

Part 05

APPENDICES

Work health and safety	127
Advertising and market research	129
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance	131
Carer support	133
Grants	134
Information publication scheme	135
Australia and the international financial institutions	136
Disability reporting	145
Resource tables	146
Corrections	150
List of requirements	151
Abbreviations and acronyms	156
Glossary	158
Index	160

Work health and safety

The Treasury abides by its obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act) by providing a safe and healthy work environment, promoting strategies to enhance personal wellbeing and upholding high standards of ethical behaviour as set out within the APS Values, Employment Principles and the APS Code of Conduct.

The Treasury is committed to providing a workplace that enables all work activities to be carried out without risks to health and safety. The Treasury takes all reasonably practicable measures to eliminate or minimise risks to the health, safety and welfare of workers, contractors and visitors to the department.

The Treasury's new Work Health and Safety Management System (WHSMS) was endorsed in December 2017. The WHSMS is the Treasury's overarching policy on workplace health and safety and assists the department in meeting its obligations in accordance with the WHS Act. The WHSMS policy and related policies and guidelines set out the safety arrangements and principles which are to be observed by the Treasury and its workers to ensure compliance with the WHS Act, and provide appropriate mechanisms for continuing consultation and management of work health and safety matters.

- In accordance with the WHS Act, the Health and Safety Committee met quarterly throughout 2017-18. The Treasury currently has 13 Health and Safety Representatives, 18 Workplace Harassment Contact Officers and 16 First Aid Officers to assist in maintaining work health and safety standards throughout the department.
- The Treasury's Comcare premium rate has remained consistently low over the past four years. The Treasury's premium rate currently sits at 0.53 per cent, which is 50 per cent of the APS average of 1.06 per cent. This low rate is attributed to the Treasury's Rehabilitation Management System (RMS) which outlines the Treasury's approach to injury and illness management and provides information to staff and managers about the support available to them. The primary objective of the RMS is to prevent injury or illness, or where this is not possible to assist injured or ill staff through the provision of early intervention support and rehabilitation. The Treasury's RMS compliance rating currently sits at 85 per cent. The early intervention component of this policy represents a positive and proactive incentive for staff to seek early treatment at the onset of physical injury or illness which may be having an adverse impact in the workplace.
- The Treasury's incident rate is very low. In 2017-18, a total of 15 incident reports were received, none of which were reportable to Comcare. The majority of incidents related to slips, trips and falls.
- Throughout 2017-18 the Treasury offered a number of awareness, training and wellbeing initiatives to staff. This has included resilience coaching, participation in R U OK day events, APS values in practice training, disability awareness training, e-learning modules on emotional intelligence and relationship building, domestic violence seminars and activities to promote and raise funds for organisations such as Lifeline and Gift of Life. Staff were also offered the opportunity to participate in lunchtime yoga classes and the Treasury soccer and cricket competitions.

- In May 2018, the Treasury enhanced its staff support package for domestic violence providing more practical, meaningful and tangible support. This has included dedicated case management, specialised counselling, short-term access to emergency accommodation, increased leave provisions and access to useful online tools and resources.

Additional wellbeing initiatives which took place throughout 2017-18 are summarised below.

- In each calendar year, the Treasury provides for eligible ongoing staff to claim a single payment of \$600 to undertake independent health initiatives which contribute towards a healthy lifestyle. This includes the Treasury's Corporate Health Program which offers discounted rates for gym memberships and related activities. A total of 834 staff claimed this payment in 2017-18.
- In March and April 2018, free quadrivalent flu vaccinations were offered to staff in an effort to prevent the spread of colds and flu. A total of 406 employees participated in the program.
- A total of 116 workstation assessments were provided to staff in 2017-18. Of the 116 assessments conducted, 84 were conducted in-house and 32 assessments were conducted by external providers.
- Employees requiring lenses for screen-based use can be reimbursed a portion of the cost. In 2017-18, 28 employees received this reimbursement.
- The Treasury's Employee Assistance Program (EAP), recently rebranded as Benestar, offers free and confidential counselling independent of the Treasury. The service continues to be available to all Treasury staff, their immediate family members and other people they share a close relationship with. The counselling service is available to help address a range of issues including family life, daily life, emotional wellbeing, work life balance, nutrition and management practices. Staff can also access the EAP online health and wellbeing resources (including videos, learning modules and fact sheets), live chat and online counselling, via the Benestar website.

