APPENDICES

[Appendix A – Budget Consultation 323](#_Toc84300596)

[Appendix B – Better Infrastructure Fund 329](#_Toc84300597)

[Appendix C – Infrastructure Investment Program – Works-in-Progress 337](#_Toc84300598)

[Appendix D – Consolidated Financial Statements – Public Trading Enterprises 349](#_Toc84300599)

[Appendix E – Consolidated Financial Statements – Total Territory 356](#_Toc84300600)

[Appendix F – General Government Sector – Key Aggregates History 365](#_Toc84300601)

[Appendix G – Key Accounting Treatments 369](#_Toc84300602)

[Appendix H – Safer Families 375](#_Toc84300603)

[Appendix I – Statement of Risk 385](#_Toc84300604)

[Appendix J – Statement of Sensitivity 395](#_Toc84300605)

[Appendix K – Whole of Government Staffing 401](#_Toc84300606)

**APPENDIX A**

**BUDGET CONSULTATION**

## Appendix A – Budget Consultation

The ACT Government conducts an annual Budget consultation process to seek views and suggestions from community members, businesses and local organisations as to how government service provision can become even more efficient, innovative and deliver more for the Territory.

As part of our budget planning framework, the Government is committed to engaging the community on these issues and seeking input as to where we can get the best value for the community from the dollars we invest.

The 2021-22 Budget consultation process was launched on 1 April 2021 and continued until 28 June 2021 – noting that responses are collated as they are provided.

As with the 2020-21 consultation process, ACT Government officials held meetings with key community and industry groups in mid to late May to get an insight into the economic and community recovery priorities of these organisations in the context of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Participants provided positive feedback on these sessions, and it is intended that they become a permanent feature of future Budget consultation processes.

Written contributions received as part of the 2021-22 Budget consultation process have been published, except where submissions were provided in confidence. All non‑confidential submissions are available through the [Budget consultation website](http://www.budgetconsultation.act.gov.au).

One hundred and four submissions were received, as well as 75 responses to the survey, and nine letters of support in relation to received input. This feedback will be summarised in a ‘[What we heard](https://yoursayconversations.act.gov.au/2021-22-budget-consultation)’ report. The submissions and survey responses covered a diverse range of topics, including arts and entertainment, community services and housing (including housing affordability and social housing), disability services, education, our environment and the amenity of our city, health, public infrastructure, roads and transport, as well as matters relating to the Territory’s finances.

The Government would like to thank all individuals, community groups and organisations who contributed to the 2021-22 Budget consultation process and participated in the forums.

Written submissions were received from the following individuals and organisations during the process (full names were not provided in some instances).

A Gender Agenda

Academy of Interactive Entertainment Ltd.

ACT Council of Parents & Citizens Associations

ACT Council of Social Service Inc.

ACT Down Syndrome Association

ACT Shelter

Adam Huttner-Koros

Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Association ACT

Anna Partridge

Asthma Australia

Auscycling

Australian Association of Social Workers

Australian Education Union - ACT Branch

Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations (support letter)

Baringa Early Learning Centre

Belconnen Community Council

Bronwyn Davis

Bruce Paine

Canberra Academy of Languages

Canberra Business Chamber

Canberra Community Law

Canberra Rape Crisis Centre

Canberra Relief Advisory Committee

Canberra Restorative Community Network

Capital Scraps Composting

Care Inc.

Carers ACT

CatholicCare Canberra & Goulburn

The Childers Group

Children First Alliance

Christine Gingell

Claudio Gomes

Cleo Fleming

The Climate Factory

Colin Campbell

Community and Public Sector Union

Community Housing Industry Association

Conflict Resolution Service

Conservation Council ACT

Coronial Reform Group

Council on the Ageing ACT

David Denham

David McKeown

Dementia Australia

Diane Hodge

Directions Health Services

Dreamtime Connections (support letter)

Epilepsy ACT

Extinction Rebellion ACT (Politics Working Group)

Fiona Skelton

Forcibly Displaced People Network

Friends of Grasslands

Game Plus

Grant Battersby

Greening Australia

Gungahlin Community Council

Hackett Community Association

Havelock Housing Association

Health Care Consumers’ Association Inc.

Heart Foundation

Hepatitis ACT

Interactive Games & Entertainment Association

James Bacon

Jason Garwood

Jayde Thomson

*Joint Submission – ACT Regional Community Service Organisations:* Community Services #1, Communities@Work, Woden Community Services, Capital Region Community Services and Northside Community Service

*Joint Submission - Gungahlin Community Service Organisations:* Gungahlin Community Service, Northside Community Service, Barnardos Australia, Canberra Police Community Youth Club and Gungahlin Community Council

Keith Sayers

Kelly W.

Kent Fitch

Kevin Cox

Living Streets Canberra

Mark Smeaton

Martin Silsby

Master Builders ACT

Master Plumbers Association ACT

Mental Health Carers Voice

Mental Health Community Coalition ACT

Mental Illness Education ACT Inc.

Meridian

Molonglo Valley Community Forum

National Disability Services

National Seniors Australia

Nick Cheesman

Nick Haggarty

Occupational Therapy Australia

Outdoors NSW and ACT

OzChild

OzHelp Foundation Ltd.

Paul Doyle

Pedal Power ACT

Perinatal Wellbeing Centre

Peter Dey

Pharmaceutical Society of Australia

Phillip Business Community

Public Transport Association of Canberra Inc.

Ray Whitehead

Regional Development Australia ACT

Renga Rajan

Roger Bacon

Scott Taylor

Sexual Health and Family Planning ACT Inc.

Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia

Steven Peisley

Stuart Wallace

Tobias Ehinger

Toby

Toora Women Inc.

UnionsACT

Vintage Reds of the Canberra Region

VolunteeringACT

Warehouse Circus Inc.

Weston Creek Community Council

William Goff

Woden Community Service

Women with Disabilities ACT

Yerrabi Yurwang Child and Family Aboriginal Corporation

Youth Coalition of the ACT

YWCA Canberra

We also wish to acknowledge and thank those who chose to provide confidential input.

**APPENDIX B**

**BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE FUND**

## Appendix B – Better Infrastructure Fund

The *Better Infrastructure Fund* gives ACT Government agencies an annual funding pool for works that extend the useful life or improve the service delivery capacity of existing infrastructure assets. This investment is distinct from routine repairs and maintenance work, which is funded separately.

The 2021-22 Budget includes $75.313 million for core *Better Infrastructure Fund* projects in 2021‑22.

The following table lists these projects by agency. A number of these projects are also highlighted in Chapter 3.2 – Fiscal Strategy and Wellbeing Initiatives– where they are being delivered in parallel with, or to support, other new Government projects.

In 2020-21 and 2021-22, the core *Better Infrastructure Fund* has been complemented by the Fast‑track program, an important element of the ACT Government’s economic support package.

Fast-track projects are reflected in the global *Better Infrastructure Fund* budget figures outlined in Chapter 3.7 – Infrastructure and capitalbut are not included in the table below.

Table B.1: Better Infrastructure Fund initiatives in the 2021-22 Budget

| Project | Financing2021-22$’000 |
| --- | --- |
| Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) |  |
| All Campuses  |  |
| Co-designed student spaces | 417 |
| Bruce Campus |  |
| Replacement of glasshouse boilers and heating system | 120 |
| Simulated hospital ward space | 300 |
| Refurbishment of D-Block learning spaces | 300 |
| Upgrade heat pump chiller Building K Bruce | 150 |
| D-Block roof replacement | 350 |
| **Fyshwick Campus** |  |
| Ventilation, heating and fire hydrants upgrade D-Block | 300 |
| Stage 2 of A-Block lift replacement | 300 |
| Heating upgrade A and B Block workshops | 80 |
| Refurbishment of D-Block refrigeration workshop | 300 |
| Access points and walkways | 300 |
| **Total** | **2,917** |
| Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate (CMTEDD) |  |
| ACT property upgrades | 11,15 |
| Building and safety upgrades | 1,150 |
| Building refurbishment including roofing, energy efficiency upgrades and internal remediation | 545 |
| Building fire services upgrades | 175 |
| Essential facilities and grounds upgrades | 2,075 |
| Hazardous material management | 425 |
| Pools improvement program | 830 |
| Improving major venues |  |
| National Arboretum Canberra (including Stromlo Forest Park) | 1,534 |
| Stromlo Forest Park | 140 |
| National Arboretum Canberra | 304 |
| Funding for major events |  |
| Floriade and other major and community events | 331 |
| Improving arts buildings and facilities |  |
| Upgrades to arts buildings  | 320 |
| Improving arts facilities  | 246 |
| Belconnen Arts Centre outdoor projection equipment | 113 |
| Total | 8,188 |
| Community Services Directorate |  |
| Bimberi Residential Services |  |
| Electric HVAC systems – Stage 1 | 205 |
| Pool blanket | 10 |
| Solar panels | 50 |
| Shed in front area | 33 |
| Child Development Service |  |
| Stage two concrete paths | 20 |
| WEBEX conference/ Audio visual upgrades | 30 |
| CCTV, duress and security upgrade | 44 |
| Child and Family Centres |  |
| Gungahlin |  |
| WEBEX conference/Audio visual upgrades | 15 |
| Tuggeranong |  |
| WEBEX conference/Audio visual upgrades | 15 |
| West Belconnen |  |
| WEBEX conference/Audio visual upgrades | 15 |
| Total | 436 |
| Cultural Facilities Corporation |  |
| Improving cultural and arts facilities |  |
| ACT historic places emerging urgent priorities | 120 |
| Canberra Theatre Centre emerging urgent priorities | 150 |
| Canberra Museum and Gallery emerging urgent priorities | 120 |
| Corporate emerging urgent priorities | 49 |
| Total | 439 |
| Education Directorate1 |  |
| Public school infrastructure upgrades |  |
| School learning area improvements | 4,950 |
| School administration and support area improvements | 1,500 |
| Inclusion works | 4,000 |
| School infrastructure revitalisation | 4,705 |
| School security improvements | 1,500 |
| School Safety improvements | 1,400 |
| External learning environments  | 3,400 |
| Environmentally sustainable development | 4,000 |
| Total | 25,455 |
| Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate |  |
| Improving our parks and nature reserves |  |
| Visitor assets and infrastructure upgrades | 438 |
| Upgrade communication infrastructure and capacity | 140 |
| Signage and wayfinding upgrades  | 150 |
| Improving our heritage |  |
| Canberra tracks - Heritage interpretive signage program | 29 |
| Infrastructure and equipment (civil infrastructure works) |  |
| Woden infrastructure study Part 2 – Roads, intersections and public transport analysis and upgrade concepts | 120 |
| Molonglo Valley active travel master plan | 80 |
| Sullivans Creek flood modelling of overland flows through suburbs | 80 |
| Study of riparian corridors in urban ACT | 40 |
| Social cost of Carbon | 1,340 |
| Total | 2,417 |
| Health Portfolio Agencies |  |
| Improving health facilities |  |
| Canberra Health Services  |  |
| Building upgrades | 2,000 |
| Electrical, fire and safety upgrades | 970 |
| Mechanical and other infrastructure services upgrades  | 1,250 |
| ACT Health Directorate |  |
| Burrangiri asset management plan  | 180 |
| Clare Holland House | 200 |
| Queen Elizabeth II asset management plan  | 86 |
| Calvary Hospital |  |
| Mechanical systems  | 500 |
| Thermostatic mixing valves  | 300 |
| Elevator door and controller | 131 |
| Total | 5,617 |
| Justice and Community Safety Directorate |  |
| Emergency Services |  |
| ACT Ambulance Service enhanced crewing area upgrade Kambah | 189 |
| ACT Ambulance Service Woden Station facility upgrade | 74 |
| Electric fire truck infrastructure at Aranda | 210 |
| SES training upgrade Woden unit | 53 |
| Corrective services, courts, tribunals and accommodation |  |
| Additional classroom at Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) | 168 |
| AMC evacuation gate safety & security enhancement | 163 |
| Interior combustible cladding removal | 158 |
| Accessibility improvements  | 184 |
| Energy efficiency  | 463 |
| Territorial Projects– ACT Policing |  |
| Bathroom upgrade city station | 292 |
| Total | 1,954 |
| Office of the Legislative Assembly |  |
| Fire services upgrades | 110 |
| Mechanical services upgrades | 72 |
| Window coverings  | 40 |
| Accommodation upgrades  | 35 |
| Building redesign projects  | 20 |
| Auto doors  | 15 |
| Total | 292 |
| Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate (TCCS) |  |
| Safety compliance |  |
| Safer dams & weirs improvements program | 1,610 |
| Safety improvements – Yarralumla Nursery and facilities at Birrigai | 700 |
| Dam safety code | 768 |
| Bridge component replacement program | 500 |
| Alderson Place Hume depot – Investigations on underground fuel tanks and trade waste licence requirements | 515 |
| Macerator and Birrigai radios | 335 |
| Physical security upgrades at directorate sites | 250 |
| Public transport and active travel |  |
| Active Travel – Age friendly suburbs and cycle path maintenance (2020 election commitment) | 1,500 |
| Transport Canberra – Major component overhaul and refurbishment | 1,700 |
| Transport Canberra – Brake testing machines | 350 |
| Accessible bus stops  | 1,565 |
| Vernon Circle pedestrian signalised pedestrian cross (at Edinburgh Avenue) | 80 |
| Gungahlin Town Centre active travel feasibility | 200 |
| Community paths and missing links | 300 |
| Design and road pavements Lawson | 500 |
| Yerrabi Pond design | 600 |
| Road infrastructure and road safety |  |
| Road median improvement  | 465 |
| Streetlight energy performance contracts | 2,050 |
| Urban stormwater upgrade program | 1,400 |
| Streetlight program | 500 |
| Streetlight signal program | 700 |
| Public realm and playgrounds |  |
| Shopping centre improvements (2020 election commitment) | 2,375 |
| New toilets (2020 election commitment) | 400 |
| Dog parks (2020 election commitment) | 400 |
| Playgrounds (2020 election commitment) and general amenity improvements | 510 |
| Play space audit | 180 |
| Urban infrastructure and sports facilities |  |
| Sportsground facilities improvement program | 1,800 |
| Tuggeranong foreshore improvements (2020 election commitment) | 750 |
| Reducing reliance on potable water to irrigate grass  | 970 |
| Total | 23,973 |
| Total Directorate Better Infrastructure Fund | 71,688 |
| Major Projects Canberra - Better Infrastructure Fund Management Levy | 3,625 |
| Total Better Infrastructure Fund2 | 75,313 |

**Notes**

1. The *Public School Infrastructure Renewal Program* is a 2020 election commitment.
2. Table may not add due to rounding.

