more sustainable for older Australians into the future, some changes will be made to the Pension Bonus Scheme and to the income test treatment of superannuation account-based income streams.

As part of the Government's Secure and Sustainable Pension Reforms in 2009, the Pension Bonus Scheme was closed to people who were not eligible by 20 September 2009. People who were eligible for the scheme, but had not registered, were still able to backdate their registration. The backdating provision for the Pension Bonus Scheme will cease from 1 March 2014. Eligible senior Australians may still register for the scheme before this date.

From 1 January 2015, the normal pension deeming rules will apply to new superannuation account-based income streams assessed by Centrelink under the pension income test. Such products held by pensioners before that date will be grandfathered and the existing rules will apply, unless they choose to change their product and/or buy a new product on or after 1 January 2015.

Household Assistance Package

In May 2012, the Government launched the Household Assistance Package as part of its plan for a clean energy future, which includes the introduction of a price on carbon. FaHCSIA led the development of the package, which helps millions of families, seniors, people with disability, carers and other eligible individuals with any increases in day-to-day expenses that result from carbon pricing.

For pensioners (including people on age, disability, veterans and carers pensions), the ongoing Clean Energy Supplement, which is part of the Household Assistance Package, began in March 2013. The Government is helping around 3.5 million pensioners with ongoing assistance through this supplement, which is also paid to eligible Commonwealth Seniors Health Card holders. The supplement provides assistance of around $350 a year to singles and around $530 for couples combined.

Family Tax Benefit recipients will receive ongoing household assistance from 1 July 2013 through increases to their regular payments.

These permanent increases follow the initial advance payment already delivered to people receiving government payments to cover the period from 1 July 2012, when the carbon price was introduced.

When announcing its Clean Energy Future Plan, the Government committed to reviewing the adequacy of the package annually in the budget context over the fixed price period from July 2012 to June 2015. The first annual review of the Household Assistance Package found that it is delivering adequate levels of assistance relative to the impact of the carbon price on the costs of living in 2012–13, consistent with the Government's commitment to households.

Assisting vulnerable Australians

On 12 November 2012, the Prime Minister announced that a Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse would be established. Since this announcement, many services that provide support to victims and survivors have reported an increased demand on their services. The Government will ensure that community-based support services have adequate resources to address the increase in demand for support from people who require assistance as a result of the Royal Commission.

In this Budget, the Australian Government is investing $45 million over four years to support survivors of child sexual abuse participating in the Royal Commission and affected family members.

The Government also understands the need to assist Australians affected by unethical past adoption practices.

On 11 March 2013, the Prime Minister delivered the National Apology to people affected by past forced adoptions and announced that the Government will invest $11.5 million over four years to provide a package of support for affected people. This includes $5 million to improve access to specialist services, counselling and supported records tracing.

In addition, access to mental health professionals will be improved and guidelines and training materials will be developed to increase mental health professionals' understanding of past adoption practices and their impact on affected people. The National Archives of Australia will also develop an exhibition that records the experiences of those affected by forced adoption to increase awareness and understanding of these experiences in the community.

The Government continues to provide support to help vulnerable Australians manage their finances as a critical foundation to social inclusion and life long resilience.

FaHCSIA aims to build financial resilience and wellbeing for vulnerable people by providing crisis assistance and expert help with financial matters including financial counselling, microfinance products, income management and payments for individuals in special circumstances.

Income management commenced in Western Australia in 2008 and is being continued in Perth and the Peel and Kimberley regions under this Budget.

The Government is providing $3 million to continue to fund the Community Development Financial Institutions pilot for a further year to June 2014. The pilot fills a gap for low-income individuals and families by providing them with access to safe and affordable credit that reflects their means and their ability to repay, and provides budgeting assistance to increase their capacity to manage their money.

From 2013, Special Benefit recipients under Age Pension age are among the more than one million allowance recipients to receive the new Income Support Bonus in March and September each year. Single recipients will receive a tax-free Income Support Bonus of $210, paid in two instalments of $105, and partnered recipients will receive $175, paid in two instalments of $87.50.

The Government will also continue to deliver real action to help problem gamblers and their families.

The 2013–14 Budget includes funding to establish a new Australian Gambling Research Centre as part of the Australian Institute of Family Studies to improve the evidence base on problem gambling nationally. The Budget also includes funding for the national gambling regulator.

Housing

FaHCSIA is the Australian Government's primary agency for developing policy on homelessness and social and affordable housing, and providing low-income rental assistance.

Safe and secure housing is a fundamental pillar of an inclusive and productive society. Social and affordable housing policies play a pivotal role in the national economy.

The Australian Government commits substantial funds to the social housing systems provided by state and territory authorities and the community sector. The Government also funds state and territory and community sector services for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Housing affordability programs managed by FaHCSIA include the National Rental Affordability Scheme, which offers financial incentives to the business sector and community organisations to build new homes for rent at below market rates.

The Building Better Regional Cities initiative supports some high-growth regional cities with investments in local infrastructure projects that will enable more affordable homes to be built.

FaHCSIA also manages the Commonwealth Rent Assistance program which helps low-income households with the cost of renting in the private rental market.

FaHCSIA leads whole-of-government efforts to achieve the Government's targets to reduce homelessness. Much of this work is implemented in partnership with the states and territories through the National Affordable Housing Agreement and the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness.

Because responsibility for much of the service delivery in the housing and homelessness sectors rests with the states and territories, FaHCSIA works in partnership with each and across all jurisdictions to improve housing outcomes for all Australians.

Women

The Australian Government is working with states and territories to reduce violence against women through the implementation of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022.

The Government is also working to improve women's economic outcomes. This is critical to achieving equality between women and men in Australia and will also significantly boost Australia's productivity.

The *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* and the new Workplace Gender Equality Agency will support improved gender equality and workforce participation for women in Australian workplaces.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: FaHCSIA resource statement – budget estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

		Estimate of prior year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	+	Proposed at Budget 2013–14 $'000	=	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Ordinary annual services[1]							
Departmental appropriation							
Prior year departmental appropriation[2]		81,470		–		81,470	92,390
Departmental appropriation[3]		–		624,138		624,138	570,957
s 31 relevant agency receipts[4]		–		25,284		25,284	29,542
Total		**81,470**		**649,422**		**730,892**	**692,889**
Administered expenses							
Outcome 1		–		163,519		163,519	156,524
Outcome 2		–		159,582		159,582	158,548
Outcome 3		–		199,982		199,982	178,897
Outcome 4		–		8,796		8,796	8,849
Outcome 5		–		741,409		741,409	634,576
Outcome 6		–		31,575		31,575	26,126
Outcome 7		–		318,388		318,388	399,121
Total		**–**		**1,623,251**		**1,623,251**	**1,562,641**
Non appropriated revenue		–		21,763		21,763	35,360
Payments to CAC Act bodies		–		131,695		131,695	128,011
Total administered		**–**		**1,776,709**		**1,776,709**	**1,726,012**
Total ordinary annual services	**A**	**81,470**		**2,426,131**		**2,507,601**	**2,418,901**
Other services[5]							
Administered expenses							
Specific payments to states, ACT, NT and local government							
Outcome 2		–		49,920		49,920	49,500
Total		**–**		**49,920**		**49,920**	**49,500**
Departmental non-operating							
Equity injections		–		58,290		58,290	27,734
Total		**–**		**58,290**		**58,290**	**27,734**
Administered non-operating							
Payments to CAC Act bodies – non-operating		–		42,128		42,128	37,540
Total		**–**		**42,128**		**42,128**	**37,540**
Total other services	**B**	**–**		**150,338**		**150,338**	**114,774**
Total available annual appropriations		**81,470**		**2,576,469**		**2,657,939**	**2,533,675**

Table 1.1: FaHCSIA resource statement – budget estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013 (continued)

		Estimate of prior year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	+ Proposed at Budget 2013–14 $'000	= Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Special appropriations					
Special appropriations limited by criteria/entitlement					
Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976		–	121,932	121,932	104,606
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999		–	62,308,961	62,308,961	57,951,736
A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999		–	20,683,936	20,683,936	21,107,708
Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007		–	–	–	57,052
Paid Parental Leave Act 2010		–	1,651,900	1,651,900	1,481,698
Total special appropriations	**C**	**–**	**84,766,729**	**84,766,729**	**80,702,800**
Total appropriations excluding special accounts		**81,470**	**87,343,198**	**87,424,668**	**83,236,475**
Special accounts					
Opening balance[6]		2,385,055	–	2,385,055	2,381,463
Appropriation receipts[7,8]		–	483,695	483,695	176,150
Non-appropriation receipts to special accounts		–	100,950	100,950	125,684
Total special accounts	**D**	**2,385,055**	**584,645**	**2,969,700**	**2,683,297**
Total resourcing A+B+C+D		**2,466,525**	**87,927,843**	**90,394,368**	**85,919,772**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts and/or CAC Act bodies through annual appropriations		–	(512,318)	(512,318)	(272,301)
Total net resourcing for FaHCSIA		**2,466,525**	**87,415,525**	**89,882,050**	**85,647,471**

[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.

Includes funding for DisabilityCare Australia. Further details can be found in Tables 2.5 and 2.5.6.

[2] Estimated adjusted balance carried forward from previous year for annual appropriations.

[3] Includes an amount of $19.6m in 2013–14 for the departmental capital budget (refer to Table 3.2.5 for further details). For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.

[4] s 31 relevant agency receipts – estimate.

[5] Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14.

[6] Estimated opening balance for special accounts. For further information on special accounts see Table 3.1.2.

[7] Appropriation receipts from FaHCSIA annual and special appropriations for 2013–14.

[8] Funding provided to FaHCSIA for DisabilityCare Australia will be held in the DisabilityCare Australia Transitional Special Account.

Note: All figures are GST exclusive.

Table 1.1: FaHCSIA resource statement – budget estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013 (continued)
Third-party payments from and on behalf of other agencies

	2013–14 $'000	2012–13 $'000
Department of Human Services has the authority to make the following payments to customers on behalf of FaHCSIA:		
Special appropriations – *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999*	21,362,101	20,600,438
Special appropriations – *Social Security (Administration) Act 1999*	62,542,601	58,073,946
Special appropriations – *Paid Parental Leave Act 2010*	1,609,306	1,449,144
Annual appropriations – Ex-Gratia and Act of Grace Payments	3,775	8,821
Department of Veterans' Affairs has the authority to make the following payments to customers on behalf of FaHCSIA:		
Special Appropriations – *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999*	1,300	650
Special appropriations – *Social Security (Administration) Act 1999*	57,407	56,142
Payments made to other agencies for the provision of services:		
Australian Taxation Office	598	597
Department of Veterans' Affairs	195	195
Payments made to CAC Act bodies within the portfolio:		
Aboriginal Hostels Limited	43,292	38,457
Indigenous Business Australia	71,222	71,708
Indigenous Land Corporation	9,664	9,706
Torres Strait Regional Authority	49,645	45,680

Note: All figures are GST exclusive.

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures in Part 1 relating to FaHCSIA are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since 2012–13 MYEFO

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Expense measures						
Outcome 1: Families and Children						
Past Forced Adoption Practices – Support for people affected[1]	1.1					
Administered expenses		–	300	1,350	1,376	1,377
Departmental expenses		–	220	222	97	98
Total		**–**	**520**	**1,572**	**1,473**	**1,475**
Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse – establishment[1]	1.1					
Administered expenses		6,830	12,285	12,519	12,691	–
Departmental expenses		216	141	142	143	–
Total		**7,046**	**12,426**	**12,661**	**12,834**	**–**
Family Tax Benefit and Child Care Assistance – realignment of time period for income reconciliation	1.2					
Administered expenses		(130,467)	(112,358)	(96,892)	(98,150)	(99,761)
Departmental expenses		–	266	598	222	93
Total		**(130,467)**	**(112,092)**	**(96,294)**	**(97,928)**	**(99,668)**
Family Tax Benefit Part A – Changes to age of eligibility	1.2					
Administered expenses		–	(10,914)	(22,215)	(22,633)	(23,142)
Departmental expenses		–	191	120	38	39
Total		**–**	**(10,723)**	**(22,095)**	**(22,595)**	**(23,103)**
Not proceeding with the additional increase to Family Tax Benefit Part A payments	1.2					
Administered expenses		–	(615,549)	(620,712)	(630,479)	(646,241)
Departmental expenses		–	(155)	(115)	(55)	(55)
Total		**–**	**(615,704)**	**(620,827)**	**(630,534)**	**(646,296)**
Family and Parental Payments – change to rules for receiving payments overseas	1.2, 1.3					
Administered expenses		–	–	(7,688)	(9,217)	(9,394)
Departmental expenses		–	55	23	23	23
Total		**–**	**55**	**(7,665)**	**(9,194)**	**(9,371)**

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since 2012–13 MYEFO (continued)

	Program	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Outcome 1: Families and Children (continued)						
Family payments reform – continuing indexation pauses on upper income limits and	1.2, 1.3					
Administered expenses		–	–	(198,606)	(382,391)	(581,748)
Departmental expenses		–	115	3	3	3
Total		**–**	**115**	**(198,603)**	**(382,388)**	**(581,745)**
Family payments reform – replacing the Baby Bonus	1.2, 1.3					
Administered expenses		–	(164,051)	(267,262)	(302,435)	(324,034)
Departmental expenses		–	1,184	816	–	–
Total		**–**	**(162,867)**	**(266,446)**	**(302,435)**	**(324,034)**
Outcome 2: Housing						
National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness	2.1					
Administered expenses		–	4,000	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**4,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable						
Community Development Financial Institutions Pilot – Extension	3.1					
Administered expenses		–	3,000	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**3,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Income Management – continuation and expansion in Western Australia	3.1					
Administered expenses		–	4,363	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	1,031	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**5,394**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Income Management – enhanced service delivery[2]	3.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Tackling Problem Gambling – establishing the Australian Gambling Research Centre[3]	3.1					
Administered expenses		–	(1,299)	(1,306)	(1,317)	(1,329)
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**(1,299)**	**(1,306)**	**(1,317)**	**(1,329)**

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since 2012–13 MYEFO (continued)

	Program	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable (continued)						
Tackling Problem Gambling – establishing the National Gambling Reform Regulator[4]	3.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Outcome 4: Seniors						
Pension Bonus Scheme – cease late registrations	4.1					
Administered expenses		–	(19,684)	(44,968)	(12,258)	–
Departmental expenses		–	137	153	65	–
Total		**–**	**(19,547)**	**(44,815)**	**(12,193)**	**–**
Supporting Senior Australians – Housing Help for Seniors – pilot	4.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	9,298	28,847	50,867
Departmental expenses		–	151	22	87	–
Total		**–**	**151**	**9,320**	**28,934**	**50,867**
Advancing Payments to the States and Territories[5]	4.2					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Supporting Senior Australians – Keeping Seniors connected	4.2					
Administered expenses		–	6,196	2,000	536	536
Departmental expenses		–	394	115	56	56
Total		**–**	**6,590**	**2,115**	**592**	**592**
Outcome 5: Disability and Carers						
DisabilityCare Australia – Transition to Full Scheme[6, 7]	5.6					
Administered expenses		9,752	12,962	36,713	240,017	1,562,982
Departmental expenses		131	6,511	3,345	65	132
Total		**9,883**	**19,473**	**40,058**	**240,082**	**1,563,114**
Outcome 6: Women						
Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children – establishment[8]	6.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since 2012–13 MYEFO (continued)

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Outcome 7: Indigenous						
Municipal and Essential Service Program – extension	7.2					
Administered expenses		–	43,062	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	1,070	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**44,132**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cape York Welfare Reform – Embedding and Building	7.4					
Administered expenses		–	2,881	5,951	3,087	–
Departmental expenses		–	291	585	295	–
Total		**–**	**3,172**	**6,536**	**3,382**	**–**
Creative Australia – Indigenous Languages Support – expansion[9]	7.4					
Administered expenses		–	(1,600)	(1,625)	(1,650)	(1,700)
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**(1,600)**	**(1,625)**	**(1,650)**	**(1,700)**
Creative Australia – Indigenous Visual Arts Industry Support – additional funding[9]	7.4					
Administered expenses		–	(1,350)	(1,400)	(1,400)	(1,450)
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**(1,350)**	**(1,400)**	**(1,400)**	**(1,450)**
National Congress of Australia's First Peoples – extension[10]	7.4					
Administered expenses		–	–	5,000	5,000	5,000
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**–**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**
Cross-Outcome						
Fraud prevention and compliance – increase compliance for customers with earned income[11]						
Outcome 3	3.3					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	91	–	–	–
Outcome 4	4.1					
Administered expenses		–	(14,446)	(1,125)	(529)	–
Departmental expenses		–	30	–	–	–
Outcome 5	5.2, 5.3					
Administered expenses		–	(15,795)	(1,628)	(49)	–
Departmental expenses		–	32	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**(30,088)**	**(2,753)**	**(578)**	**–**

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since 2012–13 MYEFO (continued)

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Cross-Outcome (continued)						
Longitudinal Surveys – additional funding						
Outcome 1	All					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	1,787	1,226	–	–
Outcome 7	All					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	766	525	–	–
Total		**–**	**2,553**	**1,751**	**–**	**–**
Superannuation reforms – extending the normal deeming rules to new superannuation account-based income streams						
Outcome 3	3.4					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Departmental expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Outcome 4	4.1, 4.2					
Administered expenses		–	–	(5,305)	(47,662)	(102,845)
Departmental expenses		–	129	277	325	227
Outcome 5	5.2, 5.3					
Administered expenses		–	–	(39)	(359)	(831)
Departmental expenses		–	–	5	10	10
Total		**–**	**129**	**(5,062)**	**(47,687)**	**(103,440)**
Total expense measures						
Administered expenses		(113,885)	(867,997)	(1,197,940)	(1,218,976)	(171,714)
Departmental expenses		347	14,437	8,062	1,374	626
Total		**(113,538)**	**(853,560)**	**(1,189,878)**	**(1,217,602)**	**(171,088)**
Capital measures						
Outcome 3						
Tackling Problem Gambling – establishing the Australian Gambling Research Centre[3]	3.1					
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	(196)	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**(196)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Tackling Problem Gambling – establishing the National Gambling Reform Regulator[4]	3.1					
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	–	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since 2012–13 MYEFO (continued)

	Program	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Capital measures (continued)						
Cross-Outcome						
Longitudinal Surveys – additional funding						
Outcome 1	All					
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	21	–	–	–
Outcome 7	All					
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	9	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**30**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total capital measures						
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	30	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**30**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Attorney-General's Department. Further details can be found in the 2013–14 Budget Paper No. 2 under the Attorney-General's portfolio.

[2] The cost of this measure, $1.9m (departmental) over four years, will be met from within existing

[3] The cost of this measure, $5.4m (administered) over four years, was included in the contingency reserve part of the 2012–13 Budget. This measure is now being implemented by the Australian Institute of Studies.

[4] The cost of this measure, $10.5m over two years, was included in the contingency reserve as part of the 2012–13 Budget.

[5] This measure is led by the Department of Health and Ageing. This measure has no fiscal impact on details can be found in the 2013–14 Budget Paper No. 2 under the Health and Ageing portfolio.

[6] Following financial separation by 1 July 2014, operating costs for DisabilityCare Australia will be administered expenses.

[7] Funding for this measure is in addition to the $1b provided in the 2012–13 Budget for the National Insurance Scheme.

[8] The cost of this measure, $3.2m (administered) over five years, will be met from within existing

[9] This measure is led by the Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport. Further can be found in the 2013–14 Budget Paper No. 2 under the Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts portfolio.

[10] 2013–14 funding for the National Congress of Australia's First People was provided in the 2009–10

[11] This measure is led by the Department of Human Services. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Budget Paper No. 2 under the Human Services portfolio.

Table 1.2: FaHCSIA 2013–14 budget measures (continued)
Part 2: MYEFO measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]						
Outcome 1	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(199)	(153)	(138)	(132)
Outcome 2	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(59)	(46)	(41)	(39)
Outcome 3	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(89)	(68)	(61)	(59)
Outcome 4	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(61)	(47)	(43)	(41)
Outcome 5	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(276)	(316)	(301)	(110)
Outcome 6	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(20)	(16)	(14)	(13)
Outcome 7	ALL					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(455)	(347)	(309)	(297)
Total		**–**	**(1,159)**	**(993)**	**(907)**	**(691)**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(1,159)	(993)	(907)	(691)
Total		**–**	**(1,159)**	**(993)**	**(907)**	**(691)**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] The cost of this measure is in addition to the impact previously reported for this measure in the 2012–13 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs that contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of FaHCSIA in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1: Families and Children

Improved child development, safety and family functioning through support services for all Australians, payments for low and medium income families with children and child support policy.

Outcome 1 strategy

FaHCSIA supports Australian families through a broad range of programs and payments, with vulnerable and at-risk children and families receiving particular support to address their needs.

Payments and services help families with the costs of raising children and to establish healthy family relationships.

Families receive financial assistance through Family Tax Benefit (FTB) Part A, FTB Part B, the Schoolkids Bonus, Paid Parental Leave and Dad and Partner Pay, and the Child Support Scheme.

FTB Part A assists low- and medium-income families with the costs of raising children. FTB Part B assists single parents, and two-parent families where one income is low.

The Child Support Scheme ensures that children from separated families benefit from the financial resources available to their parents.

The Schoolkids Bonus began on 1 January 2013 and assists families with children with the costs of education. A payment of $410 for primary school children and $820 for secondary school children is paid in two instalments in January and July each year.

As part of the Government's Household Assistance Package, FTB recipients will receive ongoing household assistance from 1 July 2013 through increases to their regular payments to help them adjust to the introduction of a carbon price. These increases follow the initial payment delivered to families to cover the 12-month period from 1 July 2012, when the carbon price was introduced.

From 1 March 2014, the Baby Bonus will be replaced by a loading on FTB Part A payments when eligible families have a new baby. The payment, worth $2,000 for the first child and $1,000 for subsequent children, will be paid as an initial instalment of $500, with the rest paid in normal fortnightly FTB payments. These new arrangements more closely reflect the essential upfront costs of having a baby, and better target assistance now that Australia has a national Paid Parental Leave scheme. Families who receive Paid Parental Leave will not receive the higher payment.

The Budget also continues indexation pauses on the high-income threshold for FTB Part A and the income limits for FTB Part B, Paid Parental Leave, and Dad and Partner Pay. In addition, the annual FTB Part A and Part B end-of-year supplements will remain at their current level until 30 June 2017.

From 1 January 2014, FTB Part A will be better targeted to families with teenagers who are in school. Young people aged 16 and over who have already completed Year 12, or equivalent, will no longer attract FTB Part A – though the payment will continue until the end of the calendar year in which they complete their study.

The period for claiming FTB and Child Care Benefit, and the period for lodging a tax return to receive the end-of-year FTB supplements, will be reduced from two years to one year after the end of the entitlement year to one year. The change applies from the 2012–13 entitlement year.

From 1 July 2014, the rules for receiving family payments when overseas will change so that families who are temporarily overseas can only continue to receive payments for one year, rather than three years. These payments will include FTB Part A, the Schoolkids Bonus, Paid Parental Leave and Dad and Partner Pay.

Members of the Australian Defence Force and the Australian Federal Police who are deployed overseas will continue to be able to access these payments for up to three years.

On 1 January 2013, the Australian Government expanded the Paid Parental Leave scheme to include Dad and Partner Pay. This is a dedicated, two-week payment at the rate of the national minimum wage for eligible working fathers or partners in respect of newborn or recently adopted children. Parental Leave Pay, which provides up to 18 weeks of pay at the rate of the national minimum wage, has been available to eligible working parents, usually mothers, since 2011. These payments help parents take time off work to care for their child.

The Family Support Program provides early intervention and prevention services with more intensive assistance when there are multiple indicators of disadvantage.

There is specific support for Forgotten Australians, Former Child Migrants and, from 2013, people affected by past adoption policies and practices.

Additional services will be provided to address needs associated with the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The Government is investing $45 million over four years to support survivors of child sex abuse who are participating in the Royal Commission.

The National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009–2020 and the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022, under Outcome 6, work to improve the safety and wellbeing of families and children.

The Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory – Child, Youth, Family and Community Wellbeing package, aims to strengthen services that support the safety and wellbeing of children, young people and their families in remote Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory.

Further information on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory is given under Outcome 7.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Families and Children	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Family Support		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	232,668	156,655
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	58,770	59,542
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	5,340	5,136
Total for Program 1.1	**296,778**	**221,333**
Program 1.2: Family Tax Benefit		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	12,796	3,500
Special appropriations	20,243,791	20,263,013
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	12,742	12,978
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,158	1,119
Total for Program 1.2	**20,270,487**	**20,280,610**
Program 1.3: Parent and Baby Payments		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	2,647	3,364
Special appropriations	2,349,140	2,076,453
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	8,010	8,259
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	728	712
Total for Program 1.3	**2,360,525**	**2,088,788**
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	248,111	163,519
Special appropriations	22,592,931	22,339,466
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	79,522	80,779
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	7,226	6,967
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**22,927,790**	**22,590,731**
	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)	561	556

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

[1] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Contributions to Outcome 1: Families and Children

Program 1.1: Family Support

Program 1.1 objective

The objectives of the Family Support Program are to support families, particularly those who are vulnerable or living in disadvantaged communities, improve children's wellbeing, development and safety and enhance family functioning.

Program component objectives

The Family Support Program comprises two streams:

- Family and Children Services
- Family Law Services.

Family and Children Services

The five activities delivered under Family and Children Services are:

- Communities for Children Services, which design and deliver services tailored to the needs of the local community, with a focus on supporting families with young children
- Family and Relationship Services, which provide professional counselling services to families experiencing challenges or transitions
- Specialist Services, which provide support to vulnerable children and their families affected by drugs, violence and trauma
- Community Playgroups, which strengthen parents' relationship and interactions with their young children.

Linked to: Policy responsibility for Family Law Services resides with the Attorney-General's Department (AGD). For more information refer to AGD's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Program 7.5 Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory.

Program 1.1 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects the impact of policy initiatives, including the introduction of the Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory – Child, Youth, Family, and Community Wellbeing package in 2012–13 and funding for community-based support services to assist people, and their families, who participate in the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Family Support

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Find and Connect Service	7,613	4,708	4,468	4,468	4,468
Family Support	225,055	151,947	255,784	261,579	251,842
Program support	58,770	59,542	56,813	56,406	57,081
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	5,340	5,136	5,028	5,430	5,274
Total program expenses	**296,778**	**221,333**	**322,093**	**327,883**	**318,665**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 1.1 deliverables

Family and Children Services

- Number of clients assisted

Family and Children Services deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of clients assisted	755,000	755,000	755,000	755,000	755,000

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

- Percentage of clients reporting improved child wellbeing and development, safety, family functioning
- Percentage of clients with increased knowledge and skills related to child wellbeing and development, safety or family functioning
- Percentage of clients satisfied with the assistance received
- Percentage of clients assisted from priority groups
- Percentage of service sites in disadvantaged or targeted communities

Program 1.1 key performance indicators[1]

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Percentage of clients reporting improved child wellbeing and development, safety, family functioning	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Percentage of clients with increased knowledge and skills related to child wellbeing and development, safety or family functioning	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Percentage of clients satisfied with the assistance received	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Percentage of clients assisted from priority groups	ATSI 9% CALD 10%	ATSI 10% CALD 11%	ATSI 11% CALD 12%	ATSI 12% CALD 13%	ATSI 12% CALD 13%
Percentage of service sites in disadvantaged or targeted communities	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%

Note: ATSI = Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
CALD = people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

Program 1.2: Family Tax Benefit

Program 1.2 objective

To make payments to assist low- and medium-income families with the direct and indirect costs of raising dependent children, and encourage all families to fully immunise their children.

Program component objectives

Family Tax Benefit Part A

To make payments to assist low- and medium-income families with the costs of raising dependent children. This supports better family functioning by improving the financial wellbeing of low- and medium-income families with children.

[1] Performance indicators in this table have been updated to align with the performance indicators described above, as revised in the 2012–13 PB Statements. Updates to the performance descriptions advised in the 2012–13 PB Statements were inadvertently not reflected in the related 2012–13 PB Statements table 'Program 1.1 key performance indicators'.

Family Tax Benefit Part B

To make payments to assist low- and medium-income single parents, and partnered parents where one parent is on a low income, to enable families to exercise choices to balance labour force participation and child care responsibilities.

Child Support Scheme

To ensure that children from separated families continue to receive financial support from their parents.

Schoolkids Bonus

To deliver assistance to low- and medium-income families for their children's education costs.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA). For more information refer to each agency's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Department of Health and Ageing (DHA) Program 1.5: Immunisation and Program 1.6: Public Health. For more information refer to DHA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Policy responsibility for the Child Care Benefit, Youth Allowance and Abstudy resides with the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR). For information refer to DEEWR's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 1.2 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in the economy, customer trends, indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

The impact of policy initiatives includes the Household Assistance Package, which assists households to meet additional costs under a carbon price, and the Schoolkids Bonus, which assists families with children with the costs of education.

Table 2.1.2: Budgeted expenses for Family Tax Benefit

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Schoolkids Bonus – Communication Campaign	8,500	3,500	–	–	–
Helping Households – Communication Campaign	4,296	–	–	–	–
Special appropriations:					
A New Tax System (Family Assistance)(Administration) Act 1999					
Family Tax Benefit Part A	14,307,551	14,353,170	14,529,837	14,638,972	14,743,761
Family Tax Benefit Part B	4,528,809	4,636,855	4,712,592	4,787,936	4,903,383
Schoolkids Bonus	1,407,431	1,272,988	1,296,240	1,318,625	1,335,900
Program support	12,742	12,978	11,949	12,028	12,330
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	1,158	1,119	1,058	1,158	1,139
Total program expenses	**20,270,487**	**20,280,610**	**20,551,676**	**20,758,719**	**20,996,513**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 1.2 deliverables

- Payments are made through the Department of Human Services to eligible claimants under the provisions of the family assistance law
- The Child Support Scheme is administered by the Department of Human Services under the provisions of the child support legislation

Program 1.2 key performance indicators

Family Tax Benefit Part A

- Total number of eligible customers
- Proportion of all customers paid by instalment
- Proportion of all customers paid by lump sum
- Proportion of instalment and lump sum entitlement[2]
- Percentage of all customers who had a qualification debt raised
- Percentage of all customers whose qualification debt remains outstanding[3]
- Percentage of all customers who had a debt raised following reconciliation
- Percentage of all customers whose reconciliation debt remains outstanding[3]
- Percentage of all customers who had a non-lodger debt raised
- Percentage of all customers whose non-lodger debt remains outstanding[3]
- Agreement is in place with the Department of Human Services
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under the agreement with the Department of Human Services

[2] This KPI has been changed to present instalment/lump-sum percentage splits. These changes align the instalment/lump-sum proportions more appropriately with other Family Tax Benefit Part A KPIs.

[3] These KPIs have been changed to introduce a consistent approach to debt reporting showing debt raised and debt outstanding.

Program 1.2 key performance indicators (continued)

- Administered outlays[4]
- Payment accuracy
- Percentage and number of families with children under 16 years of age receiving Family Tax Benefit Part A
- Percentage and number of families in receipt of Family Tax Benefit Part A within income test categories
- Percentage and number of children vaccinated to the highest level appropriate for their age in the Australian community

Family Tax Benefit Part B

- Total number of eligible customers
- Proportion of all customers paid by instalment
- Proportion of all customers paid by lump sum
- Proportion of instalment and lump sum entitlement
- Percentage of all customers who had a qualification debt raised
- Percentage of all customers whose qualification debt remains outstanding
- Percentage of all customers who had a debt raised following reconciliation
- Percentage of all customers whose reconciliation debt remains outstanding
- Percentage of all customers who had a non-lodger debt raised
- Percentage of all customers whose non-lodger debt remains outstanding
- Agreement is in place with the Department of Human Services
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under the agreement with the Department of Human Services
- Administered outlays[5]
- Payment accuracy
- Percentage and number of families with children under 16 years of age receiving Family Tax Benefit Part B
- Percentage and number of families in receipt of Family Tax Benefit Part B within income test categories

[4] Performance indicator added to ensure consistency with other programs under this outcome.

[5] As above.

Program 1.2 key performance indicators (continued)

Child Support Scheme

- Number of cases
- Total value of annual assessments
- Total value of child support assessments raised using Child Support collect in the past financial year and percentage collected
- Reduction of Family Tax Benefit as a result of maintenance income test
- Agreement is in place with the Department of Human Services
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under the agreement with the Department of Human Services

Schoolkids Bonus

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays

Objectives for Program 1.3: Parent and Baby Payments

Program 1.3 objective

To make payments to families to assist with the costs of a newborn or recently adopted child, and extend the period that parents can be away from work to spend time with their child.

Program component objectives

Paid Parental Leave scheme

To provide financial support for working parents of newborn or recently adopted children to facilitate time off work to care for their child, enhance maternal and child wellbeing, encourage women's workforce participation, help fathers and partners to bond with their child, and promote gender equity and work–life balance.

Baby Bonus

To make payments to families to assist with the costs arising from the birth or adoption of a child.

Double Orphan Pension

To make non–means-tested payments to guardians or approved care organisations to assist in meeting the costs of dependent children who are double orphans.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 1.3 expenses

The change in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in the economy, customer trends, indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

The increase in Parental Leave Pay and decrease in Baby Bonus expenses across the forward years account for the impact of the $5,000 reset and indexation pause of the Baby Bonus and the reduction of the Baby Bonus to $3,000 for the second and subsequent child, and the replacement of the Baby Bonus with an increase to the rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A.

The lower expense for Dad and Partner Pay for 2012–13 reflects the commencement of payments from 1 January 2013.

Table 2.1.3: Budgeted expenses for parental payments and care incentives

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Paid Parental Leave – communication and evaluation	2,647	3,364	–	–	–
Special appropriations:					
A New Tax System (Family Assistance)(Administration) Act 1999					
Baby Bonus	806,986	364,523	–	–	–
Single Income Family Supplement	56,931	56,400	56,115	55,832	55,820
Paid Parental Leave Act 2010					
Dad and Partner Pay	34,707	72,312	74,506	76,947	79,407
Parental Leave Pay	1,446,991	1,579,588	1,794,730	1,869,429	1,954,405
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Double Orphan Pension	3,525	3,630	3,730	3,907	4,042
Program support	8,010	8,259	7,250	7,234	7,223
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	728	712	642	696	667
Total program expenses	**2,360,525**	**2,088,788**	**1,936,973**	**2,014,045**	**2,101,564**

Departmental appropriation splits and totals, by outcome and program, are indicative estimates and may change in the course of the budget year as government priorities change.

