

**AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL
INTELLIGENCE COMMISSION**

**ENTITY RESOURCES AND PLANNED
PERFORMANCE**

AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE COMMISSION

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AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE COMMISSION

Section 1: Entity overview and resources

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION STATEMENT

The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) is Australia's national criminal intelligence agency. The purpose of the ACIC is to protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information.

The ACIC's vision is '*An Australia hostile to criminal exploitation*'. The ACIC achieves this by collaborating with partners to disrupt the highest priority serious organised crime; collecting, analysing and disseminating criminal intelligence; sharing information to support police partners through our national policing systems and services; and supporting employment and entitlement decisions through delivery of background checking services.

The ACIC is developing the National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS) capability to provide the first truly national and unified picture of criminal activities.

To achieve the ACIC's purpose and vision, and in response to the criminal risks facing Australia, the ACIC will deliver on the following four strategic objectives:

- be the criminal intelligence partner of choice;
- provide comprehensive commonwealth and policing information to our partners;
- keep the community safe;
- deliver a sustainable agency.

The Australian Government has provided funding for the ACIC to deliver several policy initiatives to reduce crime, including:

- discovering the extent of the use of solvents in the domestic manufacture of methylamphetamine, including ice;
- supporting ongoing operation of the Australian Priority Organisation Target Disruption Unit to prioritise and coordinate operational responses to Australia's most serious transnational serious and organised criminals;
- identifying patterns and trends enabling the livestreaming of child sexual abuse;

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- delivering the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program.

The ACIC will continue to strengthen the value of accurate and timely background information to inform decision-making and improve community safety and pursue legislative change to enable it to meet contemporary requirements.

The ACIC's Corporate Plan outlines the key activities and capability investments that the ACIC is making to support achieving the ACIC's purpose and strategic objectives. The ACIC continues to make investments in its tradecraft capability, services and partnerships; people and culture; and its operating framework and technology. These investments are guided by, and in response to, the complex environment in which the ACIC operates. More details can be found at www.acic.gov.au.

1.2 ENTITY RESOURCE STATEMENT

Table 1.1 shows the total funding from all sources available to the entity for its operations and to deliver programs and services on behalf of the Government.

The table summarises how resources will be applied by outcome (government strategic policy objectives) and by administered (on behalf of the Government or the public) and departmental (for the entity's operations) classification.

For more detailed information on special accounts and special appropriations, please refer to *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*.

Information in this table is presented on a resourcing (that is, appropriations/cash available) basis, while the 'Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1' tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

Table 1.1: ACIC resource statement—Budget estimates for 2020–21 as at Budget October 2020

	<i>2019–20 Estimated actual \$'000</i>	<i>2020–21 Estimate \$'000</i>
Departmental		
Annual appropriations—ordinary annual services (a)		
Prior year appropriations available (b)	57,819	67,066
Departmental appropriation (c)	103,841	98,672
s74 external revenue (d)	26,623	19,352
Departmental capital budget (e)	2,612	
Annual appropriations—other services—non-operating (f)		
Prior year appropriations available	–	–
Equity injection (g)	8,758	8,187
Total departmental annual appropriations	<u>199,653</u>	<u>195,876</u>
Special accounts (h)		
Opening balance	125,812	121,079
Appropriation receipts (i)	20,525	10,917
Non-appropriation receipts	114,175	94,189
Total special accounts	<u>260,512</u>	<u>226,185</u>
<i>Less departmental appropriations drawn from annual/special appropriations and credited to special accounts</i>	<u>20,525</u>	<u>10,917</u>
Total departmental resourcing	439,640	411,144
	<u>2019–20</u>	<u>2020–21</u>
Average staffing level (number) (j)	716	797

All figures shown above are GST exclusive—these may not match figures in the cash flow statement.

Prepared on a resourcing (that is, appropriations available) basis.

(a) Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2020–21.

(b) Excludes \$0.404m subject to administrative quarantine by the Department of Finance or withheld under section 51 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act).

(c) Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).

(d) Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.

(e) Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Bill (No.1) and form part of ordinary annual services items. Please refer to Table 3.5 for further details. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

(f) Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2020–21.