**APPENDIX C**

**INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

**WORKS-IN-PROGRESS**

## Appendix C – Infrastructure Investment Program – Works-in-Progress

Table C.1: 2021-22 Infrastructure Investment Program – Works-in-progress

| **Project** | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 | 2025-26$’000 | TotalInvestment$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ACT Electoral Commission** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Better Government - New Electoral Management System | 263 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 263 |
| **Total** | **263** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 | 263 |
| **ACT Health Directorate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACT Health Core IT Systems to align with the Digital Health Strategy | 31,745 | 32,001 | 5,009 | 5,009 | 0 | 73,764 |
| Better care when you need it - Protecting Canberrans from infectious diseases | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Better healthcare for a growing community - ACT Pathology Laboratory information system replacement | 5,207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,207 |
| Calvary Critical Infrastructure | 7,469 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,469 |
| Community, Health and Hospitals Program - ACT Initiatives (Cth Contribution) | 1,008 | 14,592 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 17,100 |
| COVID-19 Public Health Response - Vaccination Program | 4,018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,018 |
| Expansion of Clare Holland House (Cth Contribution) | 1,002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,002 |
| Expansion of Palliative Care Services at Clare Holland House Hospice | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Implementing real time prescription monitoring | 1,315 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,562 |
| New COVID-19 and Disease Response Management System | 7,263 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,263 |
| Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm | 933 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 933 |
| **Total** | **60,052** | **46,840** | **6,509** | **5,009** | 0 | 118,410 |
| **Canberra Health Services** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Better care when you need it - New medical imaging equipment | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Better care when you need it - Training our future health workforce | 1,052 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,052 |
| Better Health Services - Upgrading and maintaining ACT Health assets | 4,860 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,360 |
| Better healthcare for a growing community - ACT Health critical assets upgrades | 5,747 | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,247 |
| Better healthcare for a growing community - Delivering the Weston Creek Walk-in Centre | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 |
| Better healthcare for a growing community - More mental health accommodation | 588 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 588 |
| Clinical Services and Inpatient Unit design and infrastructure expansion | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| Clinical Services Redevelopment - Phase 2 | 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| Clinical Services Redevelopment - Phase 3 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 |
| Community, health and hospitals program - ACT initiative | 9,768 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,768 |
| Delivering the Inner North Walk-in Centre | 409 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 409 |
| Expanding pharmacy services at The Canberra Hospital | 540 | 4,475 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,015 |
| Expanding the Centenary Hospital for Women and Children | 13,620 | 22,513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36,133 |
| Health Innovation Fund (Cth Contribution) | 4,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,922 |
| Imaging services at the Weston Creek Walk-in Centre | 2,462 | 3,208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,670 |
| Improved infrastructure for acute aged care and cancer inpatients | 1,135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,135 |
| More mental health services at The Canberra Hospital | 2,015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,015 |
| More public medical imaging services for Canberra Hospital | 2,000 | 7,291 | 1,900 | 0 | 0 | 11,191 |
| Opioid treatment services on Canberra’s northside | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| Sterilising Services - Relocation and upgrade | 490 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 490 |
| The Canberra Hospital - Essential infrastructure and engineering works | 708 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,258 |
| University of Canberra Public Hospital | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 |
| University of Canberra Public Hospital Car Park (Grant) | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 |
| Upgrade and Refurbishment of Critical Buildings at The Canberra Hospital | 6,999 | 9,872 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,871 |
| Walk-in health centre - Coombs pilot | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| **Total** | **59,938** | **56,945** | **1,900** | **0** | 0 | 118,783 |
| **Canberra Institute of Technology** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIT plant and equipment and ICT infrastructure | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 6,285 |
| More teaching and learning spaces for CIT Fyshwick | 659 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 659 |
| Expansion of CIT Fyshwick campus | 608 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 608 |
| **Total** | **2,524** | **1,257** | **1,257** | **1,257** | 1,257 | 7,552 |
| **Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACT Land Titles system modernisation | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Belconnen Service Centre modernisation | 1,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,240 |
| Better Government - Boosting government digital security | 474 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 474 |
| Better online services through Access Canberra | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Better Services - Weston Creek and Stromlo Swimming Pool and Leisure Centre | 872 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 872 |
| Building a better city - Improving major venues | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 |
| Building a better city - Indoor sports centres - Early planning | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| Data Storage Infrastructure | 3,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,400 |
| Delivering graduated licensing to reduce road deaths and accidents | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Delivering the Home of Football at Throsby | 2,000 | 10,500 | 7,160 | 0 | 0 | 19,660 |
| Government Budget Management System | 1,315 | 1,050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,365 |
| Supporting smarter working in the new ACT Government office projects | 2,753 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,753 |
| Gungahlin District Tennis Centre - Design | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 488 |
| ICT equipment purchase funding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Improving Road Safety - Traffic camera adjudication system upgrades | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Learning Management System | 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 313 |
| Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (Cth Contribution) | 6,336 | 6,889 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,225 |
| Meeting future ACT Government accommodation needs | 4,540 | 17,814 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,354 |
| More and better jobs - Data analytics for smarter policy | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347 |
| More and better jobs - Expanding Belconnen Arts Centre | 624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 624 |
| More and better jobs - Modernising government ICT infrastructure | 2,698 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,698 |
| More facilities for Stromlo Forest Park | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 |
| More jobs for our growing city - Better arts facilities | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 |
| More jobs for our growing city - Better facilities for Manuka Oval | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 320 |
| More jobs for our growing city - Government facilities upgrade | 245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 245 |
| More jobs for our growing city - New Canberra Theatre Complex - Early planning | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| More services for our suburbs - Upgrading the Old Kingston Bus Depot | 755 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 755 |
| Moving delivery of more community services online | 2,068 | 2,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,968 |
| Office Accommodation | 0 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2,000 |
| Planning for a permanent home for Dragon Boating | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 390 |
| Replacing the Human Resources Information Management System | 12,928 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,928 |
| Smarter Regulation - Red tape reduction | 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 |
| Upgrading cyber security responses | 273 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 273 |
| Upgrading local arts facilities | 643 | 643 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,286 |
| Upgrading local community centres | 463 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 763 |
| **Total** | **46,220** | **40,596** | **7,660** | **500** | 1,500 | 96,476 |
| **City Renewal Authority** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building a better city - Canberra's lakeside | 10,194 | 3,690 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 15,884 |
| Building a better city - City precinct improvements | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 385 |
| Local Roads Community Infrastructure Program | 709 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 709 |
| More jobs for our growing city - City Renewal Precinct activation projects | 935 | 252 | 593 | 0 | 0 | 1,780 |
| Renewing Canberra's City heart | 3,690 | 11,388 | 3,158 | 0 | 0 | 18,236 |
| **Total** | **15,913** | **15,330** | **5,751** | **0** | 0 | 36,994 |
| **Community Services Directorate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building facilities for Gugan Gulwan Youth Aboriginal Corporation | 497 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 497 |
| Child and Youth Record Information System completion | 602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 602 |
| Data System to support Death Review | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| Maintaining systems supporting practice  | 797 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 797 |
| Moving delivery of more community services online | 1,185 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,185 |
| Senior Practitioner Information Management System | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Strengthening specialist capacity at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| **Total** | **3,302** | **0** | **0** | **0** | 0 | 3,302 |
| **Cultural Facilities Corporation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| More jobs for our growing city - Upgrading the Canberra Theatre Centre | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| Upgrading Lanyon Homestead | 988 | 1,621 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,609 |
| **Total** | **1,098** | **1,621** | **0** | **0** | 0 | 2,719 |
| **Education Directorate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planning for Canberra’s Future School Needs | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| Amaroo School Senior Campus expansion | 8,480 | 3,550 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,030 |
| Better schools for our kids - Expanding schools in Gungahlin | 3,364 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,364 |
| Better schools for our kids - Technology-enabled learning | 4,967 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,967 |
| Delivering a new primary school at Throsby | 17,000 | 9,881 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 27,381 |
| Delivering energy-efficient heating upgrades for ACT public schools | 3,989 | 9,901 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,890 |
| Delivering secure local jobs for school cleaners | 292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 |
| East Gungahlin High School | 7,000 | 59,067 | 18,641 | 0 | 0 | 84,708 |
| Expanded facilities for Gungahlin College | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Expanding Franklin Early Childhood School | 10,000 | 4,190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,190 |
| Modular Learning Centres | 4,204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,204 |
| More places for students at Gold Creek School’s senior campus | 3,678 | 1,898 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,576 |
| More places for students at northside schools | 704 | 2,453 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,157 |
| More schools, better schools - Upgrading Campbell Primary School | 10,819 | 3,512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,331 |
| More schools, better schools - Delivering Molonglo P-10 | 14,000 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,040 |
| More schools, better schools - More places at Gungahlin schools | 1,967 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,967 |
| More schools, better schools - Narrabundah College redevelopment - Early planning and design | 430 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 430 |
| More schools, better schools - Roof replacement program | 2,708 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,208 |
| School Staffing Integrated Management System (Design) | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Schools for our growing city - North Gungahlin High School | 170 | 1,680 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,850 |
| Schools for our growing city - North Gungahlin Primary School capacity | 138 | 662 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 |
| Schools for the Future - North Gungahlin and Molonglo | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Supporting our School System - Improving ICT | 7,796 | 6,034 | 6,197 | 6,321 | 6,447 | 32,795 |
| **Total** | **101,822** | **103,368** | **25,338** | **6,321** | 6,447 | 243,296 |
| **Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caring for our Environment - Improving species and habitat protection | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Clean Catchments, Clean Waterways | 1,192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,192 |
| Combating Climate Change - Zero emissions vehicles | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 186 |
| Delivering better community facilities for Woden Town Centre | 1,075 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,075 |
| Feasibility and infrastructure planning for future Molonglo land releases | 854 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 854 |
| Fishing and camping facilities program | 151 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222 |
| Improving online lodgement for development applications | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| Improving water quality in Lake Tuggeranong | 571 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 786 |
| More jobs for our growing city - Delivering a new nature reserve in the Molonglo Valley - NES plan implementation - Stage 3 | 523 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 523 |
| More jobs for our growing city - Ecotourism Woodlands Learning Centre | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 |
| Protecting endangered species | 255 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 255 |
| Protecting grasslands and conservation areas | 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 270 |
| Remediating the former Molonglo sewerage treatment facility | 1,413 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,613 |
| Replacing ACT Parks and Conservation Services radios | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Replanting the Ingledene Forest | 794 | 414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,208 |
| Scoping for East Lake urban renewal | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Securing Electricity Supply in the ACT - Second supply network | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Supporting our heritage - Funding for the National Trust and upgrading the Heritage Council database and website | 253 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Sustainable rural water use and infrastructure program | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| **Total** | **8,819** | **1,147** | **0** | **0** | 0 | 9,966 |
| **Housing ACT** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Better healthcare for a growing community - More mental health accommodation | 398 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 398 |
| Community and Social Housing and National Affordable Housing Agreement funding | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 25,000 |
| Maintenance and upgrade program for Social Housing | 7,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,600 |
| More services for our suburbs - Improved energy efficiency for public housing | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Better housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander older people | 1,665 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,665 |
| Reducing homelessness by delivering another Common Ground | 19,055 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,055 |
| **Total** | **33,788** | **5,000** | **5,000** | **5,000** | 5,000 | 53,788 |
| **Justice and Community Safety Directorate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACT Corrective Services - Information management | 2,145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,145 |
| ACT Legislation Register Replacement | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Alexander Maconochie Centre Detainee industries and activities enforcement project | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 |
| Better Government - Human Rights Commission digital capability | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 |
| Better Government - New Jury Management System | 409 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 409 |
| Better support when it matters - Integrating the Winnunga Model of Care to Indigenous detainees in the Alexander Maconochie Centre | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| Better support when it matters - More frontline firefighters - Second crew at Ainslie station | 541 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 541 |
| Boosting Equipment for the ACT Emergency Services Agency | 1,228 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,228 |
| Boosting police for a growing city | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Contraband Detection and Intelligence Solution | 604 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 604 |
| Courts Public Private Partnership | 712 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 712 |
| Creating a Reintegration Centre to support pathways out of the justice system | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| Delivering better facilities for ACT Policing | 1,100 | 4,374 | 1,650 | 0 | 0 | 7,124 |
| Digital Canberra - New digital radio communication system | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Emergency Services Agency Station Upgrade and Relocation - Aranda Station | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 |
| Emergency Services Agency Critical ICT Investment | 510 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 510 |
| ESA - Station Relocation and Upgrade - Phase 2 due diligence | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 257 |
| ESA Urban Search and Rescue and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Equipment Replacement | 311 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 755 |
| ESA Vehicle Replacement Program | 7,658 | 0 | 926 | 2,011 | 0 | 10,595 |
| Management and remediation of firefighting substances at the stations | 1,292 | 797 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,089 |
| More ACT Fire and Rescue Staff and Construction of Acton Station | 1,312 | 15,641 | 23,444 | 0 | 0 | 40,397 |
| More services for our suburbs - Enhancing our bushfire preparedness | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| More services for our suburbs - More paramedics and ambulances | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Better resourcing for the Alexander Maconochie Centre | 1,125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,125 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Commencing operations of the Drug and Alcohol Court | 591 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 591 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Design and planning for the Alexander Maconochie Transitional Release Centre expansion | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Keeping Canberrans safe in public places | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| More support for families and inclusion - More resources for the Director of Public Prosecutions | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| More support for families and inclusion - New aerial pumper for ACT Fire and Rescue | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Providing safe alternatives to remand | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| New stations for ACT Ambulance Service and ACT Fire and Rescue | 431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 431 |
| Relocating ACT Policing's Traffic Operations Centre | 5,820 | 1,220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,040 |
| Strategic accommodation study for Policing | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 |
| Strengthening Emergency Services - Territory Radio Network upgrade - Phases 2 and 3 | 452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 452 |
| Upgrading ACT Policing facilities | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| Upgrading essential services at the Alexander Maconochie Centre | 3,122 | 2,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,822 |
| Upgrading the ACT State Emergency Service’s Majura Unit facility | 24 | 1,513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,537 |
| **Total** | **31,291** | **26,356** | **26,131** | **2,122** | 111 | 86,011 |
| **Major Projects Canberra** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canberra Light Rail - New Mitchell Light Rail stop | 2,070 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,070 |
| CIT Woden Campus and Bus Interchange | 40,000 | 93,310 | 117,688 | 30,186 | 0 | 281,184 |
| Cladding Rectification - ACT Government owned buildings | 7,053 | 7,483 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,536 |
| Delivering the Canberra Hospital Expansion | 76,958 | 240,192 | 214,907 | 16,949 | 0 | 549,006 |
| Light Rail Stage 2 and associated enabling works (including raising London Circuit) | 43,228 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45,228 |
| **Total** | **169,309** | **342,985** | **332,595** | **47,135** | 0 | 892,024 |
| **Office of the Legislative Assembly** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Funding for Legislative Assembly library | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| Building a better city - Legislative Assembly artwork | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 150 |
| **Total** | **35** | **35** | **35** | **35** | 35 | 175 |
| Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athllon Drive duplication | 1,299 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,799 |
| Better buses to support the new bus network | 19,810 | 17,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,510 |
| Better connecting Belconnen and Gungahlin (ACT Contribution) | 774 | 14,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 19,774 |
| Better connecting Belconnen and Gungahlin (Cth Contribution) | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Better Customer Service - Improving online platforms | 3,777 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,913 |
| Better Intersections - Delivering our election commitments | 1,474 | 3,450 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 4,974 |
| Better public transport infrastructure for Canberra | 674 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 674 |
| Better Roads for Belconnen - Aikman Drive duplication | 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 179 |
| Better Roads for Gungahlin - Horse Park Drive duplication (Mulligans Flat Road to the Federal Highway) | 548 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 548 |
| Better Services - Improved asset management | 476 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 476 |
| Better Services - Improving libraries - Self-service check out and improved access | 302 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 302 |
| Better services in your community - Essential waste management infrastructure | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Better services in your community - Integrated bus and light rail ticketing | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| Bridge Renewal Program (ACT Contribution) | 2,197 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,197 |
| Building a better city - Canberra Brickworks - Access road and Dudley Street upgrade  | 4,220 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,720 |
| Building a better city - Gundaroo Drive duplication - Stage 2 | 0 | 2,484 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,484 |
| Building a better city - Improving Tharwa Village firefighting water supply | 391 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 891 |
| Building a better city - Pialligo Avenue duplication early planning | 477 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 477 |
| Building a better city - Rehabilitating landfill sites | 3,106 | 9,500 | 11,000 | 0 | 0 | 23,606 |
| Business system upgrade | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Caring for our Environment - Lake Tuggeranong water quality improvement - Stage 2 (Isabella Weir) | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| Civic to Gungahlin corridor improvements | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Black spot projects | 4,043 | 1,693 | 1,529 | 1,529 | 0 | 8,794 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Bridges renewal program | 1,687 | 3,175 | 1,098 | 826 | 0 | 6,786 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Disaster risk reduction | 238 | 125 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 438 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program | 5,386 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,386 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Road investment component  | 11,860 | 24,000 | 26,000 | 0 | 0 | 61,860 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Road investment component - COVID stimulus | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 |
| Commonwealth Grant - Roads to Recovery | 7,946 | 8,288 | 7,331 | 7,969 | 0 | 31,534 |
| Delivering a new high school at East Gungahlin | 499 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 499 |
| Delivering a smart technology ticketing system for Canberra's integrated public transport system | 500 | 18,923 | 18,523 | 0 | 0 | 37,946 |
| Enhancement of library collections | 2,789 | 2,063 | 2,063 | 2,063 | 2,063 | 11,041 |
| Ensuring uninterrupted power supply to traffic lights | 238 | 125 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 438 |
| Feasibility and design studies for community infrastructure and upgrades | 1,724 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,724 |
| Feasibility studies - Duplication of Tharwa Drive and extension of Nudurr Drive | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Flemington Road shared path - Stage 1 | 351 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 351 |
| Future bus network | 3,206 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,206 |
| Green waste rollout | 308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 308 |
| Growing investment in services for our suburbs | 791 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 791 |
| Heavy vehicle safety and productivity (ACT and Cth Contributions) | 1,787 | 117 | 2,139 | 1,459 | 0 | 5,502 |
| Improving Our Suburbs - New Molonglo Valley infrastructure | 1,116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,116 |
| Improving stormwater networks | 6,066 | 6,294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,360 |
| Improving water management infrastructure | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 258 |
| Intersection Upgrades - Belconnen Way intersection with Springvale Drive (ACT Contribution) | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 |
| Intersection Upgrades - Kuringa Drive intersection with Owen Dixon (ACT Contribution) | 2,771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,771 |
| Intersection Upgrades - Launceston Street intersection with Irving Street (ACT Contribution) | 227 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 |
| Intersection Upgrades - Launceston Street intersection with Irving Street (Cth Contribution) | 716 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 716 |
| Intersection Upgrades - Southern Cross Drive intersection with Starke Street (ACT Contribution) | 1,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750 |
| Intersection Upgrades - Southern Cross Drive intersection with Starke Street (Cth Contribution) | 790 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 790 |
| John Gorton Drive and Molonglo River Bridge Crossing (ACT Contribution) | 1,263 | 22,350 | 20,000 | 44,700 | 0 | 88,313 |
| John Gorton Drive and Molonglo River Bridge Crossing (Cth Contribution) | 2,423 | 21,350 | 20,000 | 43,500 | 0 | 87,273 |
| Keeping our growing city moving - Better infrastructure for active travel | 4,159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,159 |
| Keeping our growing city moving - Canberra Brickworks precinct - Environmental offsets | 274 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 304 |
| Keeping our growing city moving - John Gorton Drive and Molonglo River Bridge Crossing - Early design | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460 |
| Keeping our growing city moving - Monaro Highway upgrade | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 |
| Keeping our growing city moving - Safer intersections | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 3 | 1,530 | 5,651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,181 |
| Look and feel of the city | 1,805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,805 |
| Making our roads safer while keeping Canberra moving | 9,214 | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,214 |
| Materials Recovery Facility expansion | 244 | 5,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,744 |
| More carparks for Palmerston Shops and Cooleman Court | 394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 394 |
| More jobs for our growing city - Better town centres | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| More services for our suburbs - Better waste management | 1,150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,150 |
| More services for our suburbs - Bringing Woden Town Square to life | 464 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 464 |
| More services for our suburbs - More trees | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| More services for our suburbs - Parkwood estate rehabilitation | 788 | 3,550 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,338 |
| More services for our suburbs - Southern Memorial Park Detailed Design | 584 | 500 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 1,884 |
| More support for families and inclusion - Keeping Canberrans safe in public places | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Northbourne Avenue pavement - Part 1 (ACT Contribution) | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 |
| Northbourne Avenue pavement - Part 1 (Cth Contribution) | 1,252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,252 |
| Northbourne Avenue pavement - Part 2 (ACT Contribution) | 837 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 837 |
| Northbourne Avenue pavement - Part 2 (Cth Contribution) | 837 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 837 |
| Northbourne Avenue pavement - Part 3 (ACT Contribution) | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 |
| Northbourne Avenue pavement - Part 3 (Cth Contribution) | 683 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 683 |
| Parkes Way early works (ACT Contribution)  | 1,826 | 655 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,481 |
| Parkes Way early works (Cth Contribution) | 1,819 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,469 |
| Planning and design for a zero-emissions bus network | 780 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 780 |
| Planning better roads for our growing city - Morisset Road extension - Review of design and approvals | 609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 609 |
| Planning better roads for our growing city - William Hovell Drive - Detail design | 584 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 584 |
| Road safety improvements (ACT Contribution) | 3,930 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,930 |
| Road safety improvements (Cth Contribution) | 3,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,922 |
| Road Safety Works - Road safety barriers (ACT Contribution) | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 |
| Road Safety Works - Road safety barriers (Cth Contribution) | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 |
| Road Safety Works - Traffic signal uninterrupted power Supply (ACT Contribution) | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| Road Safety Works - Traffic signal uninterrupted power supply (Cth Contribution) | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| Road Safety Works - Variable speed limit systems (ACT Contribution) | 1,192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,192 |
| Road Safety Works - Variable speed limit systems (Cth Contribution) | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 |
| Schools for our growing city - Kenny High School | 5,454 | 10,370 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 16,474 |
| Strengthening infrastructure supporting Canberra's new public transport network | 1,652 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,652 |
| Supporting more Canberrans to park and ride | 1,914 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,914 |
| Transport for Canberra - Real Time Passenger Information System | 1,555 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,555 |
| Upgrading an intersection on Owen Dixon Drive (ACT Contribution) | 164 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,664 |
| Upgrading an intersection on Owen Dixon Drive (Cth Contribution) | 2,500 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Upgrading the ACT Material Recovery Facility (ACT Contribution) | 881 | 5,000 | 6,350 | 0 | 0 | 12,231 |
| Upgrading the ACT Material Recovery Facility (Cth Contribution) | 1,210 | 5,000 | 4,150 | 0 | 0 | 10,360 |
| Woden Bus Depot augmentation | 3,778 | 15,000 | 14,398 | 0 | 0 | 33,176 |
| **Total** | **175,694** | **239,179** | **141,231** | **102,046** | 2,063 | 660,213 |
| **Total 2021-22 Capital Works-in-Progress** | **710,068** | **880,659** | **553,407** | **169,425** | 16,413 | 2,329,972 |

