

# **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 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 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 combat transnational serious and organised crime, support law enforcement nationally, including:

- delivery of criminal intelligence operational capability, including support for the ACIC's unique coercive powers
- support to ensure the delivery of the NCIS.

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.

### *ACIC Budget Statements*

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](http://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, whilst the 'Budgeted expenses by Outcome 1' tables in Section 2 and the financial statements in Section 3 are presented on an accrual basis.

ACIC Budget Statements

**Table 1.1: ACIC resource statement – Budget estimates for 2021–22 as at Budget May 2021**

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Estimate \$'000
<b>Departmental</b>		
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services (a)		
Prior year appropriations available	67,066	56,573
Departmental appropriation (b)	95,786	127,474
s74 external revenue (c)	21,376	12,412
Departmental capital budget (d)	2,599	2,589
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating (e)		
Equity injection	6,681	6,160
Total departmental annual appropriations	193,508	205,208
Special accounts (f)		
Opening balance	121,079	95,915
Appropriation receipts (g)	10,917	24,001
Non-appropriation receipts	104,849	109,539
Total special accounts	236,845	229,455
<i>Less departmental appropriations drawn from annual appropriations and credited to special accounts</i>	10,917	24,001
<b>Total departmental resourcing</b>	<b>419,436</b>	<b>410,662</b>

	2020–21	2021–22
<b>Average staffing level (number) (h)</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>851</b>

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

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

(a) Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2021–22.

(b) Excludes departmental capital budget (DCB).

(c) Estimated external revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

(d) 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'.

(e) Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2021–22.

(f) For further information on special accounts, please refer to *Budget Paper No. 4 – Agency Resourcing*. Please also see Table 2.1.1 for further information on outcome and program expenses broken down by various funding sources, e.g. annual appropriations and special accounts.

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

(h) Average staffing level figures exclude the employees seconded to the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).



### 1.3 Budget measures

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

**Table 1.2: Entity 2021–22 Budget measures  
Measures announced since the 2020–21 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook  
(MYEFO)**

	Program	2020–21 \$'000	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
<b>Payment measures</b>						
Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission — additional capability	1.1					
Departmental payment		–	38,023	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>		–	<b>38,023</b>	–	–	–
Confiscated Assets Account	1.1					
Departmental payment		–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>		–	–	–	–	–
Cross-border access to serious crimes data (a)	1.1					
Departmental payment		–	137	258	263	260
<b>Total</b>		–	<b>137</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>260</b>
National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse (b)	1.1					
Departmental payment		–	–	1,250	1,254	1,259
<b>Total</b>		–	–	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,259</b>
<b>Total payment measures</b>						
Departmental		–	38,160	1,508	1,517	1,519
<b>Total</b>		–	<b>38,160</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,519</b>

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, *Cross-border access to serious crimes data* is the Department of Home Affairs. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Home Affairs Portfolio.

(b) The lead entity for the measure, *National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse* is the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The full measure description and package details appear in Budget Paper No. 2 under the Prime Minister and Cabinet 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 PBS are part of the Commonwealth performance framework established by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*. It is anticipated that the performance criteria described in the PBS 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/publications/corporate-documents/corporate-plan>.

The most recent annual performance statement can be found at: <https://www.acic.gov.au/publications/annual-reports>.

**Table 2.1 Changes to the outcome since the last portfolio statement**

**Outcome changes**

<b>New Outcome 1</b>	<i>To protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information.</i>
Description of change:	New outcome, created for Budget 2021–22, supersedes the old Outcome 1.
Old Statement:	<i>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.</i>

## 2.1 Budgeted expenses and performance for Outcome 1

**Outcome 1: To protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information.**

### Linked programs

<b>Australian Federal Police</b> Program 1.1: Federal Policing – Investigations
<b>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation</b> Program 1.1: Security Intelligence
<b>Australian Signals Directorate</b> Program 1.1: Foreign Signals Intelligence, Cyber Security and Offensive Cyber Operations
<b>Australian Taxation Office</b> Program 1.1: Australian Taxation Office
<b>Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre</b> Program 1.1: AUSTRAC
<b>Department of Home Affairs</b> Program 1.2: National Security and Criminal Justice Program 1.3: Cyber Security Program 1.4: Counter Terrorism Program 3.2: Border Management
<b>Contribution to Outcome 1 made by linked programs</b> 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.