(g) Excludes \$14.878m subject to administrative quarantine by Finance or withheld under section 51 of PGPA Act.

(h) For further information on special accounts, please refer to Budget Paper No. 4—Agency Resourcing. Please also see Table 2.1 for further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations, special appropriations and special accounts.

(i) Amounts credited to the special account(s) from the ACIC's annual and special appropriations.

(j) These ASL figures exclude the employees seconded to the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).

1.3 BUDGET MEASURES

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

**Table 1.2: Entity 2020–21 Budget measures
Measures announced after the Economic and Fiscal Update July 2020**

	Program	2020–21 \$'000	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Payment measures					
Confiscated Assets Account	1.1				
Administered payment		–	–	–	–
Departmental payment		–	–	–	–
Total		–	–	–	–
Expediting Family Law and Federal Circuit Court Matters (a)	1.1				
Administered payment		–	–	–	–
Departmental payment		272	5	5	5
Total		272	5	5	5
Total payment measures					
Administered		–	–	–	–
Departmental		272	5	5	5
Total		272	5	5	5

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

(a) The lead entity for the measure, *Expediting Family Law and Federal Circuit Court Matter* is the Attorney-General's Department. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Attorney-General's portfolio.

Section 2: Outcomes and planned performance

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 entities achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Entities 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. The following provides detailed information on expenses for each outcome and program, further broken down by funding source.

Note:

Performance reporting requirements in the PB Statements are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). It is anticipated that the performance criteria described in the PB Statements will be read with broader information provided in an entity's corporate plans and annual performance statements – included in Annual Reports – to provide a complete picture of an entity's planned and actual performance.

The most recent corporate plan for the ACIC can be found at: https://www.acic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019/08/acic_corporate_plan_2019-20_270819_final.pdf?v=1566968961.

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: https://www.acic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-19_acic_ar_final.pdf?v=1570771927.

2.1 BUDGETED EXPENSES AND PERFORMANCE FOR OUTCOME 1

Outcome 1: To make Australia safer through improved national ability to discover, understand and respond to current and emerging crime threats and criminal justice issues, including the ability to connect police and law enforcement to essential criminal intelligence, policing knowledge and information through collaborative national information systems and services.

Linked programs

<p>Australian Federal Police Program 1.1: Federal Policing and National Security</p>
<p>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Program 1.1: Security Intelligence</p>
<p>Australian Signals Directorate Program 1.1: Foreign Signals Intelligence, Cyber Security and Offensive Cyber Operations</p>
<p>Australian Taxation Office Program 1.1: Australian Taxation Office</p>
<p>Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre Program 1.1: AUSTRAC</p>
<p>Department of Home Affairs Program 1.2: Border Management Program 1.7: National Security and Criminal Justice Program 1.8: Cyber Security Program 1.9: Counter Terrorism</p>
<p>Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission works collaboratively with law enforcement and national security partners to protect Australia from transnational serious and organised crime, which is a major threat to Australia's sovereignty, security and safety.</p>

Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

This table shows how much the entity intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program.

Table 2.1.1: Budgeted expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: To make Australia safer through improved national ability to discover, understand and respond to current and emerging crime threats and criminal justice issues, including the ability to connect police and law enforcement to essential criminal intelligence, policing knowledge and information through collaborative national information systems and services					
	2019–20 Estimated actual \$'000	2020–21 Budget \$'000	2021–22 Forward estimate \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000
Program 1.1: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission					
Departmental expenses					
Departmental appropriation	103,841	98,672	89,371	87,475	92,348
s74 external revenue (a)	15,933	20,006	10,625	4,516	1,580
Special accounts					
National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account	109,462	123,266	117,665	119,168	113,265
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year (b)	10,040	12,135	15,360	14,276	13,883
Departmental total	239,276	254,079	233,021	225,435	221,076
Total expenses for program 1.1	239,276	254,079	233,021	225,435	221,076
	2019–20	2020–21			
Average staffing level (number) (c)	716	797			

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

(a) Estimated expenses incurred in relation to receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.

(b) Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, resources received free of charge and audit fees.