**APPENDIX D**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISES**

## Appendix D – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Public Trading Enterprises

Table D.: Australian Capital Territory Public Trading Enterprises – Operating Statement

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Revenue |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Controlled recurrent payments | 293,103 | 282,670 | 285,626 | 289,808 | 285,695 | 287,717 |
| Commonwealth grants | 877 | 2,360 | 9,189 | 9,351 | 9,538 | 9,753 |
| Sales of goods and services revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from associates and joint ventures | 36,930 | 41,539 | 77,093 | 78,721 | 76,638 | 72,079 |
| Other sales of goods and services from contracts with customers | 424,777 | 416,419 | 472,872 | 473,672 | 479,010 | 491,525 |
| Investment revenue | 1,718 | 2,286 | 816 | 625 | 873 | 1,114 |
| Other revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land revenue (value add component) | 742,155 | 696,902 | 377,277 | 402,788 | 355,579 | 390,261 |
| Other revenue | 11,892 | 21,731 | 10,093 | 9,806 | 10,000 | 10,252 |
| Gains from contributed assets | 28,542 | 20,163 | 23,712 | 19,175 | 20,804 | 24,350 |
| Total revenue | 1,539,994 | 1,484,072 | 1,256,678 | 1,283,946 | 1,238,137 | 1,287,051 |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee expenses | 220,934 | 212,227 | 217,591 | 221,278 | 224,745 | 228,027 |
| Superannuation expenses | 26,673 | 31,451 | 34,812 | 35,280 | 35,707 | 36,234 |
| Depreciation and amortisation  | 142,056 | 145,988 | 159,215 | 164,228 | 166,266 | 170,526 |
| Interest expense | 76,683 | 81,944 | 89,265 | 90,067 | 88,823 | 87,415 |
| Other property expenses (income tax equivalents) | 154,575 | 139,527 | 80,624 | 91,089 | 47,649 | 88,953 |
| Other operating expenses |  |  |  |   |   |   |
| Supplies and services | 289,910 | 263,249 | 300,402 | 297,253 | 300,557 | 296,362 |
| Other operating expenses | 317,727 | 306,272 | 103,558 | 268,096 | 212,993 | 212,861 |
| Grants and purchased services | 63,368 | 143,944 | 174,782 | 92,133 | 200,034 | 101,387 |
| **Total expenses** | 1,291,926 | 1,324,603 | 1,160,249 | 1,259,424 | 1,276,774 | 1,221,765 |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UPF net operating balance | 248,068 | 159,469 | 96,429 | 24,522 | -38,637 | 65,286 |
| Other economic flows – included in the operating result |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land revenue (market gains on land sales) | 26,186 | 96,638 | 4,322 | 90,219 | 51,692 | 33,951 |
| Net gain/(loss) on sale/(disposal) of non-financial assets | -3,004 | 6,857 | -48,729 | -16,177 | -21,717 | -25,475 |
| Net gain/(loss) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value | 100 | 2,440 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Doubtful debts | -5,106 | -5,916 | -3,208 | -3,482 | -3,543 | -3,634 |
| Operating surplus/(deficit) | 266,244 | 259,488 | 48,914 | 95,182 | -12,105 | 70,228 |
| Other economic flows – other comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other movements | 0 | 4,476 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve surpluses due to revaluations | -49,095 | 1,193,166 | 103,495 | 1,281 | 198,968 | 51,306 |
| Total comprehensive income | 217,149 | 1,457,129 | 152,409 | 96,463 | 186,863 | 121,534 |
| Key fiscal aggregates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UPF net operating balance  | 248,068 | 159,469 | 96,429 | 24,522 | -38,637 | 65,286 |
| *less* Net acquisition of non­financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments for non-financial assets | 315,467 | 245,547 | 346,458 | 297,141 | 245,531 | 150,091 |
| Sales of non-financial assets | -110,966 | -121,306 | -101,691 | -189,056 | -149,966 | -35,045 |
| Change in inventories | -102,807 | -144,875 | 18,851 | 51,671 | -39,665 | 10,679 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | -142,056 | -145,988 | -159,215 | -164,228 | -166,266 | -170,526 |
| Other movements in non­financial assets | -18,314 | -96,520 | -124,209 | -45,802 | -156,463 | -54,349 |
| *Total net acquisition of non­financial assets* | -58,676 | -263,143 | -19,806 | -50,274 | -266,829 | -99,150 |
| Net lending  | 306,744 | 422,611 | 116,235 | 74,796 | 228,192 | 164,436 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UPF net operating balance | 248,068 | 159,469 | 96,429 | 24,522 | -38,637 | 65,286 |
| HEADLINE NET OPERATING BALANCE | 248,068 | 159,469 | 96,429 | 24,522 | -38,637 | 65,286 |

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table D.: Australian Capital Territory Public Trading Enterprises – Balance sheet