Advertising and market research

- The Treasury is required to report on all payments over \$13,000 (inclusive of GST) to advertising agencies, market research organisations, polling organisations, media advertising organisations and direct mail organisations.
- In 2017-18, the Treasury delivered two advertising campaigns; two phases of the Tax Integrity campaign (TI) and the Housing Affordability campaign (HA). These campaigns were to raise awareness of the tax integrity and multinational tax avoidance measures, and the Government's Housing Affordability Plan highlighting specific measures relevant to individuals and families according to their life stage.
- Campaign expenditure relating to advertising agencies, market research organisations, and media advertising organisations are outlined in the tables below.
- Campaign compliance information is available at www.treasury.gov.au and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance and published at www.finance.gov.au/advertising/index.html.
- The Treasury did not make any payments to polling organisations or direct mailing organisations in 2017-18.

Table 4: Advertising agencies

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$)
BMF Advertising Pty Ltd	Creative Services (TI)	\$327,962.36
BMF Advertising Pty Ltd	Creative Services (HA)	\$1,465,407.94

Note: These figures include head hour and production costs.

Table 5: Market research organisations

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$)
The Trustee for JWS Research Unit Trust	Market Research (TI)	\$144,100.00
Cutthru Pty Ltd T/as Pollinate	Market Research (TI)	\$118,400.00
Cutthru Pty Ltd T/as Pollinate	Market Research (HA)	\$427,817.50
Whereto Research Based Consulting Pty Ltd	Market Research (HA)	\$225,000.00

Table 6: Media advertising

Provider	Service Provided	Cost (\$)
Dentsu Mitchell Media Australia	Campaign Advertising (TIPh1)	\$1,977,390.73
Dentsu Mitchell Media Australia	Campaign Advertising (TIPh1)	\$5,391,215.65
Dentsu Mitchell Media Australia	Campaign Advertising (HA)	\$7,023,911.93
Dentsu Mitchell Media Australia	Advertising for recruitment services	\$91,509.34

Note: All figures include GST.

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

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

In 2017-18 the Treasury continued to mitigate its impact on the environment in the areas of energy efficiency, waste and water, by:

- conserving resources and minimising waste;
- implementing a range of environmental work practices and systems;
- monitoring and reporting of environmental performance; and
- raising the environmental awareness of staff.

Specific initiatives undertaken by the Treasury in 2017-18 include energy efficiency, waste and water.

Energy efficiency

- reviewing the lighting control system and the introduction of LED lighting in new office fit-out;
- the installation of new energy efficient Heating, Ventilation and Air-conditioning (HVAC) plant and machinery by the building owner;
- the installation of new efficient hand dryers in bathrooms in new office fit-out as part of base building works by the building owner;
- using low power Virtual Desktop Infrastructure;
- purchasing five star energy rated electrical appliances (where available);
- purchasing up to 10 per cent Greenpower for tenant light and power for the Treasury building;
- using technology such as teleconferencing and videoconferencing to facilitate meetings with interstate colleagues where appropriate;
- offsetting greenhouse gas emissions for fleet fuel usage through GreenFleet and reducing the corporate vehicle fleet from three vehicles to one vehicle;
- participating in Earth Hour 2018;

Waste

- encouraging recycling by providing waste recycling stations, segregating waste into approved recycling streams (including waste to landfill, commingled waste and compost):
 - the Treasury recycled 7.35 metric tons of commingled waste, 5.44 metric tons of used paper towel and 7.81 metric tons of organic waste;

- establishing a fit-out and furniture recycling strategy that reuses the Department's existing office fit-out infrastructure, including workstations; and the sourcing of redundant office fit-out and workstations from other government departments to reuse;
- supporting the use of electronic document management:
 - the Treasury recycled 43.65 metric tons of used paper and 2.58 metric tons of shredded paper;
- recycling of toner cartridges, fluorescent light tubes and batteries and assisting staff to recycle old mobile phones by donating them to charity;
- using general-use office copy paper with a postconsumer recycled content of 52 per cent;

Water

- using water flow restriction controls and water efficient appliances in kitchens and bathrooms to minimise water use across the Treasury building tenancy; and
- the installation of new water efficient sensor tapware 4.5L/min, 6 star WELS rating in bathrooms in new office fit-out as part of base building works by the building owner.