**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 protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information**

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Budget \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000	2024–25 Forward estimate \$'000
<b>Program 1.1: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission</b>					
Departmental expenses					
Departmental appropriation	95,786	127,474	91,727	94,961	95,847
s74 external revenue (a)	19,826	10,740	4,562	1,717	1,562
Special accounts					
National Policing Information Systems and Services Special Account	126,201	127,245	126,062	117,203	119,430
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year (b)	8,511	9,333	9,345	9,069	8,142
<b>Departmental total</b>	<b>250,324</b>	<b>274,792</b>	<b>231,696</b>	<b>222,950</b>	<b>224,981</b>
<b>Total expenses for program 1.1</b>	<b>250,324</b>	<b>274,792</b>	<b>231,696</b>	<b>222,950</b>	<b>224,981</b>
	2020–21	2021–22			
<b>Average staffing level (number) (c)</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>851</b>			

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) Average staffing level figures exclude the employees seconded to the AIC.

**Table 2.1.2: Performance measures for Outcome 1**

Table 2.1.2 below details the performance measures for each program associated with Outcome 1. It also summarises how each program is delivered and where 2021–22 Budget measures have created new programs or materially changed existing programs.

<b>Outcome 1: To protect Australia from criminal threats through coordinating a strategic response and the collection, assessment and dissemination of intelligence and policing information.</b>	
<b>Program 1.1: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission</b>	
The ACIC supports the protection of Australia from criminal threats through developing and coordinating innovative disruption strategies that disable or dismantle criminal groups. The ACIC, through Board-approved special investigations and special operations collects, assesses and disseminates criminal intelligence to improve the national ability to respond to crime affecting Australia. The ACIC provides high-quality national policing information systems and services to commonwealth and law enforcement partners and keeps the community safe through delivery of background checking services to support employment or entitlement decisions.	
<b>Delivery</b>	<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"> <li>• conducting investigations and intelligence operations into federally relevant criminal activity</li> <li>• maintaining a national database of criminal information and intelligence</li> <li>• providing and maintaining national information capabilities and services to support policing and law enforcement</li> <li>• providing strategic criminal intelligence assessments and advice on national criminal intelligence priorities</li> <li>• providing nationally coordinated criminal history checks.</li> </ul>

Performance information		
Year	Performance criteria (a)	Actual achievement/targets (b)
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 – <i>Likely to meet</i> . ACIC continues to discover and monitor current and evolving criminal threats to Australia.
	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 – <i>Likely to meet</i> . Quantitative performance analysis indicate that results are consistent with or higher than our 4-year average performance targets.
	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 – <i>Likely to meet</i> .
	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 – <i>Partially meeting</i> . Quantitative performance analysis indicates that results are consistent with or higher than our 4-year average performance targets.

ACIC Budget Statements

Performance information (continued)		
2020–21 (continued)	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 – <i>Likely to meet.</i>
	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 – <i>Likely to meet.</i> <i>Quantitative results indicate that stakeholders find our intelligence meaningful and useful.</i>
	ACIC information systems are available when required by partner agencies.	ACIC systems meet board agreed benchmarks for availability – <i>Likely to meet.</i> <i>ACIC systems are meeting board agreed benchmarks for availability.</i>
	ACIC information systems are used by partner agencies.	Number of users and number of searches performed benchmarked against the 4-year average – <i>Partially meeting.</i> <i>Quantitative results indicate that we are meeting about half of our 4-year average system performance targets.</i>
	ACIC information systems provide useful information to police partners.	Positive data matches benchmarked against the 4-year average – <i>Likely to meet.</i> <i>Mid-year performance analysis indicates that for all measurable services, our results are consistent with the 4-year average.</i>



Performance information (continued)		
2020–21 (continued)	ACIC continues to enhance information systems.	Case study of an enhancement to an information system. – <i>Likely to meet. Mid-year performance analysis indicates that we are delivering system enhancements.</i>
	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 – <i>Unlikely to meet. The target was intended to be a stretch target we are working towards achieving.</i>
	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 – <i>Likely to meet.</i>
	ACIC delivers timely information to support employment decisions.	Time taken to perform urgent and non-urgent checks meets board agreed benchmarks – <i>Partially meeting. Mid-year performance analysis indicates that we are on track to meet the non-urgent benchmark. An increase in urgent checks during the first half of the financial year means we are unlikely to meet the benchmark for urgent checks.</i>
	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 – <i>Likely to meet.</i>