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 1.3 deliverables

- Baby Bonus is paid through the Department of Human Services to eligible parents under the provisions of the family assistance law
- Double Orphan Pension is paid through the Department of Human Services to eligible families under the provisions of the social security law
- The Department of Human Services either funds employers to provide Parental Leave Pay to eligible employees, or provides Parental Leave Pay directly to eligible parents and other persons, according to the provisions of the *Paid Parental Leave Act 2010*. Dad and Partner Pay is paid by the Department of Human Services directly to eligible fathers or partners in accordance with the Paid Parental Leave Act

Program 1.3 key performance indicators

Parental Leave Pay (PLP)

- Percentage and number of mothers for whom PLP has been paid as a proportion of all mothers in the same year
- Percentage and number of parents paid government-funded PLP by employers
- Percentage and number of families who have taken the full 18 weeks of PLP
- Agreement is in place with the Department of Human Services[6]
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under agreements with the Department of Human Services

Dad and Partner Pay (DAPP)

- Percentage and number of dads and other partners who have taken the full two weeks of DAPP
- Agreement is in place with the Department of Human Services[7]
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under agreements with the Department of Human Services

Baby Bonus[8]

- Percentage and number of children for whom Baby Bonus is paid as a proportion of all children born in the same year
- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Agreement is in place with the Department of Human Services[9]
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under the agreement with the Department of Human Services

Double Orphan Pension

- Number of recipients
- Number of children
- Administered outlays
- Payment accuracy

[6] Key performance indicators regarding service delivery agency agreements have been added for Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay and amended for Baby Bonus to be consistent with the key performance indicators for Family Tax Benefit and Child Support Scheme.

[7] As above.

[8] The key performance indicator for Baby Bonus payment accuracy has been removed to be consistent with the Paid Parental Leave scheme key performance indicators. These payments are not included in the random sample survey program.

[9] As note 6.

Outcome 2: Housing

Access to affordable, safe housing through: payments and support services; and rental subsidies to low and moderate income households.

Outcome 2 strategy

Safe, secure and affordable housing is critical to our prosperity.

It underpins sustainable living arrangements and positive life transitions, contributes to opportunities for social and economic participation and provides crucial help for vulnerable people, including those leaving child protection, domestic violence situations and/or health support services.

The Australian Government makes a substantial funding commitment each year to the social housing system, which is provided by state and territory housing authorities and the community housing sector. It also contributes to a range of state and territory and community sector services that support people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

FaHCSIA manages a range of initiatives to address homelessness and leads whole-of-government efforts to achieve the Government's homelessness reduction targets. Much of this work is done in partnership with the states and territories through the National Affordable Housing Agreement and the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness. Progress and performance indicators for these Commonwealth–state arrangements can be found at www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au.

Through the Commonwealth Rent Assistance program, the Australian Government helps low-income households with the cost of renting in the private rental market. FaHCSIA manages the Rent Assistance policy and legislative frameworks.

A suite of housing affordability programs also assist to increase the supply of affordable housing and rental housing available to households on low and moderate incomes.

The Building Better Regional Cities initiative supports some high-growth regional cities with investments in local infrastructure projects that will enable more affordable homes to be built.

The National Rental Affordability Scheme offers financial incentives to the business sector and community organisations to build new dwellings for rent to low- and moderate-income households at rates that are at least 20 per cent below market rates.

FaHCSIA is a key source of policy advice in the areas of housing and homelessness. This advice helps inform government responses, at a system and service level, to current and future challenges including how to best meet the needs of those most at risk within specific housing sectors.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.2 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 2, by program.

Table 2.2: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 2

Outcome 2: Housing	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 2.1: Housing Assistance and Homelessness Prevention		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	39,098	35,352
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	26,094	26,557
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	2,371	2,291
Total for Program 2.1	**67,563**	**64,200**
Program 2.2: Affordable Housing		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	119,450	124,230
Other services (Appropriation Bill No. 2)	34,580	49,920
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	5,911	3,130
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	537	270
Total for Program 2.2	**160,478**	**177,550**
Outcome 2 Totals by appropriation type:		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	158,548	159,582
Other services (Appropriation Bill No. 2)	34,580	49,920
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	32,005	29,687
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	2,908	2,561
Total expenses for Outcome 2	**228,041**	**241,750**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)	199	199

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

[1] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Contributions to Outcome 2: Housing

Program 2.1: Housing Assistance and Homelessness Prevention

Program 2.1 objective

To provide rental subsidies for low- and moderate-income households, and to fund homelessness prevention initiatives to reduce the impact of homelessness.

Program component objectives

Homelessness Prevention

To provide funding to support innovative prevention and early intervention initiatives to reduce homelessness and its impact, particularly on families and young people.

Rent Assistance

To make payments to low- and moderate-income Australians receiving income support or family payments to assist with the costs of renting private and community housing.

Linked to: Payments under the National Affordable Housing Agreement, the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness and the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing are made by the Department of the Treasury. For information about those payments, refer to the Treasury's 2013–14 PB Statements and Budget Paper No. 3, Australia's Federal Relations 2013–14.

Also linked to: Rent Assistance paid with income support payments and Family Tax Benefit is delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Rent Assistance paid with the Service Pension is delivered by DVA. For more information refer to DVA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 2.1 expenses

The change in program expenses across the forward estimates reflects projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives. The higher estimate in 2012–13 is due to one-off increases in that year to the National Housing Priorities Program and the National Regulatory System.

Table 2.2.1: Budgeted expenses for Housing Assistance and Homelessness Prevention

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Housing Assistance and Homelessness Prevention	39,098	35,352	31,491	32,184	32,511
Program support	26,094	26,557	24,471	24,375	24,243
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	2,371	2,291	2,166	2,346	2,240
Total program expenses	**67,563**	**64,200**	**58,128**	**58,905**	**58,994**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Rent Assistance cash projections

Rent Assistance is not a discrete sum of money separately payable under the law, but is a supplementary payment included in the calculation of the primary income support payment, FTB or service pension.

The following table provides cash projections for the Rent Assistance component included in the primary income support payment, FTB or service pension.

Table 2.2.2.1: Cash projections for Rent Assistance

	2012-13 $'000	2013-14 $'000
FAHCSIA: A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999		
Family Tax Benefit Part A	1,665,853	1,820,135
FAHCSIA: Social Security (Administration) Act 1999		
Age Pension	566,933	612,024
Bereavement Allowance	76	83
Carer Payment	67,603	76,020
Disability Support Pension	591,511	615,370
Special Benefit	4,287	4,683
Widow B Pension	6	6
Wife Pension (Age)	1,116	1,115
Wife Pension (DSP)	1,244	1,243
DEEWR: Social Security (Administration) Act 1999		
Austudy	37,698	39,416
Newstart Allowance	440,968	489,641
Parenting Payment (Single)	17,782	17,041
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	1,044	1,014
Partner Allowance (Benefit)	134	67
Partner Allowance (Pension)	17	10
Sickness Allowance	5,963	6,092
Widow Allowance	17,567	16,521
Youth Allowance	190,047	206,812
DEEWR: Abstudy (Student Assistance Act 1973)	11,900	10,131
DVA: Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986 [1]	36,064	37,180
Total cash forecasts - whole-of-government	**3,657,813**	**3,954,604**

[1]Rent Assistance is paid to eligible service pension and income support supplement recipients.

Program 2.1 deliverables

Homelessness Prevention

- Number of cases where individuals are assisted through homelessness prevention services
- Number of cases where families are assisted through homelessness prevention services

Rent Assistance

- Rent Assistance payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of the social security law and family assistance law

Homelessness Prevention deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of cases where individuals are assisted through homelessness prevention services	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Number of cases where families are assisted through homelessness prevention services	400	400	400	400	400

Program 2.1 key performance indicators

Homelessness Prevention

- Proportion of clients reporting an improved situation after assistance from homelessness prevention programs

Rent Assistance

- Proportion of Rent Assistance recipients in rental stress before and after receiving Rent Assistance
- Proportion of Rent Assistance recipients paying enough rent to receive the maximum rate of assistance
- Proportion of clients assisted who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
- Average rent paid by Rent Assistance recipients by number of recipients, primary payment type and income unit type
- Average Rent Assistance paid to Rent Assistance recipients by number of recipients, primary payment type and income unit type
- Administered outlays
- Number of recipients

Program 2.2: Affordable Housing

Program 2.2 objective

- To improve the supply of affordable housing available to low- and moderate-income households.
- To improve the supply of affordable rental housing to low- and moderate-income households.
- To inform decision-making by governments, the private sector and individuals.

Program component objectives

National Rental Affordability Scheme

The National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) offers financial incentives to the business sector and community organisations to build and rent dwellings to low- and moderate-income households, at a rate that is at least 20 per cent below market rates.

The scheme aims to:

- Increase the supply of new affordable rental housing
- Reduce rental costs for low- and moderate-income housing
- Encourage large-scale investment and innovative affordable housing.

The Australian Government is committed to stimulating the construction of 50,000 new, affordable rental dwellings. This will see a total of 35,000 dwellings delivered by 30 June 2014, with the remaining 15,000 dwellings delivered in 2015–16, providing more affordable private rental properties for Australians and their families. **Building Better Regional Cities** The Building Better Regional Cities (BBRC) program is a three-year commitment by the Australian Government to invest in local infrastructure projects that will support an increased number of affordable homes in high-growth regional cities. Grants are provided to local governments for local infrastructure projects that support new housing developments, including connecting roads, extensions to drains and sewers, and community infrastructure such as parks and community centres.
Linked to: Annual incentives under the National Rental Affordability Scheme that are provided by tax offsets are delivered by the Australian Taxation Office. For more information refer to the Treasury's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 2.2 expenses

The Housing Affordability Fund ceases at the end of 2012–13.

The NRAS provides annual financial incentives to the business sector and community organisations to build and rent dwellings to low- and moderate-income households at 20 per cent or more below market rates. The incentive is delivered through either cash payments by FaHCSIA or refundable tax offsets. The NRAS refundable tax offsets are delivered through the Australian Taxation Office and are not part of the FaHCSIA Budget. The change in expenses across the financial years reflects the projected delivery of dwellings by approved participants.

The Building Better Regional Cities program ceases at the end of 2013–14.

Table 2.2.2: Budgeted expenses for Affordable Housing

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Housing Affordability Fund	74,257	–	–	–	–
National Rental Affordability Scheme	45,193	124,230	137,981	162,266	206,573
Building Better Regional Cities	34,580	49,920	–	–	–
Program Support	5,911	3,130	2,993	2,941	2,818
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	537	270	265	283	260
Total program expenses	**160,478**	**177,550**	**141,239**	**165,490**	**209,651**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 2.2 deliverables

National Rental Affordability Scheme

- Allocate incentives for the NRAS in accordance with statutory criteria so NRAS dwellings are made available at reduced rents for eligible low- and moderate-income households

Building Better Regional Cities

- Effectively manage the BBRC program to support quality projects that help lower the cost of building new housing, improve supply and make housing more affordable

Affordable Housing deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
NRAS					
Allocate incentives for the NRAS in accordance with statutory criteria so NRAS dwellings are made available at reduced rents for eligible low- and moderate-income households.[10]	–	35,000 dwellings	35,000 dwellings	50,000 dwellings	50,000 dwellings
BBRC					
Effectively manage the BBRC funding agreements to ensure the projects proceed in line with expectations on their delivery of infrastructure for housing supply.					
– Number of funding agreements signed	16	–	–	–	–
– Infrastructure works completed	1	15	–	–	–
– Subsidised dwellings/lots	–	–	–	2,000	–
– Lots/dwellings brought forward according to contracts	–	–	–	3,500	–

[10] In 2014–15, the 35,000 interim target will be maintained.

Program 2.2 key performance indicators

- Cumulatively deliver 35,000 affordable rental dwellings (in total) into the NRAS by 30 June 2014
- Cumulatively deliver 50,000 affordable rental dwellings (in total) into the NRAS by 30 June 2016
- Number of dwellings/lots that have been reduced in price and savings have been passed to home buyers or rentals reduced in price and savings have been passed to renters as a result of BBRC
- Number of dwellings/lots that have been brought forward as a consequence of the BBRC program

Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable

Improved capacity for vulnerable people and communities to participate economically and socially and to manage life-transitions through payments, targeted support services and community capability building initiatives.

Outcome 3 strategy

FaHCSIA funds services to help reduce the immediate impact of financial stress on vulnerable Australians and to help them build long-term financial capacity and resilience.

Not-for-profit organisations are funded to deliver responsive and integrated services that meet local community needs, build partnerships that result in better access to information and services for vulnerable individuals and families, and support volunteers.

Measures include providing crisis assistance; information and education on money management and home energy savings; and expert help with financial matters, including financial counselling, microfinance products, income management and payments for individuals in special circumstances.

Among the key target groups assisted are people with low incomes, those on income management, people in financial stress and people making the transition to retirement.

Initiatives in this year's Budget include extending the Community Development Financial Institutions pilot, which FaHCSIA will continue to manage for a further year to June 2014. This facility allows low-income Australians who are able to repay a loan, but are excluded from mainstream finance, to take out a loan to purchase essential items.

From 2013, Special Benefit recipients under Age Pension age are among the more than one million allowance recipients who will receive the new Income Support Bonus in March and September each year. Single recipients will receive a tax-free Income Support Bonus of $210, paid in two instalments of $105, and partnered recipients will receive $175, paid in two instalments of $87.50.

Income management, which began in Western Australia in 2008 and is overseen by FaHCSIA, is being continued in this Budget in Perth and the Peel and Kimberley regions.

Income management assists families to take greater responsibility for their lives and particularly for their children. FaHCSIA will continue to work with the Department of Human Services to ensure that income management operates effectively.

In 2012, Fair Work Australia made a historic decision to increase wages for workers employed under the Social, Community, Home Care and Disability Services (SACS) Industry Award 2010. Many SACS employees deliver government programs that assist vulnerable people and communities. For this reason, the Government retains an ongoing commitment to pay its share of the Fair Work Australia decision. A special account has been created setting aside more than $2.8 billion over nine years for the sole purpose of meeting the costs associated with these pay increases. FaHCSIA manages the special account on behalf of eight affected Commonwealth agencies.

The Government continues to pursue reforms to tackle problem gambling. The Government's national gambling reform legislation will reduce the harm caused by gaming machines to problem gamblers and those at risk of experiencing that harm, including the families and communities of problem gamblers.

The main measures included in the legislation are pre-commitment and dynamic warnings for gaming machines, and a $250 daily withdrawal limit for automatic teller machines located in gaming machine premises (excluding casinos). A Commonwealth gambling regulator has been established under the *National Gambling Reform Act 2012* to perform a range of regulatory functions, with funding allocated in this Budget.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.3 provides an overview for the total expenses for Outcome 3, by program.

Table 2.3: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 3

Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 3.1: Financial Management		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	126,817	146,695
Special appropriations	149	8
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	35,078	37,712
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	3,188	3,253
Total for Program 3.1	**165,232**	**187,668**
Program 3.2: Community Investment		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	40,325	43,299
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	20,637	21,063
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,875	1,817
Total for Program 3.2	**62,837**	**66,179**
Program 3.3: Income Support for Vulnerable People		
Administered expenses		
Special appropriations	71,540	77,446
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	1,266	1,322
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	115	114
Total for Program 3.3	**72,921**	**78,882**
Program 3.4: Support for People in Special Circumstances		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	4,631	1,375
Special appropriations	4,471	4,908
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	484	556
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	44	48
Total for Program 3.4	**9,630**	**6,887**

Table 2.3: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 3 (continued)

Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 3.5: Supplementary Payments and Support for Income Support Recipients		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	17,124	8,613
Special appropriations	23,212	28,512
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	2,035	2,349
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	185	203
Total for Program 3.5	**42,556**	**39,677**
Program 3.6: Social and Community Services		
Administered expenses		
Special accounts	69,400	145,200
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	647	689
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	59	60
Total for Program 3.6	**70,106**	**145,949**
Outcome 3 Totals by appropriation type:		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	188,897	199,982
Special appropriations	99,372	110,874
Special accounts	69,400	145,200
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	60,147	63,691
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	5,466	5,495
Total expenses for Outcome 3	**423,282**	**525,242**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)	340	359

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

[1] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Contributions to Outcome 3: Community Capability and the Vulnerable

Program 3.1: Financial Management

Program 3.1 objective

To improve the financial knowledge, skills, capabilities and financial resilience of vulnerable individuals and families and alleviate the immediate impact of financial stress, and to progress initiatives in relation to problem gambling.

Program component objectives

Financial Management Information and Assistance

The Financial Management Program aims to build financial resilience and wellbeing for vulnerable people and those most at risk of financial and social exclusion and disadvantage.

The services included under the program provide crisis support, budgeting and financial counselling, financial education, access to financial services and products, assistance with energy efficiency, and the implementation of the reforms to tackle problem gambling.

Income Management

To help people have money available for life's essentials such as food, rent and clothing and limit the expenditure of income support payments on excluded items, including alcohol and tobacco products, pornography and gambling activities.

Linked to: DHS manages the service delivery for income management. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Program 7.5: Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory.

Program 3.1 expenses

The change in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

Table 2.3.1: Budgeted expenses for Financial Management

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Continuation of Income Management in WA[1]	599	586	–	–	–
Financial Management Information and Assistance	122,585	142,348	135,417	91,934	84,024
Welfare Payments Reform: Income Management	3,633	3,761	1,390	845	–
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Income Management Balancing Appropriation	149	8	8	8	–
Program support	35,078	37,712	32,973	32,601	32,688
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	3,188	3,253	2,918	3,138	3,020
Total program expenses	**165,232**	**187,668**	**172,706**	**128,526**	**119,732**

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

[1] The funding includes the Financial Management Program only, as funding for delivery is appropriated directly to the Department of Human Services.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 3.1 deliverables

Financial Management Information and Assistance

- Number of clients assisted through the Financial Management Program

Income Management

- Number of people on Income Management by measure

Program 3.1 key performance indicators

Financial Management Information and Assistance

- Percentage and number of clients that have their immediate crisis needs met
- Percentage and number of clients with increased money management knowledge and skills
- Percentage and number of clients adhering to agreed financial management strategies to manage life transitions

Income Management

- Amount and percentage of income-managed funds spent on priority needs[11]

Financial Management key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Percentage and number of clients that have their immediate crisis needs met[12]	–	90% 1,014,800	90% 1,018,400	90% 1,018,400	90% 1,013,000
– Commonwealth Financial Counselling	88% 22,700	–	–	–	–
– Emergency Response	95% 1,045,000	–	–	–	–
Percentage and number of clients with increased money management knowledge and skills[13]	–	80% 90,000	80% 85,700	80% 56,400	80% 51,600
– Commonwealth Financial Counselling	84% 27,345	–	–	–	–
– Money Management	80% 9,600	–	–	–	–
Percentage and number of clients adhering to agreed financial management strategies to manage life transitions[14]	93% 18,770	90% 24,300	90% 22,700	90% 18,200	90% 18,200

[11] This KPI pertains to Basics Card expenditure at stores according to their main business activity. For example, a store such as a supermarket primarily sells food as its main business and is categorised accordingly, however, the Basics Card can be used to purchase any goods supplied by the supermarket except for excluded goods.

[12] This KPI comprises CFC including problem gambling and ER services.

[13] This KPI comprises all Financial Management Program service strategies excluding ER.

[14] This KPI comprises all microfinance service strategies.

Program 3.2: Community Investment

Program 3.2 objective

To provide grants and ongoing funding to improve the responsiveness and integration of local community services to increase participation of vulnerable people in community life.

Program 3.2 expenses

The change in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

Table 2.3.2: Budgeted expenses for Community Investment

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Community Investment	40,325	43,299	46,756	50,445	53,518
Program support	20,637	21,063	19,409	19,524	19,551
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	1,875	1,817	1,718	1,880	1,806
Total program expenses	**62,837**	**66,179**	**67,883**	**71,849**	**74,875**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 3.2 deliverables

- Number of individuals assisted through Volunteer Grants
- Number of individuals assisted through the Community Investment Program

Community Investment deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of volunteers assisted through Volunteer Grants[15]	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Number of individuals assisted through the Community Investment Program	239,000	239,000	239,000	239,000	239,000

Program 3.2 key performance indicators

Community Investment

- Percentage and number of individuals who indicated they are satisfied with Indigenous Community Links and the Community Capacity Building Projects
- Percentage and number of individuals assisted from Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds[16]

[15] The deliverable has been changed as information is now sought on the number of volunteers, rather than participants, members, clients or paid staff, which provides a more accurate figure on the number of volunteers assisted from grant funding. The reduction from the 2012–13 targets in the number of individuals assisted through Volunteer Grants is attributed to this intentional change of language in the application form.

[16] Only includes Indigenous Community Links and the Community Capacity Building Projects.

Program 3.3: Income Support for Vulnerable People

Program 3.3 objective

To make payments to financially assist eligible people in severe financial hardship who do not have any other means of support.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 3.3 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in customer trends and indexation parameters and impact of policy initiatives.

The impact of policy initiatives includes the Household Assistance Package, which assists households to meet additional costs under a carbon price.

Table 2.3.3: Budgeted expenses for Income Support for Vulnerable People

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Special Benefit	71,540	77,446	83,953	90,990	97,730
Program support	1,266	1,322	1,289	1,373	1,317
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	115	114	114	132	122
Total program expenses	**72,921**	**78,882**	**85,356**	**92,495**	**99,169**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 3.3 deliverables

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law.

Program 3.3 key performance indicators

Income Support for Vulnerable People (Special Benefit)

- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test
- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Duration on payment
- Payment accuracy
- Agreements are in place with all service providers
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under agreements with service delivery agencies

Program 3.4: Income Support for People in Special Circumstances

Program 3.4 objective

To make payments to financially assist eligible people in severe financial hardship who do not have any other means of support.

To make payments to Australians in circumstances beyond their control to support them in overcoming those circumstances and maintaining their financial wellbeing.

Program component objectives

Bereavement Allowance

To make payments for up to 14 weeks to recently widowed people following the death of their partner to enable them to maintain an adequate standard of living during that time.

Payments under Special Circumstances

Payments under Special Circumstances include Act of Grace payments made under section 33 of the FMA Act and ex-gratia payments to individuals and families affected by disasters and other crises.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 3.4 expenses

The higher estimate for 2012–13 reflects a one-off increase for commemorative arrangements for the 10th anniversary of the 2002 Bali bombings.

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in the customer trends and indexation parameters for Bereavement Allowance.

Table 2.3.4: Budgeted expenses for Support for People in Special Circumstances

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Payments under Special Circumstances	4,631	1,375	1,382	1,390	1,399
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Bereavement Allowance	4,471	4,908	5,574	6,306	7,081
Program support	484	556	505	527	514
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	44	48	45	51	47
Total program expenses	**9,630**	**6,887**	**7,506**	**8,274**	**9,041**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 3.4 deliverables

Bereavement Allowance

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Payments under Special Circumstances

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law and the FMA Act

Program 3.4 key performance indicators

Bereavement Allowance

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays

Payments under Special Circumstances

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays

Program 3.5: Supplementary Payments and Support for Income Support Recipients

Program 3.5 objective

To make payments and subsidise services to certain income support recipients and low-income households to assist them financially and to help them continue to participate economically and socially.

Program component objectives

Reimbursement to Great Southern Rail for Concessional Fares

To reimburse Great Southern Rail for the provision of concessional fares on its services (the Indian Pacific, the Ghan and the Overland) for eligible passengers.

Low Income Supplement

To assist low-income households that do not receive enough assistance through tax reform or other household assistance measures to meet their average expected cost impact from carbon pricing.

Utilities Allowance

Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law.

Essential Medical Equipment Payment

To make payments to eligible Australians who experience additional increases in home energy costs under a carbon price as a result of the need to operate essential medical equipment in their home, or additional heating or cooling, to manage their disability or medical condition.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 3.5 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in customer trends and indexation parameters for the Utilities Allowance and Essential Medical Equipment Payment, and indexation parameters for Reimbursement to Great Southern Rail for Concessional Fares.

Table 2.3.5: Budgeted expenses for Supplementary Payments and Support for Income Support Recipients

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Reimbursement to Great Southern Rail for Concessional Fares	8,445	8,613	8,819	9,050	9,276
Helping Households – Communication Campaign	8,679	–	–	–	–
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Clean Energy Low Income Supplement	3,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Essential Medical Equipment Payment	4,596	7,871	8,083	8,300	8,524
Utilities Allowance	15,116	15,641	16,232	16,959	17,673
Program support	2,035	2,349	2,118	2,184	2,214
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	185	203	188	210	205
Total program expenses	**42,556**	**39,677**	**40,440**	**41,703**	**42,892**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 3.5 deliverables

Reimbursement to Great Southern Rail for Concessional Fares

- Great Southern Rail is under agreement to provide concessional fares on its services for eligible passengers

Low Income Supplement

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Utilities Allowance

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Essential Medical Equipment Payment

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Program 3.5 key performance indicators

Reimbursement to Great Southern Rail for Concessional Fares

- Administered outlays
- Number of recipients
- Number of journeys

Low Income Supplement

- Administered outlays
- Number of recipients

Utilities Allowance

- Administered outlays
- Number of recipients

Essential Medical Equipment Payment

- Administered outlays
- Number of recipients

Program 3.6: Social and Community Services

Program 3.6 objective

To set aside funding for the implementation period of Fair Work Australia's Equal Remuneration Order. These funds will be used by the Commonwealth to meet its share of the pay increases provided by the pay equity orders, including those funded through the states and territories.

FaHCSIA retains policy responsibility for the Family Support, Housing Assistance and Homelessness Prevention, Financial Management, Community Investment, Targeted Community Care, Services and Support for People with Disability, Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability, Support for Carers, Gender Equality for Women, programs referred to in paragraph 142A(1)(b) of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*, the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness, the National Affordable Housing Specific Purpose Payment and the National Disability Specific Purpose Payment.

Linked to: Policy responsibility for Justice Services, Payments for the Provision of Community Legal Services, the Family Relationships Services Program, Payments under the Indigenous Justice Program, and Payments for the Provision of Family Violence Prevention Legal Services for Indigenous Australians resides with AGD. For more information refer to AGD's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Policy responsibility for the Youth Attainment and Transitions National Partnership resides with DEEWR. For more information refer to DEEWR's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Policy responsibility for Drug Strategy, Home Support, Mental Health, the National Partnership Agreement Supporting National Mental Health Reform, the National Partnership Agreement on Transitioning Responsibilities for Aged Care and Disability Services, the National Partnership Agreement on Health Services, the Implementation Plan for the National Perinatal Depression Initiative, the Review Agreement in relation to the Provision of Financial Assistance by the Commonwealth of Australia to Victoria for the Home and Community Care Program, and the Review Agreement in relation to the Provision of Financial Assistance by the Commonwealth of Australia to Western Australia for the Home and Community Care Program resides with DHA. For more information refer to DHA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Policy responsibility for Grants for Community Settlement Services, Humanitarian Settlement Services, Supervision and Welfare for Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minors, Payments to the Australian Red Cross Society for the Asylum Seeker Assistance Scheme, Compliance Resolution, Community Care and Assistance, and Onshore Detention Network – Community and Detention Services resides with the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). For more information refer to DIAC's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Policy responsibility for Joint Venture Day Clubs, Medical and Other Treatment Services provided under Part V of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*, Treatment and Other Services provided under Chapter 6 of the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004*, and Treatment and Other Services provided under Part 2 of the *Australian Participants in British Nuclear Tests (Treatment) Act 2006* resides with DVA. For more information refer to DVA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Policy responsibility for Domestic Policy resides with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PMC). For more information refer to PMC's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 3.6 Expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects the anticipated increase in wages and the number of workers qualifying for Social and Community Services payments.

Table 2.3.6: Budgeted expenses for Social and Community Services

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Special account expenses:					
Social and Community Services Pay Equity Special Account[1]	69,400	145,200	198,500	253,400	309,400
Program support	647	689	614	594	591
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	59	60	54	57	55
Total program expenses	**70,106**	**145,949**	**199,168**	**254,051**	**310,046**

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

[1] The funding for the Social and Community Services Pay Equity Special Account is directly appropriated through the *Social and Community Services Pay Equity Special Account Act 2012* .

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 3.6 deliverables

- Funds are issued to eligible FaHCSIA service providers to meet the Commonwealth's share of the pay increases
- Funds are issued to other government agencies to meet the Commonwealth's share of the pay increases for their eligible service providers

Program 3.6 key performance indicator

- The funds appropriated to FaHCSIA are issued to meet the Commonwealth's share of the pay increases

Outcome 4: Seniors

An adequate standard of living and improved capacity to productively manage resources and life-transitions for senior Australians through the delivery of payments, concessions and information services.

Outcome 4 strategy

Payment of the Age Pension and supplements, and the provision of concessions, are key components of the Government's policies for senior Australians who need help with their living costs.

Senior Australians who receive the Age Pension are also receiving ongoing benefits through improved indexation arrangements delivered by the Government's 2009 pension reforms.

In the three-and-a-half years since the reforms were introduced, the Age Pension has increased significantly. Since 20 September 2009, the total pension, including the Clean Energy Supplement, has increased by $207 a fortnight for single pensioners and $236 for pensioner couples combined on the maximum rate.

These increases are helping around 2.3 million Australian age pensioners to better manage their living costs.

The Government is also helping around 2.5 million senior Australians with ongoing assistance through the Clean Energy Supplement, which began on 20 March 2013 following the introduction of a price on carbon.

This supplement is paid to age pensioners and eligible Commonwealth Seniors Health Card holders. It provides assistance of around $350 a year to singles and around $530 for couples combined.

The Government supports age pensioners who choose to work through the seniors Work Bonus. The Work Bonus provides concessional income test treatment for employment income. The Work Bonus concession is in addition to the general income-test-free area.

Other government initiatives encourage senior Australians to take an active part in work and community life.

Through Broadband for Seniors, the Government assists senior Australians to gain the confidence and skills needed to use new technology so they can stay in touch with family and friends and share the benefits of the growing digital economy.

Further, the Government will make payments to the state and territory governments under the National Partnership Agreement on Certain Concessions for Pensioner Concession Card Holders and Seniors Card Holders totalling $292 million in 2013–14. This ensures all Pensioner Concession Card holders can access concessions on core utilities and public transport and allows state Seniors Card holders to access public transport concessions when they travel interstate.

The 2013–14 budget measures deliver additional support to seniors and target assistance in a fairer, more sustainable way.

From 1 July 2014, the Government will commence a three-year trial of a program to help seniors of Age Pension age who want to downsize their home to move into more appropriate housing as they age. Eligible seniors who downsize their home will be able to invest at least 80 per cent of excess sale proceeds from the sale of their former home (up to a cap of $200,000) into a special account. The special account would be exempt from the pension income and assets tests for up to 10 years.

From 1 July 2013, organisations hosting a Broadband for Seniors kiosk will be able to apply for new technology and a $2,000 training grant. Through the kiosks, senior Australians will have free access to the updated technology, and to training on issues of particular concern to them, such as cyber security and cybersafety. Improving confidence in the use of computers and the internet will enable senior Australians to fully participate in the digital economy, remain connected with family and friends and enjoy the benefits offered by the National Broadband Network.

From 1 March 2014, the backdating provision for the Pension Bonus Scheme will cease. Eligible senior Australians may still register for the scheme before this date.

Further, from 1 January 2015, the normal pension deeming rules will apply to new superannuation account-based income streams assessed by Centrelink. Such products held by pensioners before that date will be grandfathered and the existing rules will apply, unless they choose to change their product on or after 1 January 2015.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.4 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 4, by program.

Table 2.4: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 4

Outcome 4: Seniors	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 4.1: Income Support for Seniors		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	6,249	–
Special appropriations	36,555,616	39,452,174
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	15,511	15,669
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,410	1,351
Total for Program 4.1	**36,578,786**	**39,469,194**
Program 4.2: Allowances, Concessions and Services for Seniors		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	2,600	8,796
Special appropriations	232,396	303,813
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	4,157	4,267
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	378	368
Total for Program 4.2	**239,531**	**317,244**
Outcome 4 Totals by appropriation type:		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	8,849	8,796
Special appropriations	36,788,012	39,755,987
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	19,668	19,936
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,788	1,719
Total expenses for Outcome 4	**36,818,317**	**39,786,438**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)	157	157

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

[1] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Contributions to Outcome 4: Seniors

Program 4.1: Income Support for Seniors

Program 4.1 objective

To make payments to senior Australians to assist them financially in a manner that encourages them to productively manage resources and life transitions.

Program component objectives

Age Pension

To make payments to senior Australians to assist them financially in a manner that encourages them to productively manage resources and life transitions.

Widow B Pension

To make payments to widowed, divorced and separated women to assist them financially. (This payment was closed to new entrants from 20 March 1997.)

Wife Pension (Age)

To make payments to female partners of Age Pension recipients, where those partners are not eligible in their own right for Age Pension, to assist them financially. (This payment was closed to new entrants from 1 July 1995.)

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS and by DVA. For more information refer to each agency's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 4.1 expenses

The variations in program expenses across the forward years reflect projected changes in the economy, customer trends, indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

The Widow B Pension and Wife Pension (Age) programs are closed payments with no new claimants.

The impact of policy initiatives includes the Household Assistance Package, which assists households to meet additional costs under a carbon price.

Table 2.4.1: Budgeted expenses for Income Support for Seniors

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Extend Deeming Provisions to account-based Income Streams – Awareness Strategy	–	–	205	–	–
Helping Households – Communication Campaign	6,249	–	–	–	–
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Age Pension	36,425,222	39,321,992	41,946,717	44,927,311	48,327,314
Widow B Pension	7,668	7,634	7,480	7,381	7,564
Wife Pension (Age)	122,726	122,548	116,317	110,419	106,325
Program support	15,511	15,669	14,879	15,204	15,257
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	1,410	1,351	1,317	1,464	1,410
Total program expenses	**36,578,786**	**39,469,194**	**42,086,915**	**45,061,779**	**48,457,870**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 4.1 deliverables

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Program 4.1 key performance indicators

Age Pension

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test
- Ratio of assessed income of pensioners to their total income
- Percentage and number of senior Australians who receive payment
- Percentage and number of recipients with employment income
- Percentage and number of new entrants with employment income
- Payment accuracy
- Agreements are in place with all service delivery agencies
- Strategies are in place to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled under agreements with providers

Widow B Pension

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test

Wife Pension (Age)

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test
- Ratio of current number of Wife Pension (Age) recipients to the number of Wife Pension (Age) recipients at 1 July 1995

Program 4.2: Allowances, Concessions and Services for Seniors

Program 4.2 objective

To make payments and provide services to senior Australians to assist with household expenses, enabling them to maintain their standard of living and increase access to information and community resources.