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Financial assets |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash and deposits | 129,581 | 325,146 | 142,247 | 150,501 | 188,037 | 119,957 |
| Advances paid | 9,103 | 927 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments and loans | 13,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Receivables | 103,980 | 87,207 | 69,568 | 73,726 | 72,401 | 75,147 |
| Equity investments | 1,047,451 | 969,514 | 993,607 | 1,010,828 | 1,020,466 | 1,023,545 |
| Total financial assets | 1,303,115 | 1,422,794 | 1,245,422 | 1,275,055 | 1,320,904 | 1,258,649 |
| Non-financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Produced assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4,982,147 | 5,364,380 | 5,504,657 | 5,454,982 | 5,663,368 | 5,699,943 |
| Investment properties | 5,978 | 25,581 | 25,587 | 25,593 | 25,599 | 25,605 |
| Intangibles | 41,164 | 41,896 | 50,959 | 59,562 | 58,967 | 51,514 |
| Inventories | 413,632 | 371,564 | 390,415 | 442,086 | 402,421 | 413,100 |
| Non-current assets held for sale | 13,129 | 12,988 | 11,226 | 7,247 | 6,132 | 5,017 |
| Capital works-in-progress | 300,111 | 156,128 | 205,749 | 199,449 | 160,154 | 124,291 |
| Non-produced assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | 3,880,806 | 4,877,826 | 4,898,028 | 4,893,105 | 4,874,314 | 4,896,009 |
| Other non-financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred tax assets | 21,513 | 18,105 | 18,105 | 18,105 | 18,105 | 18,105 |
| Other non-financial assets | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total non-financial assets | 9,658,865 | 10,868,468 | 11,104,726 | 11,100,129 | 11,209,060 | 11,233,584 |
| Total assets | 10,961,980 | 12,291,261 | 12,350,148 | 12,375,184 | 12,529,964 | 12,492,233 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advances received | 1,877,147 | 1,878,690 | 1,921,206 | 1,927,666 | 1,973,829 | 2,014,251 |
| Borrowings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lease liabilities | 305,676 | 5,009 | 4,332 | 4,235 | 4,168 | 4,168 |
| Other borrowings | 0 | 304,684 | 288,380 | 277,286 | 266,563 | 255,065 |
| Employee benefits  | 80,203 | 78,173 | 79,795 | 81,543 | 83,430 | 85,465 |
| Other provisions | 136,026 | 178,110 | 181,410 | 179,049 | 179,405 | 180,352 |
| Payables | 174,813 | 181,557 | 178,259 | 194,044 | 211,888 | 194,589 |
| Contract liabilities | 18,685 | 18,639 | 18,464 | 18,305 | 18,305 | 18,305 |
| Other liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current tax liability | 48,959 | 131,198 | 31,311 | 38,454 | -14,617 | 11,109 |
| Deferred tax liability | 647,830 | 566,633 | 567,867 | 548,038 | 559,101 | 541,963 |
| Other liabilities | 60,153 | 73,605 | 58,517 | 92,188 | 68,747 | 57,695 |
| Total liabilities | 3,349,492 | 3,416,300 | 3,329,541 | 3,360,808 | 3,350,819 | 3,362,962 |
| Net assets | 7,612,488 | 8,874,961 | 9,020,607 | 9,014,376 | 9,179,145 | 9,129,271 |
| Accumulated funds | 3,339,983 | 3,435,095 | 3,499,246 | 3,513,734 | 3,501,535 | 3,422,355 |
| Asset revaluation surplus | 4,272,505 | 5,439,866 | 5,521,361 | 5,500,642 | 5,677,610 | 5,706,916 |
| Net worth | 7,612,488 | 8,874,961 | 9,020,607 | 9,014,376 | 9,179,145 | 9,129,271 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net financial worth | -2,046,377 | -1,993,506 | -2,084,119 | -2,085,753 | -2,029,915 | -2,104,313 |
| Net debt | 2,031,139 | 1,517,627 | 1,743,291 | 1,741,400 | 1,749,960 | 1,858,462 |

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table D.: Australian Capital Territory Public Trading Enterprises – Statement of changes in equity

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Opening equity |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Opening accumulated funds | 3,279,392 | 3,279,392 | 3,435,095 | 3,499,246 | 3,513,734 | 3,501,535 |
| Opening asset revaluation surplus | 4,343,600 | 4,343,600 | 5,439,866 | 5,521,361 | 5,500,642 | 5,677,610 |
| Opening balance | 7,622,993 | 7,622,993 | 8,874,961 | 9,020,607 | 9,014,376 | 9,179,145 |
| Comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Included in accumulated funds:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating result for the period | 266,244 | 259,488 | 48,914 | 95,182 | -12,105 | 70,228 |
| Other movements | 0 | 4,476 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Included in asset revaluation surplus:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve surpluses due to revaluations | -49,095 | 1,193,166 | 103,495 | 1,281 | 198,968 | 51,306 |
| Total comprehensive income/(deficit) | 217,149 | 1,457,129 | 152,409 | 96,463 | 186,863 | 121,534 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer to/(from) accumulated funds | 22,000 | 96,900 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Transfer to/(from) asset revaluation surplus | -22,000 | -96,900 | -22,000 | -22,000 | -22,000 | -22,000 |
| Total other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transactions involving owners affecting accumulated funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital injections | 122,320 | 120,133 | 156,786 | 103,938 | 75,408 | 17,511 |
| Transfer of assets from the General Government Sector | -119 | 10,710 | 11,073 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dividends approved | -349,854 | -336,004 | -174,622 | -206,632 | -97,502 | -188,919 |
| Total transactions involving owners affecting accumulated funds | -227,653 | -205,161 | -6,763 | -102,694 | -22,094 | -171,408 |
| Closing equity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing accumulated funds | 3,339,983 | 3,435,095 | 3,499,246 | 3,513,734 | 3,501,535 | 3,422,355 |
| Closing asset revaluation surplus | 4,272,505 | 5,439,866 | 5,521,361 | 5,500,642 | 5,677,610 | 5,706,916 |
| Closing balance | 7,612,488 | 8,874,961 | 9,020,607 | 9,014,376 | 9,179,145 | 9,129,271 |

Table D.: Australian Capital Territory Public Trading Enterprises – Statement of cash flows

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cash flows from operating activities |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Receipts |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| Sales of goods and services from contracts with customers | 1,250,479 | 1,187,743 | 878,505 | 976,711 | 908,690 | 931,799 |
| Grants and contributions | 294,516 | 284,973 | 294,815 | 299,159 | 295,233 | 297,470 |
| Interest receipts | 951 | 2,106 | 816 | 625 | 873 | 1,114 |
| Other receipts | 35,377 | 100,708 | 95,308 | 104,298 | 108,677 | 103,976 |
| Total receipts from operating activities | 1,581,323 | 1,575,530 | 1,269,444 | 1,380,793 | 1,313,473 | 1,334,359 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments for employees | -177,787 | -244,675 | -190,475 | -191,683 | -194,381 | -196,849 |
| Payments for goods and services | -479,298 | -257,682 | -408,621 | -401,602 | -403,886 | -402,277 |
| Grants/subsidies paid | -27,515 | -27,342 | -31,549 | -31,941 | -27,647 | -27,664 |
| Interest paid | -75,273 | -75,409 | -80,939 | -81,584 | -81,325 | -78,929 |
| Other payments | -212,007 | -299,539 | -307,267 | -386,821 | -364,894 | -340,193 |
| Total payments from operating activities | -971,880 | -904,649 | -1,018,851 | -1,093,631 | -1,072,133 | -1,045,912 |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | 609,443 | 670,881 | 250,593 | 287,162 | 241,340 | 288,447 |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of non-financial assets | 110,966 | 121,306 | 101,691 | 189,056 | 149,966 | 35,045 |
| Payments for non-financial assets | -315,467 | -245,547 | -346,458 | -297,141 | -245,531 | -150,091 |
| Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets | -204,501 | -124,241 | -244,767 | -108,085 | -95,565 | -115,046 |
| Cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repayment of loans | 24,738 | 29,216 | 926 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital receipts from government agencies | 122,320 | 120,133 | 156,786 | 103,938 | 75,408 | 17,511 |
| Total receipts from investment in financial assets for policy purposes | 147,058 | 149,348 | 157,712 | 103,938 | 75,408 | 17,511 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issue of loan | -3,511 | -625 | -927 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dividends (market gains on land sales) | -17,829 | -66,649 | -2,756 | -57,546 | -35,342 | -22,902 |
| Total payments from investment in financial assets for policy purposes | -21,340 | -67,274 | -3,683 | -57,546 | -35,342 | -22,902 |
| Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes | 125,718 | 82,075 | 154,029 | 46,392 | 40,066 | -5,391 |
| Cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of investments | 9,984 | 2,047 | 184 | 184 | 182 | 182 |
| Payments for investments | -9,801 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes | 183 | 2,047 | 184 | 184 | 182 | 182 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | -78,600 | -40,119 | -90,554 | -61,509 | -55,317 | -120,255 |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advances received | 50,300 | 50,567 | 40,763 | 5,776 | 145,790 | 40,806 |
| Total receipts from financing activities | 50,300 | 50,567 | 40,763 | 5,776 | 145,790 | 40,806 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advances paid | -12,689 | -11,914 | -7,642 | -7,972 | -107,646 | -8,835 |
| Dividends paid | -506,502 | -428,844 | -180,633 | -117,731 | -85,199 | -176,080 |
| Repayment of lease liabilities - principal | -14,304 | -14,304 | -14,916 | -16,056 | -17,704 | -17,763 |
| Other financing | -89,772 | -45,825 | -180,511 | -81,416 | -83,729 | -74,401 |
| Total payments from financing activities | -623,267 | -500,888 | -383,702 | -223,175 | -294,278 | -277,079 |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | -572,967 | -450,321 | -342,939 | -217,399 | -148,488 | -236,273 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | -42,124 | 180,442 | -182,900 | 8,254 | 37,535 | -68,081 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of reporting period | 184,704 | 184,704 | 365,146 | 182,248 | 190,502 | 228,038 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting period | 142,581 | 365,146 | 182,248 | 190,502 | 228,038 | 159,958 |
| **Key fiscal aggregates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net cash from operating activities | 609,443 | 670,881 | 250,593 | 287,162 | 241,340 | 288,447 |
| Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets | -204,501 | -124,241 | -244,767 | -108,085 | -95,565 | -115,046 |
| Distributions paid | -596,274 | -474,670 | -361,144 | -199,147 | -168,928 | -250,481 |
| Cash surplus (+)/deficit(-) | -191,332 | 71,971 | -355,318 | -20,070 | -23,153 | -77,080 |

Notes:

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

A positive number denotes a cash inflow, a negative sign denotes a cash outflow.

**APPENDIX E**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**TOTAL TERRITORY**

## Appendix E – Consolidated Financial Statements – Total Territory

Table E.: Australian Capital Territory Consolidated Total Territory – Operating Statement

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Revenue |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Taxation revenue | 1,942,373 | 1,994,644 | 2,163,866 | 2,289,443 | 2,344,133 | 2,462,524 |
| Commonwealth grants | 2,380,609 | 2,509,196 | 2,767,551 | 2,737,053 | 2,865,514 | 2,859,841 |
| Sales of goods and services  |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| Revenue from associates and joint ventures | 36,930 | 41,539 | 77,093 | 78,721 | 76,638 | 72,079 |
| Other sales of goods and services from contracts with customers | 894,475 | 912,000 | 1,007,080 | 1,030,894 | 1,050,780 | 1,072,293 |
| Investment revenue | 161,738 | 204,121 | 176,567 | 190,343 | 196,976 | 208,898 |
| Other revenue |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Land revenue (value add component) | 704,971 | 663,633 | 350,186 | 377,788 | 330,579 | 365,261 |
| Other revenue | 187,399 | 245,425 | 200,883 | 184,759 | 177,310 | 229,671 |
| Gains from contributed assets | 130,603 | 101,279 | 177,474 | 104,124 | 87,809 | 86,109 |
| Total revenue | 6,439,098 | 6,671,837 | 6,920,700 | 6,993,125 | 7,129,739 | 7,356,676 |
| Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee expenses | 2,585,501 | 2,674,072 | 2,744,955 | 2,752,697 | 2,826,792 | 2,901,973 |
| Superannuation expenses |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| Superannuation interest cost | 210,537 | 210,537 | 302,379 | 404,714 | 413,652 | 421,708 |
| Other superannuation expenses | 500,456 | 511,510 | 571,626 | 449,050 | 443,444 | 440,971 |
| Depreciation and amortisation  | 640,292 | 643,180 | 699,032 | 734,369 | 763,562 | 794,029 |
| Interest expense | 219,873 | 220,171 | 258,457 | 280,705 | 313,153 | 340,772 |
| Other operating expenses |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| Supplies and services | 1,416,764 | 1,299,995 | 1,680,284 | 1,664,772 | 1,702,077 | 1,749,138 |
| Other operating expenses | 491,803 | 549,957 | 317,273 | 454,841 | 403,802 | 409,289 |
| Grants and purchased services | 1,253,032 | 1,210,659 | 1,609,273 | 1,188,059 | 1,143,519 | 1,168,430 |
| Total expenses | 7,318,258 | 7,320,082 | 8,183,279 | 7,929,207 | 8,010,001 | 8,226,310 |
| UPF net operating balance | -879,160 | -648,245 | -1,262,579 | -936,082 | -880,262 | -869,634 |
| Other economic flows – included in the operating result |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land revenue (market gains on land sales) | 26,186 | 96,638 | 4,322 | 90,219 | 51,692 | 33,951 |
| Net land revenue (undeveloped land value) | 45,371 | -3,285 | 42,315 | 29,409 | 34,998 | 29,155 |
| Net gain/(loss) on sale/(disposal) of non‑financial assets | -11,359 | 3,801 | -57,529 | -26,054 | -32,690 | -37,592 |
| Net gain/(loss) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value | 425,293 | 694,682 | 229,323 | 249,203 | 266,829 | 285,565 |
| Doubtful debts | -15,900 | -9,773 | -16,136 | -14,237 | -14,450 | -14,694 |
| Operating deficit | -409,569 | 133,818 | -1,060,284 | -607,542 | -573,883 | -573,249 |
| Other economic flows – other comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superannuation actuarial gain/(loss) | 3,942,926 | -994,929 | 3,412,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other movements | 61,402 | 21,355 | -19,687 | 9,421 | -590 | -516 |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve surpluses due to revaluations | -5,889 | 1,403,815 | -25,024 | -63,155 | 180,455 | 31,901 |
| Total comprehensive income/(loss) | 3,588,871 | 564,059 | 2,307,166 | -661,276 | -394,018 | -541,864 |
| Key fiscal aggregates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UPF net operating balance  | -879,160 | -648,245 | -1,262,579 | -936,082 | -880,262 | -869,634 |
| *less* net acquisition of non­financial assets  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments for non-financial assets | 1,274,120 | 866,331 | 1,372,111 | 1,100,557 | 1,359,568 | 1,303,124 |
| Sales of non-financial assets | -173,853 | -192,108 | -176,957 | -226,843 | -188,370 | -74,022 |
| Change in inventories | -102,643 | -125,402 | 19,135 | 51,933 | -39,464 | 10,887 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | -640,292 | -643,180 | -699,032 | -734,369 | -763,562 | -794,029 |
| Other movements in non‑financial assets | 48,627 | -34,579 | 126,887 | 51,259 | 65,686 | 69,134 |
| *Total net acquisition of non‑financial assets* | 405,959 | -128,938 | 642,144 | 242,537 | 433,858 | 515,094 |
| Net borrowing  | -1,285,119 | -519,307 | -1,904,723 | -1,178,619 | -1,314,120 | -1,384,728 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOVERNMENT FISCAL MEASURE – BUDGET OPERATING SURPLUS/DEFICIT  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UPF net operating balance | -879,160 | -648,245 | -1,262,579 | -936,082 | -880,262 | -869,634 |
| Superannuation return adjustment | 165,588 | 123,533 | 216,060 | 231,358 | 247,745 | 265,301 |
| HEADLINE NET OPERATING BALANCE | -713,572 | -524,712 | -1,046,519 | -704,724 | -632,517 | -604,333 |