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<b>Performance information (continued)</b>		
2021–22	The ACIC discovers <i>and targets</i> current and evolving criminal threats to Australia.	≥ 4-year average ≥ 1 qualitative example
	The ACIC produces criminal intelligence products to better inform partners and stakeholder agencies.	≥ 4-year average ≥ 3 qualitative examples
	The ACIC informs partners of the current and evolving criminal threats to Australia.	≥ 4-year average
	ACIC intelligence facilitates a response to criminal activity affecting Australia.	≥ 4-year average ≥ 1 qualitative example
	ACIC intelligence is helping to make Australia more hostile to crime.	Case study
	Stakeholders agree that ACIC intelligence is meaningful and useful.	80%
	ACIC information systems are available when required by partner agencies.	Board agreed benchmarks
	ACIC information systems are used by partner agencies.	≥ 4-year average
	ACIC information systems provide useful information to police partners.	≥ 4-year average
	ACIC continues to enhance information systems.	Case study
	Stakeholders are satisfied that the national policing information systems are meaningful and fit for purpose.	90% 80%
	The National Police Checking Service is available to conduct checks as requested.	Board agreed benchmarks
	The ACIC contributes to community safety by delivering timely information to support employment decisions.	Board agreed benchmarks
	National Police Checking Service accredited bodies are fulfilling their obligations to ensure an accurate and reliable service.	Compliance audits undertaken
2022–23 and beyond	As per 2021–22	As per 2021–22
<b>Purposes (c)</b>	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.	
<b>Material changes to Program 1.1 resulting from the following measures:</b> Nil.		

(a) New or modified performance measures that reflect new or materially changed programs are shown in *italics*.

(b) Due to the ongoing nature of the program, it is not appropriate to set an expected date of achievement.

(c) Refers to updated purposes that will be reflected in the 2021–22 Corporate Plan.

## **Section 3: Budgeted financial statements**

Section 3 presents budgeted financial statements, which provide a comprehensive snapshot of entity finances for the 2021–22 budget year, including the impact of budget measures and resourcing on financial statements.

### **3.1 Budgeted financial statements**

#### **3.1.1 Explanatory notes and analysis of budgeted financial statements**

##### **Income Statement**

In 2021-22, the estimated appropriation revenue is \$127.5 million. This is an increase of \$31.7 million from the 2020-21 appropriation. The increase is primarily attributed to new measures as detailed in table 1.2.

The ACIC's estimated actual operating result in 2020-21 is a \$19.0 million deficit, excluding unfunded depreciation expense and the impact from the Lease Accounting Standard. This result is due to \$31.3 million approved loss for National Criminal Intelligence Systems Tranche One program, offset by an estimated \$8.0 million in higher than anticipated revenue related to the National Police Information Systems and Services Special Account and \$4.4 million surplus created from revenue received for capital investments.

The budgeted losses in budget and forward year 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 2021-22, 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**

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Budget \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000	2024–25 Forward estimate \$'000
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Employee benefits	93,714	108,987	102,105	101,822	102,250
Suppliers	126,150	129,686	92,784	85,442	89,388
Depreciation and amortisation (a)	29,890	35,632	36,428	35,411	33,170
Finance costs	570	487	379	275	173
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>250,324</b>	<b>274,792</b>	<b>231,696</b>	<b>222,950</b>	<b>224,981</b>
<b>LESS:</b>					
<b>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</b>					
<b>Own-source revenue</b>					
Sale of goods and rendering of services	126,225	121,951	119,568	119,282	121,635
Other	2,655	2,655	2,655	2,655	2,655
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>	<b>128,880</b>	<b>124,606</b>	<b>122,223</b>	<b>121,937</b>	<b>124,290</b>
<b>Total own-source income</b>	<b>128,880</b>	<b>124,606</b>	<b>122,223</b>	<b>121,937</b>	<b>124,290</b>
<b>Net (cost of)/contribution by services</b>	<b>(121,444)</b>	<b>(150,186)</b>	<b>(109,473)</b>	<b>(101,013)</b>	<b>(100,691)</b>
Revenue from Government	95,786	127,474	91,727	94,961	95,847
<b>Surplus/(deficit) attributable to the Australian Government</b>	<b>(25,658)</b>	<b>(22,712)</b>	<b>(17,746)</b>	<b>(6,052)</b>	<b>(4,844)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss)</b>	<b>(25,658)</b>	<b>(22,712)</b>	<b>(17,746)</b>	<b>(6,052)</b>	<b>(4,844)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Australian Government</b>	<b>(25,658)</b>	<b>(22,712)</b>	<b>(17,746)</b>	<b>(6,052)</b>	<b>(4,844)</b>