Program component objectives

Seniors Supplement

To make payments to senior Australians to assist with household and other living expenses.

Broadband for Seniors

To maintain a network of up to 2,000 internet kiosks in locations frequented by seniors to help seniors get online and stay connected with families, friends and community activities.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS and by DVA. DVA has responsibility for Seniors Supplement payments to servicemen and women who are holders of a Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. For more information refer to each agency's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 4.2 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in the customer trends, indexation parameters and impact of policy initiatives including the 2013–14 Budget measure to help seniors get online and stay connected with families, friends and community activities.

The impact of policy initiatives includes the Household Assistance Package, which assists households to meet additional costs under a carbon price.

Table 2.4.2: Budgeted expenses for Allowances, Concessions and Services for Seniors

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Broadband for Seniors	2,600	8,796	4,600	536	536
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Seniors Supplement	232,396	303,813	326,795	348,812	373,208
Program support	4,157	4,267	4,024	3,962	3,920
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	378	368	356	382	362
Total program expenses	**239,531**	**317,244**	**335,775**	**353,692**	**378,026**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 4.2 deliverables

Payments

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Broadband for Seniors

- Number of kiosks established

Program 4.2 key performance indicators

Seniors Supplement

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays

Broadband for Seniors

- Percentage of kiosk users reporting improved skills and confidence in using computers and the internet
- Percentage of kiosk users participating in training activities
- Percentage of Australian seniors satisfied with the quality of Broadband for Seniors training and support

Outcome 5: Disability and Carers

An adequate standard of living, improved capacity to participate economically and socially and manage life-transitions for people with disability and/or mental illness and carers through payments, concessions, support and care services.

Outcome 5 strategy

FaHCSIA continues to develop and implement the Australian Government's significant reforms in disability services.

The Australian Government will continue to work with the states and territories on the launch of DisabilityCare Australia, the national disability insurance scheme, and toward the full roll-out of the scheme. This work will include implementation and evaluation of the launch, monitoring performance, developing further long-term policy for the scheme and supporting change in the disability sector and its workforce.

In 2012–13, key developments towards a national scheme included the passage of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* and the establishment of the DisabilityCare Australia agency.

As well, agreements were achieved with the states and territories on launch design and for launch sites from July 2013 in the Barwon area of Victoria, the Hunter area in New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia, and from July 2014 in the Australian Capital Territory and the Barkly region of the Northern Territory.

From 2013–14, this initiative will see about 26,000 people with significant and permanent disability, their families and carers benefit from this first stage of the scheme.

The launch will enable governments to learn from experience and feedback from participants, their families and carers, service providers and community organisations. This experience can then inform the policy and delivery of the full scheme.

By 1 July 2013, a special account will be established in accordance with the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* to cover the transition period for DisabilityCare Australia pending the Agency's full financial separation from FaHCSIA by July 2014. The transitional special account will ensure that all DisabilityCare Australia funding is quarantined for the purposes of DisabilityCare Australia commitments under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*.

The Australian Government will provide $14.3 billion over seven years from 2012–13 to move to full implementation of DisabilityCare Australia including launch funding. This is the Commonwealth's share of the additional costs over that period for DisabilityCare Australia, assuming all states and territories accept the funding offer based on the agreement reached with New South Wales on 6 December 2012.

The Australian Government has agreed with the governments of New South Wales and South Australia to establish the full roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia by July 2018. The Government has agreed with the governments of Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland and the Northern Territory to establish the full roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia by July 2019. In the Australian Capital Territory, DisabilityCare Australia will cover all residents by July 2016 and the ACT will move to the full-scheme model in July 2019.

Other critical components of FaHCSIA's portfolio include income support payments and allowances, and support services for people with disability and their carers.

These services include supported employment, advocacy, community mental health services, respite services, and services for children with autism spectrum disorder and other identified disabilities.

The Disability Support Pension (DSP) is an income support payment for people who are unable to support themselves adequately through work due to a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment.

FaHCSIA has implemented several reforms to the Disability Support Pension over recent budgets to help people with disability to work wherever possible. Reforms ensure that more people with disability get help to find work and that a person's ability is considered when assessing their eligibility for the pension.

New participation requirements were introduced from 1 July 2012 for DSP recipients under age 35 with an assessed work capacity of eight or more hours a week. Also since 1 July 2012, recipients have been able to work up to 30 hours a week without affecting their qualification for the pension. Subject to the income test, they will be able to receive a part pension in addition to their employment income.

The Carer Payment and Carer Allowance are paid to carers of both adults and children. The annual $600 Carer Supplement may also be available to recipients of Carer Allowance for each person being cared for and an additional $600 to those in receipt of Carer Payment or other eligible income support payment.

Carers of children under age 16 receiving Carer Allowance may also receive the annual $1,000 Child Disability Assistance Payment for each eligible child.

The Carer Adjustment Payment is an ex-gratia payment available to families who are not eligible for income support, but who are facing significant adjustment and financial hardship as a result of the care needs of a child under age seven who has been diagnosed with a very severe disability or medical condition.

FaHCSIA will continue to work with Australian Disability Enterprises to progress the reform agenda, consistent with the Australian Government's 10-year vision for inclusive employment, and prepare them for the roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia.

This follows on from a $4 million investment in Retirement Case Management for Older Workers in Supported Employment, Social Firm Expert Advice and Support, and the Social Firm Transition Fund in 2012–13.

FaHCSIA will also continue to work with the states and territories to implement the National Disability Strategy 2010–2020 to bring about change in all mainstream and specialist services and programs, as well as community infrastructure, to ensure that they are accessible and responsive to the needs of people with disability.

Work with state and territory governments on key priority areas under the National Disability Agreement is also progressing.

These include building the evidence base for disability policies and strategies; enhancing family and carer capacity; developing strategies for increased choice, control and self-directed decision making; maintaining innovative and flexible support models for people with high and complex needs; and developing employment opportunities for people with disability.

FaHCSIA will continue to take responsibility for the National Carer Strategy, which supports carers having opportunities to participate fully in work, family and community life.

The Australian Government has allocated $60 million over four years from 2010–11 to build up to 150 innovative, community-based supported accommodation places for people with disability under the Supported Accommodation Innovation Fund.

In keeping with the Government's emphasis on early intervention, children who are under age six and have been diagnosed with one of the eligible conditions are able to be registered to access early intervention funding of up to $12,000 (to a maximum of $6,000 per financial year) under the Helping Children with Autism package and Better Start. More than 32,000 eligible children have been assisted in accessing early intervention therapies under these programs.

In 2013–14, FaHCSIA will further expand community-based mental health services in 105 locations, including new Personal Helpers and Mentors employment services as announced in the 2011–12 Budget.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.5 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 5, by program.

Table 2.5: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 5

Outcome 5: Disability and Carers	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 5.1: Targeted Community Care		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	181,884	212,445
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	17,346	18,149
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,576	1,565
Total for Program 5.1	**200,806**	**232,159**
Program 5.2: Income Support for People with Disability		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	1,856	–
Special appropriations	14,856,254	15,559,234
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	11,895	11,817
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,081	1,019
Total for Program 5.2	**14,871,086**	**15,572,070**
Program 5.3: Income Support for Carers		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	5,212	2,800
Special appropriations	6,204,573	6,879,236
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	9,107	9,376
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	828	809
Total for Program 5.3	**6,219,720**	**6,892,221**
Program 5.4: Services and Support for People with Disability[3]		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	316,727	331,594
Special accounts	1,035	1,038
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	35,074	34,894
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	3,187	3,010
Total for Program 5.4	**356,023**	**370,536**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(518)	(519)
Total net for Program 5.4	**355,505**	**370,017**

Table 2.5: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 5 (continued)

Outcome 5: Disability and Carers	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 5.5: Support for Carers		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	12,794	11,838
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	8,609	8,860
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	782	764
Total for Program 5.5	**22,185**	**21,462**
Program 5.6: National Disability Insurance Scheme[4]		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	59,283	184,185
Special accounts	–	169,638
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	13,626	9,558
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	8,467	7,520
Total for Program 5.6	**81,376**	**370,901**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	–	(169,638)
Total net for Program 5.6	**81,376**	**201,263**
Program 5.7: Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability[3]		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	86,262	88,550
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	9,818	9,878
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	892	852
Total for Program 5.7	**96,972**	**99,280**

Table 2.5: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 5 (continued)

Outcome 5: Disability and Carers	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Outcome 5 Totals by appropriation type:		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	664,018	831,412
Special appropriations	21,060,827	22,438,470
Special accounts	1,035	170,676
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	105,475	102,532
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	16,813	15,539
Total expenses for Outcome 5	**21,848,168**	**23,558,629**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(518)	(170,157)
Total net expenses for Outcome 5	**21,847,650**	**23,388,472**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)[5]	631	1,055

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

[1] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

[3] From 2012–13, the appropriations for Helping Children with Autism Early Intervention and Better Start for Children with Disability are reported under Program 5.7 Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability.

[4] DisabilityCare Australia, the national disability insurance scheme, will be financially separated from the Department by July 2014 and the funds will be separately maintained in a special account for the purposes of DisabilityCare Australia. These expenses do not include those associated with revenue from participating jurisdictions.

[5] Increase in ASL is attributable to DisabilityCare Australia.

Contributions to Outcome 5: Disability and Carers

Program 5.1: Targeted Community Care

Program 5.1 objective

To implement community mental health initiatives to assist people with mental illness and their families and carers.

Program component objectives

Mental Health

To implement community mental health initiatives to assist people with mental illness and their families and carers to manage the impact of mental illness.

Linked to: Program 5.6: National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Program 5.1 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects the expansion of community mental health initiatives funded in the 2011–12 Budget to assist people with severe mental illness and their families and carers.

Table 2.5.1: Budgeted expenses for Targeted Community Care[17]

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Mental Health	181,884	212,445	226,310	221,236	223,291
Program support	17,346	18,149	16,423	17,321	17,270
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	1,576	1,565	1,453	1,667	1,596
Total program expenses	**200,806**	**232,159**	**244,186**	**240,224**	**242,157**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

[17] Targets will be adjusted in line with participant uptake in DisabilityCare Australia.

Program 5.1 deliverables

Mental Health

- Number of clients, carers or family members whose lives are affected by mental illness accessing support services

Targeted Community Care deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Mental Health					
– Number of clients, carers or family members whose lives are affected by mental illness accessing support services	63,000	77,000	80,000	81,000	81,000

Note: The 2013–14 budget target and forward year targets have been increased in line with higher than expected take-up of services and delivery of community activities.

Program 5.1 key performance indicators

- Percentage and number of participants maintaining progress against relevant goals
- Percentage and number of participants who report that they are satisfied that the service they received was appropriate to their needs
- Percentage and number of participants from Indigenous backgrounds
- Percentage and number of participants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

Mental Health key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Percentage and number of participants maintaining progress against relevant goals	60% 37,800	80% 61,600	80% 64,000	80% 64,800	80% 64,800
Percentage and number of participants who report that they are satisfied that the service they received was appropriate to their needs	80% 50,400	80% 61,600	80% 64,000	80% 64,800	80% 64,800
Percentage and number of participants from Indigenous backgrounds	7% 4,000	7% 5,400	7% 5,600	7% 5,700	7% 5,700
Percentage and number of participants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds	16% 10,000	16% 12,300	16% 12,800	16% 13,000	16% 13,000

Program 5.2: Income Support for People with Disability

Program 5.2 objective

To make payments to eligible people with disability who are unable to support themselves to achieve financial independence.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 5.2 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in the economy, indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

The impact of policy initiatives includes the Household Assistance Package, which assists households to meet additional costs under a carbon price.

Table 2.5.2: Budgeted expenses for Income Support for People with Disability

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Helping Households – Communication Campaign	1,856	–	–	–	–
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Disability Support Pension	14,856,254	15,559,234	16,285,963	17,011,139	17,865,359
Program support	11,895	11,817	10,375	10,812	10,738
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	1,081	1,019	918	1,041	992
Total program expenses	**14,871,086**	**15,572,070**	**16,297,256**	**17,022,992**	**17,877,089**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 5.2 deliverables

- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Program 5.2 key performance indicators

Disability Support Pension (DSP)

- Duration on payment
- Percentage and number of recipients reporting employment income
- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test
- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Payment accuracy
- Agreements are in place with all service delivery agencies
- Strategies are in place to ensure that requirements are fulfilled under agreements with service delivery agencies
- Percentage and number of estimated population of people with disability who receive payment[18]
- Percentage and number of DSP population as a proportion of the total Australian working-age population[19]

[18] The result for this indicator is derived using the denominator from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Disability, Ageing, and Carers (cat. no. 4430) and is the number of people with disability. Not all people with disability have a work limitation or rely on DSP.

[19] This result is a point-in-time count of DSP recipients aged 15 to 64 years and a point-in-time count of the Australian Bureau of Statistics data on the working-age population aged 15 to 64 years.

Program 5.3: Income Support for Carers

Program 5.3 objective

To make payments and allowances to financially assist eligible carers of people with disability or a severe medical condition or of people who are frail aged.

Program component objectives

Carer Adjustment Payment – Ex-gratia payments to unsuccessful applicants of Carer Payment (Child)

To make one-off payments to families not eligible for income support where, following a catastrophic event, a child under age seven is diagnosed with a severe disability or severe medical condition, the family is going through a period of significant adjustment and financial hardship as a result of the care needs of the child.

Carer Payment

To make payments to financially assist carers whose caring responsibilities for people with disability, frailty because of age, or a severe medical condition severely restrict their ability to undertake paid employment.

The carer must personally provide constant care in the home of the care receiver, and meet an income and assets test. A person cannot receive Carer Payment and another income support payment at the same time.

Care receivers are subject to a separate income and assets test.

Carer Allowance (Adult)

To make payments to financially assist carers who provide daily care and attention in a private home to a person with a disability or severe medical condition.

Carer Allowance (Child)

To make payments to financially assist carers who provide daily care and attention in a private home to a child under age 16 with disability or a severe medical condition.

Carer Allowance is not taxable or income and assets tested, and it can be paid in addition to a social security income support payment. A carer who qualifies for Carer Payment (Child) automatically qualifies for Carer Allowance (Child).

Carer Supplement

To make payments annually to eligible carers to provide additional financial security and alleviate financial pressures.

A carer is qualified for the Carer Supplement if they receive a qualifying payment in respect of a period that includes 1 July.

Program component objectives (continued)

Child Disability Assistance Payment

To make payments annually to Carer Allowance (Child) recipients to help them purchase appropriate assistance for their family. A carer is qualified for the Child Disability Assistance Payment if they receive a qualifying payment in respect of a period that includes 1 July.

Wife Pension (DSP)

To make payments to female partners of DSP recipients to assist them financially. This payment was closed to new entrants from 1 July 1995.

Linked to: Personal benefits payments under this program are delivered by DHS. For more information refer to DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 5.3 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in the economy, customer trends, indexation parameters and the impact of policy and program initiatives.

Wife Pension (DSP) is a closed payment with no new grants since 1 July 1995. Customers may, instead, qualify for other income support payments.

The impact of policy initiatives includes the Household Assistance Package, which assists households to meet additional costs under a carbon price.

Table 2.5.3: Budgeted expenses for Income Support for Carers

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Ex-Gratia Payments to Unsuccessful Applicants of Carer Payment (Child)	4,594	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Helping Households – Communication Campaign	618	–	–	–	–
Special appropriations:					
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999					
Carer Allowance (Adult)	1,345,159	1,456,501	1,579,456	1,716,430	1,861,710
Carer Allowance (Child)	494,449	514,243	540,030	565,189	591,771
Carer Payment	3,565,375	4,097,045	4,679,098	5,215,529	5,873,746
Carer Supplement	505,900	529,850	561,155	595,607	630,772
Child Disability Assistance Payment	165,176	167,479	171,289	174,751	178,988
Wife Pension (DSP)	128,514	114,118	99,074	84,142	76,341
Program support	9,107	9,376	8,842	8,847	8,358
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	828	809	782	852	772
Total program expenses	**6,219,720**	**6,892,221**	**7,642,526**	**8,364,147**	**9,225,258**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 5.3 deliverables

- Ex-gratia payments to unsuccessful applicants for Carer Payment (Child) (Carer Adjustment Payment) are paid under the provisions of the FMA Act
- Payments are made through DHS to eligible claimants under the provisions of social security law

Program 5.3 key performance indicators

Carer Allowance (Adult and Child)

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Payment accuracy
- Agreements are in place with all service delivery agencies
- Strategies are in place to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled under agreements with service delivery agencies
- Percentage and number of primary carers who are receiving payment[20]

Carer Payment

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Payment accuracy
- Agreements are in place with all service delivery agencies
- Strategies are in place to ensure that the requirements are fulfilled under agreements with service delivery agencies
- Percentage and number of primary carers who are receiving payment[21]
- Percentage and number of recipients reporting employment income
- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test

Child Disability Assistance Payment

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays

[20] The result for this indicator relies on the definition of primary carer used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (cat. no. 4430.0), and is the number of people who provided the most informal help needed by a person with disability. Eligibility for Carer Payment and Carer Allowance is not determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics definition of a primary carer.

[21] As above.

Program 5.3 key performance indicators (continued)

Wife Pension (DSP)

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays
- Percentage and number of recipients reporting employment income
- Percentage and number of recipients on part rate due to the means test
- Ratio of current number of Wife Pension (DSP) recipients to the number of Wife Pension (DSP) recipients at 1 July 1995

Carer Supplement

- Number of recipients
- Administered outlays

Program 5.4: Services and Support for People with Disability

Program 5.4 objective

To provide supported employment and improve access to information, advocacy and services for people with disability so they can develop their capabilities and actively participate in community and economic life.

Program component objectives

Services for People with Disability

To provide social support and community-based care for people with disability, their carers and their families, to promote independence, self-reliance and participation in the community.

Linked to: Disability employment services are managed by DEEWR. For more information refer to DEEWR's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Program 5.6: National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Program 5.4 expenses

The changes in program expenses across the forward years reflect projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

These initiatives include a 2010 election commitment that provides $60 million over four years to June 2014 for capital grants to community and other organisations for the construction of 150 new supported accommodation and respite places for people with disability.

Table 2.5.4: Budgeted expenses for Services and Support for People with Disability

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:[1]					
Services for People with Disability	316,727	331,594	314,453	317,654	322,727
Special account expenses:					
National Disability Special Account	1,035	1,038	2,454	2,375	2,384
Program support	35,074	34,894	31,519	30,570	31,191
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	3,187	3,010	2,789	2,943	2,882
Total program expenses	**356,023**	**370,536**	**351,215**	**353,542**	**359,184**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(518)	(519)	(1,227)	(1,188)	(1,192)
Total net program expenses	**355,505**	**370,017**	**349,988**	**352,354**	**357,992**

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

[1] From 2012–13, the appropriations for Helping Children with Autism Early Intervention and Better Start for Children with Disability are reported under Program 5.7 Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 5.4 deliverables

- Number of supported employees assisted by supported employment services
- Number of carers of people with severe or profound disability assisted with short-term or immediate respite
- Number of clients receiving Outside School Hours Care for Teenagers with Disability services
- Number of people with disability provided with direct advocacy support
- Number of new supported accommodation and respite places

Services and Support for People with Disability deliverables targets[22]

	2012–13 Revised Budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of supported employees assisted by supported employment services[23]	22,500	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Number of carers of people with severe or profound disability assisted with short-term or immediate respite	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Number of clients receiving Outside School Hours Care for Teenagers with Disability services	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Number of people with disability provided with direct advocacy support[24]	10,800	10,800	11,620	11,620	11,620
Number of new supported accommodation and respite places that were delivered[25]	–	150	–	–	–

[22] Targets will be adjusted in line with participant uptake in DisabilityCare Australia.

[23] The targets for supported employees have been reduced to 21,000 (from 22,500) based on projected stabilisation of employment for people with disability, less labour market churn within the supported employment sector and a capped program.

[24] The increase in direct advocacy support reflects the inclusion of the anticipated number of people accessing support through DisabilityCare Australia, the national disability insurance scheme, external merits review process, based on the current number of applications for the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

[25] The Supported Accommodation Innovation Fund concludes in June 2014.

Program 5.4 key performance indicators

- Number of supported employees who achieve an employment outcome (at least eight hours per week for at least 13 weeks from commencement in a supported employment place)
- Percentage and number of individuals, parents and carers who report that they were assisted to access choices and options that enabled them to manage their needs
- Percentage and number of supported employees/clients likely to have reduced reliance on income support payments (sufficient income to affect DSP)
- Percentage and number of clients from Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- Percentage and number of clients reporting that the services received were appropriate to their needs as parents/carers
- Number of new supported accommodation and respite places that were delivered

Program 5.5: Support for Carers

Program 5.5 objective

To provide peer support, respite and information services for carers to help them balance their care responsibilities with social participation and, in the case of young carers, complete their education.

Linked to: Program 5.6: National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Program 5.5 expenses

The increase in program expenses over the forward estimates reflects projected changes in indexation parameters. The reduction in estimates from 2012–13 is due to a one-off injection in that year for the National Carer Awareness Campaign.

Table 2.5.5: Budgeted expenses for Support for Carers

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Support for Carers	12,794	11,838	11,928	12,060	12,222
Program support	8,609	8,860	8,557	8,472	8,621
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	782	764	757	816	796
Total program expenses	**22,185**	**21,462**	**21,242**	**21,348**	**21,639**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 5.5 deliverables

- Number of young carers at risk of not completing secondary education assisted with respite services
- Number of parents and carers assisted by MyTime peer support groups

Support for Carers deliverables targets[26]

	2012–13 Revised Budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of young carers at risk of not completing secondary education assisted with respite services	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Number of parents and carers assisted by MyTime peer support groups	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500

Program 5.5 key performance indicators

Support for Carers

- Percentage and number of clients from Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- Percentage of clients satisfied that the services they received were appropriate to their needs as carers

[26] Targets will be adjusted in line with participant uptake in DisabilityCare Australia.

Program 5.6: National Disability Insurance Scheme

Program 5.6 objective

To improve the wellbeing and social and economic participation of people with disability and their families and carers by building DisabilityCare Australia, a national disability insurance scheme, that delivers individualised support through an insurance approach.

Linked to: DHA Program 4.6: Administer Payments to the Continence Aids Payment Scheme and Program 11.1: Mental Health. For more information refer to DHA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: DEEWR Program 3.5: Working Age Payments and Program 3.3: Disability Employment Services. For more information refer to DEEWR's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 5.1: Targeted Community Care.

Program 5.4: Services and Support for People with Disability.

Program 5.5: Support for Carers.

Program 5.7: Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability.

Program 5.6 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward estimates reflects a gradual take-up of individually funded packages by eligible people with disability in selected locations over the initial four-year period. In particular, increased program expenses reflect an expansion in the number of people with disability receiving support, from about 9,500 people in 2013–14 to about 149,500 people in 2016–17.

Table 2.5.6: Budgeted Commonwealth expenses related to the national disability insurance scheme

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
DisabilityCare Australia	49,531	169,638	341,731	664,744	2,034,340
Annual administered expenses:					
DisabilityCare – Research and Evaluation	–	1,855	1,997	2,444	–
DisabilityCare – Communications Campaign	9,752	11,832	–	–	–
National Disability Advocacy Program	–	860	1,416	3,747	15,126
Special account expenses:[1]					
DisabilityCare Australia Transitional Special Account	–	169,638	–	–	–
Program support	13,626	9,558	6,469	281	264
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	8,467	7,520	–	–	–
Total program expenses	**81,376**	**370,901**	**351,613**	**671,216**	**2,049,730**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	–	(169,638)	–	–	–
Total net program expenses	**81,376**	**201,263**	**351,613**	**671,216**	**2,049,730**

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

[1] The special account is being sought to ensure that DisabilityCare Australia is operational by 1 July 2013 and will cover the transition for the period the agency remains financially within FaHCSIA. If necessary the special account can also be used for state contributions during this transition. Once financial separation occurs by July 2014 funds will be provided directly to DisabilityCare Australia.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 5.6 deliverables[27]

National Disability Insurance Scheme

- Eligible people with disability in launch sites are supported to transition into DisabilityCare Australia and are provided with reasonable and necessary supports
- Agreements with states and territories for detailed transition to DisabilityCare Australia, and with all state and territories for full scheme
- Policy developed to respond to evaluation from the launch for full-scheme roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia

Qualitative deliverables

- Support for the Standing Council on Disability Reform and related Commonwealth–State forums
- Monitoring and refinements to DisabilityCare Australia design following launch

NDIS deliverables targets[28]

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of people provided with support[29]	–	9,500	18,000	41,000	149,500
Number of regional offices established for launch and indicative full-scheme offices[30]	8	15	17	20	24

[27] Deliverables have changed from the 2012–13 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements due to the establishment of DisabilityCare Australia. From the date of financial separation, DisabilityCare Australia will assume responsibility for the first deliverable.

[28] Rounded numbers provided for number of people provided with support, as currently these are only estimates.

[29] These are Commonwealth estimates of potential path of roll-out to full scheme and have not been agreed with states. They also reflect preconditions for roll-out including state agreement and funding, agency capacity and gradual transition to support people with disability to move across to DisabilityCare Australia.

[30] Includes planned launch offices and estimated offices for full-scheme transition; but the exact number of full-scheme offices will be based on operational needs.

Program 5.6 key performance indicators[31]

- Timely and effective policy advice is provided on full-scheme roll-out of DisabilityCare Australia, including on the implications for the workforce
- Agreements with states and territories for full-scheme roll-out are in place

Qualitative key performance indicators

- Amendments to design are made
- Evaluation of DisabilityCare Australia launch has commenced, to inform full-scheme roll-out

[31] The KPIs have changed from the 2012–13 Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements due to the establishment of DisabilityCare Australia. DisabilityCare Australia's KPIs will be published in future budget documents.

Program 5.7: Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability

Program 5.7 objective

To provide access to early intervention services and support for children with disability, their parents, carers and families to help eligible children achieve their potential.

Program component objectives

Helping Children with Autism package

Early Intervention services – to provide access to early intervention services for eligible children to assist them achieve their potential.

Education and support for parents, carers and families – to provide information and support to parents, carers and families to help them enable eligible children with disability to achieve their potential.

Autism Specific Early Learning and Care Centres – to provide early learning programs and specific support to children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in a long day-care setting.

Better Start for Children with Disability

Early Intervention services – to provide access to early intervention services for eligible children to assist them achieve their potential.

Education and support for parents, carers and families – to provide information and support to parents, carers and families to enable them to assist eligible children with disability to achieve their potential.

Linked to: DHA Program 3.1: Medicare Services. Medicare benefit payments under the Better Start for Children with Disability and Helping Children with Autism initiatives are managed by DHA. For more information refer to DHA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Program 5.6: National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Program 5.7 expenses

The changes in program expenses across the forward years reflect the maturing service use patterns in Better Start for Children with Disability and an increase in the prevalence of autism, in line with international experience.

Table 2.5.7: Budgeted expenses for Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Helping Children with Autism Early Intervention	60,234	60,764	61,454	62,199	63,296
Better Start for Children with Disability	26,028	27,786	23,418	21,204	20,458
Program support	9,818	9,878	8,521	8,379	8,488
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	892	852	754	807	784
Total program expenses	**96,972**	**99,280**	**94,147**	**92,589**	**93,026**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 5.7 deliverables

- Eligible children with disability have access to early intervention services
- Parents, carers and families of eligible children have access to information and support

Early Intervention Services for Children with Disability deliverables targets[32, 33]

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Eligible children registered to access early intervention services	25,000	25,970	26,560	26,834	27,112

Program 5.7 key performance indicators[34]

- Number of eligible children with disability from Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds receiving early intervention services
- Number of children with disability receiving early intervention services
- Number of parents/carers who access information and support services

[32] Helping Children with Autism and Better Start for Children with Disability are demand-driven programs.

[33] Targets will be adjusted in line with participant uptake in DisabilityCare Australia.

[34] A percentage-based KPI target is not possible at this time as there is not enough certainty about the total target population of children with specified conditions.

Outcome 6: Women

Improved gender equality through coordinated whole of government advice and support for women's economic security, safety and status.

Outcome 6 strategy

The Office for Women works with other portfolios across governments to advance gender equality and improve the status and wellbeing of women in Australia. It delivers programs and provides advice across three priority areas:

- reducing violence against women
- improving economic outcomes for women
- ensuring women's equal place in society.

Equality benefits women and men, as well as their families and communities. Progress towards equality prevents women from falling into poverty and improves outcomes for the most vulnerable women and their families.

Violence against women is one of the most serious causes and consequences of continued inequality, and one of the key risk factors for women entering into poverty and disadvantage.

The Australian Government continues to work with the states and territories to reduce violence against women through the further development and implementation of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022. The emphasis is on primary prevention, building the evidence base, improving services for victims and their families, and improving the effectiveness of interventions to stop perpetrators.

The Office for Women also administers the Support for Victims of Trafficking Program and contributes to whole-of-government approaches on female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

Improving women's economic outcomes is key to achieving equality between women and men in Australia and will also significantly boost Australia's productivity.

The *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* and the new Workplace Gender Equality Agency will support improved gender equality and workforce participation for women in Australian workplaces.

The Office for Women undertakes a range of other work through the Gender Equality for Women Program, including:

- building women's capacity to take on leadership responsibilities and improve the gender balance on government boards and bodies

- supporting women and women's organisations to engage actively with government and ensure the voices of women are heard
- encouraging a gender-based analysis of important policy decisions across government
- representing government at national and international forums, such as the United Nations, to promote equality, women's empowerment and women's leadership.

The Office for Women supports the Government to achieve a target of 40 per cent of women members on Australian government boards by 2015.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.6 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 6, by program.

Table 2.6: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 6

Outcome 6: Women	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 6.1: Gender Equality for Women		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	26,126	31,575
Special accounts	3,595	8,140
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	15,447	15,817
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,404	1,364
Total for Program 6.1	**46,572**	**56,896**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(1,797)	(4,070)
Total net for Program 6.1	**44,775**	**52,826**
Outcome 6 Totals by appropriation type:		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	26,126	31,575
Special accounts	3,595	8,140
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	15,447	15,817
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	1,404	1,364
Total expenses for Outcome 6	**46,572**	**56,896**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(1,797)	(4,070)
Total net expenses for Outcome 6	**44,775**	**52,826**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)	95	92

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

[1] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 6.1: Gender Equality for Women

Program 6.1 objective

To implement strategies in priority areas to achieve gender equality. The priority areas include reducing violence against women, improving economic outcomes for women, and ensuring women's equal place in society.

Program component objectives

Gender Equality for Women

To implement strategies in priority areas to achieve gender equality.

Other Services – Services for other Government and Non-Government Bodies (Special Account)

To manage expenditure in connection with services performed on behalf of other governments and bodies that are not agencies subject to the FMA Act, including the COAG Select Council on Women's Issues.

Program 6.1 expenses

The changes in program expenses across the forward years reflect projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

The increase in estimates in 2013–14 reflects funding impacts for the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children and for the National Centre of Excellence.

Table 2.6.1: Budgeted expenses for Gender Equality for Women

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Gender Equality for Women	26,126	31,575	29,523	30,123	30,741
Special account expenses:					
Other Services – Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys	3,595	8,140	7,140	7,000	7,000
Program support	15,447	15,817	15,121	15,006	15,117
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	1,404	1,364	1,338	1,445	1,397
Total program expenses	**46,572**	**56,896**	**53,122**	**53,574**	**54,255**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(1,797)	(4,070)	(3,570)	(3,500)	(3,500)
Total net program expenses	**44,775**	**52,826**	**49,552**	**50,074**	**50,755**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 6.1 deliverables

- Number of contacts for 1800RESPECT – the National Sexual Assault, Domestic Family Violence Counselling Service (telephone and online)[35]

Gender Equality for Women deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of contacts for 1800RESPECT – the National Sexual Assault, Domestic Family Violence Counselling Service (telephone and online)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Program 6.1 key performance indicators

Gender Equality for Women

- Percentage and number of women representatives on Australian government boards
- Assessment by stakeholders of the contribution of the Office for Women to national debates affecting gender equality
- Percentage and number of contacts for 1800RESPECT – the National Sexual Assault, Domestic Family Violence Counselling Service (telephone and online) – who are women[36]

[35] 1800RESPECT counts 'contacts' rather than individual incoming telephone calls. Contacts include returned calls, emails responded to and interactive online counselling sessions.

[36] As above.

Outcome 7: Indigenous

Closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage with improved wellbeing, capacity to participate economically and socially and to manage life-transitions for Indigenous Australians through Indigenous engagement, coordinated whole of government policy advice and targeted support services.

Outcome 7 strategy

FaHCSIA works across its seven core areas to support positive outcomes for Indigenous Australians. The Department:

- provides financial, family and housing support; ensures that child, family and individual support payments and services respond to the needs of Indigenous people; and works to ensure that mainstream services deliver for Indigenous people
- aims to ensure that Indigenous people have access to a range of essential services and healthy housing options, particularly in remote areas; and helps Indigenous people to use land, housing and other assets to build economic independence
- encourages stronger, safer communities by tackling violence, working in partnership with communities to find and implement solutions to alcohol-related harm, and ensures that welfare payments promote positive participation
- builds capacity and resilience by providing leadership skills to individuals; and promotes strong, accountable governance in organisations and communities so they can work to build better and more self-sufficient futures.

FaHCSIA is the lead Australian Government agency delivering the Closing the Gap strategy to combat Indigenous disadvantage.

COAG's National Indigenous Reform Agreement provides the framework for Closing the Gap.

The agreement sets out ambitious targets to close the gap in life expectancy, infant mortality, preschool education, education, and employment.

These targets are underpinned by seven building blocks, which are a focus for investment and effort: Early Childhood, Schooling, Health, Healthy Homes, Economic Participation, Safe Communities, and Governance and Leadership.

The challenges of Closing the Gap are greatest in remote regions and much of FaHCSIA's Indigenous-specific expenditure is focused in these areas.