Carer support

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

The Treasury's carer support framework includes:

- a non-discriminatory definition of family in the *Treasury Enterprise Agreement 2015-18* that recognises relatives by blood, marriage, strong traditional or ceremonial affinity and genuine domestic or household relationships;
- family-friendly work arrangements such as access to flexible working arrangements, carer's rooms, carer's leave and being a breastfeeding accredited workplace;
- access to accumulated personal leave to care for sick family and household members, or people they have caring responsibilities for, and unpaid carer's leave to care for or support family or household members, or if an unexpected family or household emergency arises;
- access to the Employee Assistance Program for free, professional and confidential counselling for staff, their immediate family members and people they have a close relationship with; and
- access to an onsite childcare facility in Canberra.

Grants

Information on grants awarded by the Treasury for the period 1 July 2017 – 31 December 2017 is available on Treasury’s website at www.treasury.gov.au. Grants awarded for the period 1 January 2018 – 30 June 2018 are available on GrantConnect at www.grants.gov.au.

Information publication scheme

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

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

Australia and the international financial institutions

Program 1.2 outlined various payments made by the Treasury to the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group (WBG). This appendix addresses the legislation that requires further reporting on the IMF and the WBG for 2017-18. In particular:

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

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

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

Australia and the International Monetary Fund

Mandate

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

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

Australia's representation at the International Monetary Fund

Australia interacts with the IMF through:

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

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is the highest authority within the IMF. It consists of one governor and one alternate governor for each of the 189 member countries. Australia is represented on the Board of Governors by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Secretary to the Treasury is Australia's Alternate Governor. Governor's votes on IMF resolutions during 2017-18 are noted in Table 7.

Table 7: Australian Governor's votes on IMF resolutions

Resolution title	Date	Australian Governor's vote
2021 Annual Meetings	10 April 2018	Approved
Direct Remuneration of executive Directors and their Alternates	12 September 2017	Approved

International Monetary and Financial Committee

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

IMF Executive Board, Executive Director and constituency office

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

Australia belongs to a constituency which in 2017-18 also included Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Republic of Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

As at 30 June 2018, Australia held around 1.34 per cent of the total voting power at the IMF. The constituency, as a whole, held around 3.9 per cent.

By agreement between constituency members, the staffing of Australia's constituency office rotates among constituency members. As at 30 June 2018, the constituency's Executive Director position was held by Mr Hohyun Jang of the Republic of Korea, while Australia is represented by an Alternate Executive Director, Ms Christine Barron. Under the agreed rotation arrangements, Australia will assume the constituency's Executive Director position from 1 November 2018.

Australia's Article IV consultation

In accordance with Article IV of its Articles of Agreement, the IMF conducts regular consultations with the authorities of member countries on economic policies and conditions. The IMF's 2017 Article IV consultation with Australia included a visit to Australia in November 2017 during which IMF staff met with the Treasurer, senior Treasury officials, the Governor and other senior officials of the Reserve Bank of Australia, representatives of other government agencies, the business community and unions. The 2017 Article IV Report on Australia was released on 20 February 2018.

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

Australia's quota in the International Monetary Fund

A member's 'quota' is its allocated shareholding in the IMF, which broadly reflects its weight in the global economy. Australia's quota at 30 June 2018 was 6,572.4 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

(equivalent to A\$12,492.7 million at 30 June 2018). Part of Australia's quota is held in reserve by the IMF in SDRs and gold. Part is held in Australia by the RBA in a combination of non-interest bearing promissory notes and cash amounts in Australian dollars.

Australia's financial transactions with the International Monetary Fund

Australia conducts a range of financial transactions to manage its obligations with the IMF. Transactions in 2017-18 were all completed in a timely and efficient manner. They are described in the following sections, on a cash basis.

Special Drawing Right charges, interest and assessment fee

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

Australia's cumulative allocation of SDRs at 30 June 2018 was around SDR 3.1 billion while our actual SDR holdings were around SDR 2.9 billion. Australia's SDR allocation is held by the RBA, having been sold to the RBA by the Commonwealth in exchange for Australian dollars. The IMF levies charges on the SDRs that have been allocated to each member and pays interest on the SDRs that are held by each member.¹ In 2017-18, the Australian Government paid charges of SDR 20.9 million (A\$38.6 million) on net cumulative allocations. During this period the RBA received SDR 19.2 million (A\$35.4 million) in interest from the IMF on Australia's SDR holdings.