(c) These ASL figures exclude the employees seconded to the AIC.

Table 2.1.2 Performance criteria for Outcome 1

Table 2.1.2 below details the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2020–21 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

<p>Outcome 1: To make Australia safer through improved national ability to discover, understand and respond to current and emerging crime threats and criminal justice issues, including the ability to connect police and law enforcement to essential criminal intelligence, policing knowledge and information through collaborative national information systems and services.</p>	
<p>Program 1.1: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission</p> <p>The ACIC will improve the national ability to respond to crime affecting Australia through the discovery and understanding of new and emerging crime threats—working with and connecting partners to build the picture of crime impacting Australia. The ACIC will respond to serious and organised crime threats by developing new prevention and disruption strategies that disable or dismantle criminal groups through collaborative enforcement, as well as informing and influencing regulations, policy or legislative responses that make Australia safe from crime threats. The ACIC will contribute to or lead nationally coordinated actions and activities through Board-approved special investigations, special intelligence operations and joint taskforces. The ACIC will provide high-quality national policing knowledge and information systems, and service that support the Australian policing community and will ensure controlled access to appropriate information, including by accredited third parties in relation to criminal history checks.</p>	
<p>Delivery</p>	<p>The ACIC undertakes its functions as set out in its enabling legislation (<i>Australian Crime Commission Act 2002</i>). The ACIC works with multiple partners and stakeholders to achieve its outcome, including state, territory and federal police, Commonwealth Government agencies, international law enforcement and intelligence agencies, research bodies, academia, private sector organisations and the community.</p> <p>The functions that are undertaken include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting investigations and intelligence operations into federally relevant criminal activity • maintaining a national database of criminal information and intelligence • providing and maintaining national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement • providing strategic criminal intelligence assessments and advice on national criminal intelligence priorities • providing nationally coordinated criminal history checks.

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Performance information		
Year	Performance criteria (a)	2019–20 Actual Achievement/Targets
2019–20	The picture of crime impacting Australia is improving because the ACIC is discovering crime threats, vulnerabilities, patterns, methods and trends previously unknown.	Met
	The understanding of the picture of crime impacting Australia is increasingly more comprehensive, integrated, and relevant.	Met
	The understanding of the picture of crime impacting Australia is increasingly used to influence strategies and responses to crime.	Met
	The ACIC better informs and influences collaborative efforts to harden the environment against crime.	Met
	The ACIC is conducting collaborative investigations and intelligence operations, and producing intelligence with and for partners that is effective in disrupting, disabling and dismantling serious and organised crime.	Met
	ACIC partners are better informed and enabled to undertake policing and community safeguarding activities through access to national information systems and services.	Met
	Existing ACIC systems and services are accessible, used and reliable.	Met
	Through effective collaboration, enable the delivery and implementation of new and enhanced ACIC systems and services that satisfy the needs of stakeholders and users.	Partially met
	The ACIC is sharing increasing volume, breadth and formats (mediums, platforms) of criminal intelligence and information, police information, and other relevant information.	Met
2020–21	The ACIC discovers current and evolving criminal threats to Australia.	The ACIC's discovery of new and emerging criminal targets and activities is in line with 4-year historical average. Supported by qualitative examples.
	The ACIC produces criminal intelligence products to better inform partners and stakeholder agencies.	The number of criminal intelligence products is in line with the 4-year average and is spread across priority crime themes. Supported by qualitative examples.
	The ACIC informs partners of the current and evolving criminal threats to Australia.	ACIC is receiving requests for information, and disseminating intelligence and information to a range of stakeholders in line with the 4-year average.