FaHCSIA is the lead agency for implementing three of the seven Indigenous-specific national partnership agreements. These are:

- Remote Indigenous Housing, a $5.5 billion commitment over 10 years until 2018 to build and upgrade houses in remote Indigenous communities
- Remote Service Delivery, which is using $187.7 million of FaHCSIA funding to coordinate and deliver government services in 29 priority remote Indigenous locations
- Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory, a $3.4 billion commitment by the Australian Government over 10 years to build strong, independent communities, where families and children are safe and healthy.

Under the Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory National Partnership Agreement, six implementation plans have been agreed. They cover schooling; remote engagement and coordination; child, youth, family and community wellbeing; health; community safety and justice; and the Alice Springs Transformation Plan.

The remaining implementation plans are expected to be agreed with the Northern Territory Government subsequent to the 2013–14 Budget.

FaHCSIA is also contributing to another significant cross-portfolio measure with the Remote Jobs and Communities Program.

This is a $1.5 billion program, which will provide a more integrated and flexible approach to employment and participation services for people living in remote parts of Australia.

The program is an important part of the Government's Closing the Gap strategy.

Its design reflects the Government’s view that everyone who can work should work. Remote jobseekers, including those on Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) wages, will be given the personalised support they need to take up opportunities. Those who cannot get a job will participate in meaningful activities that will contribute to communities as well as making them more work ready.

FaHCSIA will oversee the transition of the existing CDEP program to the Remote Jobs and Communities Program from 1 July 2013.

A critical area in which FaHCSIA is working with the states and territories is to improve essential services in remote areas.

The Australian Government is providing $44.1 million in the 2013–14 Budget to continue to support the delivery of municipal and essential services in remote Indigenous communities across Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia.

These services include power, water and sewerage services; environmental health programs; garbage collection; and road maintenance.

The Cape York Welfare Reform package will embed and build upon gains made in the four participating communities: Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge.

Funding of $24.5 million over two years to 31 December 2015 will continue the Family Responsibilities Commission and other key elements of welfare reform. It will also enable new measures to further support school enrolment and attendance, and disengaged youth.

Alcohol is a major contributing factor to the high levels of Indigenous disadvantage, including low life expectancy, poor health, poor education and poor employment outcomes. It continues to devastate the lives of too many Indigenous Australians, and can lead to violence and make it hard to hold down a job and get children to school.

The Australian Government is working with Indigenous communities to reduce the harm caused by alcohol abuse. For instance, in the Northern Territory minimum standards have been released for alcohol management plans to ensure they are focused on reducing alcohol-related harm and keeping women, children and families safe.

In addition, the Government has committed $20 million over three years from 2011–12 to the Breaking the Cycle of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Indigenous Communities program, which assists a number of communities in remote and regional areas to develop and implement local solutions to alcohol and substance misuse issues.

Closing the Gap initiatives are underpinned by trust, respect and goodwill between governments and Indigenous people. The Australian Government is continuing to build relationships with Indigenous people based on mutual respect and shared goals and is working in partnership with Indigenous people to deliver positive change.

On 12 February 2013, the Government announced that it is providing $14.4 million over four years to Reconciliation Australia to continue its work to improve relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

The National Congress of Australia's First Peoples is being provided with an additional $15 million to fund its operations until 30 June 2017. This builds on the Government's previous funding of $29.2 million to establish the Congress, which includes funding for 2013–14. The Congress is a national representative body for Indigenous Australians, which provides leadership in advocating for the status and rights of Indigenous peoples.

FaHCSIA is supporting the Government's commitment to meaningful constitutional reform that reflects the hopes and aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. To help make this a reality, the Government has provided Reconciliation Australia with $10 million to promote public awareness and community support for Indigenous constitutional recognition.

The Australian Parliament passed an Act of Recognition earlier this year to recognise the unique and special place of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the first peoples of Australia.

The FaHCSIA 2013–14 Budget reflects the Government's commitment to work within its overall fiscal strategy to combat disadvantage and increase opportunities for Indigenous Australians by strengthening the Closing the Gap initiatives.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.7 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 7, by program.

Table 2.7: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 7

Outcome 7: Indigenous	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 7.1: Economic Development and Participation		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)[1]	182,062	79,885
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[2]	28,724	15,310
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	2,610	1,320
Total for Program 7.1	**213,396**	**96,515**
Program 7.2: Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	64,465	76,184
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[2]	31,622	32,578
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	2,873	2,810
Total for Program 7.2	**98,960**	**111,572**
Program 7.3: Native Title and Land Rights		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	85,669	88,162
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[2]	7,104	7,042
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	646	607
Total for Program 7.3	**93,419**	**95,811**
Program 7.4: Indigenous Capability and Development		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	63,120	66,346
Special appropriations	104,606	121,932
Special accounts[4]	224,212	211,112
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[2]	104,325	109,742
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	9,479	9,465
Total for Program 7.4	**505,742**	**518,597**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(124,974)	(147,058)
Total net for Program 7.4	**380,768**	**371,539**

Table 2.7: Budgeted expenses Outcome 7 (continued)

Outcome 7: Indigenous	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 7.5: Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	3,491	7,811
Special appropriations[5]	57,052	–
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[2]	68,872	62,692
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	6,258	5,407
Total for Program 7.5	**135,673**	**75,910**
Outcome 7 Totals by appropriation type:		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	398,807	318,388
Special appropriations	161,658	121,932
Special accounts	224,212	211,112
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[2]	240,647	227,364
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	21,866	19,609
Total expenses for Outcome 7[1]	**1,047,190**	**898,405**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(124,974)	(147,058)
Total net expenses for Outcome 7[1]	**922,216**	**751,347**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average staffing level (number)	937	860

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

[1] The change in 2013–14 is primarily due to movements associated with the Remote Jobs and Communities Program.

[2] Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[3] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

[4] The change in 2013–14 relates to a reduction in anticipated royalty receipts for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account.

[5] The special appropriations relates to rent and compensation payments for areas of land acquired under the *Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007*. Settlement agreements and payments are expected to be completed in 2012–13.

Contributions to Outcome 7: Indigenous

Program 7.1: Economic Development and Participation

Program 7.1 objective

To improve the capacity of Indigenous Australians to participate in the economy.

Program component objectives

Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme

To provide CDEP wages to participants engaged in CDEP-type activities. The extension of wages until 30 June 2017 recognises that some people have been receiving CDEP wages for some time, and continuity of CDEP wages provides stability and certainty until they move into employment.

Remote Jobs and Communities Program – Community Development Fund (CDF)

To support social and economic development and participation of Indigenous persons, Indigenous communities and jobseekers in the RJCP regions.

Linked to: The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Scheme works in tandem with Job Services Australia, the Disability Employment Services and the RJCP. The Community Development Fund is a component of the RJCP. For more information refer to DEEWR's and DHS's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA). For more information refer to the TSRA Budget Statements presented in these PB Statements.

Program 7.5: Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory.

Program 7.1 expenses

The changes in program expenses across the forward years are driven by projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives. The decrease in 2013–14 reflects the transition of CDEP to the RJCP.

Table 2.7.1: Budgeted expenses for Economic Development and Participation

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Community Development Employment Projects Program	182,062	79,885	88,502	89,571	83,870
Program support	28,724	15,310	14,810	14,062	14,306
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	2,610	1,320	1,311	1,354	1,322
Total program expenses	**213,396**	**96,515**	**104,623**	**104,987**	**99,498**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 7.1 deliverables

- Number of providers in RJCP regions delivering wages
- Number of providers in non–remote regions delivering wages

Program 7.1 key performance indicators

CDEP Scheme

- Number of wage participants in remote regions
- Number of wage participants in non–remote regions

Community Development Fund (CDF)

- Number of regions that have received grants
- Number of grants that have been made

Program 7.2: Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure

Program 7.2 objective

To improve the quality and supply of Indigenous housing and infrastructure in remote communities.

Program component objectives

Remote Indigenous Housing

To deliver programs and projects that support the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing, as part of the $5.5 billion commitment, including the Remote Indigenous Energy Program, the Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Program, and other housing and infrastructure projects. In addition, funding is provided for delivery of some municipal and essential services to Indigenous communities under existing arrangements pending the implementation of revised arrangements for roles, responsibilities and funding across governments as agreed under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing.

Linked to: Payments under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing and the National Partnership Agreement on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory are made by the Treasury. For more information refer to the Treasury's 2013–14 PB Statements and Budget Paper No. 3, Australia's Federal Relations 2013–14.

Also linked to: Program 7.5: Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory.

Program 7.2 expenses

Projected changes across the forward estimates reflect government decisions, in particular additional funding provided through the Remote Indigenous Energy Program, which forms part of the Clean Energy Future Plan, and the extension of funding for the Municipal and Essential Services program for an additional year while the Commonwealth, the states and the Northern Territory work towards clearer roles and responsibilities for funding and delivery of municipal and essential services and infrastructure.

Table 2.7.2: Budgeted expenses for Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Remote Indigenous Housing	64,465	76,184	35,697	33,552	22,567
Program support	31,622	32,578	31,475	31,100	30,955
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	2,873	2,810	2,785	2,994	2,860
Total program expenses	**98,960**	**111,572**	**69,957**	**67,646**	**56,382**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 7.2 deliverables

- Number of communities receiving municipal and essential services funded by the Commonwealth
- Number of renewable energy systems installed
- Number of Indigenous persons employed in Full Time Equivalent positions through the National Jobs Creation/Northern Territory Jobs Packages
- Number of projects delivered under the Aboriginal Army Community Assistance Program

National Programs and Projects deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of renewable energy systems installed	–	up to 15	up to 20	up to 15	–
Number of Indigenous persons employed in Full Time Equivalent positions through the National Jobs Creation/Northern Territory Jobs packages	–	250	250	250	250
Aboriginal Army Community Assistance Program delivered[37]	–	1	1	1	1

COAG

This program also contributes to the objectives of the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing and the National Partnership Agreement on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory.

Program 7.2 key performance indicators

- Percentage and number of programs and projects that met specified project objectives by 30 June 2014

[37] Aboriginal Army Community Assistance Program projects are run on a calendar year basis.

Program 7.3: Native Title and Land Rights

Program 7.3 objective

To support Indigenous rights to land recognised or provided through Commonwealth land rights legislation and facilitate the representation and assistance of native title claimants and holders in the pursuit and exercise of native title rights.

The formal recognition and exercise of native title rights can contribute to closing the gap for affected communities by facilitating greater economic and social participation.

Program component objectives

Native Title

To provide representation and assistance for native title holders and claimants in their efforts to gain formal recognition of native title rights and in the exercise of those rights, through a network of funded native title representative bodies and native title service providers.

Land Rights

To support Indigenous rights to land recognised or provided for through Commonwealth land rights legislation.

Linked to: For other Commonwealth expenditure on the native title system refer to AGD's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Program 7.3 expenses

The increase in program expenses across the forward years reflects projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives.

Table 2.7.3: Budgeted expenses for Native Title and Land Rights

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Native Title and Land Rights	85,669	88,162	89,836	91,454	93,099
Program support	7,104	7,042	7,009	6,582	6,423
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	646	607	620	634	593
Total program expenses	**93,419**	**95,811**	**97,465**	**98,670**	**100,115**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 7.3 deliverables

Deliverables cannot be forecast over the forward years as services under this program are demand driven, and completion rates are determined in a complex interaction with other stakeholders, often with conflicting interests.

Program 7.3 key performance indicators

Native Title

- Proportion of native title claims assisted
- Proportion of native title claims concluded
- Number of future act agreements concluded

Program 7.4: Indigenous Capability and Development

Program 7.4 objective

To provide support for individuals, families and communities to improve wellbeing, capability and governance.

Program component objectives

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account

To provide a secure and ongoing source of funds to the Indigenous Land Corporation in perpetuity to provide economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits for Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders by assisting in the acquisition and management of land. From 1 July 2010, the Indigenous Land Corporation was provided a minimum guaranteed annual payment of $45 million indexed each year by the consumer price index.

Aboriginals Benefit Account (Special Appropriation)

To administer statutory royalty equivalent monies calculated from royalties paid to Government from mining on Aboriginal land in the Northern Territory under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*, consistent with the FMA Act. The Aboriginals Benefit Account (ABA) funds are held in trust and distributed for the benefit of Aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory. Funds are distributed to the four Northern Territory land councils for administrative purposes; to royalty associations for areas affected by mining; to the Office of Township Leasing for administration costs and rental payments associated with township leases; as grants for the benefit of Aboriginal people living in the Northern Territory; and to meet expenses associated with administering the ABA.

Flexible Funding

To address priority needs through flexible funding for strategic investments, including community projects in Remote Service Delivery National Partnership Agreement priority locations and elsewhere.

Breaking the Cycle of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Indigenous Communities activity

Under the Breaking the Cycle of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Indigenous Communities activity, the Government has committed $20 million over three years (2011–12 to 2013–14) to assist a number of communities in remote and regional areas address alcohol and substance misuse issues through the development and implementation of Community Alcohol and Substance Abuse Management Plans.

Ranger Agreement

To make payments to the Northern Land Council as a form of rental to ensure access to the Ranger Project area for the purposes of mining.

Program component objectives (continued)

Reconciliation Australia

Reconciliation Australia is funded to raise awareness of the need for reconciliation among individuals, organisations and communities and in particular to improve relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, building respect, trust and opportunities to reduce disadvantage.

Support for Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians

Reconciliation Australia is being funded to build public awareness and community support for the recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Constitution. Guided by a reference group of several former Expert Panel members and business and community groups, it is supporting community groups and a range of other activities aimed at increasing public awareness and support for constitutional recognition.

National Congress of Australia's First Peoples

The Australian Government supports the National Congress of Australia's First Peoples to provide a national voice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in matters of strategic importance to Indigenous peoples in Australia.

Indigenous Capability and Development

To deliver services that support Indigenous individuals, families and communities to improve their wellbeing and engagement with government, with a focus on leadership, capacity building and promoting Indigenous culture and knowledge, and to provide funding for independent organisations that deliver similar functions.

Registrar of Indigenous Corporations

To register, regulate and provide services that address the specific needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations in improving their corporate governance.

Linked to: DHA Program 1.3: Drug Strategy and Program 8.1: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health. For more information refer to DHA's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: The Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC). For more information refer to the ILC Budget Statements presented in these PB Statements.

Program 7.5: Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory.

Program 7.4 expenses

The changes in program expenses across the forward years reflect projected changes in indexation parameters and the impact of policy initiatives. The major policy initiatives affecting program estimates relate to new funding for Reconciliation Australia and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Representative Body.

Variations in ABA royalty equivalent revenue across the forward years are determined by the taxable revenues recorded by individual mines, which are themselves influenced by variations in global commodity prices.

Table 2.7.4: Budgeted expenses for Indigenous Capability and Development

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Breaking the Cycle of Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Indigenous Communities	6,569	6,686	–	–	–
Indigenous Capability and Development	44,610	51,149	54,723	52,679	50,350
Reconciliation Australia	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Representative Body	8,341	4,911	5,000	5,000	5,000
Special appropriations:					
Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976					
Aboriginals Benefit Account Special Appropriation	103,000	121,000	122,000	146,000	135,000
Ranger Agreement	1,606	932	955	979	1,003
Special account expenses:					
Aboriginals Benefit Account Special Account	135,455	134,956	143,337	137,353	123,896
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account	65,902	49,026	50,089	51,178	52,495
Indigenous Communities Strategic Investment Program Special Account	2,590	3,410	–	–	–
Indigenous Remote Service Delivery Special Account	19,384	22,648	–	–	–
Other Services – Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys	881	1,072	–	–	–
Program support	104,325	109,742	101,922	101,113	102,388
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[1]	9,479	9,465	9,018	9,731	9,459
Total program expenses	**505,742**	**518,597**	**490,644**	**507,633**	**483,191**
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts	(124,974)	(147,058)	(122,000)	(146,000)	(135,000)
Total net program expenses	**380,768**	**371,539**	**368,644**	**361,633**	**348,191**

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

[1] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 7.4 deliverables

Flexible Funding

- Number of flexible funding projects

Indigenous Capability and Development

- Number of Indigenous people who participated in supported leadership activities
- Number of Indigenous leadership development activities

Registrar of Indigenous Corporations

- Registration and reporting services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations
- Public access to information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations
- Support services provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations
- Regulatory program to improve corporate governance in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations
- Improve sector behaviour by investigating suspicious conduct and taking appropriate action

Indigenous Capability and Development deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of Indigenous people who participated in supported leadership activities	800	800	800	800	800

Program 7.4 key performance indicators

Flexible Funding

- Percentage and number of flexible funding projects that have met specified project objectives

Breaking the Cycle activity

- Number and type of services delivered to support Community Alcohol and Substance Abuse Plans
- Number of clients accessing these services

Indigenous Capability and Development

- Percentage and number of participants in Indigenous leadership programs who reported that they benefited from increased knowledge, skills and capabilities gained from their participation

Registrar of Indigenous Corporations

- Number of new corporations registered
- Percentage and number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations that are compliant with reporting requirements
- Number of online searches of the public Register of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations
- Number of call centre enquiries answered
- Number of participants and corporations in corporate governance training activities
- Number of corporations provided with support services
- Percentage and number of corporations issued with section 439-20 notices that are compliant with notice requirements
- Percentage and number of special administrations with successful outcomes
- Number of briefs of evidence referred to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
- Number of directors disqualified or removed from managing corporations

Program 7.5: Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory

Program 7.5 objective

Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory represents a commitment to work with Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory to build strong, independent lives, where communities, families and children are safe and healthy. It provides for investment in programs and services that are critical to closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage and making communities safer.

Program component objectives

Food Security

To promote food security for Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory and enhance the contribution that community stores make to this.

Tackling Alcohol Abuse

To contribute to the safety of women and children, reduce violence associated with alcohol and substance abuse and promote personal responsibility and community norms.

Lease Payments to Traditional Owners of Land

Under Schedule 1 of the *Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2012*, rent and compensation is being paid for areas of land which were acquired under the *Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007*. Settlement agreements with relevant Aboriginal land owners and associated payments are expected to be completed in 2012–13.

Linked to: Health, education and elements of community safety that are managed by DHA, DEEWR and AGD. For more information refer to each agency's 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Payments under the National Partnership Agreement on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory are made by the Treasury through the COAG Reform Special Account. For more information refer to the Treasury's 2013–14 PB Statements and Budget Paper No. 3, Australia's Federal Relations 2013–14.

Program 1.1: Family Support.

Program 3.1: Financial Management.

Program 7.1: Economic Development and Participation.

Program 7.2: Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure.

Program 7.4: Indigenous Capability and Development.

Program 7.5 expenses

The estimates in 2012–13 reflect the amount of rental and other payments associated with the five year leases over Aboriginal land under the Northern Territory Emergency Response.

Table 2.7.5: Budgeted expenses for Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual administered expenses:					
Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory	3,491	7,811	9,079	8,606	9,240
Special appropriations:					
Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007					
Lease Payments to Traditional Owners of Land[1]	57,052	–	–	–	–
Program support	68,872	62,692	55,122	56,225	56,979
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[2]	6,258	5,407	4,878	5,413	5,264
Total program expenses	**135,673**	**75,910**	**69,079**	**70,244**	**71,483**

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

[1] This special appropriation relates to rent and compensation payments for areas of land acquired under the *Northern Territory National Emergency Response Act 2007*. Settlement agreements and payments are expected to be completed in 2012–13.

[2] 'Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year' is made up of depreciation, amortisation and makegood expenses.

Program 7.5 deliverables

Food Security

- Number of community stores licensed

Tackling Alcohol Abuse

- Deliverables are currently being developed in negotiations with the Northern Territory Government through the National Partnership Agreement on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Implementation Plan

Program 7.5 key performance indicators

Food Security

- Percentage and number of communities in the food security area served by a licensed store

Tackling Alcohol Abuse

- Key performance indicators will be developed through the National Partnership Agreement on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Implementation Plan, currently under negotiation

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

Administered funds can be provided for a specified period, for example under annual Appropriation Acts. Funds not used in the specified period with the agreement of the Finance Minister may be moved to a future year. Table 3.1.1 shows the movement of administered funds approved between years.

Table 3.1.1: Movement of administered funds between years

	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Outcome 1: Program 1.1 Family Support To ensure no gap in payments to service providers and there is continuity of services.	91,597	(91,597)	–	–	–
Outcome 2: Program 2.2 Affordable Housing This movement of funds aligns expenditure to the expected delivery of milestones for infrastructure projects that support new housing developments.	(14,920)	14,920	–	–	–
Outcome 3: Program 3.1 Financial Management To improve the financial resilience of vulnerable individuals.	10,000	(10,000)	–	–	–
Outcome 7: Program 7.5 Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory The movement of funds re-prioritises work on tackling alcohol abuse.	(1,438)	(860)	1,704	594	–
Total Movement of Administered Funds	**85,239**	**(87,537)**	**1,704**	**594**	**–**

3.1.2 Special accounts

Special accounts provide a means to set aside and record amounts used for specified purposes. Special accounts can be created by a Finance Minister's Determination under the FMA Act or under separate enabling legislation. Table 3.1.2 shows the expected additions (receipts) and reductions (payments) for each account used by FaHCSIA.

Table 3.1.2: Estimates of special account flows and balances

	Outcome	Opening balance **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Receipts **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Payments **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Adjustments **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Closing balance **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000
Outcome 3						
Social and Community Services Pay Equity Special Account Act 2012						
Social and Community Services Pay Equity Special Account (A)	3.6	**–**	**145,200**	**(145,200)**	**–**	**–**
		–	*69,400*	*(69,400)*	–	–
Outcome 5						
Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (s 20)						
National Disability Special Account (A)	5.4	**7,438**	**1,000**	**(1,038)**	**–**	**7,400**
		7,211	*1,262*	*(1,035)*	–	*7,438*
Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (s 20)						
DisabilityCare Australia Transitional Special Account (A,D)	5.6	**–**	**212,495**	**(212,495)**	**–**	**–**
		–	–	–	–	–
Outcome 6						
Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (s 20)						
Other Services – Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (A)	6.1	**4,260**	**6,291**	**(8,140)**	**–**	**2,411**
		4,083	*3,772*	*(3,595)*	–	*4,260*
Outcome 7						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account (A)	7.4	**1,935,759**	**76,855**	**(49,026)**	**–**	**1,963,588**
		1,916,511	*85,150*	*(65,902)*	–	*1,935,759*

Table 3.1.2: Estimates of special account flows and balances (continued)

	Outcome	Opening balance **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Receipts **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Payments **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Adjustments **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000	Closing balance **2013–14** *2012–13* $'000
Outcome 7 (Continued)						
Aboriginal and Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976						
Aboriginals Benefit Account (A)	7.4	**414,319**	**138,403**	**(134,956)**	**–**	**417,766**
		426,879	*122,895*	*(135,455)*	*–*	*414,319*
Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations Unclaimed Money Account (A)	7.4	**550**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**550**
		550	*–*	*–*	*–*	*550*
Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 (s 20)						
Indigenous Communities Strategic Investment Program Special Account (A)	7.4	**–**	**3,410**	**(3,410)**	**–**	**–**
		–	*2,590*	*(2,590)*	*–*	*–*
Indigenous Remote Service Delivery Special Account (A)	7.4	**22,198**	**450**	**(22,648)**	**–**	**–**
		25,316	*16,266*	*(19,384)*	*–*	*22,198*
Other Services – Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (A)	7.4	**531**	**541**	**(1,072)**	**–**	**–**
		913	*499*	*(881)*	*–*	*531*
Total Special Accounts 2013–14 Budget estimate		**2,385,055**	**584,645**	**(577,985)**	**–**	**2,391,715**
Total Special Accounts 2012–13 estimate actual		*2,381,463*	**301,834**	**(298,242)**	**–**	**2,385,055**

(A) = Administered
(D) = Departmental

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

The Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure report provides a breakdown of estimated Indigenous expenditure administered by each portfolio.

Table 3.1.3 shows the estimated Indigenous expenditure in 2012–13 and 2013–14 by appropriation and outcome that is administered by FaHCSIA only. The reduction in 2013–14 is primarily due to the completion of the five-year lease payments to traditional owners of land in 2012–13 and the movement of funds to other portfolios as part of the Remote Jobs and Communities program.

Indigenous expenditure administered by other portfolios is reported in their respective Portfolio Budget Statements.

Table 3.1.3: Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

	Appropriations				Other	Total	Program
	Bill No. 1 $'000	Bill No. 2 $'000	Special Approp $'000	Total Approp $'000	$'000	$'000	
FaHCSIA							
Outcome 1							
Families and Children							
Administered 2013–14	56,566	–	–	56,566	–	56,566	1.1
Administered 2012–13	*35,198*	–	–	*35,198*	–	*35,198*	*1.1*
Departmental 2013–14	1,185	–	–	1,185	–	1,185	1.1
Departmental 2012–13	*1,154*	–	–	*1,154*	–	*1,154*	*1.1*
Total Outcome 2013–14	**57,751**	**–**	**–**	**57,751**	**–**	**57,751**	
Total Outcome 2012–13	***36,352***	**–**	**–**	***36,352***	**–**	***36,352***	
Outcome 3							
Community Capability and the Vulnerable							
Administered 2013–14	13,445	–	–	13,445	–	13,445	3.1
Administered 2012–13	*15,091*	–	–	*15,091*	–	*15,091*	*3.1*
Departmental 2013–14	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.1
Departmental 2012–13	–	–	–	–	–	–	*3.1*
Total Outcome 2013–14	**13,445**	**–**	**–**	**13,445**	**–**	**13,445**	
Total Outcome 2012–13	***15,091***	**–**	**–**	***15,091***	**–**	***15,091***	

Table 3.1.3: Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure (continued)

	Appropriations				Other	Total	Program
	Bill No. 1 $'000	Bill No. 2 $'000	Special Approp $'000	Total Approp $'000	$'000	$'000	
Outcome 7							
Indigenous							
Administered 2013–14	79,885	–	–	79,885	–	79,885	7.1
Administered 2012–13	182,062	–	–	182,062	–	*182,062*	*7.1*
Departmental 2013–14	14,580	–	–	14,580	2,050	16,630	7.1
Departmental 2012–13	27,151	–	–	27,151	4,183	*31,334*	*7.1*
Administered 2013–14	76,184	–	–	76,184	–	76,184	7.2
Administered 2012–13	64,465	–	–	64,465	–	*64,465*	*7.2*
Departmental 2013–14	31,025	–	–	31,025	4,363	35,388	7.2
Departmental 2012–13	29,890	–	–	29,890	4,605	*34,495*	*7.2*
Administered 2013–14	88,162	–	–	88,162	–	88,162	7.3
Administered 2012–13	85,669	–	–	85,669	–	*85,669*	*7.3*
Departmental 2013–14	6,707	–	–	6,707	942	7,649	7.3
Departmental 2012–13	6,715	–	–	6,715	1,035	*7,750*	*7.3*
Administered 2013–14	66,346	–	121,932	188,278	211,112	399,390	7.4
Administered 2012–13	63,120	–	104,606	167,726	224,212	*391,938*	*7.4*
Departmental 2013–14	104,500	–	–	104,500	14,707	119,207	7.4
Departmental 2012–13	98,598	–	–	98,598	15,206	*113,804*	*7.4*
Administered 2013–14	7,811	–	–	7,811	–	7,811	7.5
Administered 2012–13	3,491	–	57,052	60,543	–	*60,543*	*7.5*
Departmental 2013–14	59,703	–	–	59,703	8,396	68,099	7.5
Departmental 2012–13	65,100	–	–	65,100	10,030	*75,130*	*7.5*
Total Outcome 2013–14	**534,903**	**–**	**121,932**	**656,835**	**241,570**	**898,405**	
Total Outcome 2012–13	***626,261***	***–***	***161,658***	***787,919***	***259,271***	***1,047,190***	
Total Administered 2013–14	**388,399**	**–**	**121,932**	**510,331**	**211,112**	**721,443**	
Total Administered 2012–13	***449,096***	***–***	***161,658***	***610,754***	***224,212***	***834,966***	
Total Departmental 2013–14	**217,700**	**–**	**–**	**217,700**	**30,458**	**248,158**	
Total Departmental 2012–13	***228,608***	***–***	***–***	***228,608***	***35,059***	***263,667***	
Total AGIE 2013–14	**606,099**	**–**	**121,932**	**728,031**	**241,570**	**969,601**	
Total AGIE 2012–13	***677,704***	***–***	***161,658***	***839,362***	***259,271***	***1,098,633***	

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

Table 3.2.1 recognises the full year revenue for 2013–14 on the basis of accrual accounting principles.

3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Departmental

Income and expenses

FaHCSIA is budgeting for an operating deficit of $53.3 million for 2013–14. This is the result of the revised net cash funding arrangements introduced under Operation Sunlight whereby asset replacement is now funded through a capital appropriation rather than the departmental operating appropriation. After allowing for depreciation expenses the reconciliation table at the bottom of Table 3.2.1 shows that the operating result attributable to FaHCSIA is a balanced operating result.

Total operating revenue for 2013–14 is estimated at $604.5 million, comprising of an increase in government appropriations of $56.1 million. The increase in revenue of $56.1 million is primarily due to funding through Government decisions and measures.

Total expenses for 2013–14 are estimated to be $683.1 million. The increase in expenses of $51.9 million is primarily attributable to the increase in employee benefits and supplier expenses as a result of Government decisions and measures.

Balance sheet

The Department's net asset position is expected to increase by $25.2 million. This is due to contributed equity from the capital appropriations of $77.9 million, offset by the operating loss.

Administered

Income and expenses

FaHCSIA will administer the collection of non-taxation revenue estimated at $124.5 million in 2013–14, a net decrease of $27.1 million from 2012–13 estimated revenues. The net decrease is due to reduced returns from investments and receipts to special accounts.

FaHCSIA will administer programs totalling $86,822.7 million in expenses in 2013–14. The increase of $4,109.1 million principally reflects customer trends, indexation of income support payments and measures.

Balance sheet

Total assets administered on behalf of Government are expected to decrease by $542.9 million to $5,519.8 million. This is primarily due to a decrease of $616.3 million in receivables, offset by an increase of $73.2 million in investments.

Total liabilities administered on behalf of the Government are expected to decrease by $542.9 million to $8,916.4 million which is primarily driven by decreases in the personal benefits provision and personal benefits payable.

3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	342,465	372,455	290,607	285,473	287,519
Supplier	215,892	242,033	189,473	186,766	187,461
Depreciation and amortisation	57,471	53,254	43,272	46,924	45,324
Other	15,350	15,321	15,372	15,484	15,865
Total expenses	**631,178**	**683,063**	**538,724**	**534,647**	**536,169**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of goods and rendering of services	17,429	17,429	17,429	17,429	17,429
Other revenue	6,565	6,565	6,565	6,565	6,565
Total own-source revenue	**23,994**	**23,994**	**23,994**	**23,994**	**23,994**
Gains					
Other gains	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290
Total gains	**1,290**	**1,290**	**1,290**	**1,290**	**1,290**
Total own-source income	**25,284**	**25,284**	**25,284**	**25,284**	**25,284**
Net cost of (contribution by) services	**605,894**	**657,779**	**513,440**	**509,363**	**510,885**
Revenue from Government	548,423	604,525	470,168	462,439	465,561
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	**(57,471)**	**(53,254)**	**(43,272)**	**(46,924)**	**(45,324)**
Total comprehensive income	**(57,471)**	**(53,254)**	**(43,272)**	**(46,924)**	**(45,324)**
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government	**(57,471)**	**(53,254)**	**(43,272)**	**(46,924)**	**(45,324)**

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) less depreciation/ amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
plus depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations[1]	(57,471)	(53,254)	(43,272)	(46,924)	(45,324)
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(57,471)**	**(53,254)**	**(43,272)**	**(46,924)**	**(45,324)**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] From 2010–11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of FMA Act agencies were replaced with a separate capital budget (the departmental capital budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.2.5 departmental capital budget statement.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,069	4,069	4,069	4,069	4,069
Trade and other receivables	77,401	96,543	66,585	66,076	66,861
Total financial assets	**81,470**	**100,612**	**70,654**	**70,145**	**70,930**
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	161,709	158,991	114,028	96,546	84,994
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	19,388	45,879	36,820	39,689	44,607
Intangibles	79,602	71,131	63,530	56,732	49,468
Other	8,936	8,936	8,936	8,936	8,936
Total non-financial assets	**269,635**	**284,937**	**223,314**	**201,903**	**188,005**
Total assets	**351,105**	**385,549**	**293,968**	**272,048**	**258,935**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	12,212	13,508	10,575	10,423	10,462
Other	38,404	42,777	33,487	33,009	33,132
Total payables	**50,616**	**56,285**	**44,062**	**43,432**	**43,594**
Provisions					
Employees	93,389	96,934	79,199	79,320	79,943
Other	2,972	2,972	2,972	2,972	2,972
Total provisions	**96,361**	**99,906**	**82,171**	**82,292**	**82,915**
Total liabilities	**146,977**	**156,191**	**126,233**	**125,724**	**126,509**
Net assets	**204,128**	**229,358**	**167,735**	**146,324**	**132,426**
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	229,983	308,467	290,116	315,629	347,055
Reserves	59,386	59,386	59,386	59,386	59,386
Retained surpluses (accumulated deficit)	(85,241)	(138,495)	(181,767)	(228,691)	(274,015)
Total parent entity interest	**204,128**	**229,358**	**167,735**	**146,324**	**132,426**
Total Equity	**204,128**	**229,358**	**167,735**	**146,324**	**132,426**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Other reserves $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013					
Balance carried forward from previous period	(85,241)	59,386	–	229,983	204,128
Adjusted opening balance	**(85,241)**	**59,386**	**–**	**229,983**	**204,128**
Comprehensive income					
Surplus (deficit) for the period	(53,254)	–	–	–	(53,254)
Total comprehensive income	**(53,254)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(53,254)**
of which:					
Attributable to the Australian Government	(53,254)	–	–	–	(53,254)
Transactions with owners					
Contributions by owners					
Contributions – other	–	–	–	581	581
Equity Injection – Appropriation	–	–	–	58,290	58,290
Departmental Capital Budget (DCBs)	–	–	–	19,613	19,613
Subtotal transactions with owners	**–**	**–**	**–**	**78,484**	**78,484**
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**(138,495)**	**59,386**	**–**	**308,467**	**229,358**
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**(138,495)**	**59,386**	**–**	**308,467**	**229,358**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Goods and services	17,429	17,429	17,429	17,429	17,429
Appropriations	559,343	585,383	500,126	462,948	464,776
Other	6,565	6,565	6,565	6,565	6,565
Total cash received	**583,337**	**609,377**	**524,120**	**486,942**	**488,770**
Cash used					
Employees	367,066	368,910	308,342	285,352	286,896
Suppliers	190,043	239,447	191,116	185,628	186,132
Other	15,350	10,948	24,662	15,962	15,742
Total cash used	**572,459**	**619,305**	**524,120**	**486,942**	**488,770**
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**10,878**	**(9,928)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	4,258	9,928	–	–	–
Total cash received	**4,258**	**9,928**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	74,782	77,903	26,914	25,513	31,426
Total cash used	**74,782**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	**(70,524)**	**(67,975)**	**(26,914)**	**(25,513)**	**(31,426)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations – contributed equity	59,646	77,903	26,914	25,513	31,426
Total cash received	**59,646**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	**59,646**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	4,069	4,069	4,069	4,069	4,069
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**4,069**	**4,069**	**4,069**	**4,069**	**4,069**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Capital Budget – Bill 1 (DCB)	31,912	19,613	22,847	22,417	22,815
Equity Injections – Bill 2	27,734	58,290	4,067	3,096	8,611
Total new capital appropriations	**59,646**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**
Provided for:					
Purchase of non-financial assets	59,646	77,903	26,914	25,513	31,426
Total Items	**59,646**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded by capital appropriations[1]	27,734	58,290	4,067	3,096	8,611
Funded by capital appropriations – DCB[2]	31,912	19,613	22,847	22,417	22,815
Funded internally from departmental resources[3]	15,136	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	**74,782**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	74,782	77,903	26,914	25,513	31,426
Total cash used to acquire assets	**74,782**	**77,903**	**26,914**	**25,513**	**31,426**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Includes both current and prior Bill 2/4 appropriations.