In addition, the IMF levies an annual assessment fee to cover the cost of operating the SDR department at the Fund. This is determined according to participants' net cumulative SDR allocations. Australia's annual assessment fee for the IMF financial year ending 30 April 2018 was SDR 51,087 (A\$96,536).

Remuneration

Remuneration is interest earned on quota resources held by the IMF. In 2017-18, Australia received SDR 781,496 (A\$1,455,358) in remuneration.

Maintenance of value

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

Under the IMF Articles of Agreement, members are required to maintain the SDR value of their quota through a 'maintenance of value' adjustment (that is, a payment or receipt as necessary) following the close of the IMF financial year on 30 April. For the IMF 2017-18 financial year, the Australian dollar depreciated against the SDR. As a result, the 2017-18 maintenance of value adjustment involved a payment from Australia to the IMF of around A\$405 million.

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

Table 8: Transactions with the IMF

	Amount in SDRs	Amount in A\$
Total interest received on Australia's SDR holdings ^(a)	19,174,738	35,443,934
Total remuneration received for Australian holdings at the IMF	781,496	1,455,358
Total charges paid on Australia's SDR allocation	20,854,820	38,550,185
Annual Assessment Fee paid to SDR department	51,087	96,536
Maintenance of Value transaction for 2017-18		404,964,860.60

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

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

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

Table 9 provides details of individual FTP transactions and the resulting reserve position at the IMF.

Table 9: Australia's reserve tranche position in the IMF

Date	Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
Reserve tranche position as at 30 June 2017^(a)				224,929,410	406,670,421
FTP payments					
3 August 2017	Transfer to IMF Investment Account		81,000,000		142,760,962
23 April 2018	FTP resources used by the IMF to meet NAB repayments subject to currency shortfalls		3,000,000		5,597,433
22 June 2018	FTP Loan to Argentina		168,600,000		320,681,076
FTP receipts					
Total Repayments				0	0
Reserve tranche position as at 30 June 2018				477,529,410	907,678,027

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

FTP transactions (and any transfers for administrative purposes) directly impact on Australia’s reserve position at the IMF. In 2017-18, the amount of Australia’s reserves held by the IMF increased from SDR 224.9 million to SDR 477.5 million.

The IMF also maintains borrowing arrangements — including the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) — with several member countries that can be drawn upon to supplement the IMF’s quota resources, if needed. In 2017-18 the IMF did not call on Australia for NAB resources.

During 2017-18, Australia received total NAB repayments of SDR 143.1 million (A\$260.1 million).

Table 10: Australia’s NAB transactions

Date	Description	Debit (SDRs)	Debit (A\$)	Credit (SDRs)	Credit (A\$)
	Total NAB loans (payments)			0	0
	Total NAB receipts (repayments)	143,139,375	260,098,561		
	Net NAB payments for 2017-18	143,139,375	260,098,561		

The Australian Government earns interest on any money lent under the NAB.² For 2017-18, the Australian Government received interest payments on its NAB loans of SDR 2.0 million (A\$3.6 million).

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

Australia and the World Bank Group

Australia's shareholding and relations with the World Bank Group

Mandate

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

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

World Bank Strategic Priorities

In April 2018, the WBG released the document titled *Sustainable Financing for Sustainable Development: World Bank Group Capital Package Proposal*, which aims to give effect to the operational and strategic changes outlined in the *Forward Look: A Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030* released in 2016.

The *Sustainable Financing for Sustainable Development* proposal seeks more capital to ensure that the WBG is able to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It has a particular focus on the development challenges of Middle Income Countries (MICs), and deploying private sector solutions at scale in both MICs and Low Income Countries (LICs). The proposed capital increase and reforms would complement the 18th replenishment of the International Development Association agreed in March 2017, which is the World Bank's mechanism for providing concessional financing to LICs. Internal efficiencies and savings form an important part of the package.

On 7 June 2018, following further consultation and discussion at the World Bank's Executive Board, the WBG circulated a resolution seeking Governor's agreement to a US\$ 82.6 billion capital increase for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). The outcome of the vote and implications for Australia will be covered in the Annual Report 2018-19.