Performance information		
	ACIC intelligence facilitates a response to criminal activity affecting Australia.	Number of disruptions recorded, referrals to partners and joint projects initiated benchmarked against the 4-year average. Supported by qualitative examples.
	ACIC intelligence is helping to make Australia more hostile to crime.	Case study of an intelligence product we have developed that has resulted in an operational outcome, or a legislative, policy or regulatory reform.
	Stakeholders agree that ACIC intelligence is meaningful and useful.	80% of stakeholders agree that ACIC intelligence identifies changes within the criminal environment and provides a comprehensive understanding of crime impacting Australia; supported by the number of requests for additional disclosures.
	ACIC information systems are available when required by partner agencies.	ACIC systems meet board agreed benchmarks for availability.
	ACIC information systems are used by partner agencies.	Number of users and number of searches performed benchmarked against the 4-year average.
	ACIC information systems provide useful information to police partners.	Positive data matches benchmarked against the 4-year average.
	ACIC continues to enhance information systems.	Case study of an enhancement to an information system.
	Stakeholders are satisfied that the national policing information systems are meaningful and fit for purpose.	90% of stakeholders agree or strongly agree that ACIC national policing information systems were of value to their work; 80% of stakeholders agree or strongly agree that ACIC national policing information systems are reliable; 80% of stakeholders agree or strongly agree that ACIC national policing information systems meet the needs of their organisation.
	The National Police Checking Service is available to conduct checks as requested.	National Police Checking Service Support System meets the board agreed benchmark for availability
	The ACIC contributes to community safety by delivering timely information to support employment decisions.	Time taken to perform urgent and non-urgent checks meets board agreed benchmarks.
	National Police Checking Service accredited bodies are fulfilling their obligations to ensure an accurate and reliable service.	ACIC undertakes compliance audit of accredited bodies; ACIC provides information sessions to accredited bodies.

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Performance information		
2021–22 and beyond	As per 2020–21	As per 2020–21
Purposes (a)	The purpose of the ACIC is to protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information.	

(a) Refers to updated purposes that will be reflected in the 2020–21 Corporate Plan.

Section 3: Budgeted financial statements

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2020–21 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

3.1 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1.1 Differences between entity resourcing and financial statements

The s74 receipts in the entity resourcing table will differ from the amount included in the cash flow due to receipts associated with transfer of accumulated employee entitlements and other retainable receipts.

3.1.2 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements

Departmental

Income statement

In 2020–21, the estimated appropriation revenue is \$98.7 million. This is a decrease of \$5.2 million from the 2019–20 appropriation. The decrease is primarily attributed to terminating measures and a decrease in funding for the National Criminal Intelligence Systems project, offset by the new measures.

The ACIC's estimated actual operating result is \$14.6 million surplus, excluding unfunded depreciation expense and impact from implementing new Lease Accounting Standard. This result includes \$15.4 million surplus created from revenue received for capital investments.

The budgeted losses in the budget and forward years are a result of the Government's decision to support the development of the National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS).

Balance Sheet

There is a decrease in ACIC's financial assets and an increase in non-financial assets in 2020–21, consistent with the Government's decision to fund the NCIS from the National Police Information Systems and Services Special Account.

3.2 BUDGETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TABLES

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June

	2019–20 Estimated actual \$'000	2020–21 Budget \$'000	2021–22 Forward estimate \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000
EXPENSES					
Employee benefits	93,669	100,741	101,559	101,525	101,389
Suppliers	117,238	121,910	95,678	89,763	86,509
Depreciation and amortisation (a)	26,439	30,900	35,365	33,827	32,954
Finance costs	656	528	419	320	224
Write-down and impairment of assets	1,274	–	–	–	–
Total expenses	239,276	254,079	233,021	225,435	221,076
LESS:					
OWN-SOURCE INCOME					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of goods and rendering of services	138,022	113,541	110,506	112,781	115,327
Other	2,739	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Total own-source revenue	140,761	115,791	112,756	115,031	117,577
Total own-source income	140,761	115,791	112,756	115,031	117,577
Net (cost of)/contribution by services	(98,515)	(138,288)	(120,265)	(110,404)	(103,499)
Revenue from government	103,841	98,672	89,371	87,475	92,348
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Australian Government	5,326	(39,616)	(30,894)	(22,929)	(11,151)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	7	–	–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income	7	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	5,333	(39,616)	(30,894)	(22,929)	(11,151)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government	5,333	(39,616)	(30,894)	(22,929)	(11,151)

Table 3.1: Comprehensive income statement (showing net cost of services) for the period ended 30 June (continued)**Note: Impact of net cash appropriation arrangements**