Note:

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table E.: Australian Capital Territory Consolidated Total Territory – Balance sheet

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Financial assets |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash and deposits | 2,099,307 | 2,934,805 | 2,661,048 | 2,115,453 | 2,730,445 | 2,222,078 |
| Advances paid | 74,584 | 64,980 | 1,050 | 22,825 | 42,784 | 60,829 |
| Investments and loans | 5,563,489 | 5,434,424 | 6,285,886 | 6,714,735 | 7,166,805 | 7,649,750 |
| Receivables | 669,239 | 1,092,332 | 620,823 | 750,446 | 781,870 | 819,119 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | 1,047,451 | 969,514 | 993,607 | 1,010,828 | 1,020,466 | 1,023,545 |
| Total financial assets | 9,454,070 | 10,496,055 | 10,562,414 | 10,614,287 | 11,742,370 | 11,775,321 |
| Non-financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Produced assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | 18,332,782 | 18,290,521 | 18,813,699 | 18,481,983 | 19,241,467 | 19,925,062 |
| Investment properties | 13,898 | 33,501 | 33,507 | 33,513 | 33,519 | 33,525 |
| Intangibles | 318,224 | 219,143 | 324,286 | 337,975 | 295,857 | 234,179 |
| Inventories | 436,160 | 413,401 | 432,536 | 484,469 | 445,005 | 455,892 |
| Non-current assets held for sale | 30,939 | 42,989 | 31,063 | 27,084 | 25,969 | 24,854 |
| Capital works-in-progress | 896,149 | 856,882 | 1,091,365 | 1,652,136 | 1,829,585 | 1,852,142 |
| Non-produced assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | 7,899,003 | 9,074,399 | 9,104,260 | 9,091,431 | 9,076,935 | 9,102,616 |
| Biological assets | 25,494 | 27,148 | 27,148 | 27,148 | 28,882 | 28,882 |
| Other non-financial assets | 2,905 | 11,318 | 11,375 | 11,375 | 11,375 | 11,375 |
| Total non-financial assets | 27,955,554 | 28,969,302 | 29,869,239 | 30,147,114 | 30,988,594 | 31,668,527 |
| Total assets | 37,409,625 | 39,465,357 | 40,431,653 | 40,761,401 | 42,730,964 | 43,443,848 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advances received | 98,326 | 98,327 | 89,949 | 81,586 | 73,231 | 64,674 |
| Borrowings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lease liabilities | 1,318,496 | 1,050,087 | 1,070,639 | 1,046,637 | 1,011,708 | 975,348 |
| Other borrowings | 8,175,548 | 8,328,832 | 10,051,623 | 10,749,174 | 12,837,723 | 13,869,795 |
| Superannuation | 8,282,643 | 13,231,501 | 10,103,261 | 10,346,516 | 10,568,326 | 10,766,423 |
| Employee benefits | 969,985 | 991,643 | 1,038,167 | 1,084,475 | 1,132,641 | 1,181,640 |
| Other provisions | 921,445 | 1,106,113 | 1,116,205 | 1,134,101 | 1,157,086 | 1,188,751 |
| Payables | 393,894 | 445,243 | 447,500 | 467,396 | 494,043 | 484,146 |
| Contract liabilities | 31,930 | 30,731 | 33,751 | 34,173 | 34,754 | 35,335 |
| Other liabilities | 51,317 | 41,651 | 32,163 | 30,224 | 28,351 | 26,499 |
| Total liabilities | 20,243,584 | 25,324,128 | 23,983,258 | 24,974,282 | 27,337,863 | 28,592,611 |
| Net assets | 17,166,041 | 14,141,229 | 16,448,395 | 15,787,119 | 15,393,101 | 14,851,237 |
| Accumulated funds | 6,040,775 | 1,710,015 | 4,067,324 | 3,491,203 | 2,938,730 | 2,386,965 |
| Asset revaluation surplus | 11,124,036 | 12,429,985 | 12,379,841 | 12,294,686 | 12,453,141 | 12,463,042 |
| Other reserves  | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 |
| Net worth | 17,166,041 | 14,141,229 | 16,448,395 | 15,787,119 | 15,393,101 | 14,851,237 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net financial worth | -10,789,514 | -14,828,073 | -13,420,844 | -14,359,995 | -15,595,493 | -16,817,290 |
| Net financial liabilities | 11,836,965 | 15,797,587 | 14,414,451 | 15,370,823 | 16,615,959 | 17,840,835 |
| Net debt (excluding superannuation related investments)  | 6,696,141 | 6,175,141 | 7,752,671 | 8,894,567 | 10,261,759 | 11,694,394 |

Notes: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table E.: Australian Capital Territory Consolidated Total Territory – Statement of changes in equity

|  | 2020-21Budget$’000 | 2020-21Interim outcome$’000 | 2021-22Budget$’000 | 2022-23Estimate$’000 | 2023-24Estimate$’000 | 2024-25Estimate$’000 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Opening equity |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Opening accumulated funds | 2,423,873 | 2,423,873 | 1,710,015 | 4,067,324 | 3,491,203 | 2,938,730 |
| Opening asset revaluation surplus | 11,152,068 | 11,152,068 | 12,429,985 | 12,379,841 | 12,294,686 | 12,453,141 |
| Opening other reserves | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 |
| Opening balance | **13,577,170** | **13,577,170** | **14,141,229** | **16,448,395** | **15,787,119** | **15,393,101** |
| Comprehensive income |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Included in accumulated funds:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating result for the period | -409,569 | 133,818 | -1,060,284 | -607,542 | -573,883 | -573,249 |
| Superannuation actuarial gain/(loss) | 3,942,926 | -994,929 | 3,412,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other movements | 61,402 | 21,355 | -19,687 | 9,421 | -590 | -516 |
| *Included in asset revaluation surplus:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve surpluses due to revaluations | -5,889 | 1,403,815 | -25,024 | -63,155 | 180,455 | 31,901 |
| Total comprehensive income/(deficit) | 3,588,871 | 564,059 | 2,307,166 | -661,276 | -394,018 | -541,864 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transfer to/(from) accumulated funds | 22,143 | 125,898 | 25,120 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Transfer to/(from) asset revaluation surplus | -22,143 | -125,898 | -25,120 | -22,000 | -22,000 | -22,000 |
| Total other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing equity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing accumulated funds | 6,040,775 | 1,710,015 | 4,067,324 | 3,491,203 | 2,938,730 | 2,386,965 |
| Closing asset revaluation surplus | 11,124,036 | 12,429,985 | 12,379,841 | 12,294,686 | 12,453,141 | 12,463,042 |
| Closing other reserves | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,230 |
| Closing balance | 17,166,041 | 14,141,229 | 16,448,395 | 15,787,119 | 15,393,101 | 14,851,237 |

Table E.: Australian Capital Territory Consolidated Total Territory – Statement of cash flows

|  | 2020-21Budget**$’000** | 2020-21Interim outcome**$’000** | 2021-22Budget**$’000** | 2022-23Estimate**$’000** | 2023-24Estimate**$’000** | 2024-25Estimate**$’000** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cash flows from operating activities |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Receipts** |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Taxes received | 1,773,547 | 1,824,427 | 2,148,971 | 2,166,972 | 2,291,051 | 2,406,334 |
| Sales of goods and services from contracts with customers | 1,632,407 | 1,793,888 | 1,351,214 | 1,482,323 | 1,435,003 | 1,466,394 |
| Grants and contributions | 2,381,235 | 2,414,628 | 2,774,203 | 2,744,843 | 2,873,463 | 2,867,790 |
| Investment receipts | 167,529 | 214,951 | 182,380 | 199,620 | 205,934 | 217,438 |
| Other receipts | 432,496 | 602,639 | 518,517 | 463,278 | 460,634 | 508,912 |
| Total receipts from operating activities | 6,387,214 | 6,850,533 | 6,975,285 | 7,057,036 | 7,266,085 | 7,466,868 |
| **Payments**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments for employees | -3,066,485 | -3,175,358 | -3,273,234 | -3,271,826 | -3,368,355 | -3,470,535 |
| Payments for goods and services | -1,618,771 | -1,286,015 | -1,805,673 | -1,772,809 | -1,814,613 | -1,863,896 |
| Grants/subsidies paid | -1,169,214 | -1,099,642 | -1,496,423 | -1,142,491 | -1,128,743 | -1,158,766 |
| Interest paid | -216,651 | -208,149 | -248,831 | -265,343 | -297,320 | -324,487 |
| Other payments | -548,458 | -671,781 | -617,178 | -671,863 | -651,919 | -639,556 |
| Total payments from operating activities | -6,619,579 | -6,440,946 | -7,441,339 | -7,124,332 | -7,260,950 | -7,457,240 |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | -232,365 | 409,587 | -466,055 | -67,296 | 5,135 | 9,628 |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of non-financial assets | 173,853 | 192,108 | 176,957 | 226,843 | 188,370 | 74,022 |
| Payments for non-financial assets | -1,274,120 | -866,331 | -1,372,111 | -1,100,557 | -1,359,568 | -1,303,124 |
| Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets | -1,100,267 | -674,223 | -1,195,154 | -873,714 | -1,171,198 | -1,229,102 |
| Cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repayment of loans | 30,044 | 29,409 | 1,185 | 3,235 | 6,136 | 9,036 |
| Capital receipts from government agencies | 310,642 | 0 | 313,113 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total receipts from investment in financial assets for policy purposes | 340,686 | 29,409 | 314,298 | 3,235 | 6,136 | 9,036 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issue of loans | -11,636 | -625 | -927 | -30,529 | -30,529 | -30,529 |
| Total payments from investment in financial assets for policy purposes | -11,636 | -625 | -927 | -30,529 | -30,529 | -30,529 |
| Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes | 329,050 | 28,784 | 313,371 | -27,294 | -24,393 | -21,493 |
| Cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of investments | 76,060 | 6,889 | 43,798 | 56,583 | 76,972 | 98,319 |
| Payments for investments  | -318,523 | -5,063 | -633,819 | -264,934 | -293,584 | -330,254 |
| Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes | -242,463 | 1,825 | -590,021 | -208,351 | -216,612 | -231,935 |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | -1,013,680 | -643,613 | -1,471,804 | -1,109,359 | -1,412,203 | -1,482,530 |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings | 1,147,032 | 992,074 | 1,748,113 | 710,560 | 2,101,653 | 1,045,401 |
| Total receipts from financing activities | 1,147,032 | 992,074 | 1,748,113 | 710,560 | 2,101,653 | 1,045,401 |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings | -20,004 | -11,525 | -25,179 | -23,828 | -23,650 | -23,730 |
| Repayment of lease liabilities - principal | -51,084 | -64,721 | -57,351 | -60,634 | -63,971 | -65,508 |
| Total payments from financing activities | -71,088 | -76,247 | -82,530 | -84,462 | -87,621 | -89,238 |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | 1,075,944 | 915,827 | 1,665,583 | 626,098 | 2,014,032 | 956,163 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | -170,101 | 681,800 | -272,276 | -550,557 | 606,964 | -516,739 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of reporting period | 2,284,042 | 2,284,042 | 2,965,842 | 2,693,564 | 2,143,007 | 2,749,972 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of reporting period | 2,113,940 | 2,965,842 | 2,693,564 | 2,143,007 | 2,749,972 | 2,233,234 |
| **Key fiscal aggregates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net cash from operating activities | -232,365 | 409,587 | -466,055 | -67,296 | 5,135 | 9,628 |
| Investments in non-financial assets | -1,100,267 | -674,223 | -1,195,154 | -873,714 | -1,171,198 | -1,229,102 |
| Cash deficit | -1,332,632 | -264,636 | -1,661,209 | -941,010 | -1,166,063 | -1,219,474 |

Note:

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**APPENDIX F**

**GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

**KEY AGGREGATES HISTORY**

## Appendix F – General Government Sector – Key Aggregates History

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Headline net operating balance$m | Net debt1$m | Net financialliabilities$m | Net worth$m |
| 2006-07 | 89.0  | -555.9  | N/A | 11,181.6  |
| 2007-082 | 298.1  | -933.3  | 512.1  | 13,305.2  |
| 2008-09 | -26.5  | -992.3  | 1,739.4  | 14,486.5  |
| 2009-10 | 147.9  | -941.8  | 2,246.3  | 15,414.2  |
| 2010-11 | 22.9  | -735.9  | 2,526.1  | 15,875.6  |
| 2011-12 | 43.8  | -473.2  | 5,472.0  | 13,792.5  |
| 2012-13 | -273.8  | 109.8  | 4,840.7  | 15,198.8  |
| 2013-14 | -187.8  | 312.7  | 5,559.0  | 14,879.9  |
| 2014-15 | -479.3 | 909.6 | 7,002.7 | 14,284.9 |
| 2015-16 | -173.7 | 1,646.5 | 9,665.9 | 12,408.5 |
| 2016-17 | -26.7 | 1,452.8 | 6,984.0 | 15,663.8 |
| 2017-18 | 80.8 | 1,302.2 | 7,706.5 | 15,343.9 |
| 2018-19 | 43.8 | 2,181.7 | 6,571.0 | 17,635.1 |
| 2019-203 | -681.1 | 3,296.7 | 12,003.2 | 13,030.3 |
| 2020-214 | -363.1 | 4,352.8 | 13,301.0 | 13,693.0 |
| 2021-225 | -951.5 | 5,721.0 | 11,747.8 | 16,055.6 |
| 2022-235 | -564.3 | 6,875.9 | 12,674.8 | 15,404.8 |
| 2023-245 | -530.4 | 8,245.2 | 13,969.8 | 15,007.1 |
| 2024-255 | -474.1 | 9,580.9 | 15,092.4 | 14,490.1 |

Notes:

1. Net debt excludes superannuation related investments.
2. The ACT did not measure net financial liabilities until 2008-09. The amount for 2007-08 reflects the amount presented in the 2008‑09 Loan Council Allocation Outcome Report for comparative purposes.
3. From 2019-20, net debt includes the impact of changes to AASB 16 *Leases*, which recognises the majority of leases on the balance sheet, increasing net debt. For this reason, net debt from 2019-20 is not directly comparable to prior years.
4. Reflects the 2020-21 interim outcome which was unaudited at the time of preparing these budget statements.
5. Reflects current estimates in the 2021-22 Budget.