[2] Does not include annual finance lease costs. Includes purchase from current and previous years departmental capital budgets.

[3] Includes annual and prior year appropriations, s 31 relevant agency receipts, and proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Land $'000	Buildings $'000	Other Infrastructure, plant & equipment $'000	Intangibles $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2013						
Gross book value	19,204	288,095	81,231	196,221	8,936	593,687
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	–	(145,590)	(61,843)	(116,619)	–	(324,052)
Opening net book balance	**19,204**	**142,505**	**19,388**	**79,602**	**8,936**	**269,635**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS						
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets						
By purchase – appropriation equity[1]	–	35,780	20,849	1,661	–	58,290
By purchase – appropriation ordinary annual services[2]	–	6,670	6,853	6,090	–	19,613
Total additions	**–**	**42,450**	**27,702**	**7,751**	**–**	**77,903**
Other movements						
Asset re-classifications	–	(12,645)	3,298	–	–	(9,347)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	–	(32,523)	(4,509)	(16,222)	–	(53,254)
As at 30 June 2014						
Gross book value	19,204	330,545	108,933	203,972	8,936	671,590
Asset re-classifications	–	(12,645)	3,298	–	–	(9,347)
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation	–	(178,113)	(66,352)	(132,841)	–	(377,306)
Closing net book balance	**19,204**	**139,787**	**45,879**	**71,131**	**8,936**	**284,937**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections or administered assets and liabilities appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14.

[2] 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, departmental capital budgets or other operational expenses.

Table 3.2.7: Schedule of budgeted income and expenses administered on behalf of government (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT					
Grants	1,624,357	1,446,800	1,798,987	2,107,157	3,388,751
Subsidies	53,638	132,843	146,800	171,316	215,849
Personal benefits	80,638,810	84,702,340	88,980,069	93,696,173	99,167,082
Suppliers	148,693	249,835	80,589	47,436	36,895
Other	248,137	290,906	325,237	366,482	412,479
Total expenses administered on behalf of government	**82,713,635**	**86,822,724**	**91,331,682**	**96,388,564**	**103,221,056**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Non-taxation revenue					
Interest	105,045	94,258	94,808	95,389	96,097
Other sources of non-taxation revenues	46,552	30,205	21,693	18,831	18,831
Total non-taxation	**151,597**	**124,463**	**116,501**	**114,220**	**114,928**
Total own-source revenues administered on behalf of government	**151,597**	**124,463**	**116,501**	**114,220**	**114,928**
Total own-sourced income administered on behalf of government	**151,597**	**124,463**	**116,501**	**114,220**	**114,928**
Net Cost of services	**82,562,038**	**86,698,261**	**91,215,181**	**96,274,344**	**103,106,128**
Surplus (deficit)	**(82,562,038)**	**(86,698,261)**	**(91,215,181)**	**(96,274,344)**	**(103,106,128)**
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**(82,562,038)**	**(86,698,261)**	**(91,215,181)**	**(96,274,344)**	**(103,106,128)**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.8: Schedule of budgeted assets and liabilities administered on behalf of government (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	28,959	29,118	29,283	29,442	29,442
Receivables	1,977,862	1,361,551	1,289,447	1,188,664	1,345,774
Investments	4,036,683	4,109,928	4,204,597	4,360,869	4,596,993
Total financial assets	**6,043,504**	**5,500,597**	**5,523,327**	**5,578,975**	**5,972,209**
Non-financial assets					
Prepayments – Personal Benefits	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600
Land and buildings	250	250	250	250	250
Other	10,320	10,320	10,320	10,320	10,320
Total non-financial assets	**19,170**	**19,170**	**19,170**	**19,170**	**19,170**
Total assets administered on behalf of government	**6,062,674**	**5,519,767**	**5,542,497**	**5,598,145**	**5,991,379**
LIABILITIES					
Provisions					
Personal benefits provision	6,485,303	6,280,919	6,181,918	6,112,870	6,071,067
Total provisions	**6,485,303**	**6,280,919**	**6,181,918**	**6,112,870**	**6,071,067**
Payables					
Suppliers	10,096	10,096	10,096	10,096	10,096
Subsidies	75,115	116,409	133,310	157,692	209,876
Personal benefits payable	2,872,780	2,493,191	2,553,448	2,555,066	2,787,308
Grants	15,968	15,769	14,554	13,340	12,150
Total payables	**2,973,959**	**2,635,465**	**2,711,408**	**2,736,194**	**3,019,430**
Total liabilities administered on behalf of government	**9,459,262**	**8,916,384**	**8,893,326**	**8,849,064**	**9,090,497**
Net assets/(liabilities)	**(3,396,588)**	**(3,396,617)**	**(3,350,829)**	**(3,250,919)**	**(3,099,118)**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.9: Schedule of budgeted administered cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Other	232,690	225,568	216,440	213,308	211,828
Total cash received	**232,690**	**225,568**	**216,440**	**213,308**	**211,828**
Cash used					
Grant payments	1,784,572	1,607,016	1,960,219	2,268,388	3,549,958
Subsidies paid	53,638	132,843	146,800	171,316	215,849
Personal benefits	80,221,192	85,571,551	89,295,654	94,050,288	99,264,499
Suppliers	179,764	275,423	116,208	83,055	72,514
Other	234,846	283,098	307,398	348,643	394,640
Total cash used	**82,474,012**	**87,869,931**	**91,826,279**	**96,921,690**	**103,497,460**
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**(82,241,322)**	**(87,644,363)**	**(91,609,839)**	**(96,708,382)**	**(103,285,632)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Investments	4,156,054	4,156,054	4,156,054	4,156,054	4,156,054
Interest	105,045	94,258	94,808	95,389	96,097
Total cash received	**4,261,099**	**4,250,312**	**4,250,862**	**4,251,443**	**4,252,151**
Cash used					
Investments	4,207,923	4,244,899	4,266,323	4,327,926	4,407,778
Total cash used	**4,207,923**	**4,244,899**	**4,266,323**	**4,327,926**	**4,407,778**
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	**53,176**	**5,413**	**(15,461)**	**(76,483)**	**(155,627)**
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held	**(82,188,146)**	**(87,638,950)**	**(91,625,300)**	**(96,784,865)**	**(103,441,259)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of reporting period	28,961	28,959	29,118	29,283	29,442
Cash from Official Public Account for:					
- Appropriations	82,252,438	87,664,358	91,668,300	96,824,946	103,479,692
Cash to Official Public Account for:					
- Appropriations	(64,294)	(25,249)	(42,835)	(39,922)	(38,433)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	**28,959**	**29,118**	**29,283**	**29,442**	**29,442**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.10: Statement of administered asset movements (2013–14)

	Land $'000	Buildings $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2013			
Gross book value	80	340	420
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	–	(170)	(170)
Opening net book balance	**80**	**170**	**250**
As at 30 June 2014			
Gross book value	80	340	420
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	–	(170)	(170)
Closing net book balance	**80**	**170**	**250**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

3.2.4 Notes to the financial statements

Budgeted statements of income and expenditure, assets and liabilities and cash flows have been included for the financial years 2012–13 to 2016–17. These statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Government's financial budget and reporting framework.

Amounts in these statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Reporting Entities

FaHCSIA's budgeted financial statements include:

- the Department (FaHCSIA core),
- the Social Security Appeals Tribunal,
- the Aboriginals Benefit Account,
- the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account, and
- DisabilityCare Australia.

Departmental and Administered Items

Departmental revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are those which are controlled by FaHCSIA. Departmental expenses include employee and supplier expenses and other administrative costs which are incurred by FaHCSIA in providing its goods and services.

Administered items are revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities which are managed by FaHCSIA on behalf of the Australian Government, according to set government directions. Administered expenses include subsidies, grants and personal benefit payments.

The distinction between departmental and administered funding enables an assessment of the administrative efficiency of the department in managing government programmes.

Asset Valuation

All assets are initially recorded at cost. Property, plant and equipment and other infrastructure assets are periodically revalued at their fair value.

Commentary – Financial Statements

Intangibles (Departmental)

Intangibles represent the amount of computer software currently recorded by FaHCSIA. Intangible assets are recorded at cost.

Employee provisions (Departmental)

Employee provisions consist of accrued leave entitlements, accrued salary and wages and superannuation payments that are owed to employees at the end of the financial year.

Receivables (Administered)

Administered receivables represent amounts owing to the Australian Government for overpayments to benefit recipients. The figure presented in the financial statements is net of provisions recognised for bad and doubtful debts.

Investments (Administered)

Administered investments primarily represent the investments in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account.

Non Financial Assets – Other (Administered)

Other non-financial assets item relates to estimated administered prepayments at the end of the financial year.

Personal benefits payable (Administered)

Personal benefits payable relates to special appropriation amounts recognised as payables due to the timing of pay days to benefit recipients at the end of the financial year.

ABORIGINAL HOSTELS LIMITED

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

ABORIGINAL HOSTELS LIMITED

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ABORIGINAL HOSTELS LIMITED

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

Aboriginal Hostels Limited's (AHL) outcome is to improve access to education, employment, health, and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating, through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services.

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

Aboriginal Hostels Limited's primary objective is the provision of safe, comfortable, culturally appropriate and affordable accommodation for the many Indigenous Australians who must live away from home in order to access services and economic opportunity.

The AHL national network of accommodation facilities provides up to 2,138 resident bed nights every night for Indigenous people and AHL also assists community organisations to provide up to a further 799 resident bed nights every night.

The Board of Directors of AHL and the Executive continue to refocus its strategic objectives on:

- improving organisational capacity and business directions in line with the Government's policy of 'Closing the Gap';
- improvements to the AHL corporate governance framework; and
- a public commitment to performance in relation to key areas of the business, accountability and performance reporting.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: AHL resource statement – budget estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

	Estimate of prior + year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	Proposed at Budget = 2013–14 $'000	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Opening balance/Reserves at bank	12,072	–	12,072	9,234
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT				
Ordinary annual services[1]				
Outcome 1	–	38,374	38,374	38,457
Total ordinary annual services	**–**	**38,374**	**38,374**	**38,457**
Other services[2]				
Non-operating	**–**	4,918	4,918	–
Total annual appropriations	**–**	**43,292**	**43,292**	**38,457**
Payments from related entities[3]				
Amounts from other agencies				
Victorian Government	**–**	**–**	**–**	204
Northern Territory Government	**–**	2,164	2,164	2,100
Indigenous Youth Mobility Program	**–**	**–**	**–**	1,937
Australian Government (DEEWR)	**–**	1,751	1,751	1,700
Total	**–**	**3,915**	**3,915**	**5,941**
Total funds from Government	**12,072**	**47,207**	**59,279**	**53,632**
FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES				
Interest	–	430	430	120
Sale of goods and services	–	14,456	14,456	14,252
Other	–	269	269	264
Total	**–**	**15,155**	**15,155**	**14,636**
Total net resourcing for agency	**12,072**	**62,362**	**74,434**	**68,268**

All figures are GST exclusive.
Aboriginal Hostels Limited (AHL) is not directly appropriated as it is a CAC Act body.
Appropriations are made to FMA Agency FaHCSIA which are then paid to AHL and are considered 'departmental' for all purposes.

[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.

[2] Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14.

[3] Funding provided by a Government body that is not specified within the annual appropriation bills as a payment to the CAC Act body (for example, a fee for service from an FMA Act agency paid to a CAC Act body would appear here and may be explained within this footnote, as would a payment from a third agency's special appropriation).

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures relating to AHL are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: AHL 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since the 2012–13 MYEFO

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Capital measures						
Aboriginal Hostels Limited – upgrades and repairs	1.1					
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	4,918	1,244	–	–
Total		**–**	**4,918**	**1,244**	**–**	**–**
Total capital measures						
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	4,918	1,244	–	–
Total		**-**	**4,918**	**1,244**	**-**	**-**

Part 2: MYEFO measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]	All					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(76)	(34)	(14)	–
Total		**–**	**(76)**	**(34)**	**(14)**	**–**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(76)	(34)	(14)	–
Total		**–**	**(76)**	**(34)**	**(14)**	**–**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook under Cross Portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of Aboriginal Hostels Limited in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1: Aboriginal Hostels Limited
Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services.

Outcome 1 strategy

The AHL Board will continue to focus on three main themes.

These include:

- facilitate 'wrap-around' services to lead to independent living
- develop partnerships with the public and private sector
- provide pathways to education, training and employment.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Improved access to education, employment, health and other services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people travelling or relocating through the operation of temporary hostel accommodation services	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Company Operated Hostels		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	33,554	33,883
Revenues from other independent sources	20,577	19,070
Total for Program 1.1	**54,131**	**52,953**
Program 1.2: Community Operated Hostels		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	4,903	4,491
Revenues from other independent sources	–	–
Total for Program 1.2	**4,903**	**4,491**
Outcome 1 Totals by resource type		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	38,457	38,374
Revenues from other independent sources	20,577	19,070
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**59,034**	**57,444**
	2012–13	2013–14
Average Staffing Level (number)	448	445

Contributions to Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Company Owned and Operated Hostels

Program 1.1 objective

To provide temporary accommodation at Company-operated hostels that assist Indigenous Australians who must live away from home to access services and economic opportunity.

Program 1.1 expenses

Expenses in 2012–13 and the forward years have been reduced due to the expiry of the Indigenous Youth Mobility Program contract. AHL has also included planned divestments of hostels in the forward years, which has an impact on expenses.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Company Owned and Operated Hostels

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual departmental expenses:					
Departmental item	54,131	52,953	53,885	54,765	55,627
Total program expenses	**54,131**	**52,953**	**53,885**	**54,765**	**55,627**

Program 1.1 deliverables

- Number of resident bed nights available for use per annum

Company Owned and Operated Hostels deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of resident bed nights per annum	778,323	756,159	751,474	752,395	751,571

The decrease in the number of resident bed nights available for use per annum is due to the following:

- The Indigenous Youth Mobility Program has ceased in 2012–13.
- Of the five hostel properties divested in 2012–13, three are company owned and operated hostels.

The total number of beds available for use to prospective residents in this statement will be affected by:

- Those beds in rooms closed for maintenance.
- Those beds in hostels that are closed due to natural disasters, fires, floods etc.
- Those beds that are being occupied by staff as part of their conditions of employment and are therefore not available for sale.

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

- Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available

Company Owned and Operated Hostels key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

The previous KPIs have been dropped as the revenue and expense calculations will be part of the reporting process and not part of AHL's performance measures.

Program 1.2: Community Operated Hostels

Program 1.2 objective

To provide temporary accommodation at Community-operated hostels that assist Indigenous Australians who must live away from home to access services and economic opportunity.

Program 1.2 expenses

The Corporate and Community Partnerships Program (CCPP) has reduced funding for capital grants, which has led to a slight decrease in program expenses.

Table 2.1.2: Budgeted expenses for Community Operated Hostels

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Annual departmental expenses:					
Departmental item	4,903	4,491	4,496	4,495	4,495
Total program expenses	**4,903**	**4,491**	**4,496**	**4,495**	**4,495**

Program 1.2 deliverables

- Number of resident bed nights per annum

Community Operated Hostels deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of resident bed nights per annum	261,737	266,415	266,121	266,325	266,817

Program 1.2 key performance indicators

- Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available

Community Operated Hostels key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Occupancy level as a percentage of resident bed nights available	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

The previous KPIs have been dropped as the new Community and Corporate Partnerships Program has been designed to attract organisations that will provide accommodation to Indigenous Australians to fit the purpose of funding. AHL will monitor usage through agreed processes in the funding agreements but satisfaction level with the accommodation will be the responsibility of the funded organisations.

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

AHL has no administered funds for 2013–14.

3.1.2 Special account

AHL has no special accounts for 2013–14.

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

Table 3.1.3: Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

	Appropriations				Other	Total	Program
	Bill No. 1 $'000	Bill No. 2 $'000	Special approp $'000	Total approp $'000	$'000	$'000	
Aboriginal Hostels Ltd							
Outcome 1							
Departmental 2013–14	33,883	4,918	–	38,801	19,070	57,871	1.1
	4,491	–	–	4,491	–	4,491	1.2
Departmental 2012–13	*33,554*	–	–	*33,554*	*20,577*	*54,131*	*1.1*
	4,903	–	–	*4,903*	–	*4,903*	*1.2*
Total outcome 2013–14	**38,374**	**4,918**	**–**	**43,292**	**19,070**	**62,362**	
Total outcome 2012–13	***38,457***	**–**	**–**	***38,457***	***20,577***	***59,034***	
Total departmental 2013–14	**38,374**	**4,918**	**–**	**43,292**	**19,070**	**62,362**	
Total departmental 2012–13	***38,457***	**–**	**–**	***38,457***	***20,577***	***59,034***	
Total AGIE 2013–14	**38,374**	**4,918**	**–**	**43,292**	**19,070**	**62,362**	
Total AGIE 2012–13	***38,457***	**–**	**–**	***38,457***	***20,577***	***59,034***	

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

Table 3.2.1 recognises the full-year revenue for 2013–14 on the basis of accrual accounting principles.

There are no significant differences between the resource information presented in the Budget Papers and Portfolio Budget Statements as a result of differences between Australian Accounting Standards and Government Finance Statistics. Furthermore, there are no differences which arise because of related entity transactions.

3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

An analysis of the primary causes of movements from the financial statements published in the 2013–14 Portfolio Budget Statements is provided below.

Departmental

Income and expenses

Sale of goods and rendering of services have increased due to revisions to the accommodation tariff rates to the associated increase to Centrelink benefits.

Other own-source revenue included funding from DEEWR for the Indigenous Youth Mobility Program, which ceased to operate from 31 December 2012. The cessation of this program has translated to a reduction in own-source revenue in the 2013–14 budget year. A related reduction in employee and supplier expenses will also occur, primarily in the 2013–14 budget year.

Interest income will increase due to interest earned from the planned divestments in 2013–14 and the forward years.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses will decrease due to a number of fixed assets reaching the end of their useful life without replacement.

The grant expense has slightly decreased as grant expenditure from the Corporate and Community Partnerships Program (CCPP) has reduced the funding for capital grants. Operational grants will continue to be funded at the same rate noting that expenditure is governed by the number of successful applications made by third-party organisations.

Balance sheet

The major variation between actual expected results for 2012–13 and the budget for 2013–14 and forward years relates to the divestment of hostels. Expected budget implications can be seen in:

- increased cash and cash equivalents
- decreases in land and buildings and associated reserves.

3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	31,324	29,473	30,647	31,167	31,881
Suppliers	22,136	19,295	19,289	20,040	20,370
Grants	4,903	4,491	4,496	4,495	4,495
Depreciation and amortisation	3,908	3,973	3,771	3,447	3,313
Losses from asset sales	–	92	58	–	–
Other expenses	120	120	120	120	120
Total expenses	**62,391**	**57,444**	**58,381**	**59,269**	**60,179**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of goods and rendering of services	14,252	14,456	14,891	15,185	15,384
Interest	120	430	600	782	893
Other	6,205	4,184	4,309	4,439	4,572
Total own-source revenue	**20,577**	**19,070**	**19,800**	**20,406**	**20,849**
Gains					
Sale of assets	3,357	–	–	9	57
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total gains	3,357	**–**	–	9	57
Total own-source income	**23,934**	**19,070**	**19,800**	**20,415**	**20,906**
Net cost of (contribution by) services	**38,457**	**38,374**	**38,581**	**38,854**	**39,273**
Revenue from Government	38,457	38,374	38,581	38,854	39,273
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	–	**–**	–	–	–
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	66,811	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	**66,811**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total comprehensive income	**66,811**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government	**66,811**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Note: Impact of Net Cash Appropriation Arrangements	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) excluding heritage and cultural depreciation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	**66,811**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total Comprehensive Income - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**66,811**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	12,072	17,215	23,000	26,421	31,037
Trade and other receivables	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,442
Total financial assets	***14,514***	***19,657***	***25,442***	***28,863***	***33,479***
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	136,074	136,779	133,108	129,027	124,800
Property, plant and equipment	4,385	3,871	3,493	3,283	3,163
Intangibles	237	168	112	112	112
Other non-financial assets	1,397	1,382	1,368	1,350	1,336
Total non-financial assets	***142,093***	***142,200***	***138,081***	***133,772***	***129,411***
Total assets	**156,607**	**161,857**	**163,523**	**162,635**	**162,890**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	530	530	530	530	530
Other payables	596	553	509	466	423
Total payables	***1,126***	***1,083***	***1,039***	***996***	***953***
Provisions					
Employee provisions	5,519	5,894	6,360	5,515	5,813
Total provisions	***5,519***	***5,894***	***6,360***	***5,515***	***5,813***
Total liabilities	**6,645**	**6,977**	**7,399**	**6,511**	**6,766**
Net assets	**149,962**	**154,880**	**156,124**	**156,124**	**156,124**
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	88,081	92,999	94,243	94,243	94,243
Reserves	68,116	66,263	63,667	61,614	59,664
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	(6,235)	(4,382)	(1,786)	267	2,217
Total parent entity interest	***149,962***	***154,880***	***156,124***	***156,124***	***156,124***
Total Equity	**149,962**	**154,880**	**156,124**	**156,124**	**156,124**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Other reserves $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013					
Balance carried forward from previous period	(6,235)	68,116		88,081	149,962
Adjusted opening balance	***(6,235)***	***68,116***	***–***	***88,081***	***149,962***
Comprehensive income					
Surplus (deficit) for the period	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transactions with owners					
Contributions by owners					
Equity Injection - Appropriation	–	–	–	4,918	4,918
Sub-total transactions with owners	***–***	***–***	***–***	***4,918***	***4,918***
Transfers between equity components	1,853	(1,853)	–	–	–
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**(4,382)**	**66,263**	**–**	**92,999**	**154,880**
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**(4,382)**	**66,263**	**–**	**92,999**	**154,880**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	38,457	38,374	38,581	38,854	39,273
Sale of goods and rendering of services	14,180	14,337	14,771	15,065	15,264
Interest	120	430	600	782	893
Net GST received	2,861	3,000	3,000	–	–
Other	6,208	4,184	4,309	4,439	4,572
Total cash received	***61,826***	***60,325***	***61,261***	***59,140***	***60,002***
Cash used					
Employees	31,612	29,098	30,182	32,012	31,583
Suppliers	26,500	22,339	22,332	20,083	20,413
Other	4,903	4,491	4,496	4,603	4,495
Total cash used	***63,015***	***55,928***	***57,010***	***56,698***	***56,491***
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**(1,189)**	**4,397**	**4,251**	**2,442**	**3,511**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	5,250	1,967	2,755	2,092	2,327
Total cash received	***5,250***	***1,967***	***2,755***	***2,092***	***2,327***
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,223	6,139	2,465	1,221	1,222
Total cash used	***1,223***	***6,139***	***2,465***	***1,221***	***1,222***
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	**4,027**	**(4,172)**	**290**	**871**	**1,105**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Contributed equity	–	4,918	1,244	–	–
Total cash received	***–***	***4,918***	***1,244***	***–***	***–***
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	**–**	**4,918**	**1,244**	**–**	**–**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**2,838**	**5,143**	**5,785**	**3,313**	**4,616**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	9,234	12,072	17,215	23,000	26,421
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**12,072**	**17,215**	**23,000**	**26,421**	**31,037**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Equity injections – Bill 2	–	4,918	1,244	–	–
Total new capital appropriations	**–**	**4,918**	**1,244**	**–**	**–**
Provided for:					
Purchase of non-financial assets	–	4,918	1,244	–	–
Total Items	**–**	**4,918**	**1,244**	**–**	**–**
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded by capital appropriations[1]	–	4,918	1,244	–	–
Funded internally from departmental resources[2]	1,281	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,222
TOTAL	**1,281**	**6,139**	**2,465**	**1,221**	**1,222**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	1,281	6,139	2,465	1,221	1,222
Total cash used to acquire assets	**1,281**	**6,139**	**2,465**	**1,221**	**1,222**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations and special capital appropriations

[2] Includes the following sources of funding:

- current Bill 1 and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB)
- donations and contributions
- gifts
- internally developed assets
- s 31 relevant agency receipts (for FMA agencies only)
- proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Land	Buildings	Other property, plant and equipment	Heritage and cultural	Computer software and intangibles	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2013						
Gross book value	42,829	97,200	8,183	1,411	466	150,089
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	–	(3,955)	(3,798)	(14)	(229)	(7,996)
Opening net book balance	**42,829**	**93,245**	**4,385**	**1,397**	**237**	**142,093**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS						
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets						
By purchase – appropriation equity[1]	–	4,918	–	–	–	4,918
By purchase – appropriation ordinary annual services[2]	–	800	421	–	–	1,221
Total additions	**–**	**5,718**	**421**	**–**	**–**	**6,139**
Other movements						
Depreciation/amortisation expense	–	(2,972)	(918)	(14)	(69)	(3,973)
Disposals[3]						
From disposal of entities or operations (including restructuring)	(1,780)	(261)	(17)	(1)	–	(2,059)
Total other movements	**(1,780)**	**(3,233)**	**(935)**	**(15)**	**(69)**	**(6,032)**
As at 30 June 2014						
Gross book value	41,049	102,628	8,519	1,410	466	154,072
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	–	(6,898)	(4,648)	(28)	(298)	(11,872)
Closing net book balance	**41,049**	**95,730**	**3,871**	**1,382**	**168**	**142,200**

[1] 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14, including CDABs.

[2] 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

[3] Net proceeds may be returned to the OPA.

3.2.4 Notes to the financial statements

Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Equivalent of International Financial Reporting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with historical cost conventions.

The accounting policies adopted that underpin these statements are consistent with those applied in 2012–13.

Reference should be made to AHL's Annual Report 2011–12 for detailed disclosure of AHL's accounting policies.

Asset valuation

In 2012–13, land and buildings have for the first time been revalued based on independent valuations. These assets were previously brought to account at historical cost. The increase has been recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY STUDIES

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY STUDIES

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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY STUDIES

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

The Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) is the Australian Government's key research body in the area of family wellbeing. It was established in 1980 under the *Family Law Act 1975* and its role is to conduct research and communicate findings to policy-makers, service providers and the community about factors affecting family wellbeing. AIFS' work provides an evidence base for developing policy and practice related to the wellbeing of families in Australia by:

- undertaking high-quality impartial research related to the wellbeing of families in Australia;
- sharing the information and transferring our knowledge;
- valuing and developing our relationships; and
- managing our organisation.

AIFS undertakes a range of research activities and ensures the quality of its work through:

- rigorous ethical standards and oversight by an ethics committee;
- benchmarking against international standards; and
- subjecting research design, methodology and results to peer review.

Its research work includes projects involving a range of data collection and analytic methods (such as quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods). This includes undertaking longitudinal studies; analysing major national datasets, such as the ABS census; program evaluation; and undertaking literature reviews and submissions to government inquiries.

As outlined in *AIFS Research Directions 2012–2015*, the Institute's research activities will focus on four key areas:

- family change, functioning and wellbeing;
- social and economic participation for families;
- child and family safety; and
- services to support families.

Throughout 2013–14, much of AIFS' work will again be undertaken on behalf of other agencies seeking information to inform specific policy decisions affecting families, and their communities, in Australia.

Communicating research findings will continue to be an integral part of AIFS' work. Key stakeholders seeking this information include the Australian Government; state, territory and local governments; providers of services to families and children; researchers and policy-makers; and the broader Australian community.

Key activities in 2013–14

The Institute's priorities, guided by *AIFS Research Directions 2012–2015* and *AIFS Strategic Directions 2012–2015*, will include a number of significant activities.

The Australian Gambling Research Centre (AGRC) will commence operation at AIFS this financial year, as a new measure. The AGRC has been established under the *National Gambling Reform Act 2012* to complement the work of a range of research organisations. It will be a mechanism for drawing together the evidence, and identifying gaps in existing research and evaluation data. The AGRC will progress a research agenda that will be forward thinking and will improve the evidence base into problem gambling, playing a critical role in informing and shaping gambling reforms. The AGRC is being established within the Institute to ensure independence from government while leveraging the expertise of an established research organisation.

Longitudinal studies – particularly Growing up in Australia: the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC), Building a New Life in Australia: the Longitudinal Study of Humanitarian Migrants, the Australian Temperament Project and the Longitudinal Study of Separated Families – will continue to be a focus for AIFS. These studies are the key components of an evidence base to inform policy development and analysis undertaken within AIFS and by other researchers.

Knowledge dissemination – including the work of the Child Family Community Australia information exchange, the Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault and the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse – will continue to be integral to the Institute's work. These are important vehicles for disseminating sector-specific research and data, and will continue to communicate research findings to policy-makers and child and family welfare practitioners.

In November 2013, the biennial Longitudinal Study of Australian Children-Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children (LSAC–LSIC) research conference will provide a national forum for presenting research based on these two valuable datasets. The AIFS Seminar Series (now also delivered through webinar technology), the biennial AIFS Conference in 2014 and events such as the LSAC–LSIC conference provide platforms for world-class speakers to share their knowledge on matters affecting family wellbeing. These activities reach a broad audience in Australia and beyond.

This year, AIFS will continue to build relationships with organisations that also have a stake in research, policy and practice that affect family wellbeing. These relationships help to efficiently build research capability and communications reach, for the benefit of the Australian Government and the Australian community.

Finally, the Institute will maintain high standards in relation to its research and corporate governance through adherence to the standards set by the National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research, through use of peer reviewing of projects and publications, and involvement of its Advisory Council, the AGRC Expert Advisory Group and the Risk Assessment and Audit Committee.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: AIFS Resource Statement – Budget Estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

		Estimate of prior + year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	Proposed at Budget = 2013–14 $'000	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Ordinary annual services[1]					
Departmental appropriation					
Prior year departmental appropriation[2]		4,108	–	4,108	3,640
Departmental appropriation[3]		–	4,875	4,875	3,525
s 31 Relevant agency receipts[4]		–	10,692	10,692	11,130
Total		**4,108**	**15,567**	**19,675**	**18,295**
Total ordinary annual services	**A**	**4,108**	**15,567**	**19,675**	**18,295**
Other services[5]					
Departmental non-operating					
Equity injections		–	196	196	–
Total		**–**	**196**	**196**	**–**
Total other services	**B**	**–**	**196**	**196**	**–**
Total available annual appropriations		**4,108**	**15,763**	**19,871**	**18,295**
Special appropriations					
Total special appropriations	**C**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total appropriations excluding Special Accounts		**4,108**	**15,763**	**19,871**	**18,295**
Special Accounts					
Total Special Account	**D**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total resourcing					
A+B+C+D		4,108	15,763	19,871	18,295
Total net resourcing for AIFS		**4,108**	**15,763**	**19,871**	**18,295**

Note: All figures are GST exclusive.

[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.

[2] Estimated adjusted balance carried forward from previous year.

[3] Includes an amount of $0.2m in 2013–14 for the Departmental Capital Budget (refer to table 3.2.5 for further details). For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.

[4] s 31 Relevant Agency receipts – estimate.

[5] Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14.

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures relating to AIFS are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2 Agency 2013–14 budget measures
Part 1: Measures announced since the 2012–13 MYEFO

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Expense measures						
Tackling Problem Gambling – establishing the Australian Gambling Research Centre	1.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	1,299	1,306	1,317	1,329
Total		**–**	**1,299**	**1,306**	**1,317**	**1,329**
Total expense measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	1,299	1,306	1,317	1,329
Total		**–**	**1,299**	**1,306**	**1,317**	**1,329**
Capital measures						
Tackling Problem Gambling – establishing the Australian Gambling Research Centre	1.1					
Administered capital		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental capital		–	196	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**196**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total capital measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	196	–	–	–
Total		**–**	**196**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

Table 1.2: Agency 2013–14 budget measures
Part 2: Measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]	1.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		(13)	(19)	(30)	(33)	(21)
Total		**(13)**	**(19)**	**(30)**	**(33)**	**(21)**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		(13)	(19)	(30)	(33)	(21)
Total		**(13)**	**(19)**	**(30)**	**(33)**	**(21)**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook under Cross Portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs that contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of the Australian Institute of Family Studies in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1

Increased understanding of factors affecting how families function by conducting research and communicating findings to policy-makers, service providers and the broader community.

Outcome 1 strategy

The Institute continues to have a single planned outcome. AIFS has two strategies to meet this outcome:

- AIFS undertakes high-quality, impartial research that is relevant to good policy and practice; and
- AIFS disseminates its findings to policy makers, community service providers, the research community and the Australian community.