	2019–20 \$'000	2020–21 \$'000	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) excluding depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations, depreciation on ROU, principal repayments on leased assets	14,568	(29,032)	(17,493)	(10,984)	–
Less: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations (a)	7,301	9,885	13,110	12,026	11,633
Less: depreciation/amortisation expenses for ROU assets (b)	12,634	11,046	10,618	9,246	9,127
Add: principal repayments on leased assets (b)	10,700	10,347	10,327	9,327	9,609
Total comprehensive income/(loss)—as per the statement of comprehensive income	5,333	(39,616)	(30,894)	(22,929)	(11,151)

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

- (a) From 2010–11, the Government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements where Bill 1 revenue appropriations for the depreciation/amortisation expenses of non-corporate Commonwealth entities (and select corporate Commonwealth entities) 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 3.5 Departmental capital budget statement.
- (b) Applies leases under AASB 16 Leases.

Table 3.2: Budgeted departmental balance sheet (as at 30 June)

	2019–20 Estimated actual \$'000	2020–21 Budget \$'000	2021–22 Forward estimate \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	124,915	84,285	62,033	51,573	51,736
Trade and other receivables	76,917	76,952	76,987	77,018	77,018
Other financial assets	523	523	523	523	523
Total financial assets	202,355	161,760	139,543	129,114	129,277
Non-financial assets					
Land and buildings	58,290	45,866	33,424	22,134	11,091
Property, plant and equipment	42,096	40,401	38,621	37,863	38,578
Intangibles	37,302	52,874	59,094	53,723	45,721
Other non-financial assets	9,448	9,448	9,448	9,448	9,448
Total non-financial assets	147,136	148,589	140,587	123,168	104,838
Total assets	349,491	310,349	280,130	252,282	234,115
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	21,922	21,922	21,922	21,922	21,922
Other payables	7,378	7,378	7,378	7,378	7,378
Total payables	29,300	29,300	29,300	29,300	29,300
Interest bearing liabilities					
Leases	55,956	45,609	35,282	25,955	16,346
Total interest bearing liabilities	55,956	45,609	35,282	25,955	16,346
Provisions					
Employee provisions	30,603	30,603	30,603	30,603	30,603
Other provisions	17,404	17,439	17,474	17,505	17,505
Total provisions	48,007	48,042	48,077	48,108	48,108
Total liabilities	133,263	122,951	112,659	103,363	93,754
Net assets	216,228	187,398	167,471	148,919	140,361
EQUITY (a)					
Parent entity interest					
Contributed equity	70,050	80,836	91,803	96,180	98,773
Reserves	16,965	16,965	16,965	16,965	16,965
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	129,213	89,597	58,703	35,774	24,623
Total parent entity interest	216,228	187,398	167,471	148,919	140,361
Total equity	216,228	187,398	167,471	148,919	140,361

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) 'Equity' is the residual interest in assets after the deduction of liabilities.

**Table 3.3: Departmental statement of changes in equity—summary of movement
(Budget year 2020–21)**

	Retained earnings \$'000	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Contributed equity/ capital \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2020				
Balance carried forward from previous period	129,213	16,965	70,050	216,228
Adjusted opening balance	129,213	16,965	70,050	216,228
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(39,616)	–	–	(39,616)
Total comprehensive income	(39,616)	–	–	(39,616)
Transactions with owners				
Contributions by owners				
Equity injection—appropriation	–	–	8,187	8,187
Departmental capital budget (DCB)	–	–	2,599	2,599
Sub-total transactions with owners	–	–	10,786	10,786
Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2021	89,597	16,965	80,836	187,398
Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government	89,597	16,965	80,836	187,398

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.4: Budgeted departmental statement of cash flows (for the period ended 30 June)