**APPENDIX G**

**KEY ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS**

## Appendix G – Key Accounting Treatments

**Basis of financial estimates preparation**

The *Financial Management Act 1996* requires the Treasurer to present to the Legislative Assembly:

* the proposed budget for the Territory for the year;
* the proposed budget for each directorate for the year;
* the proposed budget for each Territory Authority and Territory-owned corporation for the year;
* a consolidated financial management statement in relation to;
* the General Government Sector (GGS); and
* the Public Trading Enterprise sector.

The financial estimates in these budget papers are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with principles of the standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) Board, the Uniform Presentation Framework and the principles and rules contained in the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian System of Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 2015 (ABS GFS Manual).

AAS do not provide guidance on the preparation or presentation of prospective financial information. However, as far as possible, recognition and measurement principles within AAS have been applied in presentation of the estimates.

These recognition and measurement principles are consistent with AASB 1049: ‘Whole of Government and General Government Sector Reporting’ (AASB 1049). This provides that where options exist under AAS, treatments are adopted to align with the ABS GFS Manual and where only one option exists under AAS and that option conflicts with the ABS GFS Manual, the AAS will take precedence.

The Uniform Presentation Framework Net Operating Balance is the net result of harmonised revenues and expenses which arise from mutually agreed transactions between parties. This excludes other economic flows that represent changes in the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not arise from transactions with other parties.

Estimates have been prepared consistently with the ACT Government Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, except for calculation of the Headline Net Operating Balance which is not required under AASB 1049. Inclusion of the superannuation return adjustment in calculating the Headline Net Operating Balance provides the most relevant and meaningful information on the longer-term sustainability of the budget position.

Aggregated financial data is presented on an eliminated basis. That is, intra-government transactions between entities have been eliminated.

The Budget financial statements include:

* estimates for the year ending 30 June 2021 in the original published 2020-21 Budget;
* the interim outcome for the year ending 30 June 2021, which was unaudited at the time of preparing these budget statements;
* estimates for the budget year ending 30 June 2022; and
* estimates for the three forward years ending 30 June 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Financial estimates in the budget and forward years are prepared to reflect existing operations and the impact of new policy decisions taken by Government, where the financial impact can be reliably estimated. The estimates also consider other economic and financial data available until the time of preparation, including Commonwealth Government funding decisions announced in the 2021-22 Commonwealth Budget.

Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Supplementary information can be found in the Glossary and Readers Guide to the 2021‑22 Budget at <https://www.treasury.act.gov.au/budget/budget-2021-22/budget-papers>.

### Service concession arrangements accounting treatment

The financial estimates adopt the accounting standard AASB 1059: ‘Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors’(AASB 1059), which combined with AASB 16 ‘Leases’ (AASB 16), replaces the previous treatment for Public Private Partnership arrangements. These arrangements were previously accounted for under Financial Reporting Standard 5 and were typically treated as leases or capitalised as assets gradually recognised over the service period.

AASB 1059 prescribes the accounting treatment for these arrangements from the perspective of the government grantor.

A service concession arrangement is defined as a contract effective in the reporting period between a grantor and an operator in which:

* the operator has a right of access to the service concession asset(s) to provide public services on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time;
* the operator is responsible for at least some of the management of the public services provided through the asset and does not merely act as an agent on behalf of the grantor; and
* the operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement (AASB 1059 Appendix A).

A grantor is the ACT Government agency that grants the right to access the service concession asset to the operator. An operator is the entity that has a right of access to the service concession asset to provide public services (AASB 1059 Appendix A).

Under AASB 1059, service concession assets are required to be recognised on the balance sheet from the start of the arrangement or over the construction period, with a corresponding liability to reflect any payments due to the operator, and/or where the Government has granted the operator a right to charge users of the asset.

Where an existing asset meets the definition of a service concession asset under AASB 1059, it is to be reclassified as a service concession asset with the carrying value adjusted to current replacement cost (as a revaluation). The asset is subsequently depreciated over its useful life. A corresponding liability is also recognised at the same time to reflect any payments made between the operator and the Government.

Under AASB 1059, the service concession liability is recognised using either the financial liability model, the grant of a right to the operator model, or both.

This standard has been applied to Light Rail – Stage 1 and the ACT Housing Asset Assistance Program (HAAP).

HAAP arrangements are long term leases entered into between the government (the grantor) and a Community Housing Provider (the operator) to provide affordable housing solutions and specialist homelessness services to vulnerable Canberrans over the term of a lease.

Light Rail Stage 1 includes long-term contracts with private sector consortia to design, finance, construct, maintain and operate infrastructure assets. The Government will make service payments over the life of the contracts, intended to cover the costs incurred by the consortia in constructing, financing, maintaining and operating the assets. At the end of these contracts, the infrastructure will become Territory assets.

In 2015-16, the Government also entered a public private partnership arrangement for the ACT Law Courts Facilities. These Facilities are not in scope of AASB 1059 and are accounted for under AASB 16. This is consistent with historical treatment for this arrangement.

### Concessional loans accounting treatment

The Government established a Sustainable Household Scheme in the 2020-21 Budget, which, following selection of a loan provider, commenced in late June 2021 to provide zero interest rate loans to assist households with the upfront costs of installing equipment to enable emissions reductions. In accordance with AASB 9: ‘Financial Instruments’, loans provided at a zero-interest rate require the lender to recognise an expense on the operating statement reflecting the difference between the market borrowing interest rate and the zero interest rate offered.

Any loans issued under the scheme will be presented as a non-cash impact on the Headline Net Operating Balance and be reflected as an upfront expense (negative impact) when the loan is provided. The expense will be equal to the present value interest rate differential on the loan amount relative to the market rate at which the borrower would otherwise have accessed financing. The quantum of this expense will only be known at the time the concessional loan is issued as it depends on the prevailing market interest rate. As such, any budget initiative incorporating a concessional loan component has assumed an indicative market rate of five per cent for estimate purposes (presently, the only loan that has been accounted for as a Concessional Loan in the estimates is the Sustainable Household Scheme).

This expense is then unwound over the life of the loan. The initial expense recognition will also have a negative impact on net debt over and above the face value of the loan.

While the ACT Government is not currently expecting to account for a concessional loan for the Sustainable Household Scheme in 2021-22 (as its initial phase is being administered outside the ACT Government), the concessional accounting treatment has been maintained in the three forward estimates.

**APPENDIX H**

**SAFER FAMILIES**

## Appendix H – Safer Families

**Safer Families**

The ACT Government is committed to addressing the critical issue of domestic and family violence.

Domestic and family violence is not, and never will be, acceptable in the ACT community. Domestic and family violence has negative consequences for all of us. It violates the human rights of those affected, reduces access to housing and employment, impairs children’s health and development and is costly to our economy and our community.

The 2021-22 Budget allocates $46.5 million over four years to expand the ACT Government’s evidence-based approach to addressing domestic and family violence. This investment will also support an enhanced focus on sexual assault prevention and response.

The ACT Government introduced the Safer Families Levy on 1 July 2016 to provide an ongoing revenue base to fund long-term system reform and service improvements in relation to domestic and family violence. The Levy is applied to all residential and rural properties.

The first phase of Safer Families initiatives commenced in 2016-17 with a $21 million investment.

From 2021-22, the Government will increase the Safer Families Levy by $5 per year over four years, taking the Levy from $30 per household currently to $50 per household in 2024‑25. The increases in the Levy allow us to enhance our responses to sexual violence, as well as to continue to fund critical frontline service delivery and enable the community to contribute to vital responses to domestic and family violence in a tangible way. This recognises that preventing domestic, family, and sexual violence is a collective responsibility across our community.

The levy is expected to raise around $30 million over the next four years. The total investment in Safer Families and complementary initiatives over this period is $46.5 million.

The achievements from the Safer Families initiatives have been reported in budget papers, directorate annual reports, and through annual Safer Families statements by the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence. Outcomes and achievements will continue to be reported through these mechanisms.

**Achievements in 2020-21**

**Safer Families initiatives will continue to focus on strategic and flexible responses that are inclusive of all Canberrans and ensure we can quickly and appropriately respond to emerging issues and new evidence of what works best. We will prioritise initiatives that focus on:**

* **new and sustainable ways of working across government and community that provide support earlier, reduce barriers to access, join up and integrate services, respond to diverse needs, and hold perpetrators to account;**
* **building whole-of-government and multi-agency domestic and family violence capability, coordination and supporting infrastructure, including through strategic leadership and governance; and**
* **improving the capacity and capability of front line domestic and family violence services to meet increased demand.**

In 2020-21 the Government responded to the changing needs and demands arising as a result of COVID-19 including additional funding for domestic and family violence prevention services as part of Community Support Package funded in the August 2020 Economic and Fiscal Update.

The Government continued the delivery of domestic and family violence training to all staff, including specialist training for frontline workers. This training has equipped staff with the skills they need to recognise and respond to clients and colleagues experiencing domestic and family violence.

The Government continued to build whole-of-government and sector capacity through the joint development of a draft Domestic and Family Violence Risk Assessment and Management Framework. The framework is being tested in a number of sites and will drive more integrated and consistent understanding and responses to domestic and family violence.

The ACT continued the successful health justice partnerships pilot. The partnerships provide women with free and confidential legal advice by embedding a lawyer in health and family settings. This facilitates coordinated health and legal assistance that can prevent a significant crisis.

**The Safer Families package supported the Government to continue to work in partnership with Care Financial to develop a program to build the capacity of frontline workers to be able to recognise when someone is suffering from financial abuse and then respond appropriately. Training sessions began in August 2020 with frontline domestic and family violence workers.**

We continued to build on our partnership with the ACT Children and Young People Commissioner to listen to young people’s experiences of domestic and family violence, including their interactions with services that are designed to support them. The *Now You Have Heard Us, What Will You Do?* booklet was published to share young people’s experiences of domestic and family violence. These insights are driving further opportunities to co-design and implement solutions to address the problems young people told us about.

In 2020-21, legislative amendments to establish a *Domestic and Family Violence Death Review* were passed in the Legislative Assembly so that all domestic and family violence related deaths in the ACT can be reviewed and recommendations can be made to improve early intervention and system responses. This initiative will ensure a review of all domestic and family violence-related deaths in the ACT and provide recommendations to improve system-wide supports and services.

The Domestic Violence Prevention Council’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Reference Group was supported to consult with the community to update the recommendations of the *We Don’t Shoot Our Wounded* report and to gain insights into domestic and family violence in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.

Throughout 2020-21, Safer Families funding supported an ongoing focus on perpetrator accountability. This included the development of practice standards for Men’s Behaviour Change Programs in the ACT. The practice standards work to ensure programs are focussed on the safety of women and children, offer men who use violence opportunities to change their abusive behaviour while holding them to account, and contribute to building an evidence base about best practice programs for men who use violence in their relationships.

**In recognition of the need for holistic and integrated responses to domestic and family violence, the ACT introduced the Family Violence Safety Action Pilot (FVSAP). The FVSAP introduces a collaborative model of information sharing that focuses on early identification and assessment of risk to women and families even where they may not have a judicial or police response. The FVSAP Pilot also focuses on the provision of effective management of identified risk and supports through a collaborative response for the whole family, including the perpetrator, and intensive case management and case coordination.**

Another key aspect of the ACT response to perpetrators of domestic and family violence is the Room4Change program provided by the Domestic Violence Crisis Service. Room4Change is one of Australia’s only residential men’s behaviour change programs and supports partners and children to stay safely in the home while men are engaged in the six-month program. The preliminary evaluation of Room4Change showed positive outcomes for participants and their families.

At a national level, the ACT Government continued its shared commitment with other governments across Australia to implement the *National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Children 2010–2022* (the National Plan). A national implementation plan was published online in November 2020.

In April 2021 the Government made a clear commitment to taking action to prevent and respond to sexual assault in Canberra. This work is being progressed through a Steering Committee and three working groups focused on prevention, response, and law reform. All of the work is informed by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consultation committee as well as engagement through various means with culturally and linguistically diverse communities and other diverse groups. The work is intended to be inclusive and includes a focus on worker safety.

**Table H.1: Funding and expenditure of Safer Families initiatives in 2020-21**

| **Safer Families initiatives** | **2020-21****Budget****$’000** | **2020-21****Actual****$’000** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| More support for families and inclusion – Delivering the Family Safety Hub | 1,333 | 1,333 |
| Safer Families – Additional resources for the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre | 111 | 111 |
| Safer Families – Additional resources for the Domestic Violence Crisis Service | 220 | 220 |
| Safer Families – Early assistance for families at risk of violence (Room4Change) | 1,209 | 1,209 |
| Safer Families – Enhancing access to justice for non­-English speakers | 100 | 100 |
| Safer Families – Safer families team | 765 | 765 |
| Safer Families – Reducing the risk of deaths from family violence | 236 | 236 |
| Safer Families – Delivering family-centred responses for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families impacted by family violence1 | 358 |  160 |
| Safer Families – Support for women and children to leave violence | 103 | 103 |
| Safer Families – Training in domestic violence for frontline workers2 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Supporting new parents experiencing domestic and family violence | 739 | 739 |
| Safer Families – Integrated Family Safety | 180 | 180 |
| Safer Families – Data System to support Death Review3 | 200 | - |
| **Total** | **6,554** | **6,156** |
| **Safer Families Levy offset** | **-5,000** | **-5,000** |

**Notes:**

1. This initiative includes a reprofile of $198,000 from 2020-21 to 2021-22.
2. This initiative includes a reprofile of $300,000 from 2019-20 to 2020-21.
3. This initiative has been reprofiled from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

**Priorities for 2021-22**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on domestic and family violence services in the ACT. The Government has responded through additional investments in domestic and family violence and sexual assault crisis services to increase capacity of these frontline service providers to respond to demand.