In 2013–14, AIFS' resources will be directed towards:

- continuing to develop the evidence base to inform policy development and good practice, including:
  - major longitudinal studies
  - short- and medium-term research projects, submissions and reports
  - program evaluations
  - literature reviews
- continuing to communicate research findings to four targeted groups:
  - **policy makers**: to inform the development and review of policies and programs affecting families
  - **service providers**: to improve professional practice that supports families

- **researchers**: to encourage further research on issues affecting the wellbeing of Australian families
- **the Australian community**: to raise understanding and knowledge of family functioning.

These strategies will be extended to the establishment of the Australian Gambling Research Centre within AIFS.

A significant element of this strategy continues to be the delivery of the Institute's national information exchange services, which include:

- the Child Family Community Australia information exchange;
- the Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault; and
- the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, which is focused on improving understanding and outcomes for Indigenous families (delivered in partnership with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare).

The major external factors that may affect the capacity of the Institute to achieve its outcome are its ability to absorb the potential impact of the efficiency dividend and the potential reduction in the capacity of other government agencies to commission research from the Institute. However, AIFS will maintain its responsiveness to changing policy priorities within budget constraints.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Increased understanding of factors affecting how families function by conducting research and communicating findings to policy makers, service providers, and the broader community	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Australian Institute of Family Studies		
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	14,509	15,361
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	373	371
Total for Program 1.1	**14,882**	**15,732**
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type		
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	14,509	15,361
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	373	371
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**14,882**	**15,732**
	2012-13	2013-14
Average Staffing Level (number)	74	81

[1] Departmental Appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year is made up of Depreciation Expense, Amortisation Expense, Makegood Expense and Audit Fees.

Contributions to Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Australian Institute of Family Studies

Program 1.1 objective

To increase understanding of factors affecting how Australian families function by conducting research and communicating findings to policy-makers, service providers and the broader community, AIFS will manage its resources to:

- undertake high-quality, impartial research relating to the wellbeing of families in Australia;
- share the information and transfer the knowledge to identified target audiences;
- value and develop relationships with organisations that have a stake in research, policy and practice influencing the wellbeing of families; and
- manage the organisation to build organisational capability, culture, and a workforce that fosters the delivery of high-quality research on family wellbeing; and manage resources to the standards expected of an Australian Government agency.

Program 1.1 deliverables

Research outputs, including research projects involving a range of data collection and analytical methods (including qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods), as well as undertaking longitudinal studies and analyses of major datasets such as the ABS census, and completing literature reviews and submissions to government inquiries.

Communication activities, including:

- information exchange and clearinghouse activities;
- publications such as *Family Matters* journal, research reports and papers, articles in journals, and books published elsewhere;
- conferences, seminars, webinars, forums, etc. hosted by AIFS;
- websites and electronic publishing;
- presentations by AIFS staff at conferences and forums related to the wellbeing of families in Australia; and
- bibliographic and other library services.

Australian Institute of Family Studies deliverables targets[38]

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of research outputs and publications	90	100	100	100	100
Number of conferences, seminars, webinars, forums, etc.[39]	18	15	16	17	18
Number of presentations given by AIFS	100	80	100	80	100
Number of bibliographic records generated[40]	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

[38] The deliverable related to the number of library helpdesk inquiries has been discontinued, as people are increasingly able to source material directly through websites and require less helpdesk support.

[39] This target has been increased to reflect the extended availability of seminars through Webinar technology.

[40] This deliverable target has been increased to reflect progressive growth in bibliographic records as additional material is identified, in line with *AIFS Research Directions 2012–15*.

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

Research Strategy

- number of commissioning bodies
- number of research projects
- number of longitudinal studies

Communication Strategy

- number of copies of publications distributed and downloaded
- total attendance at conferences, seminars, webinars, forums, etc. hosted
- number of media mentions - online, print, television, radio

Workforce Objective

- qualifications and professional expertise of AIFS employees

Australian Institute of Family Studies key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of commissioning bodies	20	20	20	20	20
Number of research projects	42	42	42	42	42
Number of longitudinal studies	6	6	6	5	5
Number of publications distributed and downloaded (in millions)	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total attendance at AIFS conferences, seminars, webinars, forums, etc.[41]	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500
Number of media mentions	2,800	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,800
Percentage of research personnel with postgraduate qualifications	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%

[41] This key performance indicator has been increased to reflect the growth in audience participation related to the availability and take-up of webinar technology.

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

AIFS does not receive administered funds.

3.1.2 Special account

AIFS does not have a special account.

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

AIFS does not have any Indigenous-specific expenditure.

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

Table 3.2.1 recognises the full year revenue for 2013–14 on the basis of accrual accounting principles.

3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Departmental

Income and expenses

AIFS is budgeting for a break-even position in 2013–14 and the forward years after adjusting for depreciation and amortisation expenses.

Total own-source revenue for 2013–14 is expected to be $10.7 million. Revenue from government is expected to be $4.7 million, which includes $1.3 million for the AGRC.

Total expenses for 2013–14 are expected to be $15.7 million, compared to $14.9 million in 2012–13.

Balance sheet

AIFS has a budgeted net asset position of $1.3 million in 2013–14.

Total assets for 2013–14 are estimated to be $6.8 million, comprising $5.4 million of financial assets and $1.4 million in non-financial assets.

Total liabilities for 2013–14 are estimated to be $5.5 million, with the primary liabilities being accrued employee entitlements, which total $2.1 million, suppliers payables $0.4 million and other payables of $3.0 million ($2.5 million unearned income, $0.4 million property lease incentive and other $0.1 million).

3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	8,427	9,458	9,740	10,031	10,328
Suppliers	6,106	5,927	5,803	5,331	5,443
Depreciation and amortisation	349	347	340	334	333
Total expenses	**14,882**	**15,732**	**15,883**	**15,696**	**16,104**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of goods and rendering of services	11,020	10,582	10,728	10,507	10,858
Other	86	86	86	86	86
Total own-source revenue	**11,106**	**10,668**	**10,814**	**10,593**	**10,944**
Gains					
Other	24	24	24	24	24
Total gains	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**	**24**
Total own-source income	**11,130**	**10,692**	**10,838**	**10,617**	**10,968**
Net cost of services	**3,752**	**5,040**	**5,045**	**5,079**	**5,136**
Revenue from Government	3,403	4,693	4,705	4,745	4,803
Deficit attributable to the Australian Government	**(349)**	**(347)**	**(340)**	**(334)**	**(333)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the Australian Government	**(349)**	**(347)**	**(340)**	**(334)**	**(333)**

Note: Impact of Net Cash Apppropriation Arrangements	2012-13 $'000	2013-14 $'000	2014-15 $'000	2015-16 $'000	2016-17 $'000
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) excluding depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	–	–	–	–	–
plus depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations[1]	(349)	(347)	(340)	(334)	(333)
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) - as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(349)**	**(347)**	**(340)**	**(334)**	**(333)**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] From 2010–11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of FMA Act agencies were replaced with a separate capital budget (the Departmental Capital Budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.2.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	289	230	264	169	271
Trade and other receivables	4,800	4,809	4,707	4,621	4,141
Other financial assets	333	320	324	318	328
Total financial assets	***5,422***	***5,359***	***5,295***	***5,108***	***4,740***
Non-financial assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1,069	1,043	899	748	600
Intangibles	28	85	76	83	90
Other non-financial assets	305	308	303	279	285
Total non-financial assets	***1,402***	***1,436***	***1,278***	***1,110***	***975***
Total assets	**6,824**	**6,795**	**6,573**	**6,218**	**5,715**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	366	370	363	335	342
Other payables	3,177	3,048	2,904	2,735	2,618
Total payables	***3,543***	***3,418***	***3,267***	***3,070***	***2,960***
Provisions					
Employee provisions	2,035	2,100	2,182	2,168	1,916
Total provisions	***2,035***	***2,100***	***2,182***	***2,168***	***1,916***
Total liabilities	**5,578**	**5,518**	**5,449**	**5,238**	**4,876**
Net assets	**1,246**	**1,277**	**1,124**	**980**	**839**
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	1,966	2,344	2,531	2,721	2,913
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	(720)	(1,067)	(1,407)	(1,741)	(2,074)
Total parent entity interest	***1,246***	***1,277***	***1,124***	***980***	***839***
Total Equity	**1,246**	**1,277**	**1,124**	**980**	**839**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Other reserves $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013					
Balance carried forward from previous period	(720)	–	–	1,966	1,246
Adjusted opening balance	***(720)***	***–***	***–***	***1,966***	***1,246***
Comprehensive income					
Deficit for the period	(347)	–	–	–	(347)
Total comprehensive income	*(347)*	–	–	–	*(347)*
of which:					
Attributable to the Australian Government	(347)	–	–	–	(347)
Transactions with owners					
Contributions by owners					
Equity Injection - Appropriation	–	–	–	196	196
Departmental Capital Budget (DCBs)	–	–	–	182	182
Sub-total transactions with owners	***–***	***–***	***–***	***378***	***378***
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**(1,067)**	**–**	**–**	**2,344**	**1,277**
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**(1,067)**	**–**	**–**	**2,344**	**1,277**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	2,814	4,662	4,815	4,821	5,300
Sale of goods and rendering of services	8,739	10,780	10,956	10,756	11,395
Other	–	70	51	65	41
Total cash received	***11,553***	***15,512***	***15,822***	***15,642***	***16,736***
Cash used					
Employees	8,376	9,393	9,657	10,044	10,580
Suppliers	5,817	5,748	5,689	5,228	5,537
Net GST paid	626	430	442	465	517
Total cash used	***14,819***	***15,571***	***15,788***	***15,737***	***16,634***
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**(3,266)**	**(59)**	**34**	**(95)**	**102**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total cash received	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	122	378	187	190	192
Total cash used	***122***	***378***	***187***	***190***	***192***
Net cash used by investing activities	**(122)**	**(378)**	**(187)**	**(190)**	**(192)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Contributed equity	122	378	187	190	192
Total cash received	***122***	***378***	***187***	***190***	***192***
Cash used					
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total cash used	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Net cash from financing activities	**122**	**378**	**187**	**190**	**192**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**(3,266)**	**(59)**	**34**	**(95)**	**102**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	3,555	289	230	264	169
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**289**	**230**	**264**	**169**	**271**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Capital budget – Bill 1 (DCB)	122	182	187	190	192
Equity injections – Bill 2	–	196	–	–	–
Total new capital appropriations	**122**	**378**	**187**	**190**	**192**
Provided for:					
Purchase of non-financial assets	122	378	187	190	192
Total Items	**122**	**378**	**187**	**190**	**192**
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded by capital appropriations[1]	–	196	–	–	–
Funded by capital appropriation – DCB[2]	122	182	187	190	192
TOTAL	**122**	**378**	**187**	**190**	**192**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	122	378	187	190	192
Total cash used to acquire assets	**122**	**378**	**187**	**190**	**192**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations and special capital appropriations.

[2] Does not include annual finance lease costs. Include purchase from current and previous years' Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Other property, plant and equipment $'000	Computer software and intangibles $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2013			
Gross book value	1,958	153	2,111
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(889)	(125)	(1,014)
Opening net book balance	**1,069**	**28**	**1,097**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS			
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets			
By purchase – appropriation equity[1]	158	38	196
By purchase – appropriation ordinary annual services[2]	145	37	182
Total additions	**303**	**75**	**378**
Other movements			
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(329)	(18)	(347)
Total other movements	**(329)**	**(18)**	**(347)**
As at 30 June 2014			
Gross book value	2,261	228	2,489
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(1,218)	(143)	(1,361)
Closing net book balance	**1,043**	**85**	**1,128**

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14, including CDABs.

[2] 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No.1) 2013–14 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.

INDIGENOUS BUSINESS AUSTRALIA

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

INDIGENOUS BUSINESS AUSTRALIA

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INDIGENOUS BUSINESS AUSTRALIA

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

The planned outcome of Indigenous Business Australia (IBA) is stimulating the economic advancement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

IBA's vision is for a nation in which the First Australians are economically independent and an integral part of the economy. Under its legislation, the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*, IBA's purpose is to:

- assist and enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander self management and economic self-sufficiency, and
- advance the commercial and economic interest of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders by accumulating and using a substantial capital base for the benefit of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

To achieve its purpose, IBA has established four key strategic objectives, under which its specific strategies and performance indicators are grouped:

- Accumulating an asset base for the benefit of Indigenous Australians. IBA implements an investment strategy aimed at a balanced portfolio generating returns for further investments and economic benefits for Indigenous Australians. These benefits include cash for further investments, improving employment opportunities and using the assets as the basis for developing small business opportunities. Initiatives are also implemented to support and develop the capacity of Indigenous joint venture partners.
- Facilitating Indigenous Australians' ownership of sustainable small business. IBA provides services and support arrangements which enable entrepreneurs to build awareness and business skills prior to entering into business and to help them sustain and grow their businesses; concessional business loans to eligible customers; and assistance with business mentoring to customers after entering into business and intensive loan and customer aftercare. IBA also facilitates access to other business support services and financial institutions where appropriate.
- Bridging the gap in home ownership through concessional home loans and assistance with ongoing loan management and other aspects of home ownership. These services are provided for aspiring Indigenous home owners who cannot access bank loans. IBA also promotes awareness and informed choice of home ownership options and facilitates access to financial institutions where appropriate.

- Promoting and encouraging Indigenous Australians' self-management and economic self-sufficiency. IBA maximises the opportunities for Indigenous employment and training through its activities, undertakes or contributes to initiatives that support the development of Indigenous commercial capacity, and brokers partnerships with the private sector, Indigenous organisations and government to deliver support and services that promote Indigenous economic development.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: IBA Resource Statement – Budget Estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

	Estimate of prior + year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	Proposed at Budget = 2013–14 $'000	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT				
Ordinary Annual Services[1]				
Outcome 1	–	34,012	34,012	34,168
Total ordinary annual services	**–**	**34,012**	**34,012**	**34,168**
Other services[2]				
Non-Operating	–	37,210	37,210	37,540
Total other services	**–**	**37,210**	**37,210**	**37,540**
Total Annual Appropriations	**–**	**71,222**	**71,222**	**71,708**
Total Funds from Government	**–**	**71,222**	**71,222**	**71,708**
FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES				
Interest	–	54,399	54,399	55,579
Sale of goods and services	–	77,663	77,663	66,489
Rents	–	16,112	16,112	13,210
Net gain on sale of assets	–	1,000	1,000	307
Other	–	1,300	1,300	1,311
Total	**–**	**150,474**	**150,474**	**136,896**
Total net resourcing for IBA	**–**	**221,696**	**221,696**	**208,604**

All figures are GST exclusive.

[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.

[2] Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14.

Note: Indigenous Business Australia is not directly appropriated as it is a CAC Act body. Appropriations are made to FMA agency FaHCSIA which are then paid to IBA and are considered 'departmental' for all purposes.

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures relating to IBA are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: IBA 2013–14 budget measures
MYEFO measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]	All					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(68)	(31)	(12)	–
Total		**–**	**(68)**	**(31)**	**(12)**	**–**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(68)	(31)	(12)	–
Total		**–**	**(68)**	**(31)**	**(12)**	**–**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook under Cross Portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs that contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Indigenous Business Australia's (IBA) outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of IBA in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1

Improved wealth acquisition to support the economic independence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples through commercial enterprise, asset acquisition, construction and access to concessional home and business loans.

Outcome 1 strategy

IBA utilises a suite of commercially focused Indigenous economic development programs to enhance Indigenous economic self-sufficiency. IBA delivers flexible and concessional interest rate loan products and aftercare support to improve Indigenous home ownership in towns and cities and on Indigenous-held land. IBA also provides concessional interest rate business loans and business support to increase Indigenous ownership of small to medium-sized enterprises. For larger investment projects, IBA brings together private sector partners with Indigenous individuals and groups, co-investing in joint venture projects that provide both commercial returns and a direct transfer of business skills and acumen to Indigenous partners.

IBA offers a holistic approach to Indigenous economic and commercial development, which includes close engagement with private sector operators who share the vision of encouraging Indigenous participation in the broader economy.

Outcome Expense Statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Equities and Investments		
Departmental expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	–	–
Revenues from other independent sources	83,866	98,806
Subtotal for Program 1.1	**83,866**	**98,806**
Program 1.2: Indigenous Home Ownership		
Departmental expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	10,680	10,790
Revenues from other independent sources	41,543	43,690
Expenses not requiring Appropriation in the Budget year	(4,763)	(2,460)
Subtotal for Program 1.2	**47,460**	**52,020**
Program 1.3: Business Development and Assistance		
Departmental expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	23,488	23,222
Revenues from other independent sources	3,789	3,668
Expenses not requiring Appropriation in the Budget year	4,997	5,506
Subtotal for Program 1.3	**32,274**	**32,396**
Outcome 1 totals by appropriation type:		
Departmental expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	34,168	34,012
Revenues from other independent sources	129,198	146,164
Expenses not requiring Appropriation in the Budget year	234	3,046
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**163,600**	**183,222**
	2012–13	2013–14
Average Staffing Level (number)	**212**	**227**

Contributions to Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Equity and Investments

Program 1.1 objective

IBA Investments' objective is to assist and develop Indigenous Australians to achieve economic independence through direct investment and participation in commercial and joint venture business enterprises.

Program 1.1 expenses

Program 1.1 will not receive government funding, but will cover its operating expenses through prudent management of the investment portfolio.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Equity and Investments

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Total departmental expenses	83,866	98,806	97,051	99,079	97,042
Total program expenses	**83,866**	**98,806**	**97,051**	**99,079**	**97,042**

Program 1.1 deliverables

A substantial portfolio of sustainable investments, diversified by industry and geography, which collectively provide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples with meaningful opportunities for:

- asset ownership
- wealth accumulation
- stable and enduring income streams
- capacity development
- employment and training
- supply chain opportunities

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

- Portfolio Return: annual and rolling 5 years
- Number of Indigenous investors supported during the budget year
- Distribution to Indigenous co-investors
- Proportion of Indigenous jobs supported by the investment portfolio

Equity and Investments key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Portfolio Return (budget year)[42, 43]	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%
Portfolio Return (rolling 5 years)[44]	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%
Number of Indigenous co-investors supported[45]	20	25	30	30	35
Distribution to Indigenous co-investors[46, 47]	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%	Cash +3%
Proportion of Indigenous jobs supported by investment portfolio[48]	20%	20%	22.5%	22.5%	25%

[42] This measure indicates Portfolio Return during the year. It is calculated as the after-tax return generated by the investment portfolio in the budget year, expressed as a percentage of the average value of the investment portfolio during the budget year ('Portfolio Value'). It excludes IBA's financial investments and the interest earned thereon.

[43] Benchmark return represents the cash rate plus a margin of 3 per cent. Cash rate is calculated using the average Bank Bill Swap Reference Rate over the measurement period.

[44] This measure indicates Portfolio Return over a rolling five-year period (inclusive of the designated year). It is calculated as the average of the after-tax returns generated by the investment portfolio (expressed as a percentage of Portfolio Value) in each of the past five budget years. It excludes IBA's financial investments and the interest earned thereon.

[45] Number of Indigenous investors supported includes current Indigenous co-investors, Indigenous co-investors to whom investments were sold during the budget year and Indigenous investors supported through advisory services via IBA's Acquisitions Unit or Traditional Owner and Native Title Unit.

[46] Total distributions to Indigenous co-investors in the budget year, expressed as a percentage of Indigenous co-investors' share of Portfolio Value averaged across the budget year.

[47] As note 44.

[48] Total number of Indigenous people employed by employing investment portfolio entities, expressed as a percentage of total workforce, measured quarterly and averaged across those quarters to account for fluctuations in staffing levels intra-year.

Program 1.2: Indigenous Home Ownership

Program 1.2 objective

Program 1.2 aims to facilitate Indigenous Australians into home ownership by addressing barriers such as lower incomes and savings, credit impairment and limited experience with loan repayments. The program is focused on first home buyers who have difficulty obtaining home loan finance from other financial institutions. The program also helps Indigenous people in remote Indigenous communities overcome additional barriers where there is appropriate tenure for home ownership, such as a lack of access to financial institutions and services, higher construction costs, the absence of established residential property markets and newly created land tenure arrangements. The program's success is assessed in terms of increasing the percentage of Indigenous Australians who are home owners.

Program 1.2 expenses

Budgeted departmental expenses include the administrative costs for delivering the program, including activities involved in facilitated home ownership opportunities in remote and Indigenous communities, as well as legal, administrative and operating costs associated with undertaking lending and managing IBA's loan portfolios. The increase in departmental costs in the budget year is attributable to an increase in lending capital due to the integration of programs (see 3.2.2) and resultant impact of the increase in fair value write down of the incremental loans written.

Table 2.1.2: Budgeted expenses for Indigenous Home Ownership

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Total departmental expenses	47,460	52,020	56,010	61,359	66,671
Total program expenses	**47,460**	**52,020**	**56,010**	**61,359**	**66,671**

Program 1.2 deliverables

The key program deliverable is the provision of home loans and related assistance to Indigenous people and the effective management of the loan portfolio.

Indigenous Home Ownership deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of new Home Loans	645	560	540	540	525
Aggregate loans in the portfolio	4,095	4,325	4,525	4,705	4,880

Program 1.2 key performance indicators

The key performance indicators measure the success of the program in targeting lending and assistance to customers as appropriate to their circumstances and need and the facilitation of home ownership in remote Indigenous communities.

Indigenous Home Ownership key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of loans to applicants who have an adjusted combined gross annual income of not more than 125% of IBA's Income Amount[49]	85% of loans	80% of loans	80% of loans	80% of loans	80% of loans
Number of loans to applicants who are first home buyers	90% of loans	90% of loans	90% of loans	90% of loans	90% of loans
Number of remote Indigenous communities in which IBA is actively facilitating home ownership opportunities	8	10	12	12	12

[49] The IBA Income Amount is equivalent to the National Average Weekly Male Earnings (NAWME) statistic published by the ABS. The IBA Income Amount is adjusted each July after reference to the most recently published NAWME figure.

Program 1.3: Business Development and Assistance

Program 1.3 Objective

The Business Development and Assistance Program objective is to assist eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to start up, acquire, grow or exit a successful business.

This objective is achieved primarily through the provision of concessional business loans and support services. IBA also supports economic and business development initiatives that seek to promote business ownership or development opportunities.

Program 1.3 expenses

Program expenses are expected to remain relatively constant for the foreseeable future.

Table 2.1.3: Budgeted expenses for Business Development and Assistance

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Total departmental expenses	32,274	32,396	34,139	35,036	35,703
Total program expenses	**32,274**	**32,396**	**34,139**	**35,036**	**35,703**

Program 1.3 deliverables

The success of this outcome is indicated through the deliverables below.

IBA works closely with business owners to transition into the broader economy and financial sector. The net impact of this strategy will see the number of loans in the portfolio remain stable in future years.

Business Development and Assistance deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Number of new loans approved (including split loans with other lenders)	75	80	85	90	90
Number of new loans facilitated with other lenders in the broader economy (e.g. banks)[50]	–	10	15	20	25
Number of businesses or prospective businesses provided with business advice or support	485	490	495	500	500
Number of participants that attended into business workshops	750	750	750	750	750
Number of Strategic Economic Development Initiatives	15	15	15	15	15
Number of Business Development Initiatives	25	30	30	35	35
Number of jobs created/supported through new IBA loan funding[51]	230	–	–	–	–
Number of jobs supported by IBA business loan clients[52]	–	500	500	500	500
Number of Indigenous people in jobs supported by IBA business loan clients[53]	–	300	325	335	350
Number of active loans in the portfolio	300	300	300	300	300

[50] A new deliverable commencing in 2013–14.

[51] Deliverable ceasing in 2012–13. Includes new loan clients only, tallying Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

[52] A new deliverable commencing in 2013–14. Includes new and existing loan clients, tallying Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

[53] A new deliverable commencing in 2013–14. Includes new and existing loan clients, tallying Indigenous people only.

Program 1.3 key performance indicators

IBA has an integrated suite of products including: Into Business™ workshops, business loans, business support, business development initiatives and strategic economic development initiatives. Business loans provide clients with affordable capital. Business support assists clients to assess the viability of their proposed business, to plan and market for a successful business venture, to access business management training and mentoring, and to eventually exit from the business. Our development initiatives support projects that overcome barriers to Indigenous people owning and operating successful businesses; facilitate the development of business-related skills, knowledge, information and assistance; and research economic opportunities.

Business Development and Assistance key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Percentage of Loan Accounts that were successfully finalised through loan repayment[54]	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Percentage of Loan Customers still in business 12 months after commencing business[55]	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Percentage of Loan Customers still in business 2 years after commencing business	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Percentage of Loan Customers still in business 3 years after commencing business	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%

[54] Calculated from the number of loan payouts made by clients during the year divided by all loan closures (including payouts, write offs, and debts waived).

[55] Calculated from the number of exiting loan clients operating a business after a period of 12, 24, and 36 months from commencement.

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

Indigenous Business Australia has no administered funds.

3.1.2 Special account

Indigenous Business Australia has no special accounts.

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

Table 3.1.3: Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

	Appropriations				Other	Total	Program
	Bill No. 1 $'000	Bill No. 2 $'000	Special approp $'000	Total approp $'000	$'000	$'000	
Indigenous Business Australia							
Outcome 1							
Departmental 2013–14	34,012	37,210	–	71,222	150,474	221,696	All
Departmental 2012–13	*34,168*	*37,540*	*–*	*71,708*	*136,896*	*208,604*	*All*
Total Outcome 2013–14	34,012	37,210	–	71,222	150,474	221,696	All
Total Outcome 2012–13	*34,168*	*37,540*	*–*	*71,708*	*136,896*	*208,604*	*All*
Total AGIE 2013–14	**34,012**	**37,210**	**–**	**71,222**	**150,474**	**221,696**	**All**
Total AGIE 2012–13	*34,168*	*37,540*	*–*	*71,708*	*136,896*	*208,604*	*All*

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

There are no differences between IBA's Agency Resourcing and Financial Statements.

3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

An analysis of the primary causes of movements in the budgeted financial statements is provided below. The 2012–13 estimated actual results are used as the comparative year in the analysis.

IBA budgets are prepared on a consolidated basis for the agency and its 37 subsidiaries. On consolidation, assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of all subsidiaries flow through to individual line items in the consolidated budget.

Budgeted agency income statement

IBA is budgeting for an operating surplus of $9.7 million in 2012–13 and an estimated surplus of $3.9 million in 2013–14.

Budgeted agency balance sheet

Budgeted net assets as at 30 June 2014 of $1,140 million represent an increase of $41 million over the net assets of $1,099 million as at 30 June 2013. The main drivers are:

- continuing capital injections from government of $37.2 million
- the estimated operating surplus of $3.9 million.

Statement of cash flows

Net lending activity is expected to increase from $92.5 million in 2012–13 to $94.3 million in 2013–14. Net lending is the access of new loan disbursements over loan repayments and discharges.

Statement of changes in equity

Total equity is expected to increase by $41 million to $1,140 million as at 30 June 2014, with the additional equity injection of $37.2 million from the Commonwealth and the budget year surplus of $3.9 million.

3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	47,075	49,801	51,904	54,165	55,482
Supplier expenses	64,615	75,359	74,358	77,613	80,275
Grants	10,500	12,260	11,000	12,100	12,200
Depreciation and amortisation	5,368	5,620	4,920	4,804	4,626
Finance costs	–	822	269	265	260
Write-down and impairment of assets	5,074	4,289	6,050	6,100	6,150
Concessional Loan Discount	29,897	34,036	37,615	39,343	39,343
Losses from asset sales	56	20	69	69	65
Other expenses	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015
Total expenses	**163,600**	**183,222**	**187,200**	**195,474**	**199,416**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of goods and rendering of services	66,489	77,663	80,877	84,812	84,884
Interest	55,579	54,399	57,847	61,750	67,504
Rental income	13,210	16,112	16,718	17,322	17,600
Other	1,311	1,300	891	891	898
Total own-source revenue	**136,589**	**149,474**	**156,333**	**164,775**	**170,886**
Gains					
Sale of assets	307	1,000	1,000	1,000	–
Total gains	**307**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**–**
Total own-source income	**136,896**	**150,474**	**157,333**	**165,775**	**170,886**
Net cost of services	**26,704**	**32,748**	**29,867**	**29,699**	**28,530**
Revenue from Government	34,168	34,012	34,799	35,371	35,546
Share of operating surplus of associates using the equity method	2,249	2,807	2,447	2,447	2,447
Surplus (Deficit) before income tax on continuing operations	**9,713**	**4,071**	**7,379**	**8,119**	**9,463**
Income tax expense	32	162	77	339	655
Surplus (Deficit) after income tax on continuing operations	**9,681**	**3,909**	**7,302**	**7,780**	**8,808**
Surplus attributable to the non-controlling interests	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	**6,681**	**909**	**4,302**	**4,780**	**5,808**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	150,081	145,008	144,445	150,049	155,451
Trade and other receivables	582,863	642,807	690,472	732,002	774,584
Investments accounted for under the equity method	49,774	50,774	52,774	54,774	56,774
Other investments	127,000	110,317	110,317	110,317	110,317
Total financial assets	***909,718***	***948,906***	***998,008***	***1,047,142***	***1,097,126***
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	54,268	55,473	53,013	50,611	48,298
Property, plant and equipment	29,740	29,155	26,695	24,293	21,980
Investment property	122,362	122,362	122,362	122,362	122,362
Intangibles	8,452	9,427	9,427	9,427	9,427
Tax assets	1,274	1,199	1,199	1,199	1,199
Inventories	2,097	2,097	2,097	2,097	2,097
Other non financial assets	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981
Total non-financial assets	***221,174***	***222,694***	***217,774***	***212,970***	***208,344***
Total assets	**1,130,892**	**1,171,600**	**1,215,782**	**1,260,112**	**1,305,470**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	7,455	7,782	7,782	7,782	7,782
Other payables	3,281	3,640	3,640	3,640	3,640
Total payables	***10,736***	***11,422***	***11,422***	***11,422***	***11,422***
Interest bearing liabilities					
Loans	11,509	11,509	11,509	11,509	11,509
Total interest bearing liabilities	***11,509***	***11,509***	***11,509***	***11,509***	***11,509***
Provisions					
Employee provisions	5,858	5,846	5,846	5,846	5,846
Other provisions	3,613	2,524	2,524	2,524	2,524
Total provisions	***9,471***	***8,370***	***8,370***	***8,370***	***8,370***
Total liabilities	**31,716**	**31,301**	**31,301**	**31,301**	**31,301**
Net assets	**1,099,176**	**1,140,299**	**1,184,481**	**1,228,811**	**1,274,169**

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June) (continued)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	822,555	859,765	896,645	933,195	969,745
Reserves	32,071	32,072	32,072	32,072	32,072
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	214,018	214,927	219,229	224,009	229,817
Total parent entity interest	***1,068,644***	***1,106,764***	***1,147,946***	***1,189,276***	***1,231,634***
Attributed to Non-Controlling Interest					
Contributed equity	18,080	18,080	18,080	18,080	18,080
Reserves	6,693	6,696	6,696	6,696	6,696
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	5,759	8,759	11,759	14,759	17,759
Total non-controlling interest	***30,532***	***33,535***	***36,535***	***39,535***	***42,535***
Total Equity	**1,099,176**	**1,140,299**	**1,184,481**	**1,228,811**	**1,274,169**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Other reserves $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013					
Balance carried forward from previous period	219,777	38,764	–	840,635	1,099,176
Opening balance adjustment	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted opening balance	***219,777***	***38,764***	***–***	***840,635***	***1,099,176***
Comprehensive income					
Comprehensive income recognised directly in equity	–	–	–	–	–
Gain/loss on revaluation of property	–	4	–	–	4
Sub-total income and expense	***–***	***4***	***–***	***–***	***4***
Surplus (deficit) for the period	3,909	–	–	–	3,909
Total comprehensive income recognised directly in equity	***3,909***	***4***	***–***	***–***	***3,913***
of which:					
Attributable to the Australian Government	909	–	–	–	**909**
Attributable to non-controlling interest	3,000	–	–	–	**3,000**
Transactions with owners					
Distributions to owners					
Returns on capital:					
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–
Contributions by owners					
Equity injection –Appropriation	–	–	–	37,210	37,210
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Restructuring	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total transactions with owners	***–***	***–***	***–***	***37,210***	***37,210***
Transfers between equity components	–	–	–	–	–
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**223,686**	**38,768**	**–**	**877,845**	**1,140,299**
Less: non-controlling interests	8,759	6,696	–	18,080	33,535
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**214,927**	**32,072**	**–**	**859,765**	**1,106,764**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	34,168	34,012	34,799	35,371	35,546
Sale of goods and rendering of services	70,284	73,989	80,875	84,814	84,884
Interest	55,579	54,399	57,847	61,750	67,504
Other	14,827	18,411	18,609	19,212	18,498
Total cash received	***174,858***	***180,811***	***192,130***	***201,147***	***206,432***
Cash used					
Employees	47,075	49,802	51,903	54,165	55,482
Suppliers	65,189	75,774	74,358	77,613	80,275
Grants	10,500	12,260	11,000	12,100	12,200
Taxes paid	32	162	77	339	655
Other	1,071	1,857	1,352	1,349	1,340
Total cash used	***123,867***	***139,855***	***138,690***	***145,566***	***149,952***
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**50,991**	**40,956**	**53,440**	**55,581**	**56,480**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Investments	58,000	22,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other- repayment of loans	65,055	70,796	75,335	78,469	73,418
Total cash received	***123,055***	***92,796***	***80,335***	***83,469***	***78,418***
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17,110	7,215	–	–	–
Purchase of non-financial assets	511	225	–	–	–
Investments	3,615	3,506	4,553	4,553	4,553
Other - loans/advances	157,574	165,089	166,665	165,443	161,493
Total cash used	***178,810***	***176,035***	***171,218***	***169,996***	***166,046***
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	**(55,755)**	**(83,239)**	**(90,883)**	**(86,527)**	**(87,628)**

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June) (continued)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Contributed equity	37,540	37,210	36,880	36,550	36,550
Other	2,031	–	–	–	–
Total cash received	***39,571***	***37,210***	***36,880***	***36,550***	***36,550***
Cash used					
Repayments of borrowings	264	–	–	–	–
Total cash used	***264***	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	**39,307**	**37,210**	**36,880**	**36,550**	**36,550**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**34,543**	**(5,073)**	**(563)**	**5,604**	**5,402**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	115,538	150,081	145,008	144,445	150,049
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**150,081**	**145,008**	**144,445**	**150,049**	**155,451**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Equity injections – Bill 2	37,540	37,210	36,880	36,550	36,550
Total new capital appropriations	**37,540**	**37,210**	**36,880**	**36,550**	**36,550**
Provided for:					
Loan expenditure	37,540	37,210	36,880	36,550	36,550
Total Items	**37,540**	**37,210**	**36,880**	**36,550**	**36,550**
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded internally from Departmental resources	17,110	7,215	–	–	–
Total	**17,110**	**7,215**	**–**	**–**	**–**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	17,110	7,215	–	–	–
Total cash used to acquire assets	**17,110**	**7,215**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Buildings $'000	Other property, plant and equipment $'000	Investment property $'000	Computer software and intangibles $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2013					
Gross book value	66,948	49,135	122,362	15,714	254,159
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(12,680)	(19,395)	–	(7,262)	(39,337)
Opening net book balance	**54,268**	**29,740**	**122,362**	**8,452**	**214,822**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS					
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets					
By purchase – other	2,985	2,845	–	1,385	7,215
Total additions	**2,985**	**2,845**	**–**	**1,385**	**7,215**
Other movements					
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(1,780)	(3,430)	–	(410)	(5,620)
As at 30 June 2014					
Gross book value	69,933	51,980	122,362	17,099	261,374
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(14,460)	(22,825)	–	(7,672)	(44,957)
Closing net book balance	**55,473**	**29,155**	**122,362**	**9,427**	**216,417**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

3.2.4 Notes to the financial statements

The budgeted financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Finance Minister's Orders issued by the Minister for Finance and Deregulation.