**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**

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Budget \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000	2024–25 Forward estimate \$'000
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations</b>	<b>(18,961)</b>	<b>(15,509)</b>	<b>(10,960)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations (a)	5,856	6,678	6,690	6,414	5,487
Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses for right of use (ROU) (b)	12,787	12,261	10,733	10,432	9,208
Less: principal repayments on leased assets (b)	11,946	11,736	10,637	10,794	9,851
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) – as per the statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>(25,658)</b>	<b>(22,712)</b>	<b>(17,746)</b>	<b>(6,052)</b>	<b>(4,844)</b>

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)**

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Budget \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000	2024–25 Forward estimate \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	99,751	82,555	78,545	85,079	91,523
Trade and other receivables	66,032	66,067	66,098	66,098	66,098
Other financial assets	523	523	523	523	523
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>166,306</b>	<b>149,145</b>	<b>145,166</b>	<b>151,700</b>	<b>158,144</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>					
Land and buildings	61,626	48,801	37,151	25,737	15,973
Property, plant and equipment	36,648	32,631	29,898	28,749	26,892
Intangibles	51,743	60,082	55,424	50,012	43,115
Other non-financial assets	9,448	9,448	9,448	9,448	9,448
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>	<b>159,465</b>	<b>150,962</b>	<b>131,921</b>	<b>113,946</b>	<b>95,428</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>325,771</b>	<b>300,107</b>	<b>277,087</b>	<b>265,646</b>	<b>253,572</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Payables</b>					
Suppliers	21,531	21,531	21,531	21,531	21,531
Other payables	7,381	7,381	7,381	7,381	7,381
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>28,912</b>	<b>28,912</b>	<b>28,912</b>	<b>28,912</b>	<b>28,912</b>
<b>Interest bearing liabilities</b>					
Leases	59,498	47,762	37,125	26,331	16,480
<b>Total interest bearing liabilities</b>	<b>59,498</b>	<b>47,762</b>	<b>37,125</b>	<b>26,331</b>	<b>16,480</b>
<b>Provisions</b>					
Employee provisions	30,603	30,603	30,603	30,603	30,603
Other provisions	6,911	6,946	6,977	6,977	6,977
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>37,514</b>	<b>37,549</b>	<b>37,580</b>	<b>37,580</b>	<b>37,580</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>125,924</b>	<b>114,223</b>	<b>103,617</b>	<b>92,823</b>	<b>82,972</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>199,847</b>	<b>185,884</b>	<b>173,470</b>	<b>172,823</b>	<b>170,600</b>
<b>EQUITY (a)</b>					
<b>Parent entity interest</b>					
Contributed equity	79,330	88,079	93,411	98,816	101,437
Reserves	16,963	16,963	16,963	16,963	16,963
Retained surplus (accumulated deficit)	103,554	80,842	63,096	57,044	52,200
<b>Total parent entity interest</b>	<b>199,847</b>	<b>185,884</b>	<b>173,470</b>	<b>172,823</b>	<b>170,600</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>199,847</b>	<b>185,884</b>	<b>173,470</b>	<b>172,823</b>	<b>170,600</b>

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 2021–22)**

	Retained earnings \$'000	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Contributed equity/ capital \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2021</b>				
Balance carried forward from previous period	103,554	16,963	79,330	199,847
<b>Adjusted opening balance</b>	<b>103,554</b>	<b>16,963</b>	<b>79,330</b>	<b>199,847</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>				
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(22,712)	–	–	(22,712)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>(22,712)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(22,712)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
<b>Contributions by owners</b>				
Equity injection – appropriation	–	–	6,160	6,160
Departmental capital budget (DCB)	–	–	2,589	2,589
<b>Sub-total transactions with owners</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>8,749</b>
<b>Estimated closing balance as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>80,842</b>	<b>16,963</b>	<b>88,079</b>	<b>185,884</b>
<b>Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government</b>	<b>80,842</b>	<b>16,963</b>	<b>88,079</b>	<b>185,884</b>