Government and community agencies will continue to work together to ensure essential services are supporting families and keeping them safe during lockdowns and restrictions. The Co-ordinator General for Family Safety and the Victims of Crime Commissioner will continue to hold regular roundtables with sector agencies. The roundtables will be forums to jointly identify and prioritise issues and ensure planned and coordinated responses.

In 2021-22, we will continue to build on key achievements from 2020-21 to expand and strengthen a range of initiatives that are having a real impact for people experiencing domestic and family violence, including:

* additional resourcing for the Health Justice Partnership so that pregnant women and new families at risk of domestic and family violence can continue to receive safe and confidential legal support in a hospital or healthcare setting;
* continuing the innovative FVSAP, to expand integrated case work capacity and coordinated effort to meet increased demand to support the needs of high-risk families;
* publication and rollout of the final ACT Domestic and Family Violence Risk Assessment and Management Framework and ongoing work to build and develop common tools and practices; and
* continuing to support frontline domestic violence and rape crisis services to address sustained demand.

In late 2021, the landmark Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee will deliver its final report to the ACT Government outlining key recommendations to inform our whole-of-Territory response to sexual assault in our community. It is anticipated this support coordinated efforts across the community to develop effective, systemic, evidence‑based responses to the prevention, response and law reform relating to sexual assault in the ACT.

Work to establish the Domestic and Family Violence Death Review will continue in 2021, with the legislative mechanism necessary to operate the death review expected to be established soon.

The ACT is strongly committed to continuing to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to enable community-led solutions to family violence through the implementation of recommendations from the *‘We Don’t Shoot Our Wounded’* report. An updated report is due for release in 2021-22, which will inform the development of community-led responses to support families and address and prevent domestic and family violence in the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community**.**

The Government will continue to deliver on its commitment to providing child-centred responses to domestic and family violence through further investment in a range of initiatives to support children and young people throughout 2021-22.

As the current *National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Their Children* draws to a close in 2022, the Government will continue to work with the Commonwealth and our State and Territory partners to develop the next National Plan to reduce violence against women and make Australia safer for all.

The Government will also set out the ACT’s long-term commitment to creating a new culture of respectful behaviour in ACT workplaces by responding to the Australian Human Rights Commission’s Respect@Work Report to prevent and reduce sexual harassment in Australian workplaces.

**Beyond 2021-22**

The Government continues to ensure that Safer Families Levy funding is invested strategically and flexibly over time—making it possible to respond to emerging community need. Future funding may be used to support:

* the implementation of recommendations from the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program to respond to sexual violence;
* the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to lead and partner with us in the delivery of domestic and family violence responses;
* the extension of the Room4Change program and other perpetrator programs to improve safety for people experiencing domestic and family violence;
* the extension of training for frontline and sector workersto respond to domestic and family violence; and
* the delivery of the Family Violence Safety Action Pilot.

**Table H.2: Safer Families initiatives in the 2021-22 Budget**

| **Safer Families initiatives** | **2021-22****Budget****$’000** | **2022-23****Estimate****$’000** | **2023-24****Estimate****$’000** | **2024-25****Estimate****$’000** | **Total****$’000** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| More support for families and inclusion – Delivering the Family Safety Hub | 1,591 | 1,613 | 1,639 | 1,675 | 6,518 |
| Safer Families – Additional resources for the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre | 114  | 117  | 120  | 123 | 474 |
| Safer Families – Additional resources for the Domestic Violence Crisis Service | 226  | 232  | 238  | 243 | 939 |
| Safer Families – Extending the Room4Change program to help prevent family violence | 1,229  | 1,251  | - | - | 2,480 |
| Safer Families – Enhancing access to justice for non‑English speakers | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 400 |
| Safer Families – Safer families team | 784 | 804 | 824 | 841 | 3,253 |
| Safer Families – Reducing the risk of deaths from family violence |  243  |  247  | 249 |  251  | 990 |
| Safer Families – Support for women and children to leave violence1, 7 | 226 | 232 | 238 | 244 | 940 |
| Safer Families – Training ACT Government frontline workers to respond to family violence | 572  | 567  | - | - | 1,139 |
| Safer Families – Integrated Family Safety Information Sharing and Risk Assessment | 433  | 461  | -  | - | 894 |
| Safer Families – Data System to support Death Review2 | 200 | - | - | - | 200 |
| Safer Families – Strengthening domestic and family violence responses for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community1,3 | 315 | 73 | - | - | 388 |
| Safer Families – Strengthening Sexual Assault Prevention and Response1 | 80 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 140 |
| Safer Families – Family Violence Safety Action Pilot - Continuation | 249 |  |  |  | 249 |
| Safer Families – Critical domestic and family violence support in health and community settings1 | 940 | 974 | 981 | 1,005 | 3,900 |
| Safer Families – Safer Families Collaboration Program4 | 335 | 340 | 346 | 352 | 1,373 |
| Safer Families – Frontline domestic violence and rape crisis services5 | 759 | 458 | 465 | 476 | 2,158 |
| Safer Families – Women’s Safety Grants | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 400 |
| Safer Families Levy – future priorities provision6 | -  | 517 | 3,830 | 4,759 | 9,106 |
| **Total** | **8,496** | **8,106** | **9,150** | **10,188** | **35,940** |
| **Safer Families Levy offset** | **-6,150** | **-7,070** | **-8,040** | **-9,040** | **-30,300** |

**Notes:**

1. The staffing costs associated with these initiatives are not funded by the Safer Families Levy. The total costs of these initiatives have been represented in Chapter 3.4.
2. This initiative includes $200,000 in 2021-22 that has been reprofiled from 2020-21.
3. This includes a rollover of $198,000 from 2020-21. It combines the new initiative provided in 2021-22 Budget and the initiative from previous budget under the title “Safer Families – Delivering family-centred responses for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families impacted by family violence”.
4. The funding in 2023-24 and 2024-25 has been provisioned subject to demand.
5. This initiative includes previously agreed provisioned funding of $1.680 million funded outside the Safer Families Levy.
6. The provision in 2021-22 has been used to fund new initiatives.
7. Funding for this initiative includes additional funding provided in the 2021-22 Budget for Private rental assistance for people experiencing domestic violence. For further information see Chapter 3.4.

**Table H.3: Complementary initiatives**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Complementary Initiatives** | **2021-22****Budget****$’000** | **2022-23****Estimate****$’000** | **2023-24****Estimate****$’000** | **2024-25****Estimate****$’000** | **Total****$’000** |
| More support for families and inclusion – More frontline homelessness services | 2,057 | 2,057 | 2,057 | 2,057 | 8,228 |
| More support for families and inclusion – Strengthening the Reportable Conduct Scheme  | 589 | 604 | 619 | 619 | 2,431 |
| **Total** | **2,646** | **2,661** | **2,676** | **2,676** | **10,659** |

**APPENDIX I**

**STATEMENT OF RISK**

## Appendix I – Statement of Risk

Consistent with sub-section 11(1)(d) of the *Financial Management Act 1996* (FMA), each budget update is required to provide a statement describing the risks – quantified if possible – that may affect the budget estimates. Details of economic and fiscal risks, and contingent liabilities, other commitments and outstanding claims liabilities were previously provided in Appendix I to the 2020-21 Budget Outlook (published on 9 February 2021).

The following risks have been identified at the time of publication of the 2021‑22 Budget.

### Economic Risks

There remains significant uncertainty surrounding the ACT economic outlook, the national economy, and other economies across the globe as economic development continues to be driven by the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly the emergence of more infectious strains such as the Delta variant. Possible longer lasting effects from the pandemic, including damage to supply chains and prolonged skills-mismatches, are unclear.

The risks to the ACT economy in the near term reflect increased uncertainty stemming from the Delta variant of coronavirus and potential emergence of other strains that could reduce the effectiveness of vaccines.

The baseline economic outlook assumes that the fiscal supports and monetary policy measures limit the adverse economic impact of lockdowns over the September quarter 2021 and provide support for a stronger private sector recovery. As stimulus measures are withdrawn progressively, the gradual reopening of Australia’s domestic and international borders from late 2021 will support improved confidence and economic activity. There is a risk that if stimulus is withdrawn too early, business and consumer confidence will be affected, disrupting the labour market and delaying economic recovery.

If inflation is higher than expected and leads to a need for the Reserve Bank of Australia to begin interest rate increases earlier than anticipated, this could adversely affect growth and the ACT housing market. Australian households are carrying significant debt and any rise in interest rates could see households decide to consolidate their balance sheets.

In addition, the Council of Financial Regulators has indicated there are some potential medium-term risks to the economy if credit growth materially outpaces growth in household income for an extended period. The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority is currently preparing an information paper on possible macroprudential measures to curb lending. Any such measures would impact on demand for credit and the housing market.

A prolonged period of heightened uncertainty, low business confidence and low demand could dampen scope for business investment to recover. This could delay capital replacement or lead to an unwillingness to undertake the risks associated with beginning a major project or business venture, despite the historically low cash rate.

The Commonwealth decentralisation agenda outlined in the 2019-20 Commonwealth Budget to relocate more public sector jobs outside the ACT, including some from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Indigenous Business Australia and Australian Financial Security Authority, remains a looming downside risk to the ACT’s economic outlook in the medium term.

In addition, any increase in the efficiency dividend for the Australian Public Service as the Commonwealth seeks to repair its fiscal position is a key medium-term downside risk to the ACT economy as 38.2 per cent of the Australian Public Service is in the Territory.[[1]](#footnote-1)

### Fiscal Risks

The Government is committed to providing all eligible Canberrans with access to a safe and effective vaccination in conjunction with the Commonwealth Government and healthcare providers. This undertaking is reflected in the significant bolstering of health services in this budget, including the expansion of the vaccination program across existing and additional clinics, for example, in response to additional dosage supply or updated advice from the Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation.

The vaccination program, along with other health programs, is demand driven, and variation in vaccination and other program take-up rates will impact their respective cost estimates within a given financial year. Similarly, many of the business and community support programs being provided are also demand driven and have been extended as necessary as conditions have evolved. As a result, expenditure estimates for the vaccination, other health programs and economic support measures in this budget may be higher or lower depending on the evolution of the pandemic and the demand for particular programs.

In addition, other cost pressures may arise as we continue to respond to and recover from the pandemic and its economic and social impacts. The $50 million set aside in the COVID‑ 19 Response Fund provides a buffer to address these risks.

The Territory’s lockdown is currently scheduled to continue until 15 October 2021. Given COVID-19 will still be circulating in our community at this time, the Territory’s pathway forward will be focussed on continuing to increase our vaccination coverage, supporting the recovery from the pandemic, and addressing other elements of our health response such as additional mental health services. The easing of lockdown restrictions, as outlined in our Pathway Forward, will be gradual, balancing the risks posed by COVID-19 to our economic and social wellbeing while ensuring excessive pressure is not being placed on our health system.

As the percentage of our population that is fully vaccinated progresses beyond 80 and 90 per cent, an easing of health restrictions will lessen current demands on our health system, and similarly the need for business and community support programs will progressively reduce. Additionally, this will see economic activity rebound and an increase in revenue generation (for example, through higher levels of payroll tax), although it is clear that risks remain as outlined below.

If, as a result, expenses are lower and/or revenue higher than expected this would reduce the call on the COVID-19 Response Fund.

### Revenue Risks

As with economic parameters, the key risk to the Territory’s forecast revenue is the outcomes from health responses, including the rapid and effective roll-out of vaccines and the effectiveness of responses to virus outbreaks.

With the outbreak of the Delta variant of COVID-19, it is difficult to assess the balance of risks considering the heightened uncertainty as restrictions are eased and the virus continues to circulate. The upside scenario assumes that the current Delta outbreaks are contained quickly with minimal lockdowns and high vaccination rate across Australia reducing the pressure on hospital capacity as restrictions are eased. The downside scenario assumes that despite high vaccination rates, the spread of the virus puts pressure on hospital capacity, and consistent with the national plan some jurisdictions are required to impose strict health restrictions to limit the spread of the virus through to the end of 2021. This would see fewer opportunities for discretionary spending and concerns over employment prospects and income security would see households continue to increase saving and reduce their aggregate spending. The revenue estimates for Residential Conveyance Duty and Payroll Tax are more sensitive to downside risks from population, GSP and wages outcomes.

The Government has provided deferrals and rebates across a range of own-source revenue lines to provide cashflow support to households and businesses during the pandemic. There is a risk that a portion of the deferred amounts become unrecoverable as they fall due, as some businesses and households remain in financial hardship.

#### Financial investment assets and liabilities

The outlook for investment returns continues to be challenging, with economic uncertainty and financial market volatility due to the ongoing global and domestic economic disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Any negative impacts to both future investment earnings and the superannuation liability valuation will increase the likelihood that the timeframe to extinguish the Territory’s unfunded superannuation liability will need to be extended.

Any significant deterioration in global and Australian financial markets could present risks to the ability of the Territory to effectively access financial markets to raise new borrowing through the issuance of new bonds. The Reserve Bank of Australia is continuing to implement a range of policy measures, including a program of bond purchases to support liquidity in Australian financial markets. At this stage, the Reserve Bank has indicated the bond purchase program will continue until at least 11 November 2021.

#### Enterprise Bargaining Negotiations

Employee expenses are the largest expense incurred by the Territory, and the majority of ACT Government directorate enterprise agreements are due to expire on 31 October 2021. COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, however, have impacted on the progress of negotiations, primarily as a result of both directorate representatives and union officials being heavily committed to staffing or member matters arising from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Accordingly, for those agreements with an expiry date of 31 October 2021, the Government has elected to ‘roll over’ current arrangements until 31 October 2022, with largely no change (but incorporating indexation uplifts of a similar magnitude and timeframe to those applied currently).

Following this initial extension, negotiation processes for future agreements should return to more normal arrangements as pandemic conditions ease. As a future agreement will likely be resolved within the forward estimates period, it may have the potential to impose increased financial pressure.

#### ACT Early Childhood Strategy/Non-Government school funding

The 2021-22 Budget estimates contain a provision of $29.7 million reflecting the reinvestment of estimated savings associated with a reduction in the ACT Government’s share of non‑government schools funding. This is in accordance with the National School Reform Agreement, signed in December 2018, into the ACT Early Childhood Strategy. Under the revised model, the Commonwealth funding share of the School Resource Standard for non‑government schools increases over time and the ACT Government’s share reduces. Any possible further Commonwealth changes to private school arrangements may mean the forecast savings are not realised to the currently budgeted extent.