The statements have been prepared:

- on an accrual accounting basis
- in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Boards and the Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

Revenue from government

Represents appropriation from government to Indigenous Business Australia for the delivery of IBA's three programs in pursuit of its single outcome. Increases in the ordinary annual appropriations are a result of new measures and variations explained in Section 2.

Expenses – depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment assets are written off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation/amortisation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Concessional Loan discount

IBA continues to designate its loan portfolio at fair value through profit and loss per paragraph 11A of AASB 139, which provides for contracts with embedded derivatives, such as prepayment options, to be designated at fair value through profit and loss. The variation in the loan portfolio under fair value basis is written directly to the Income Statement.

Financial assets – receivables

This includes loans and advances made by IBA to clients in the delivery of its outputs, in addition to amounts owing to IBA for delivery of goods and services, and dividends owed to IBA from subsidiaries, associates and investments. Loans receivable are carried at fair value under AASB 139.

Assets – non-financial

Except for any revalued assets, reported value of plant and equipment represents the purchase price paid less depreciation incurred.

Land and building held for investment are carried at fair value.

INDIGENOUS LAND CORPORATION

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

INDIGENOUS LAND CORPORATION

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INDIGENOUS LAND CORPORATION

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

The Indigenous Land Corporation (ILC) is an independent Australian Government statutory authority established to provide economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits for Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders by assisting with acquisition and management of land. The ILC was established on 1 June 1995, and is governed by the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* (ATSI Act).

The ATSI Act defines that the ILC has two functions: land acquisition and land management. The ILC's functions are to be exercised 'in addition to, not instead of' the functions conferred on other agencies (s 191F(3)).

The ILC has two[56] priorities for the achievement of Indigenous benefits through acquiring and managing land:

- access to and protection of cultural and environmental values, and
- socio-economic development.

The ILC's primary source of income is an annual minimum payment of $45 million indexed from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account (Land Account) pursuant to s 193(2) of the ATSI Act. The Land Account is administered by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

The Board is the ILC's primary decision-making body and sets out the ILC's strategic direction, policies and strategies in the National Indigenous Land Strategy 2013–2017. The Board oversees governance of the ILC's administration, considers land acquisition and land management proposals, and monitors performance.

[56] The ILC previously had three priority outcomes, however in revising the National Indigenous Land Strategy for 2013–2017, the *access to education* priority outcome was removed.

The ILC provides assistance with land acquisition and land management through calling for applications from Indigenous organisations and landholders, and initiating projects to respond to opportunities to deliver significant Indigenous benefits. Key strategic priorities for the ILC will continue to support cultural, social and environmental outcomes as well as the achievement of training and employment outcomes and collaboration with other government agencies, industry, peak Indigenous organisations and the non-government sector. These collaborations bring additional expertise, funding and resources to achieve a more significant impact.

The ILC is committed to monitoring and evaluating its Land Acquisition and Land Management Program to ensure benefits are being achieved and progress is made towards achieving its outcome. The ILC has evaluation and benefits frameworks that guide it in monitoring its performance and informing its strategic planning.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: ILC Resource Statement – Budget Estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

Source	Estimate of prior + year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	Proposed at Budget = 2013–14 $'000	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Opening balance/Reserves at bank	**43,080**			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT				
Ordinary annual services[1]				
Outcome 1	–	9,664	9,664	9,706
Total ordinary annual services	**–**	**9,664**	**9,664**	**9,706**
Special Accounts *(portfolio agency)*				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account[2]	–	48,601	48,601	65,902
Total Special Account	**–**	**48,601**	**48,601**	**65,902**
Total funds from Government	**–**	**58,265**	**58,265**	**75,608**
FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES				
Interest	–	35,020	35,020	22,093
Other	–	4,106	4,106	4,106
Total	**–**	**39,126**	**39,126**	**26,199**
Total net resourcing for agency	**43,080**	**97,391**	**140,471**	**101,807**

All figures are GST exclusive.
CRF – Consolidated Revenue Fund.
Indigenous Land Corporation is not directly appropriated as it is a CAC Act body. Appropriations are made to FaHCSIA which are then paid to Indigenous Land Corporation and are considered 'departmental' for all purposes.
[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.
[2] A CAC Act body may receive payment from a special account held by an FMA Act agency. The CAC Act body does not hold the special account itself and therefore does not have a balance carried forward from earlier years.

Third party payments from and on behalf of other agencies

	2013–14 $'000	2012–13 $'000
Receipts received from other agencies for the provision of services	9,664	9,706
	9,664	**9,706**

All figures are GST exclusive.

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures relating to the ILC are detailed in MYEFO and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: Agency 2013–14 budget measures
MYEFO measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]	1.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(19)	(9)	(3)	–
Total		**–**	**(19)**	**(9)**	**(3)**	**–**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(19)	(9)	(3)	–
Total		**–**	**(19)**	**(9)**	**(3)**	**–**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook under Cross Portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of Indigenous Land Corporation in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1

Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through land acquisition and management.

Outcome 1 strategy

The statutory purpose of the ILC is to assist Indigenous people to acquire and manage land to achieve economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits.

The National Indigenous Land Strategy 2013–2017 describes that the ILC will assist with the acquisition and management of land-based projects that achieve the following priorities.

Provide access to and protection and maintenance of land with cultural and environmental values

The ILC recognises the importance of land to Indigenous peoples' cultural identity. Indigenous people can apply for assistance with land acquisition and management of land with cultural and environmental significance, and to protect and maintain the cultural and environmental values of land. Applications for cultural and environmental acquisitions will continue to be accepted by the ILC at any time of the year in 2013–14.

Deliver socio-economic outcomes for Indigenous people

The ILC assists projects that deliver social and economic outcomes for Indigenous Australians. Priority is given to projects that provide sustainable employment and training that leads to employment. The ILC believes that sustainable employment creates benefits for Indigenous people, including increased standards of living, income and improved health and wellbeing.

In 2013–14, the ILC will call for applications that achieve these outcomes, including assisting Indigenous landholders to develop viable businesses and sustainably manage their land. In addition, the ILC will continue to operate employment and training projects on agricultural and tourism businesses to host Indigenous trainees and transition them to employment.

Aligning with government priorities

In pursuing achievements against these priorities, the ILC seeks to build a secure and sustainable land base now and for future generations. Achievements will also contribute to the following closing the gap targets; halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade; and halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020.

Indigenous-owned or Indigenous-controlled land is included in the report *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011* as an indicator of economic participation and development and of the social and cultural relationship between Indigenous people and their land. In 2010, Indigenous-owned or Indigenous-controlled land comprised 16 per cent of the area of Australia (excluding native title lands). Approximately 4.7 per cent of Indigenous-held land in Australia has been acquired by the ILC.

The ILC will continue to make important contributions to the Indigenous Economic Development Strategy through creation of Indigenous enterprises and the implementation of its training-to-employment model in its agricultural and tourism businesses.

The ILC will continue to have regard to the COAG National Partnership on Remote Service Delivery in fulfilling its statutory obligations.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through land acquisition and management	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Assistance in the acquisition and management of an Indigenous land base		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	9,706	9,664
Payment from related entities	19,753	31,020
Special Accounts	65,902	48,601
Revenues from other independent sources	6,446	8,106
Total for Program 1.1	**101,807**	**97,391**
Outcome 1 Totals by resource type		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	9,706	9,664
Payment from related entities	19,753	31,020
Special Accounts	65,902	48,601
Revenues from other independent sources	6,446	8,106
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**101,807**	**97,391**
	2012–13	2013–14
Average Staffing Level (number)	265	265

Contributions to Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Acquisition and Management of an Indigenous Land Base

Program 1.1 objective

To assist Indigenous people to acquire and manage land to achieve economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits.

Program component objectives

Cultural and environmental heritage protection

- To acquire and grant land to Indigenous organisations for the purposes of environmental heritage protection and maintenance of culture
- To provide land management assistance to Indigenous landholders to support them in protecting and maintaining cultural and environmental heritage

Socio-economic development

- To acquire and grant land to Indigenous organisations to enable Indigenous people to achieve training, employment and social outcomes
- To operate agricultural and tourism businesses that train Indigenous people and assist them to transition to secure jobs
- To collaborate with other agencies and industry partners to implement regional projects that provide mentoring, support and advice to assist Indigenous landholders to sustainably manage land
- To develop projects in collaboration with other organisations to assist Indigenous landholders engage with emerging enterprise opportunities in offsetting greenhouse gas emissions, developing biodiversity offsets and delivery of environmental services

Linked to: Program 7.4: Indigenous Capability and Development. For more information refer to Program 7.4 presented in these PB Statements.

Program 1.1 expenses

The ILC's primary source of income is an annual payment of $45 million indexed from the Land Account pursuant to s 193(2) of the ATSI Act.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Acquisition and Management of an Indigenous Land Base

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Special Account Expenses:					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account	65,902	48,601	49,622	50,664	51,936
Annual departmental expenses:					
Departmental item CDEP Job Packages	9,706	9,664	9,649	9,655	9,561
Departmental item Other	24,657	34,620	16,872	12,230	4,749
Total program expenses	**100,265**	**92,885**	**76,143**	**72,549**	**66,246**

Program 1.1 deliverables

The ILC assists Indigenous corporations to acquire land, and Indigenous landholders to manage and use their land, to achieve benefits for Indigenous people. The ILC seeks to achieve the following deliverables.

Acquisition and Management of an Indigenous Land Base deliverables targets[57]

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Properties acquired for socio-economic development and cultural and environmental heritage protection	6	6	6	6	6
Properties granted	10	10	10	10	10
Employment and training projects implemented on ILC agricultural and tourism businesses	11	11	11	11	11
Regional land management projects implemented	15	15	15	15	15
Property-based, property planning land management projects assisted	30	30	30	30	30

[57] A deliverable relating to establishing hostels has been removed consistent with the removal of access to education as a priority outcome.

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

Participation in training and employment are the key indicators used for measuring progress in achieving socio-economic development. To recognise its relative contribution to the benefits delivered, the ILC counts those people it directly employs and hosts on its businesses separately from those jobs it has enabled through acquisition of land or land management assistance.

Indigenous organisations apply to the ILC for assistance in protecting the cultural and environmental values of land. This is measured through the proportion of ILC's total projects, rather than a target number of properties.

Acquisition and Management of an Indigenous Land Base key performance indicators[58]

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Total number of Indigenous staff employed directly through ILC agricultural and tourism businesses	380[59]	400	450	450	450
Total number of Indigenous trainees hosted through ILC agriculture and tourism businesses	250	260	280	300	300
Total number of Indigenous employment outcomes enabled through ILC land acquisition and land management projects	500[60]	500	500	500	500
Total number of Indigenous training outcomes enabled through ILC land acquisition and land management projects	800	800	800	800	800
Total number of Indigenous-held properties with improved land management	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of ILC-assisted projects that protect cultural and environmental heritage values or maintained culture	25%	33%[61]	33%	33%	33%
Proportion of projects that were collaborative with and leveraged funding from other agencies	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%

[58] A KPI relating to the provision of hostels has been removed consistent with the removal of *access to education* as a priority outcome.

[59] Target raised in line with current performance and ability to achieve beyond the previous target.

[60] As above.

[61] As above.

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

ILC has no administered funds in the 2013–14 Budget.

3.1.2 Special account

ILC has no special accounts in the 2013–14 Budget.

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

Table 3.1.3: Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

	Appropriations				Other	Total	Program
	Bill No. 1 $'000	Bill No. 2 $'000	Special approp $'000	Total approp $'000	$'000	$'000	
Indigenous Land Corporation							
Outcome 1							
Enhanced socio-economic development, maintenance of cultural identity and protection of the environment by Indigenous Australians through land acquisition and management							
Administered 2013–14	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Administered 2012–13	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Departmental 2013–14	9,664	–	–	9,664	87,727	97,391	1.1
Departmental 2012–13	*9,706*	–	–	*9,706*	*92,101*	*101,807*	*1.1*
Total outcome 2013–14	9,664	–	–	9,664	87,727	97,391	
Total outcome 2012–13	*9,706*	–	–	*9,706*	*92,101*	*101,807*	
Total administered 2013–14	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total administered 2012–13	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total departmental 2013–14	9,664	–	–	9,664	87,727	97,391	
Total departmental 2012–13	*9,706*	–	–	*9,706*	*92,101*	*101,807*	
Total AGIE 2013–14	**9,664**	**–**	**–**	**9,664**	**87,727**	**97,391**	
Total AGIE 2012–13	*9,706*	–	–	*9,706*	*92,101*	*101,807*	

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

ILC has no differences in agency resourcing and financial statements.

3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Departmental

The ILC's primary source of income is an annual minimum payment of $45 million indexed from the Land Account pursuant to s 193(2) of the ATSI Act. Estimated payments from the Land Account from 2012–13 forward have been provided by FaHCSIA, which is responsible for the administration of the Land Account.

The total resources for the ILC's outcome include the income from the Land Account, and represent the funds available to ILC to carry out its legislated functions.

Under its legislation, ILC has the flexibility to invest funds and to roll over funds not expended in previous years.

Under s 191H of the ATSI Act, ILC has the specific power to invest moneys of ILC. In addition, s 193K of the ATSI Act specifically exempts ILC from s 18(3) of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act). This section of the CAC Act deals with allowable investments. Earnings on these investments are represented in the Budgeted Departmental Comprehensive Income Statement.

Under its legislation, ILC acquires land for the specific purpose of granting an interest in that land to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander corporation. ILC capitalises the land on purchase and makes an immediate provision for the grant equivalent to the purchase price. In the Budgeted Departmental Comprehensive Income Statement, the expenses associated with the purchase and grant of the land are recognised in the period in which the land is purchased. Expenses associated with land management projects are recognised in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

ILC also holds properties for granting that have significant livestock on them. In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, ILC values the livestock on a market-to-market basis. Accordingly, the change in market value in any given period is recognised in the Budgeted Departmental Comprehensive Income Statement.

3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	13,043	13,695	14,585	15,116	15,669
Suppliers	76,752	68,720	51,088	48,458	49,077
Depreciation and amortisation	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Finance costs	8,970	8,970	8,970	7,475	–
Total expenses	**100,265**	**92,885**	**76,143**	**72,549**	**66,246**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Interest	22,093	35,020	35,122	38,534	27,688
Other	70,008	52,707	56,622	54,419	55,685
Total own-source revenue	**92,101**	**87,727**	**91,744**	**92,953**	**83,373**
Gains					
Other	26,250	–	–	–	–
Total gains	**26,250**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total own-source income	**118,351**	**87,727**	**91,744**	**92,953**	**83,373**
Net cost of (contribution by) services	**(18,086)**	**5,158**	**(15,601)**	**(20,404)**	**(17,127)**
Revenue from Government	9,706	9,664	9,649	9,655	9,561
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	**27,792**	**4,506**	**25,250**	**30,059**	**26,688**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	–	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**27,792**	**4,506**	**25,250**	**30,059**	**26,688**
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Australian Government	**27,792**	**4,506**	**25,250**	**30,059**	**26,688**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	43,080	16,566	7,694	8,219	8,219
Trade and other receivables	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823	3,823
Advances and loans	303,968	334,988	369,110	260,644	287,332
Other financial assets	527	527	527	527	527
Total financial assets	***351,398***	***355,904***	***381,154***	***273,213***	***299,901***
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	208	208	208	208	208
Property, plant and equipment	96,907	96,907	96,907	96,907	96,907
Biological Assets	37,029	37,029	37,029	37,029	37,029
Intangibles	437	437	437	437	437
Inventories	156,644	156,644	156,644	156,644	156,644
Other non-financial assets	38,967	38,967	38,967	38,967	38,967
Total non-financial assets	***330,192***	***330,192***	***330,192***	***330,192***	***330,192***
Total assets	**681,590**	**686,096**	**711,346**	**603,405**	**630,093**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189
Other payables	17,037	17,037	17,037	17,037	17,037
Total payables	***23,226***	***23,226***	***23,226***	***23,226***	***23,226***
Interest bearing liabilities					
Loans	138,000	138,000	138,000	–	–
Total interest bearing liabilities	***138,000***	***138,000***	***138,000***	***–***	***–***
Provisions					
Employee provisions	3,048	3,048	3,048	3,048	3,048
Other provisions	181,407	181,407	181,407	181,407	181,407
Total provisions	***184,455***	***184,455***	***184,455***	***184,455***	***184,455***
Total liabilities	**345,681**	**345,681**	**345,681**	**207,681**	**207,681**
Net assets	**335,909**	**340,415**	**365,665**	**395,724**	**422,412**
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Reserves	3,309	3,309	3,309	3,309	3,309
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	332,600	337,106	362,356	392,415	419,103
Total parent entity interest	***335,909***	***340,415***	***365,665***	***395,724***	***422,412***
Total Equity	**335,909**	**340,415**	**365,665**	**395,724**	**422,412**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Other reserves $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013					
Balance carried forward from previous period	332,600	3,309	–	–	335,909
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies	–	–	–	–	–
Adjusted opening balance	***332,600***	***3,309***	***–***	***–***	***335,909***
Comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus (deficit) for the period	4,506	–	–	–	4,506
Total comprehensive income	***4,506***	***–***	***–***	***–***	***4,506***
of which:					
Attributable to the Australian Government	4,506	–	–	–	4,506
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**337,106**	**3,309**	**–**	**–**	**340,415**
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**337,106**	**3,309**	**–**	**–**	**340,415**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	9,706	9,664	9,650	9,655	9,561
Receipts from Government	65,902	48,601	49,622	50,664	51,936
Interest	2,340	4,000	1,000	131,876	1,000
Net GST received	4,640	4,681	4,477	4,560	4,532
Other	4,517	4,517	7,700	4,131	4,131
Total cash received	***87,105***	***71,463***	***72,449***	***200,886***	***71,160***
Cash used					
Employees	13,043	13,695	14,585	15,116	15,669
Suppliers	55,553	73,812	56,266	53,394	53,991
Borrowing costs	1,529	8,970	8,970	7,475	–
Total cash used	***70,125***	***96,477***	***79,821***	***75,985***	***69,660***
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**16,980**	**(25,014)**	**(7,372)**	**124,901**	**1,500**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Other	–	–	–	15,124	–
Total cash received	**–**	**–**	**–**	***15,124***	**–**
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total cash used	***1,500***	***1,500***	***1,500***	***1,500***	***1,500***
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	**(1,500)**	**(1,500)**	**(1,500)**	**13,624**	**(1,500)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash used					
Repayments of borrowings	–	–	–	138,000	–
Total cash used	**–**	**–**	**–**	***138,000***	**–**
Net cash (used by) financing activities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(138,000)**	**–**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**15,480**	**(26,514)**	**(8,872)**	**525**	**–**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	27,600	43,080	16,566	7,694	8,219
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**43,080**	**16,566**	**7,694**	**8,219**	**8,219**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded internally from departmental resources[1]	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
TOTAL	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total cash used to acquire assets	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**1,500**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Includes the following sources of funding:

- current Bill 1 and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB)
- donations and contributions
- gifts
- internally developed assets
- proceeds from the sale of assets.

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Land	Other property, plant and equipment	Computer software and intangibles	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2013				
Gross book value	208	121,633	990	122,831
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	–	(24,726)	(553)	(25,279)
Opening net book balance	**208**	**96,907**	**437**	**97,552**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS				
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets				
By purchase – other	–	1,500	–	1,500
Total additions	**–**	**1,500**	**–**	**1,500**
Other movements				
Depreciation/amortisation expense	–	(1,500)	–	(1,500)
Total other movements	**–**	**(1,500)**	**–**	**(1,500)**
As at 30 June 2014				
Gross book value	208	123,133	990	124,331
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	–	(26,226)	(553)	(26,779)
Closing net book balance	**208**	**96,907**	**437**	**97,552**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

3.2.4 Notes to the financial statements

Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The budgeted financial statements are a special purpose financial report.

Rounding

The budgeted financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Investments

Investments are recorded at their current cash-based valuation at reporting date. Section 193K of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005* states that the investment restrictions in s 18(3) of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* do not apply to ILC.

Inventory held for distribution

Inventory held for distribution represents properties purchased for the purpose of transfer to appropriate organisations in line with the objectives of ILC and properties transferred to ILC as a result of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Act 2004*. Land purchases (including the related plant, equipment and livestock, acquisition and holding costs) are capitalised on purchase and classified as inventory. A provision is raised in the Budgeted Departmental Comprehensive Income Statement for the full cost of land purchases (excluding livestock) representing the sacrifice of future benefits embodied in the assets.

Biological assets

Livestock held for trading purposes is classified as biological assets. Livestock is valued at market value as at reporting date.

Recognition of income

Receipts from the Land Account are recognised at the time ILC becomes entitled to receive the revenue and have been classified for the purpose of this report as Revenues from Land Account.

Economic dependency

ILC is dependent on an annual payment from the Land Account in accordance with s 193(2) of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*.

Reporting entities

The consolidated budgeted financial statements are those of the economic entity, comprising ILC (the parent entity) and its wholly owned subsidiaries other than Voyages Indigenous Tourism Australia Pty Ltd that has been classified as a Public Non-Financial Corporation and is not a General Government Sector body.

Departmental and administered items

ILC has no administered items.

Asset valuation

From 1 July 2005, in accordance with Australian Equivalents of International Financial Reporting Standards, government agencies and authorities are required to use fair value basis to measure property, plant and equipment.

All assets are initially recorded at cost. Property, plant and equipment and other infrastructure assets are periodically revalued at their fair value.

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

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TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

The planned outcome of the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) is:

- Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture.

The TSRA is a Commonwealth statutory authority which was established in 1994 under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*, now known as the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*. It is the peak Commonwealth representative body for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait.

The TSRA also performs separate functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* as the Native Title Representative Body for the Torres Strait Region.

The TSRA is required under s 142D of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act to formulate and implement a plan to guide the progress of the Torres Strait region. This plan, known as the Torres Strait Development Plan, is updated every four years to be consistent with the term of the TSRA Board.

In 2008–09, the TSRA finalised the Torres Strait Development Plan 2009–13, the fourth development plan since the establishment of the TSRA. The plan outlines seven new or revised TSRA program components (Economic Development; Culture, Art and Heritage; Native Title; Environmental Management; Governance and Leadership; Healthy Communities; Safe Communities), each of which has a number of desired outcomes and associated benefits.

The Development Plan and its program components have been informed and driven by the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Plan 2009–29 and the goals and aspirations of the residents of the Torres Strait. The new TSRA vision, which is shared by both the Regional Plan and the Development Plan, is:

- 'Empowering our people, in our decision, in our culture, for our future'
- *'Ngalpun yangu kaaba woeydhay, a ngalpun muruygaw danalagan mabaygal kunakan palayk, bathayngaka' (KALA LAGAU YA)*

- *'Buaigiz kelar obaiswerare, merbi mir apuge mena obakedi, muige merbi areribi tonarge, ko merbi keub kerkerem' (MERIAM MIR)*
- *'Ngalpan moebaygal thoepoeriwoeyamoeyn, ngalpan ya kuduthoeraynu, ngalpan igililmaypa, sepa setha wara goeygil sey boey wagel' (KALA KAWAU YA).*

The Development Plan has also been designed to align with the COAG Building Blocks and to contribute to the Indigenous-specific outcomes of the national partnership agreements as outlined in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement. The TSRA is currently finalising *Development Plan 2009–2013* and has commenced drafting *Development Plan 2014–2018*.

A key area of externally focused activity for the TSRA in 2013–14 will be continuing to drive the regional planning processes, including improving the integration of service delivery between governments at all levels working in the region. The TSRA will also dedicate considerable time to engaging with local stakeholders, informing them of the new Development Plan and associated changes, and supporting their adaptation to the new environment.

The Torres Strait Ranger Project will continue to expand over the coming year. This dedicated ranger project will play a central role in the TSRA's Environmental Management Program component, as it will be used to deliver a variety of land and sea management activities identified in the Land and Sea Management Strategy, the Regional Investment Strategy for the Torres Strait, and the Marine Turtle and Dugong Management Plan for each of the participating communities.

The TSRA will work closely with primary health care stakeholders to enhance the efficacy and effectiveness of National Health Reforms in 2013–14. Through its Healthy Communities program, the TSRA will also monitor and provide strategic policy advice regarding health service delivery in the region and administer grant funding to regional projects that address social determinants that positively impact on health outcomes.

The Major Infrastructure Program, commenced in 1998 as a bilateral commitment with the Queensland Government to deliver essential and sustainable environmental health infrastructure in the Torres Strait region, has also been extended into Stage 5. Key deliverables include: water supply and reticulation; sanitation and wastewater; community roads and drainage; serviced housing lots; and asset sustainability.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: TSRA Resource Statement – Budget Estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

	Estimate of prior + year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	Proposed at Budget = 2013–14 $'000	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Opening balance/Reserves at bank	**16,716**	**–**	**16,716**	**–**
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT				
Ordinary annual services[1]				
Outcome 1	–	49,645	49,645	45,680
Total ordinary annual services	**–**	**49,645**	**49,645**	**45,680**
Total funds from Government	**–**	**49,645**	**66,361**	**45,680**
FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES				
Interest	–	800	800	800
Other	–	5,585	5,585	6,823
Total	**–**	**6,385**	**6,385**	**7,623**
Total net resourcing for agency	**16,716**	**56,030**	**72,746**	**53,303**

All figures are GST exclusive.

Torres Strait Regional Authority is not directly appropriated as it is a CAC Act Body. Appropriations are made to FMA Agency FaHCSIA which are then paid to Torres Strait Regional Authority and are considered 'Departmental' for all purposes.

[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures relating to TSRA are detailed in MYEFO and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: TSRA 2013–14 budget measures
MYEFO measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]	1.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(99)	(44)	(16)	–
Total		**–**	**(99)**	**(44)**	**(16)**	**–**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		–	(99)	(44)	(16)	–
Total		**–**	**(99)**	**(44)**	**(16)**	**–**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook under Cross Portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of the Torres Strait Regional Authority in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1

Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture.

Outcome 1 strategy

The TSRA is focused on the delivery of outcomes and realisation of measurable benefits. The program components contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Plan 2009–2029 and to closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage.

The Development Plan is an action plan with a focus on delivering outcomes and benefits for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people of the Torres Strait region. This and subsequent development plans will contribute to achieving the outcome statement for the TSRA.

The Development Plan contains both short- and long-term objectives, some of which will not be achieved fully within the four-year life of the Plan. The phasing of objectives reflects the Australian Government's long-term goals of generational change and impact.

The TSRA is currently finalising Development Plan 2009–2013 and has commenced drafting Development Plan 2014–2018.

The Program 1 objective is currently delivered through seven component programs, which are derived from the Torres Strait Development Plan 2009–2013. These are:

- Economic Development
- Culture, Art and Heritage

- Native Title
- Environmental Management
- Governance and Leadership
- Healthy Communities
- Safe Communities.

The Development Plan 2014–2018 will deliver the Program 1 objective through eight component programs, with the addition of a Fisheries Program to the seven listed above.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Torres Strait Regional Development		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	45,680	49,645
Revenues from other independent sources	7,623	6,385
Total for Program 1.1	**53,303**	**56,030**
Outcome 1 Totals by resource type		
Revenue from Government		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	45,680	49,645
Revenues from other independent sources	7,623	6,385
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**53,303**	**56,030**
	2012–13	2013–14
Average Staffing Level (number)	128	139

Contributions to Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Torres Strait Regional Development

Program 1.1 objective

In November 2008, the Torres Strait Regional Authority Board endorsed the following Outcome statement: 'Progress towards closing the gap for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait Region through development planning, coordination, sustainable resource management, and preservation and promotion of Indigenous culture'.

Program component objectives

Economic Development

The TSRA will take the lead as a 'Whole of Region Economic Development Solution Broker'. In this role, the TSRA will work in partnership with other government and non-government organisations and individual communities to advance this regional goal and ensure the efficient use of resources. It will aim to:

- stimulate economic development across the region
- advance business skills and align training initiatives with regional employment opportunities
- advance Indigenous ownership and management of industries and enterprises.

Culture, Art and Heritage

The TSRA will form a Culture, Art and Heritage Program to support the regional outcomes. The aims of the program are to:

- protect culturally significant sites and artefacts to ensure their longevity
- revitalise traditional cultural practices (art, dance, language, and storytelling) among communities.

Native Title program

To provide high-quality and culturally appropriate professional services to native title holders and claimants in the Torres Strait Region, to facilitate the securing of legal recognition of native title to land and waters in the Torres Strait and thereby improve opportunities for improved economic, cultural and social participation for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the region.

This program component will:

- protect and manage native title rights
- build the capacity of native title Prescribed Bodies Corporate.

Program component objectives (continued)

Environmental Management

The TSRA will play a mix of leading and supporting roles in a number of environmental management initiatives within the Torres Strait.

The primary aims of the program are to:

- achieve sustainable management of natural resources
- contribute to the reduction of the ecological and carbon footprint of Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula area residents.

Governance and Leadership

To help maintain and improve the leadership and governance skills of current and future leaders of the Torres Strait to support development planning and coordination of integrated government service delivery in the Torres Strait Region.

This program component will:

- involve Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal leaders in legislative processes, policies and priorities in terms of setting direction for integrated planning and service delivery
- involve Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal leaders in monitoring progress towards reaching regional goals and outcomes
- develop the capacity of current and future leaders across the region and support effective communication between the community and organisations involved in the region.

Healthy Communities

The TSRA's Healthy Communities Program aims to:

- monitor and provide strategic policy advice regarding health service delivery in the region and contribute to ensuring that health service levels are equal to the national standard
- improve the health of Indigenous people living in the region through proactive healthy living initiatives
- increase Indigenous home ownership.

Program component objectives (continued)

Safe Communities

The TSRA will contribute to the safety of communities by:

- contributing to the development of standards for the provision of all mainstream social services and facilities, including emergency response services, through engagement with responsible agencies
- undertaking a policy advocacy, monitoring and supporting role with respect to mainstream services, advocating and acting as a solution broker on behalf of communities and the region, using integrated service delivery forums
- providing direct funding and resource support for some social support services, and infrastructure, facilities and equipment, that contribute to improved safety and accessibility for communities and families (the TSRA will not provide mainstream social or community services).

Linked to: The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program works in tandem with Job Services Australia and the Indigenous Employment Program. For more information refer to the DEEWR and DHS 2013–14 PB Statements.

Also linked to: Program 7.1: Economic Development and Participation. For more information refer to Program 7.1 presented in these PB Statements.

Program 1.1 expenses

The budgeted expenditure set out in the tables of this report include all the costs associated with the program deliverables listed in this report.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Torres Strait Regional Development

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Program support	53,303	56,030	56,151	54,016	50,553
Total program expenses	**53,303**	**56,030**	**56,151**	**54,016**	**50,553**

Program 1.1 deliverables

Over the past year, the TSRA has undertaken a coordination role in bringing together key government agencies to work in partnership towards integrated planning and improved service delivery. The results of those consultations have been refined by elected representatives of TSRA and local government councils into a regional vision and goals statement, the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsular Area Regional Plan 2009–2029. The Regional Plan provides regional goals to guide the strategic policy of all government service providers.

The TSRA is addressing these goals through an integrated portfolio of seven programs as set out in our current 2009–2013 Development Plan.

The program outcomes are all congruent with TSRA's outcome statement. Performance indicators have been identified to show whether progress is being made in achieving outcomes and benefits. The benefits are measurable and meaningful improvements that result from outcomes. Deliverables for each program component as at the publication date of these PB Statements are:

Economic Development

- Increased number of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal individuals in employment
- Increased number of approved TSRA loans
- Increase in the participation of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in industry training

Culture, Art and Heritage

- Increased number of professionally active Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal artists and active art centres in the region
- Increased capacity and capability to facilitate cultural initiatives and projects
- Increased profile of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal arts and culture
- Increased community involvement in the preservation of cultural heritage

Native Title

- Provide legal, policy and advocacy support for Prescribed Bodies Corporate
- Support native title activities, including determination of claims and provision of legal advice and support
- Negotiate and execute Indigenous Land Use Agreements and other statutory agreements and provide legal advice and support in relation to future Acts

Program 1.1 deliverables (continued)

Environmental Management

- Support to Indigenous participation and ownership of the marine resources of the Torres Strait
- Implement horticulture, biodiversity and pest species management activities
- Implement the Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger Program
- Support to sustainable community-based turtle and dugong management and research
- Coordinate the implementation of the Torres Strait Climate Change Strategy
- Coordinate and support research and information sharing

Governance and Leadership

- Integrated Service Delivery – Monitoring
- Governance and Leadership Capacity Building
- Support to Torres Strait Regional Broadcasting
- Enhanced Support for Women and Youth in Leadership
- Support to Prescribed Bodies Corporate
- Support TSRA Governance Committees

Healthy Communities

- Contribute funding to community, market garden and horticulture initiatives
- Engage with food suppliers/retailers to explore improved healthy food options
- Monitor and provide strategic policy advice to support health sector reforms
- Provide funding contributions to health promotion and education initiatives
- Funding contributions towards sport and recreation minor infrastructure
- Funding contributions to essential services and infrastructure to support healthy living environments

Safe Communities

- Continue to provide funding for proactive and reactive social service providers in the region
- Assist in the development of standards for provision of services and facilities for safe and healthy communities
- Assist social and emergency service providers with funding for capacity building and training initiatives
- Funding contributions to services and facilities that improve community accessibility and safety
- Monitoring and advocating for effective land and sea communications systems

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

- Measured change in Business Funding and Housing Loan outcomes
- Measured change in Industry Training outcomes
- Number of Indigenous artists and cultural practitioners supported
- Measured change in the number of professionally active Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander artists and active art centres in the region
- Number of native title determinations, native title compliant land and sea outcomes, and number of future act notifications facilitated in the Torres Strait
- Number of Indigenous Land Use Agreements finalised
- Number of communities participating in natural resource management activities
- Number of ranger groups in place to assist communities to carry out land, sea and cultural resource management activities
- Number of sustainable land use plans developed
- Level of legislative compliance and measured change in capacity of Prescribed Bodies Corporate in the region
- Measured change in regional communications capacity
- Measured change in outcomes from social support services active in the Torres Strait

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

TSRA does not have any administered funds.