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

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

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Budget \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000	2024–25 Forward estimate \$'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Cash received</b>					
Appropriations	106,278	127,439	91,696	94,961	95,847
Sale of goods and rendering of services	126,225	121,951	119,568	119,282	121,635
<b>Total cash received</b>	<b>232,503</b>	<b>249,390</b>	<b>211,264</b>	<b>214,243</b>	<b>217,482</b>
<b>Cash used</b>					
Employees	93,714	108,987	102,105	101,822	102,250
Suppliers	123,460	126,996	90,098	82,787	86,733
Interest payments on lease liability	570	487	379	275	173
Other	10,527	–	–	–	–
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>228,271</b>	<b>236,470</b>	<b>192,582</b>	<b>184,884</b>	<b>189,156</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>18,682</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>28,326</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Cash used</b>					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles	26,730	27,129	17,387	17,436	14,652
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>27,129</b>	<b>17,387</b>	<b>17,436</b>	<b>14,652</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) investing activities</b>	<b>(26,730)</b>	<b>(27,129)</b>	<b>(17,387)</b>	<b>(17,436)</b>	<b>(14,652)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Cash received</b>					
Contributed equity	9,280	8,749	5,332	5,405	2,621
<b>Total cash received</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>2,621</b>
<b>Cash used</b>					
Principal payments on lease liability	11,946	11,736	10,637	10,794	9,851
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>11,946</b>	<b>11,736</b>	<b>10,637</b>	<b>10,794</b>	<b>9,851</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) financing activities</b>	<b>(2,666)</b>	<b>(2,987)</b>	<b>(5,305)</b>	<b>(5,389)</b>	<b>(7,230)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>(25,164)</b>	<b>(17,196)</b>	<b>(4,010)</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>6,444</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	124,915	99,751	82,555	78,545	85,079
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>99,751</b>	<b>82,555</b>	<b>78,545</b>	<b>85,079</b>	<b>91,523</b>

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.



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

	2020–21 Estimated actual \$'000	2021–22 Budget \$'000	2022–23 Forward estimate \$'000	2023–24 Forward estimate \$'000	2024–25 Forward estimate \$'000
<b>NEW CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>					
Capital budget – Bill 1 (DCB)	2,599	2,589	2,600	2,611	2,621
Equity injections – Bill 2	6,681	6,160	2,732	2,794	–
<b>Total new capital appropriations</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>2,621</b>
<i>Provided for:</i>					
<i>Purchase of non-financial assets</i>	9,280	8,749	5,332	5,405	2,621
<b>Total items</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>2,621</b>
<b>PURCHASE OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>					
Funded by capital appropriations (a)	13,631	10,479	2,732	2,794	–
Funded by capital appropriation – DCB (b)	2,599	2,589	2,600	2,611	2,621
Funded internally from departmental resources (c)	10,500	14,061	12,055	12,031	12,031
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>27,129</b>	<b>17,387</b>	<b>17,436</b>	<b>14,652</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF CASH USED TO ACQUIRE ASSETS TO ASSET MOVEMENT TABLE</b>					
Total purchases	26,730	27,129	17,387	17,436	14,652
<b>Total cash used to acquire assets</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>27,129</b>	<b>17,387</b>	<b>17,436</b>	<b>14,652</b>

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) Includes both current Bill 2 and prior Act No. 2/4/6 appropriations.

(b) Includes 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 s74 external revenue.

**Table 3.6: Statement of departmental asset movements (Budget year 2021–22)**

	Buildings \$'000	Other property, plant and equipment \$'000	Computer software and intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2021</b>				
Gross book value	22,499	43,949	113,780	180,228
Gross book value – ROU assets	68,358	14,575	–	82,933
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(9,544)	(16,142)	(62,037)	(87,723)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment – ROU assets	(19,687)	(5,734)	–	(25,421)
<b>Opening net book balance</b>	<b>61,626</b>	<b>36,648</b>	<b>51,743</b>	<b>150,017</b>
<b>Capital asset additions</b>				
<b>Estimated expenditure on new or replacement assets</b>				
By purchase – appropriation equity (a)	–	–	6,160	6,160
By purchase – appropriation ordinary annual services (b)	–	2,589	–	2,589
By purchase – other	–	4,441	13,939	18,380
<b>Total additions</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>20,099</b>	<b>27,129</b>
<b>Other movements</b>				
Depreciation/amortisation expense	(3,169)	(8,442)	(11,760)	(23,371)
Depreciation/amortisation on ROU assets	(9,656)	(2,605)	–	(12,261)
<b>Total other movements</b>	<b>(12,825)</b>	<b>(11,047)</b>	<b>(11,760)</b>	<b>(35,632)</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>				
Gross book value	22,499	50,979	133,879	207,357
Gross book value – ROU assets	68,358	14,575	–	82,933
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment	(12,713)	(24,584)	(73,797)	(111,094)
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment – ROU assets	(29,343)	(8,339)	–	(37,682)
<b>Closing net book balance</b>	<b>48,801</b>	<b>32,631</b>	<b>60,082</b>	<b>141,514</b>

Prepared on Australian Accounting Standards basis.

(a) 'Appropriation equity' refers to equity injections appropriations provided through Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2021–22.

(b) 'Appropriation ordinary annual services' refers to funding provided through Appropriation Bill (No.1) 2021–22 for depreciation/amortisation expenses, DCB or other operational expenses.