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

Institutions of the World Bank Group and Australia's shareholding

Australia is a member of all five arms of the WBG:

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

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

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

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

Australia's membership of the IBRD, IFC and MIGA requires the Australian Government to hold shares in these institutions. Australia's shareholdings as at 30 June 2018 are set out in Table 11.

Table 11: Australian shareholdings at the World Bank Group

	IBRD	IFC	MIGA
Shares	31,592	47,329	3,019
Price per share (US\$)	120,635	1,000	10,820
Value of total capital (US\$ millions)	3,811.1	47.33	32.67
<i>Value of paid-in capital (US\$ millions)</i>	233.35	47.33	6.20
<i>Value of callable capital (US\$ millions)</i>	3,577.75	0.00	26.46
Value of total capital (A\$ millions)	5,156.41	64.04	44.20

Australia's shareholding and voting power is listed in Table 12.

Table 12: Australia's shareholding and voting power in the World Bank Group

	IBRD	IDA	IFC	MIGA
Shareholding (per cent of total)	1.39	-	1.84	1.70
Voting power (per cent of total)	1.34	1.24	1.77	1.49

Note: Shareholdings and voting power as at 30 June 2018. Shareholding and voting power differ in IBRD, IFC and MIGA due to the allocation of basic votes across countries. At ICSID, the Administrative Council comprises a representative from each contracting state with equal voting power.

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

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

Australia's cooperation with the World Bank Group

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

As the Chair of the Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters (COGAM), Australia supported the development of the *Sustainable Financing for Sustainable Development* proposal, which culminated in resolutions put to Governors on 7 June 2018 for a capital increase for the IBRD and IFC.

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

Australia's representation at the World Bank Group

Board of Governors

The highest decision-making body of the WBG is the Board of Governors, comprising one governor from each of the 189 member countries. In 2017-18, Australia was represented by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia's Alternate Governor was the Minister for Revenue and Financial Services.

Table 13 outlines the Australian Governor's votes for the 2017-18 financial year.

Table 13: Australian Governor's votes on World Bank Group resolutions

Institution	Resolution title	Date	Australian Governor's vote
IBRD	Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	12 September 2017	Supported
IBRD	Transfer from Surplus to Replenish the Trust Fund for Gaza and the West Bank	18 August 2017	Supported
IBRD	2021 Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors of the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund	10 April 2018	Supported

Executive Director and Constituency Office

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

Australia belongs to a constituency of countries from the Asia-Pacific region that includes: Cambodia, Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The constituency is represented by one Executive Director on the Board of (25) Executive Directors, and Australia and Korea alternate in this role. Mr Jason Allford from Australia assumed the Executive Director Position on 1 November 2016, while Dr Hoe Jeong Kim from Korea assumed the Alternate Executive Director position. Australia also held an adviser position in the constituency office.

Operational evaluation

As shown by its Corporate Scorecard for October 2017 the WBG has made mixed progress against a number of key indicators over the past year.

The Scorecard reports that in 2016-17 total WBG financial commitments were US\$58.3 billion, down from US\$62.3 billion in 2015-2016 but above the baseline US\$52.9 billion in 2012-13. However, the time taken to deliver operations remains a challenge. The proportion of WBG country strategies with satisfactory performance decreased from 66 per cent in 2015-16 to 57 per cent in 2016-17.

Growth of business revenue of 4.7 per cent fell short of the target (of >5 per cent) though the Bank remains on track to meet its goal of \$400 million in realised savings by 2017-18.

The WBG made improvements in employee engagement and managerial effectiveness indicators in 2016-17. Surveys of employee engagement (a proxy for job satisfaction and pride in the institution) improved to 79 per cent in 2016-17, above the 73 per cent in 2015-16 and the 76 per cent target. Perceptions of managerial effectiveness also rose to 74 per cent in 2016-17 from 72 per cent in 2015-16. Staff perception of WBG collaboration across the five institutions continues to gradually improve — up to 40 per cent in 2016-17, from 34 per cent in 2015-16 and 27 per cent in 2014-15, but remains significantly below the 66 per cent target.

Disability reporting

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

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by the *National Disability Strategy 2010-2020*, which sets out a 10-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society. A high-level, two-yearly report will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the strategy and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. The first of these progress reports was published in 2014, and can be found at www.dss.gov.au.