3.1.2 Special account

TSRA does not have any special accounts.

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

Table 3.1.3: Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

	Appropriations		Other	Total	Program
	Bill No. 1 $'000	Total approp $'000	$'000	$'000	
Torres Strait Regional Authority					
Outcome 1					
Departmental 2013–14	49,645	49,645	6,385	56,030	1.1
Departmental 2012–13	*45,680*	*45,680*	*7,623*	*53,303*	*1.1*
Total outcome 2013–14	49,645	49,645	6,385	56,030	
Total outcome 2012–13	*45,680*	*45,680*	*7,623*	*53,303*	
Total departmental 2013–14	**49,645**	**49,645**	**6,385**	**56,030**	
Total departmental 2012–13	***45,680***	***45,680***	***7,623***	***53,303***	
Total AGIE 2013–14	**49,645**	**49,645**	**6,385**	**56,030**	
Total AGIE 2012–13	*45,680*	*45,680*	*7,623*	*53,303*	

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

There are no differences between TSRA's Portfolio Budget Statements and the Commonwealth's Budget Management System.

3.2.2 Analysis of budgeted financial statements

Departmental

Budgeted comprehensive income statement

This statement provides a picture of the expected financial results for the TSRA by identifying full accrual expenses and revenues, which highlights whether the TSRA is operating at a sustainable level. TSRA is forecasting income of $56 million and expenditure of $56 million resulting in a breakeven result for the 2013–14 fiscal year.

Budgeted departmental balance sheet

This statement shows the financial position of the TSRA. It helps decision-makers to track the management of assets, liabilities and equity. TSRA's forecast balance sheet for the fiscal year ending June 2014 shows TSRA with total assets of $80.1 million and liabilities of $17 million, resulting in a net asset position of $63.2 million.

Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows

The budgeted cash flows, as reflected in the statement of cash flows, provide important information on the extent and nature of cash flows by categorising them into expected cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

Predicted departmental cash flows have been adjusted to reflect the anticipated impact on cash after taking into account the forecast movements in the balance sheet and comprehensive income statement. The agency is forecasting a favourable cash position of $16.6 million for the fiscal year ending June 2014. The favourable cash position is due to the timing across fiscal years between receipt of income and program expenditure commitments.

3.2.3 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	10,500	7,105	7,207	8,758	8,617
Suppliers	7,616	8,472	8,566	8,618	8,529
Grants	34,287	39,553	39,478	35,749	32,532
Depreciation and amortisation	900	900	900	891	875
Total expenses	**53,303**	**56,030**	**56,151**	**54,016**	**50,553**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Interest	800	800	800	800	800
Other	6,823	5,585	5,585	7,085	7,085
Total own-source revenue	**7,623**	**6,385**	**6,385**	**7,885**	**7,885**
Net cost of services	**45,680**	**49,645**	**49,766**	**46,131**	**42,668**
Revenue from Government	45,680	49,645	49,766	46,131	42,668
Surplus attributable to the Australian Government	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16,716	16,614	15,210	14,308	13,430
Trade and other receivables	6,734	6,734	6,734	6,734	6,734
Other investments	22,298	15,298	7,698	7,698	7,698
Total financial assets	***45,748***	***38,646***	***29,642***	***28,740***	***27,862***
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	32,308	39,358	48,258	49,056	49,850
Property, plant and equipment	2,009	2,061	2,165	2,269	2,353
Heritage and Cultural	60	60	60	60	60
Total non-financial assets	***34,377***	***41,479***	***50,483***	***51,385***	***52,263***
Total assets	**80,125**	**80,125**	**80,125**	**80,125**	**80,125**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	7,826	7,826	7,826	7,826	7,826
Grants	4,438	4,438	4,438	4,438	4,438
Other payables	1,556	1,556	1,556	1,556	1,556
Total payables	***13,820***	***13,820***	***13,820***	***13,820***	***13,820***
Provisions					
Employee provisions	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140
Total provisions	***3,140***	***3,140***	***3,140***	***3,140***	***3,140***
Total liabilities	**16,960**	**16,960**	**16,960**	**16,960**	**16,960**
Net assets	**63,165**	**63,165**	**63,165**	**63,165**	**63,165**
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	32	32	32	32	32
Reserves	13,267	13,267	13,267	13,267	13,267
Retained surplus	49,866	49,866	49,866	49,866	49,866
Total parent entity interest	***63,165***	***63,165***	***63,165***	***63,165***	***63,165***
Total Equity	**63,165**	**63,165**	**63,165**	**63,165**	**63,165**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013				
Balance carried forward from previous period	49,866	13,267	32	63,165
Adjusted opening balance	***49,866***	***13,267***	***32***	***63,165***
Comprehensive income				
Surplus (deficit) for the period	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**49,866**	**13,267**	**32**	**63,165**
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**49,866**	**13,267**	**32**	**63,165**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	45,680	49,645	49,766	46,131	42,668
Interest	800	800	800	800	800
Other	6,823	5,585	5,585	7,085	7,085
Total cash received	***53,303***	***56,030***	***56,151***	***54,016***	***50,553***
Cash used					
Employees	10,500	7,105	7,207	8,758	8,617
Suppliers	7,616	8,472	8,566	8,618	8,529
Other	34,287	39,553	39,478	35,749	32,532
Total cash used	***52,403***	***55,130***	***55,251***	***53,125***	***49,678***
Net cash from operating activities	**900**	**900**	**900**	**891**	**875**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Investments	–	7,000	7,600	–	–
Total cash received	***–***	***7,000***	***7,600***	***–***	***–***
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5,596	8,002	9,904	1,793	1,753
Total cash used	***5,596***	***8,002***	***9,904***	***1,793***	***1,753***
Net cash (used by) investing activities	**(5,596)**	**(1,002)**	**(2,304)**	**(1,793)**	**(1,753)**
Net (decrease) in cash held	**(4,696)**	**(102)**	**(1,404)**	**(902)**	**(878)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	21,412	16,716	16,614	15,210	14,308
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**16,716**	**16,614**	**15,210**	**14,308**	**13,430**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded internally from departmental resources[1]	5,596	8,002	9,904	1,793	1,753
TOTAL	**5,596**	**8,002**	**9,904**	**1,793**	**1,753**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	5,596	8,002	9,904	1,793	1,753
Total cash used to acquire assets	**5,596**	**8,002**	**9,904**	**1,793**	**1,753**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Includes the following sources of funding:

- current and prior year Bill 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB).

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Land	Buildings	Other property, plant and equipment	Heritage and cultural	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2013					
Gross book value	9,185	26,413	3,768	60	39,426
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	–	(3,290)	(1,759)	–	(5,049)
Opening net book balance	**9,185**	**23,123**	**2,009**	**60**	**34,377**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS					
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets					
By purchase - internally funded	–	7,700	302	–	8,002
Total additions	**–**	**7,700**	**302**	**–**	**8,002**
Other movements					
Depreciation/amortisation expense	–	(650)	(250)	–	(900)
Total other movements	**–**	**(650)**	**(250)**	**–**	**(900)**
As at 30 June 2014					
Gross book value	9,185	34,113	4,070	60	47,428
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	–	(3,940)	(2,009)	–	(5,949)
Closing net book balance	**9,185**	**30,173**	**2,061**	**60**	**41,479**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

3.2.4 Notes to the financial statements

Basis of accounting

The budgeted financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Finance Minister's Orders issued by the Minister for Finance and Deregulation. Amounts in these statements are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Departmental financial statements and schedule to administered activity

Under the Australian Government's financial budget and reporting framework, transactions that agencies control (departmental transactions) are separately budgeted for and reported on from transactions agencies do not have control over (administered transactions). This ensures that agencies are only held fully accountable for the transactions over which they have control.

Departmental items are those assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in relation to an agency or authority that are controlled by the agency. Departmental expenses include employee and supplier expenses and other administrative costs, which are incurred by the agency in providing its goods and services.

TSRA has no administered items.

Revenue from government – ordinary annual appropriations

Revenue from government represents amounts appropriated to fund the TSRA's seven program components, actioned in order to deliver the agency's stated outcome.

Expenses – depreciation

Property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives, using in all cases the straight-line method of depreciation.

Asset valuation

All assets are initially recorded at cost. Property, plant and equipment and other infrastructure assets are periodically revalued at their fair value.

Financial assets – cash

This includes notes and coins held and deposits at call.

Financial assets – receivables

This includes loans and advances made by the TSRA to clients in the delivery of its programs, in addition to amounts owing to the TSRA for delivery of goods and services. Loans receivable are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

WORKPLACE GENDER EQUALITY AGENCY

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

WORKPLACE GENDER EQUALITY AGENCY

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WORKPLACE GENDER EQUALITY AGENCY

Section 1: Agency overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

The *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012* (the Act), which came into effect on 6 December 2012, delivered the Government's 2010 election commitment to retain and improve the Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency and its underlying legislation.

Under the Act, the renamed agency, now the Workplace Gender Equality Agency, continues to have responsibility for working closely with employers to improve awareness and understanding of barriers to the full and equal participation of women in the workforce, although it now addresses gender equality more broadly.

Organisations with 100 or more employees (relevant employers) will continue to report annually to the agency. However, the new legislation has introduced some changes to the focus of the agency:

- standardised reporting against specified gender equality indicators (GEIs) will streamline the reporting process
- the new reporting framework will underpin the agency's new function to develop benchmarks for educational purposes that will enable employers to consider their workplace outcomes and practices in relation to their industry peers
- from the 2014–15 reporting period, relevant organisations will be assessed against evidence-based, achievable minimum standards set by the Minister in relation to specified GEIs
- the framework for reporting will be strengthened and supported by a review mechanism, which will enable the agency to review compliance with the Act
- there is a new emphasis on equal remuneration and family and caring responsibilities as issues central to the achievement of gender equality
- smaller employers are now covered by the Act, although they are not required to report, and
- in addition to reporting annually to the Minister on its operations, the agency will also be required to report biennially on overall progress achieved in relation to the GEIs.

1.2 AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total resources from all sources. The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome and by administered and departmental classification.

Table 1.1: WGEA Resource Statement – Budget Estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013

		Estimate of prior + year amounts available in 2013–14 $'000	Proposed at Budget = 2013–14 $'000	Total estimate 2013–14 $'000	Actual available appropriation 2012–13 $'000
Ordinary annual services[1]					
Departmental appropriation					
Prior year departmental appropriation[2]		2,292	–	2,292	3,833
Departmental appropriation		–	5,074	5,074	5,923
s 31 Relevant agency receipts[3]		–	500	500	155
Total		**2,292**	**5,574**	**7,866**	**9,911**
Total ordinary annual services	**A**	**2,292**	**5,574**	**7,866**	**9,911**
Departmental non-operating					
Equity injections		–	–	–	830
Total		**–**	**–**	**–**	**830**
Total other services	**B**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**830**
Total available annual appropriations		**2,292**	**5,574**	**7,866**	**10,741**
Total appropriations excluding Special Accounts		**2,292**	**5,574**	**7,866**	**10,741**
Total resourcing A+B+C+D		2,292	5,574	7,866	10,741
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts and/or CAC Act bodies through annual appropriations		–	–	–	–
Total net resourcing for WGEA		**2,292**	**5,574**	**7,866**	**10,741**

[1] Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2013–14.

[2] Estimated adjusted balance carried forward from previous year.

[3] s 31 Relevant Agency receipts – estimate.

Note: All figures are GST exclusive.

Table 1.1: WGEA resource statement – budget estimates for 2013–14 as at Budget May 2013 (continued)
Third party payments from and on behalf of other agencies

	2013–14 $'000	2012–13 $'000
Payments made to other agencies for the provision of services (disclosed above)	400	360

Note: All figures are GST exclusive.

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

Budget measures relating to WGEA are detailed in Budget Paper No. 2 and are summarised below.

Table 1.2: WGEA 2013–14 budget measures
MYEFO measures not previously reported in a portfolio statement

	Program	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Measures						
Targeted savings – public service efficiencies[1]	1.1					
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		(20)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(10)
Total		**(20)**	**(28)**	**(29)**	**(30)**	**(10)**
Total measures						
Administered expenses		–	–	–	–	–
Departmental expenses		(20)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(10)
Total		**(20)**	**(28)**	**(29)**	**(30)**	**(10)**

Prepared on a Government Financial Statistics (fiscal) basis.

[1] This measure is led by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Further details can be found in the 2012–13 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook under Cross Portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

2.1 OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by government on the Australian community. Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Agencies are required to identify the programs which contribute to government outcomes over the budget and forward years.

Each outcome is described below together with its related programs, specifying the performance indicators and targets used to assess and monitor the performance of the Workplace Gender Equality Agency in achieving government outcomes.

Outcome 1

Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data.

Outcome 1 strategy

The Act administered by the agency encourages employers to examine and improve the gender equality of their workplaces by providing for the collection, reporting and review of standardised data and information.

The agency's focus following the passage of the revised Act is on assisting employers to make the transition to the new arrangements, principally by:

- streamlining reporting through the provision of a secure online web-portal
- providing advice and assistance to relevant employers to facilitate the collection, reporting and analysis of workplace gender equality data, and
- communicating the legislative changes, and providing advice and assistance to other stakeholders, including smaller, non-reporting employers.

During 2013–14, the agency will also settle and begin to implement its revised compliance framework. In addition to assessing compliance relating to reporting against the GEIs, the new framework introduces transparency measures for employers and a review mechanism enabling the agency to assess compliance with the Act. From 2015, the agency will be required to assess compliance with or improvement against minimum standards.

By 2014–15, it is proposed that the agency will have developed, in consultation with stakeholders, a set of benchmarks based on the GEIs. These will be used for educational purposes, to enable employers to consider their workplace outcomes and practices over time and in relation to their industry peers. In 2016, the agency will complete the first of a series of biennial reports to government on progress made against the GEIs.

Outcome expense statement

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the total expenses for Outcome 1, by program.

Table 2.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Promote and improve gender equality in Australian workplaces including through the provision of advice and assistance to employers and the assessment and measurement of workplace gender data	2012–13 Estimated actual expenses $'000	2013–14 Estimated expenses $'000
Program 1.1: Workplace Gender Equality		
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	5,048	5,574
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	152	258
Total for Program 1.1	**5,200**	**5,832**
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type		
Departmental expenses		
Departmental appropriation[1]	5,048	5,574
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[2]	152	258
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**5,200**	**5,832**

	2012–13	2013–14
Average Staffing Level (number)	35	33

[1] Departmental Appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s 31)'.

[2] Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year is made up of Depreciation Expense and Amortisation Expense.

Contributions to Outcome 1

Program 1.1: Workplace Gender Equality

Program 1.1 objective

The objective of this program is to improve gender equality in the Australian workforce. Gender equality refers to Australian women and men being offered the same opportunities in the workplace, including equal remuneration and the ability to balance paid work with caring and family responsibilities.

The program will focus on promoting and improving gender equality and outcomes for both women and men in the workplace through activities which aim to:

- remove barriers to the full and equal participation of women in the workforce
- eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender in employment
- foster workplace consultation between employers and employees on issues concerning gender equality in employment and in the workplace, and
- improve the productivity and competitiveness of Australian business through the advancement of gender equality in employment and in the workplace.

Key activities include:

- advising and assisting employers to promote and improve gender equality in the workplace including providing advice and assistance on the collection and analysis of workplace data to underpin measures to improve gender equality outcomes
- undertaking research, educational and other programs designed to promote and improve gender equality in the workplace
- promoting and contributing to understanding and acceptance, and public discussion, of gender equality in the workplace, and
- reviewing compliance with the Act by relevant employers.

Program 1.1 expenses

Program expenses are expected to remain at a relatively constant level over the forward years.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Workplace Gender Equality

	2012–13 Revised budget $'000	2013–14 Budget $'000	2014–15 Forward year 1 $'000	2015–16 Forward year 2 $'000	2016–17 Forward year 3 $'000
Program support	5,048	5,574	5,390	5,449	5,424
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year[1]	152	258	595	594	568
Total program expenses	**5,200**	**5,832**	**5,985**	**6,043**	**5,992**

[1] Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year is made up of Depreciation Expense and Amortisation Expense.

Program 1.1 deliverables

The agency will support improved workplace gender equality by:

Assisting relevant employers to report, through the

- provision of a secure online web portal
- preparation of guidance materials on reporting, and
- provision of telephone assistance to employers.

Educating employers on improving gender equality outcomes, through the

- provision of education sessions and materials on interpreting workplace data and on strategies for removing barriers to workplace gender equality, and
- development, in consultation with employers, of a set of benchmarks that will enable them to consider and improve their workplace outcomes and practices over time and in relation to their industry peers.

Fostering compliance with the reporting and transparency provisions of the Act, through

- contacting relevant employers who are not meeting their reporting obligations and assisting them to become compliant
- promoting and applying a framework for the assessment of reports
- promoting and implementing reviews of relevant employers' compliance with the Act, and
- naming non-compliant employers in a report to the Minister or by electronic or other means.

Using gender equality data to improve workplace gender equality, through

- the establishment of a database of reported data, to inform educational materials, and the setting of minimum standards and educational benchmarks from 2015, and
- the preparation of biennial reports to the Minister on overall progress achieved in relation to the GEIs, beginning with the two-year period ending on 31 May 2016.

Promoting and contributing to understanding and acceptance, and public discussion, of gender equality in the Australian workplace, through

- the recognition of good gender equality performance, and
- contributions to public discussion of gender equality in the workplace including through speeches and events.

Workplace Gender Equality deliverables targets

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Education					
– education sessions delivered	–	39	43	47	51
– educational resources available on the agency website	–	46	51	56	61
– benchmarks developed	–	–	10	20	30
Understanding and acceptance and public discussion					
– speeches and events delivered	–	51	56	59	62
– employer of choice organisations	–	–	95	105	115
Compliance					
– employers covered under the legislation	–	12,750	13,005	13,265	13,316
– employer reviews conducted	–	–	25	30	36
Reporting by agency					
– biennial report to the Minister	–	–	–	–	1

Program 1.1 key performance indicators

- Percentage of women in leadership including governing board members, key management personnel (KMP) and other managers
- Percentage of employers conducting gender remuneration gap analyses
- Percentage of employers with a strategy to support employees with family and caring responsibilities
- Number of visits to the agency website

Workplace Gender Equality key performance indicators

	2012–13 Revised budget	2013–14 Budget	2014–15 Forward year 1	2015–16 Forward year 2	2016–17 Forward year 3
Percentage of women in leadership					
– Governing board members	–	7	7.7	8.5	9.3
– KMP	–	7	7.35	7.7	8.1
– Other managers	–	35	36	37	38
Percentage of employers conducting gender remuneration gap analyses	–	37	41	43	45
Percentage of employers with a strategy to support employees with family and caring responsibilities	–	3.4	3.47	3.54	3.61
Number of visits to the agency website	–	54,000	59,400	64,152	69,284

Section 3: Explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents explanatory tables and budgeted financial statements that provide a comprehensive snapshot of agency finances for the 2013–14 budget year. It explains how budget plans are incorporated into the financial statements and provides further details of the reconciliation between appropriations and program expenses, movements in administered funds, special accounts and government Indigenous expenditure.

3.1 EXPLANATORY TABLES

3.1.1 Movement of administered funds between years

WGEA does not have any administered expenses.

3.1.2 Special account

WGEA does not have any special accounts.

3.1.3 Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure

WGEA does not have any indigenous-specific expenditure.

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.2.1 Differences in agency resourcing and financial statements

Table 3.2.1 recognises the full year revenue for 2013–14 on the basis of accrual accounting principles.

3.2.2 Budgeted financial statements tables

Table 3.2.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	3,624	3,756	3,766	3,810	3,825
Suppliers	2,784	1,818	1,624	1,639	1,599
Depreciation and amortisation	152	258	595	594	568
Total expenses	**6,560**	**5,832**	**5,985**	**6,043**	**5,992**
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Other	118	500	300	300	200
Total own-source income	**118**	**500**	**300**	**300**	**200**
Net cost of (contribution by) services	**6,442**	**5,332**	**5,685**	**5,743**	**5,792**
Revenue from Government	4,930	5,074	5,090	5,149	5,224
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	**(1,512)**	**(258)**	**(595)**	**(594)**	**(568)**
Total comprehensive (income) loss attributable to the Australian Government	**(1,512)**	**(258)**	**(595)**	**(594)**	**(568)**

Note: Impact of Net Cash Apppropriation Arrangements	2012–13 $'000	2013–14 $'000	2014–15 $'000	2015–16 $'000	2016–17 $'000
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) excluding depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations	**(1,360)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations[1]	152	258	595	594	568
Total Comprehensive Income (loss) – as per the Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(1,512)**	**(258)**	**(595)**	**(594)**	**(568)**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] From 2010–11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of FMA Act agencies were replaced with a separate capital budget (the Departmental Capital Budget, or DCB) provided through Bill 1 equity appropriations. For information regarding DCBs, please refer to Table 3.2.5 Departmental Capital Budget Statement.

Table 3.2.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	333	344	608	608	608
Trade and other receivables	1,959	1,167	903	903	903
Total financial assets	***2,292***	***1,511***	***1,511***	***1,511***	***1,511***
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	984	831	678	525	372
Property, plant and equipment	165	86	6	130	256
Intangibles	603	1,358	996	634	296
Total non-financial assets	***1,752***	***2,275***	***1,680***	***1,289***	***924***
Total assets	**4,044**	**3,786**	**3,191**	**2,800**	**2,435**
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	25	25	25	25	25
Other payables	111	92	92	90	89
Total payables	***136***	***117***	***117***	***115***	***114***
Provisions					
Employee provisions	448	467	467	469	470
Total provisions	***448***	***467***	***467***	***469***	***470***
Total liabilities	**584**	**584**	**584**	**584**	**584**
Net assets	**3,460**	**3,202**	**2,607**	**2,216**	**1,851**
EQUITY[1]					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	3,659	3,659	3,659	3,862	4,065
Reserves	40	40	40	40	40
Retained surpluses (accumulated deficit)	(239)	(497)	(1,092)	(1,686)	(2,254)
Total parent entity interest	***3,460***	***3,202***	***2,607***	***2,216***	***1,851***
Total Equity	**3,460**	**3,202**	**2,607**	**2,216**	**1,851**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Note: 'equity' is the residual interest in assets after deduction of liabilities.

Table 3.2.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity – summary of movement (budget year 2013–14)

	Retained earnings $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Other reserves $'000	Contributed equity/ capital $'000	Total equity $'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2013					
Balance carried forward from previous period	(239)	40	–	3,659	3,460
Adjusted opening balance	***(239)***	***40***	***–***	***3,659***	***3,460***
Comprehensive income					
Surplus (deficit) for the period	(258)	–	–	–	(258)
Total comprehensive income	***(258)***	***–***	***–***	***–***	***(258)***
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2014	**(497)**	**40**	**–**	**3,659**	**3,202**
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	**(497)**	**40**	**–**	**3,659**	**3,202**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	6,546	5,086	5,354	5,149	5,224
Net GST received	12	–	–	–	–
Other	118	500	300	300	200
Total cash received	***6,676***	***5,586***	***5,654***	***5,449***	***5,424***
Cash used					
Employees	3,784	3,737	3,766	3,808	3,824
Suppliers	2,797	1,818	1,624	1,639	1,599
Other	12	20	–	2	1
Total cash used	***6,593***	***5,575***	***5,390***	***5,449***	***5,424***
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	**83**	**11**	**264**	**–**	**–**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,823	780	–	203	203
Other					
Total cash used	***1,823***	***780***	***–***	***203***	***203***
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	**(1,823)**	**(780)**	**–**	**(203)**	**(203)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Contributed equity	1,823	780	–	203	203
Total cash received	***1,823***	***780***	***–***	***203***	***203***
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	**1,823**	**780**	**–**	**203**	**203**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**83**	**11**	**264**	**–**	**–**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	250	333	344	608	608
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**333**	**344**	**608**	**608**	**608**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.2.5: Departmental capital budget statement

	Estimated actual 2012–13 $'000	Budget estimate 2013–14 $'000	Forward estimate 2014–15 $'000	Forward estimate 2015–16 $'000	Forward estimate 2016–17 $'000
NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Capital budget – Bill 1 (DCB)	993	–	–	203	203
Equity injections – Bill 2	830	–	–	–	–
Total new capital appropriations	**1,823**	**–**	**–**	**203**	**203**
Provided for:					
Purchase of non-financial assets	1,823	–	–	203	203
Total Items	**1,823**	**–**	**–**	**203**	**203**
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded by capital appropriations[1]	830	780	–	–	–
Funded by capital appropriation – DCB[2]	993	–	–	203	203
TOTAL	**1,823**	**780**	**–**	**203**	**203**
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	1,823	780	–	203	203
Total cash used to acquire assets	**1,823**	**780**	**–**	**203**	**203**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2/4/6 appropriations and special capital appropriations.

[2] Does not include annual finance lease costs. Include purchase from current and previous years' Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs).

Table 3.2.6: Statement of asset movements (2013–14)

	Buildings	Other property, plant and equipment	Computer software and intangibles	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2013				
Gross book value	1,327	218	1,576	3,121
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(343)	(52)	(973)	(1,368)
Opening net book balance	**984**	**166**	**603**	**1,753**
CAPITAL ASSET ADDITIONS				
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets				
By purchase – appropriation equity[1]	–	–	780	780
Total additions	**–**	**–**	**780**	**780**
Other movements				
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(153)	(80)	(25)	(258)
Total other movements	**(153)**	**(80)**	**(25)**	**(258)**
As at 30 June 2014				
Gross book value	1,327	218	2,356	3,901
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(496)	(132)	(998)	(1,626)
Closing net book balance	**831**	**86**	**1,358**	**2,275**

Prepared on an Australian Accounting Standards basis.

[1] 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections or Administered Assets and Liabilities appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2013–14, including CDABS.

3.2.3 Notes to the financial statements

Accounting policies

The agency budget statements have been prepared on an accrual accounting basis, having regard to the Statement of Accounting Concepts, and in accordance with:

- The Finance Minister's Orders
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Asset valuation

All assets are initially recorded at cost. Property, plant and equipment and other infrastructure assets are periodically revalued at their fair value.

GLOSSARY

accrual accounting	System of accounting in which items are brought to account and included in the financial statements as they are earned or incurred, rather than as they are received or paid.
additional estimates	Where amounts appropriated at budget time are insufficient, Parliament may appropriate more funds to portfolios through the Additional Estimates Acts.
administered funds	Usually, the funds or expenses an agency manages on behalf of the Government.
administered items	Appropriation that consists of funding managed on behalf of the Commonwealth. This funding is not at the discretion of the agency, and any unspent appropriation is returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) at the end of the financial year. An administered item is a component of an administered program. It may be a measure but will not constitute a program in its own right.
annual appropriation	Two appropriation Bills are introduced into Parliament in May and comprise the Budget. Further Bills are introduced later in the financial year as part of the additional estimates. Parliamentary departments have their own appropriations.
appropriation	An amount of public money parliament authorises for spending (i.e. funds to be withdrawn from the CRF). Parliament makes laws for appropriating money under the Annual Appropriation Acts and under special appropriations, with spending restricted to the purposes specified in the Appropriation Acts.
Appropriation Bill (No. 1)	This Bill proposes spending from the CRF for the ordinary annual services of Government. Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes the Appropriation Act (No. 1).

Appropriation Bill (No. 2)	This Bill proposes spending from the CRF for purposes other than the ordinary annual services of Government. Under existing arrangements between the two Houses of Parliament (the 'Compact'), this Bill includes appropriation funding of administered expenses for new outcomes, for payments to the states and territories, and for departmental or administered capital. Funding for extensions to existing programs can be included in Appropriation Bill (No. 1). Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, it becomes the Appropriation Act (No. 2).
Appropriation Bills (No. 3 and No. 4)	If an amount provided in Appropriation Acts (No. 1 or No. 2) is not enough to meet approved expenditure to be paid in a financial year, supplementary appropriation may be sought in Appropriation Bills (No. 3 or No. 4). Once these Bills are passed by Parliament and given Royal Assent, they become the Appropriation Acts (No. 3 and No. 4). However, they are also commonly referred to as the Additional Estimates Bills.
assets	Future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.
average staffing level	The average number of employees receiving salary/wages (or compensation in lieu of salary/wages) over a financial year, with adjustments for casual and part-time employees to show the full-time equivalent.
Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997	Sets out the financial management, accountability and audit obligations on Commonwealth statutory authorities and companies in which the Commonwealth has at least a direct controlling interest.
Consolidated Revenue Fund	The principal operating fund from which money is drawn to pay for the activities of the Government. Section 81 of the Australian Constitution provides that all revenue raised or monies received by the Executive Government form one consolidated revenue fund from which appropriations are made for the purposes of the Australian Government.
cross-portfolio budget measure	A budget measure that affects programs administered in a number of portfolios.

departmental items	Resources (assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses) that agency chief executive officers control directly. This includes outsourced activities funded and controlled by the agency. Examples of departmental items include agency running costs, accrued employee entitlements and net appropriations. A departmental item is a component of a departmental program.
depreciation	Apportionment of an asset's capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence or the passage of time.
equity or net assets	Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities.
estimates	An agency's expected revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows. They are prepared for each program in the Budget, in consultation with the Department of Finance and Deregulation. (See also *forward estimates* and *additional estimates*.)
expenses	Total value of all of the resources consumed in producing goods and services or the loss of future economic benefits in the form of reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of an entity.
Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997	The principal legislation governing the proper use and management of public money and public property, and other Commonwealth resources. FMA Regulations and FMA Orders are made pursuant to the Act.
forward estimates	The financial statement estimate for the three out years after the budget year.
grants	Non-reciprocal transfers of economic resources, in which the payer agency does not receive approximately equal value in return.
key performance indicators	Qualitative and quantitative measures of a program that provide a guide on performance where direct causal links are not obvious and changes in performance are difficult to measure directly.
measure	A new policy or savings decision of the Government with financial impacts on the Government's underlying cash balance, fiscal balance, operating balance, headline cash balance, net debt or net worth.

Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook	Provides an update of the Government's budget estimates by examining expenses and revenues year to date, as well as provisions for new decisions that have been taken since the Budget. The report provides updated information to allow assessment of the Government's fiscal performance against the fiscal strategy set out in its current fiscal strategy statement.
operating result	Equals revenue less expenses.
outcome	The intended result, consequence or impact of government actions on the Australian community.
outcome statement	Articulates the intended results, activities and target group of an Australian Government agency. An outcome statement serves three main purposes within the financial framework: • to explain and control the purposes for which annual appropriations are approved by the Parliament for use by agencies • to provide a basis for annual budgeting, including (financial) reporting against the use of appropriated funds • to measure and assess agency and program (non-financial) performance in contributing to government policy objectives.
performance information	Evidence about performance that is collected and used systematically. Evidence may relate to appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency. It may be about outcomes, factors that affect outcomes, and what can be done to improve them.
portfolio	A minister's area of responsibility as a member of Cabinet. A portfolio consists of one or more Departments of State (portfolio departments) and agencies with similar general objectives and outcomes.
program	An activity that delivers benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry and/or the community as a whole, with the aim of achieving the intended result specified in an outcome statement.

receipts	The total or gross amount received by the Commonwealth. Each receipt item is either revenue, an offset within outlays, or financing transactions. Receipts include taxes, interest, charges for goods and services, borrowings and government business enterprise dividends received.
revenue	Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services, or increases in future economic benefits in the form of increases in assets or reductions in liabilities of an entity.
special accounts	Balances existing within the CRF that are supported by standing appropriations (FMA Act sections 20 and 21). Special accounts allow money in the CRF to be acknowledged as set aside (hypothecated) for a particular purpose. Amounts credited to a special account may only be spent for the purposes of the special account. Special accounts can only be established by a written determination of the Finance Minister (FMA Act, section 20) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to in section 21 of the FMA Act).
special appropriation (including standing appropriations)	An amount of money appropriated by a particular Act of Parliament for a specific purpose and number of years. For special appropriations, the authority to withdraw funds from the CRF does not generally cease at the end of the financial year. Standing appropriations are a subcategory consisting of ongoing special appropriations; the amount appropriated will depend on circumstances specified in the legislation.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	Aboriginals Benefit Account
AGD	Attorney-General's Department
AGIE	Australian Government Indigenous expenditure
AGRC	Australian Gambling Research Centre
AHL	Aboriginal Hostels Limited
AIFS	Australian Institute of Family Studies
ALRA Act	*Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*
ATSI Act	*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2005*
BBRC	Building Better Regional Cities
CAC Act	*Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*
CALD	culturally and linguistically diverse
CDF	Community Development Fund
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFC	Commonwealth Financial Counselling
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRF	Consolidated Revenue Fund
DAPP	Dad and Partner Pay
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DHS	Department of Human Services
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FMA Act	*Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*
FTB	Family Tax Benefit
IBA	Indigenous Business Australia
ILC	Indigenous Land Corporation
KPI	key performance indicator

MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NRAS	National Rental Affordability Scheme
OBS	Outback Stores Pty Ltd
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPL	Paid Parental Leave
RJCP	Remote Jobs and Communities Program
SSAT	Social Security Appeals Tribunal
TSRA	Torres Strait Regional Authority
WGE Act	*Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012*
WGEA	Workplace Gender Equality Agency