	2019–20 Estimated actual \$'000	2020–21 Budget \$'000	2021–22 Forward estimate \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Appropriations	98,939	98,637	89,336	87,444	92,348
Sale of goods and rendering of services	138,349	113,541	110,506	112,781	115,327
Net GST received	12,398	–	–	–	–
Other	66	–	–	–	–
Total cash received	249,752	212,178	199,842	200,225	207,675
Cash used					
Employees	91,974	100,741	101,559	101,525	101,389
Suppliers	121,312	119,625	93,393	87,482	84,259
Interest payments on lease liability	637	528	419	320	224
s74 external revenue transferred to the OPA	4,999	–	–	–	–
Other	735	–	–	–	–
Total cash used	219,657	220,894	195,371	189,327	185,872
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	30,095	(8,716)	4,471	10,898	21,803
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	36,153	32,353	27,363	16,408	14,624
Total cash used	36,153	32,353	27,363	16,408	14,624
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities	(36,153)	(32,353)	(27,363)	(16,408)	(14,624)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Contributed equity	11,370	10,786	10,967	4,377	2,593
Total cash received	11,370	10,786	10,967	4,377	2,593
Cash used					
Principal payments on lease liability	10,700	10,347	10,327	9,327	9,609
Total cash used	10,700	10,347	10,327	9,327	9,609
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities	670	439	640	(4,950)	(7,016)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(5,388)	(40,630)	(22,252)	(10,460)	163
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	130,303	124,915	84,285	62,033	51,573
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	124,915	84,285	62,033	51,573	51,736

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

Table 3.5: Departmental capital budget statement (for the period ended 30 June)

	2019–20 Estimated actual \$'000	2020–21 Budget \$'000	2021–22 Forward estimate \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000
NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Capital budget—Bill 1 (DCB)	2,612	2,599	2,581	2,583	2,593
Equity injections—Bill 2	8,758	8,187	8,386	1,794	–
Total new capital appropriations	11,370	10,786	10,967	4,377	2,593
<i>Provided for:</i>					
<i>Purchase of non-financial assets</i>	<i>11,370</i>	<i>10,786</i>	<i>10,967</i>	<i>4,377</i>	<i>2,593</i>
Total items	11,370	10,786	10,967	4,377	2,593
PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Funded by capital appropriations (a)	5,954	15,137	12,705	1,794	–
Funded by capital appropriation DCB (b)	2,612	2,599	2,581	2,583	2,593
Funded internally from departmental resources (c)	27,587	14,617	12,077	12,031	12,031
TOTAL	36,153	32,353	27,363	16,408	14,624
RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE					
Total purchases	36,153	32,353	27,363	16,408	14,624
Total cash used to acquire assets	36,153	32,353	27,363	16,408	14,624

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

- (a) Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act 2 and Bills 4 and 6 appropriations and special capital appropriations.
- (b) Does not include annual finance lease costs. Include purchases from current and previous years' departmental capital budgets (DCBs).
- (c) Includes current Bill 1 and prior year Act 1/3/5 appropriations (excluding amounts from the DCB), internally developed assets and section 74 external revenue.

Table 3.6: Statement of asset movements (Budget year 2020–21)

	Buildings \$'000	Other property, plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software and intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2020				
Gross book value	20,965	40,192	92,340	153,497
Gross book value—ROU assets	53,473	13,972	–	67,445
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(6,356)	(9,226)	(55,038)	(70,620)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment—ROU assets	(9,792)	(2,842)	–	(12,634)
Opening net book balance	58,290	42,096	37,302	137,688
Capital asset additions				
Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets				
By purchase—appropriation equity (a)	–	–	15,137	15,137
By purchase—appropriation ordinary annual services (b)	150	2,449	–	2,599
By purchase—other	–	4,542	10,075	14,617
Total additions	150	6,991	25,212	32,353
Other movements				
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(4,342)	(5,872)	(9,640)	(19,854)
Depreciation/amortisation on ROU assets	(8,232)	(2,814)	–	(11,046)
Total other movements	(12,574)	(8,686)	(9,640)	(30,900)
As at 30 June 2021				
Gross book value	21,115	47,183	117,552	185,850
Gross book value—ROU assets	53,473	13,972	–	67,445
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(10,698)	(15,098)	(64,678)	(90,474)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment—ROU assets	(18,024)	(5,656)	–	(23,680)
Closing net book balance	45,866	40,401	52,874	139,141

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

- (a) 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2020–21.
- (b) 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No.1) 2020–21 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCBs or other operational expenses.