Resource tables

Table 14: Summary resource statement

	Actual available appropriation 2017-18 \$'000 (a)	Payments made 2017-18 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining 2017-18 \$'000 (a - b)
Ordinary annual services¹			
Departmental			
Departmental appropriation ²	272,932	218,421	54,511
Total	272,932	218,421	54,511
Administered expenses			
Outcome 1	27,073	24,214	2,859
Payment to Corporate entities	-	-	-
Total	27,073	24,214	2,859
Total ordinary annual services	A 300,005	242,635	57,370
Other services³			
Departmental non-operating			
Equity injections	4,750	9	4,741
Total	4,750	9	4,741
Administered non-operating			
Administered assets and liabilities			
Outcome 1	60,000	-	60,000
Total	60,000	-	60,000
Total other services	B 64,750	9	64,741
Total available annual appropriations and payments (A+B)	364,755	242,644	
Special appropriations			
<i>Asian Development Bank (Additional Subscription) Act 2009</i>		24,359	
<i>Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Act 2015</i>		194,135	
<i>Federal Financial Relations Act 2009</i>		87,728,904	
<i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1947</i>		38,671	
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>		-	
Total special appropriations	C	87,986,069	
Special accounts⁴			
Opening balance	-		
Appropriation receipts	45,343,144		
Non-appropriation receipts to Special Accounts	879,897		
Payments made		11,448,147	
Transfers made to other entities		34,774,894	
Total special account	D 46,223,041	46,223,041	
Total resourcing and payments (A+B+C+D)⁵	46,587,796	134,451,754	
Less appropriation drawn from annual or special appropriations and/or Corporate entities through annual appropriations credited to special accounts	-	-	
Total net resourcing for the Treasury	46,587,796	134,451,754	

1. *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2017-18* and *Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2017-18*. This may also include Prior Year departmental appropriation and section 74 relevant agency receipts.
2. Includes an amount of \$8.246 million for the Departmental Capital Budget. For accounting purposes this amount has been designated as 'contributions by owners'.
3. *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2017-18*.
4. Does not include 'Special Public Money' held in accounts like Other Trust Monies account (OTM), Services for other Government and Non-agency Bodies accounts (SOG), or Services for Other Entities and Trust Monies Special accounts (SOETM).
5. Total resourcing excludes the actual available appropriation for all Special Appropriations.

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

Table 15: Resourcing for Outcome 1

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

	Budget 2017-18 \$'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2017-18 \$'000 (b)	Variation 2017-18 \$'000 (a - b)
Program 1.1: Department of the Treasury			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations ¹	202,003	191,722	10,281
Special accounts	-	-	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation	9,486	15,402	(5,916)
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	8,374	13,703	(5,329)
Special appropriation: <i>PGPA Act 2013</i> -s77 repayments	1,000	-	1,000
Special accounts	-	34,774,894	(34,774,894)
Expense not requiring appropriations	-	-	-
Total for Program 1.1	220,863	34,995,721	(34,774,858)
Program 1.2: Payments to International Financial Institutions			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	30,292	42,544	(12,252)
Expenses not requiring appropriation	124,642	691,046	(566,404)
Total for Program 1.2	154,934	733,590	(578,656)
Program 1.3: Support for Markets and Business			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	14,515	11,019	3,496
Total for Program 1.3	14,515	11,019	3,496
Program 1.4: General Revenue Assistance			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	62,340,000	60,854,650	1,485,350
Special accounts	730,568	3,316,571	(2,586,003)
Total for Program 1.4	63,070,568	64,171,221	(1,100,653)
Program 1.5: Assistance to the States for Healthcare Services			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	19,562,602	19,936,433	(373,831)
Total for Program 1.5	19,562,602	19,936,433	(373,831)
Program 1.6: Assistance to the States for Skills and Workforce Development			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	1,495,490	1,495,490	-
Total for Program 1.6	1,495,490	1,495,490	-

	Budget 2017-18 \$'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2017-18 \$'000 (b)	Variation 2017-18 \$'000 (a - b)
Program 1.7: Assistance to the States for Disability Services			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	1,519,694	1,521,621	(1,927)
Total for Program 1.7	1,519,694	1,521,621	(1,927)
Program 1.8: Assistance to the States for Affordable Housing			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	1,360,042	1,360,042	-
Total for Program 1.8	1,360,042	1,360,042	-
Program 1.9: National Partnership Payments to the States			
Administered expenses			
Special accounts	11,813,074	10,279,745	1,533,329
Expenses not requiring appropriation	-	340,527	(340,527)
Total for Program 1.9	11,813,074	10,620,272	1,192,802
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services	22,889	24,722	(1,833)
Special appropriations	86,309,120	85,210,780	1,098,340
Special accounts	12,543,642	48,371,210	(35,827,568)
Expenses not requiring appropriation	124,642	1,031,573	(906,931)
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations ¹	202,003	191,722	10,281
Special accounts	-	-	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation	9,486	15,402	(5,916)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	99,211,782	134,845,409	(35,633,627)
	2016-17	2017-18	
Average staffing level (number)	796	842	

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

Corrections

Correction of material error in previous annual report.

Table 3 on Page 48 of the Treasury 2016-17 Annual Report was titled Remuneration — non-APS Employees. The title should read Remuneration — non-SES employees.

List of requirements

Description	Requirement	Page/s
Letter of transmittal		
A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by the accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory	iii
Aids to access		
Table of contents.	Mandatory	v
Alphabetical index.	Mandatory	160
Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory	156
List of requirements.	Mandatory	151
Details of contact officer.	Mandatory	ix
Entity's website address.	Mandatory	ix
Electronic address of report.	Mandatory	ix
Review by the accountable authority		
A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory	3
Overview of the entity		
A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory	5-10
A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory	5-10
A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory	5-10
A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory	5-10
An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments — mandatory	5-10
Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Report on the performance of the entity		
<i>Annual performance statements</i>		
Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1) (b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory	13-39

Description	Requirement	Page/s
<i>Report on financial performance</i>		
A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory	8, 59-124
A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory	146-149
If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	If applicable, Mandatory.	N/A
Management and accountability		
<i>Corporate governance</i>		
Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems).	Mandatory	44
A certification by the accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory	iii
A certification by the accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	Mandatory	iii
A certification by the accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory	iii
An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory	43
A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
<i>External scrutiny</i>		
Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory	46
Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A

Description	Requirement	Page/s
<i>Management of human resources</i>		
An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory	47-53
Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics on staffing classification level; • Statistics on full-time employees; • Statistics on part-time employees; • Statistics on gender; • Statistics on staff location; • Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous. 	Mandatory	47-53
Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	Mandatory	47-53
Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AD(4)(c).	Mandatory	47-53
The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory	47-53
A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory	47-53
Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
<i>Assets management</i>		
An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory	54
<i>Purchasing</i>		
An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Mandatory	55
<i>Consultants</i>		
A summary statement detailing the number of new contracts engaging consultants entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts entered into during the period (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory	56

Description	Requirement	Page/s
A statement that <i>“During [reporting period], [specified number] new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million].”</i>	Mandatory	56
A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	Mandatory	56
A statement that <i>“Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website.”</i>	Mandatory	56
Australian National Audit Office access clauses		
If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100 000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor-General with access to the contractor’s premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Exempt contracts		
If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
Small business		
A statement that <i>“[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”</i>	Mandatory	55
An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory	55
If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature — a statement that <i>“[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”</i>	If applicable, Mandatory	55
Financial statements		
Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory	59-124

Description	Requirement	Page/s
Other mandatory information		
<i>Advertising campaigns</i>		
If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that “During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity’s website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”	If applicable, Mandatory	129-130
If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, Mandatory	N/A
<i>Grants</i>		
A statement that “Information on grants awarded to [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity’s website].”	If applicable, Mandatory	134
<i>Disability reporting</i>		
Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory	145
<i>Information Publication Scheme</i>		
Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory	135
<i>Corrections</i>		
Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	150
<i>Other information</i>		
Information required by other legislation	Mandatory	127-128, 131-132, 133, 136-144

Abbreviations and acronyms

AASB	Office of the Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ACL	Australian Consumer Law
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADI	Authorised Deposit – taking Institutions
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
AOFM	Australian Office of Financial Management
APCA	Australian Payments Clearing Association
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ARPC	Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation
ASIC	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
ASL	Average staffing level
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange Limited
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUASB	Office of the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
CAF	Legislative and Governance Forum on Consumer Affairs
CCA	<i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i>
CFR	Council of Financial Regulators
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPRs	Commonwealth Procurement Rules
CSEF	Crowd-sourced equity funding
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EL	Executive level
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
FIMS2	Foreign Investment Management System Version 2
FRC	Financial Reporting Council
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FTE	Full-time equivalent
FTP	Financial Transaction Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product

GIH	Global Infrastructure Hub
GST	Goods and services tax
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGT	Inspector-General Taxation
ILS	Integrated Leadership System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
IWC	Inclusive Workplace Committee
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOPAN	Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
NCC	National Competition Council
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NAB	New Arrangements to Borrow
NIIS	National Injury Insurance Scheme
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OTC	Over-the-counter
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PBO	Parliamentary Budget Office
PC	Productivity Commission
PHIAC	Private Health Insurance Administration Council
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RIS	Regulation Impact Statement
RAM	Royal Australian Mint
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SES	Senior Executive Service
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
TES	Tax Expenditure Statement

Glossary

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

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

Index

A

Access Clauses 154
Advertising and market research 129
Advice to government 5, 8, 10, 148
APEC 27, 30, 31, 156
Assets management 54, 153
Assistance to the States 7, 8, 106, 148–149
Audit 8, 36, 79
Audit Committee 43, 45
Australia and the international financial institutions 136
Australian Government Actuary 7, 22, 87
Australian National Audit Office 8, 46, 154

C

Carer support 133
Commonwealth Budget 15, 16, 20, 23, 33, 35
Competition policy 21, 25
Consultants 56, 79, 153
Corporate governance 20, 43, 152
Corporate Services and Business Strategy Group 6, 7, 47
Critical Infrastructure Centre 21

D

Departmental overview 5
Deregulation 24
Disability reporting 3, 47, 52–53, 127, 145, 155
Disability services 7, 8

E

Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance 131
Education 15, 17, 32, 52, 73, 104
Executive Committee 43, 45
Exempt contracts 154
External scrutiny 46, 152

F

Financial relations with the State and Territory governments 17, 89, 111
Financial system 19, 20, 23, 27, 32, 97, 107
Fiscal Group 6, 7
Fiscal sustainability 5, 39, 14, 16, 18, 40
Foreign investment 21, 23, 24, 26
Fraud prevention and control 44

G

G20 27–28, 29, 30, 31
General revenue assistance 7, 17, 89, 148
Global economic integration 5, 14, 27, 29
Global Infrastructure Hub 27, 31, 106
Grants 134, 155
GST 77

H

Health and Safety Committee 43, 127
Healthcare services 7, 8, 148
Housing affordability 19, 26, 129
Human resources 47, 153

I

Immigration 3, 15
Inclusive Workplace Committee 44
Indigenous 3, 53–54, 47, 48, 52–53, 55, 153
Information publication scheme 135, 155
Internal audit 45
International financial institutions 7, 8, 27, 28, 29, 33, 89, 95, 108, 110, 111, 116, 117, 124, 136
International Monetary Fund 27, 93, 97, 108, 109, 136, 137, 141, 143

L

Learning and development 35–36, 47, 49
Legislation 3, 19, 21, 23, 33, 78, 103

M

Macroeconomic Group 6, 7
Markets Group 6, 7
Melbourne office 6, 33, 51

N

National Health Reform 89
National Partnership Agreements 46

O

OECD 6, 22, 30, 33, 51
Organisational capability 34–36

P

Performance management 35, 47
Perth office 51
Procurement 25, 37, 45, 55, 56, 153, 154
Productivity performance 22
Purchasing 39, 55, 153

R

Red tape reduction 24
Regulatory reform agenda 21, 22, 24
Remuneration — non-SES 52
Remuneration — SES 45, 51
Revenue Group 6, 7

S

Secretary's review 3
Senior management 6
Small business 21, 55, 154
Small Business Regulatory Reform Agenda 21
Specific purpose payments 17, 89
Staffing information 50
Strategic Talent Sourcing 48
Structural change 35
Support for markets and business 7, 8, 148
Sydney office 6, 49, 51

T

Takeovers Panel 6, 7, 22
Tax system 19, 22, 27
Treasury Research Institute 35

U

Unclaimed monies 9

W

Workforce strategies 47
Work health and safety 127
Workplace diversity 52
Workplace relations 48
Workplace Relations Committee 44
World Bank Group 27, 29, 31, 33, 96, 136,
141–143