#### Land Release Program

The ACT Government’s Land Release Program is a source of revenue for the Territory. The program is susceptible to risks related to the capacity of the ACT residential property market to grow and sustain the sale of all released land at forecast prices. Lower than expected demand and/or sale prices would reduce revenue for the Government. On the other hand, if the demand for land is higher than supply, then there may be upward pressure on prices which would see an increase to Government revenues, in the absence of a supply response.

Land releases in 2020-21 were well received by the market largely due to record low interest rates and government incentives. The strong demand for land in the ACT was met with stable land supply and substantial inventories being sold, with land release levels broadly in line with recent years.

In addition to market conditions, planning outcomes such as environmental approvals and community consultation can also impact available inventory and the timing of forecast releases. Other risks to the program include: achieving statutory clearances; the capacity of industry to deliver necessary infrastructure and estate works (exacerbated currently by more limited mobility of labour and materials resulting from lockdowns); slippage associated with environmental, commercial or other considerations; and, to a lesser extent more recently, the capacity of the market to absorb the additional supply offered through urban renewal development and increased competition from private sector developments.

The 2021-22 Budget estimates reflect stable annual land sales revenue over the forward estimates period, underpinned by a steady schedule of releases to meet forecast demand, which may be affected by more moderate population growth. However, earlier opening of international borders could see stronger population growth.

#### Large-scale Generation Certificates

The 2021-22 Budget reflects the expense and revenue components of Large-scale Generation Certificates (LGCs), which are credits received for the generation of renewable electricity under the Commonwealth Government’s large-scale renewable energy target. The ACT Government receives certificates from large-scale renewable electricity generation projects and surrenders them to meet the ACT’s 100 per cent renewable electricity target. Once the Government has the right to receive LGCs it must immediately recognise an expense and liability provision associated with their surrender, regardless of when the LGCs will be physically surrendered. This means that in any given financial year, generating and surrendering new LGCs has no impact on the Headline Net Operating Balance.

Once created and recognised, LGCs are able to be sold, with price determined by the market. As such, the value of certificates is subject to price fluctuations arising from supply and demand. The size of the Government’s LGCs holdings is forecast to decline each year until new renewable electricity generators come online in 2023-24. In addition, the value of LGCs is forecast to decline over time due to reducing forward prices for LGCs, which will also impact the value of LGCs held on the balance sheet and the liability provision to surrender.

### Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are liabilities that result from uncertain timing or amounts. They arise from past events that are not recognised because their outflow of economic benefit is not probable, or the liability cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities can also occur when a liability depends on the outcome of an event outside the Territory’s control, such as the outcome of a court case.

The types of claims lodged against the Territory include property damage, contract disputes, economic loss, personal injury and tax-related claims. Details of the Territory’s contingent liabilities are identified in the ACT Government Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, which are available online.

### Other Items

#### Outstanding claims liability

The value of insurance liabilities is the present value of the future claim for payments that have accrued at the calculation date. This approach is required under AASB 1023 *General Insurance Contracts*.

Accounting for insurance claims is complex and actuarial assumptions are required to estimate the ACT Insurance Authority’s obligations and claims expense. There is uncertainty in the estimate of the liability, and this can result in actuarial gains or losses when the claims experience differs from the estimates. The liabilities are discounted to allow for the time value of money as claims may be settled many years after the claim is incurred.

#### Sensitivity to discount rate

The outstanding claims liability is calculated by reference to expected future payments. These payments are discounted to adjust for the time value of money. AASB 1023 *General Insurance Contracts* requires the outstanding claims liabilities to be valued using a ‘risk free’ rate of return, which is generally accepted to be the discount rate derived from market yields on Commonwealth Government Bonds. The discount rates adopted match the weighted term to maturity of insurance claims. The long‑term nature of the projected cash flows from the liability means that small changes in the discount rate adopted can lead to significant variations in the liability valuations and the claims expense.

The outstanding claims provision as at 30 June 2021 was $279.7 million net of Reinsurance Recoveries. Variations in the discount rate of +/- one percentage point result in an estimated change to the liability of between a $9.4 million decrease and a $4.9 million increase, equivalent to a change of between -3.4 per cent and 1.8 per cent.

#### Unfunded Default Insurance Fund

The Default Insurance Fund (the Fund) is established under section 166 of the *Workers Compensation Act 1951* (the Workers Compensation Act). Its purpose is to provide benefits for injured ACT workers whose employer did not hold a compulsory workers’ compensation policy or cannot provide the indemnity required under a compulsory workers’ compensation insurance policy. Since 1 July 2017, it also provides benefits to all workers making a claim for an imminently fatal asbestos related disease (IFARD). The monies needed to meet the cost of claims and other relevant Fund expenses are not guaranteed by the ACT Government; however, Part 8.2 of the Workers Compensation Act allows the Fund Manager to impose contributions and supplementary contributions on approved insurers and self‑insurers to meet these costs.

The Fund’s levy is estimated to meet the costs of all claims, including IFARD claims, anticipated to be made in the coming year. The calculation of the outstanding claims liability of the Fund includes a provision for all future estimated IFARD claims, regardless of when the claim may be made. This means that the funding position for IFARD claims is currently in deficit and will continue to be in deficit until the Fund’s total assets meets or exceeds the total amount of outstanding claims liabilities.

The funding position for IFARD claims should improve significantly as levies are collected each year, since the cost of all future claims is already included within the liability. Based on the current claims cost, levy and inflation assumptions, it is projected that the IFARD liability will be fully funded between 2025 to 2027. If IFARD claims were to emerge at a higher rate than anticipated, or currently experienced, then the Fund would be in deficit for longer.

**APPENDIX J**

**STATEMENT OF SENSITIVITY**

## Appendix J – Statement of Sensitivity

This statement of sensitivity is made pursuant to sub‑section 11(1)(c) of the *Financial Management Act 1996*.

### Sensitivity of Budget estimates

The following sensitivity analysis has been applied to economic parameters used in the formulation of the forward estimates.

Territory revenues are sensitive to changes in economic conditions, both in the ACT and nationally – for example, through Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue.

Territory expenses are less sensitive to economic conditions. However, over time, changes in demographic variables may affect the demand for government services. In response, policy decisions may be taken to vary expenditure levels to accommodate the change in demand.

### Sensitivity of economic assumptions

As noted in Chapter 2.2, while the ACT economy performed more strongly in 2020-21 than was expected at the time of the 2020‑21 Budget, there remains significant uncertainty about the future evolution of COVID-19 and significant upside and downside risks to the economic outlook. For this reason, the updated economic forecasts for the ACT in table 2.2.1 reflect a baseline scenario based on the assumptions outlined in Box 2.2.1. Alternative upside and downside scenarios are also presented in the chapter to demonstrate the level of uncertainty and risk to the baseline forecasts. This approach is consistent with that in the 2020‑21 Budget and the August 2020 Economic and Fiscal Update.

Revenue forecasts and projections are typically based on indexation of key economic parameters. The impact on key own-source taxation revenue lines and GST revenue grants of the range of economic parameter outcomes based on the possible upside and downside scenarios is outlined in Chapter 3.5. For GST Revenue Grants forecasts and scenarios, changes in expected economic parameters at the national level have been taken into account.

In addition, as noted in Chapter 3.6, the GST revenue the ACT receives from the Commonwealth is affected by the size of the GST pool, our share of the national population and our GST relativity as determined by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. That section also estimates the effect of changes in the GST pool and our share of the national population on the GST revenue the ACT receives.

#### Consumer Price Index

A change in the Consumer Price Index will affect various revenue forecasts and the expenses of agencies.

If the Consumer Price Index were to increase by 1 percentage point more than the forecast in each year of the budget period, sales of goods and services, Commonwealth Government grants and other revenue and expenses would increase by the amounts shown in Table J.1.

Table J.1: Impact of a 1 percentage point increase in Consumer Price Index on General Government Sector revenue and expenses

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 |
| Revenue  |   |   |   |   |
| Sales of goods and services, Commonwealth Government grants1 and other revenue2 | - | 14,960 | 31,421 | 46,595 |
| Expenses  | - | 36,864 | 74,599 | 115,599 |

Notes:

1. Refers to Specific Purpose Payments only.
2. Other revenue includes fines, superannuation contribution, rents and commutation, contributions and other miscellaneous revenue.

#### Wage Price Index

Various fees are indexed by the Wage Price Index. If this were to increase by 1 percentage point more than the forecast in each year of the budget period, forecast sales of goods and services and other revenue would increase by the amounts shown in Table J.2.

Table J.2: Impact of a 1 percentage point increase in Wage Price Index on General Government Sector revenue

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 |
| Revenue  |   |   |   |   |
| Sales of goods and services and other revenue1 | - | 6,170 | 12,698 | 19,413 |

Note:

1. Other revenue includes fines, superannuation contribution, rents and commutation, contributions and other miscellaneous revenue.

#### Interest

Interest receipts from cash holdings are affected by interest rate variations. If the interest rate was 0.25 per cent higher or lower than assumed in the budget estimates, forecast interest revenue would increase or decrease by the amounts shown in Table J.3.

Table J.3: Impact of a 0.25 percentage point increase or decrease in the cash at bank interest earning rate

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 |
| Cash at bank interest receipts | +/-5,513 | +/-4,714 | +/-4,694 | +/-4,833 |

Interest expenses are also affected by interest rate variations. If the interest rate assumed for variable rate borrowing exposures and projected new borrowings was 0.25 per cent higher or lower than assumed in the budget estimates, forecast interest expenses would increase or decrease by the amounts shown in Table J.4.

Table J.4: Impact of a 0.25 percentage point increase or decrease in the borrowing interest rate assumptions

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 |
| Borrowing interest expense | +/-4,157 | +/-10,244 | +/-15,743 | +/-21,255 |

#### Investment return objective

Table J.5 outlines the impact on the investment earnings estimates of the Superannuation Provision Account from a 1 percentage point increase or decrease in the investment return objective.

Table J.5: Impact of a 1 percentage point decrease in the investment return objective

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 |
| Investment earnings | +/-50,330 | +/-56,989 | +/-64,311 | +/-72,356 |

#### Defined benefit superannuation liability

Table J.6 outlines the impact on the Commonwealth defined benefit superannuation liability valuation and the superannuation liability expense from a 1 percentage point decrease in the discount rate assumption from the long-term budget assumption of 4 per cent.

Table J.6: Impact of a 1 percentage point decrease in the discount rate assumption

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021-22$’000 | 2022-23$’000 | 2023-24$’000 | 2024-25$’000 |
| Superannuation liability | 1,903,717 | 1,914,157 | 1,918,795 | 1,917,812 |
| Superannuation expense | 16,607 | 10,593 | 4,962 | -445 |

**APPENDIX K**

**WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT STAFFING**

## Appendix K – Whole of Government Staffing

Table K.1 below lists the number of full-time equivalent staff (FTEs) in the ACT Government.

Table K.1: Whole of Government staffing movements – 2021-22 Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | **2019-20****Actual Outcome** | **2020-21****Budget** | **2020-21****Interim****Outcome** | **2021-22****Budget** |
| **Directorate/Agency** |   |   |   |   |
| ACT Electoral Commission | 18 | 20 | 15 | 11 |
| ACT Executive | 65 | 70 | 70 | 72 |
| ACT Health Directorate | 613 | 683 | 807 | 829 |
| ACT Insurance Authority | 19 | 21 | 21^ | 31 |
| ACT Integrity Commission | 8 | 13 | 17 | 20 |
| Auditor-General | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| Canberra Health Services | 6,667 | 6,752 | 6,888 | 7,127 |
| Canberra Institute of Technology | 658 | 705 | 668 | 675 |
| Cemeteries and Crematoria Authority | 15 | 20 | 17 | 20 |
| Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate | 2,462 | 2,461 | 2,566^ | 2,598 |
| City Renewal Authority | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Community Services Directorate | 703 | 694 | 707 | 707 |
| Cultural Facilities Corporation | 91 | 92 | 104 | 93 |
| Education Directorate | 6,072 | 6,320 | 6,553 | 6,365 |
| Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate | 663 | 712 | 691 | 707 |
| Housing ACT | 259 | 273 | 269 | 292 |
| Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Justice and Community Safety Directorate | 1,875 | 1,901 | 2,006 | 1,940 |
| Legal Aid Commission (ACT) | 88 | 99 | 98 | 105 |
| Office of the Legislative Assembly | 52 | 52 | 55 | 55 |
| Major Projects Canberra | 166 | 193 | 202 | 219 |
| Public Trustee and Guardian | 61 | 64 | 66 | 61 |
| Suburban Land Agency | 108 | 121 | 118 | 134 |
| Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate | 958 | 1,021 | 1,067 | 958 |
| Transport Canberra Operations  | 929 | 978 | 1,016 | 978 |
| Office of the Work Health and Safety Commissioner (WorkSafe ACT) | 0 | 53 | 58 | 62 |
| **Total Government agencies** | **22,632** | **23,400** | **24,161** | **24,141** |
| **Government Business Enterprises** |  |  |  |  |
| CIT Solutions Pty Ltd | 105 | 106 | 94 | 106 |
| Icon Water Limited  | 401 | 418 | 402 | 426 |
| **Total Government Business Enterprises** | **506** | **524** | **496** | **532** |
|  |   |   |   |   |
| **Total Government agencies and Business Enterprises** | **23,138** | **23,924** | **24,657** | **24,673** |

Notes:

Agency lines may not reconcile to individual 2021-22 Budget Statements due to rounding.

^: 2020-21 Actual Outcome

Key movement details associated with Table K.1 are presented below.

#### ACT Electoral Commission

The variance between the 2020-21 Budget and the 2021-22 Budget is consistent with the Commission’s normal election cycle staffing profile, with FTE staff reducing in the year after the ACT Legislative Assembly elections have been conducted.

#### ACT Health Directorate and Canberra Health Services

The increase in FTE for the ACT Health Directorate is associated with 2021-22 Budget initiatives. In relation to Canberra Health Services, the 2021‑22 Budget FTE number of 7,127 includes 210 FTE associated with the COVID-19 clinical health response and the vaccination program.

#### ACT Insurance Authority

The increase in estimated employment levels in 2021-22 is due to a proposed restructure incorporating an additional 10 FTE to address workload issues, and to promote the efficient delivery of claim management and risk management initiatives to meet the increasing demand from ACT Government Directorates.

#### ACT Integrity Commission

The increase in staffing is associated with responsibility for assessing and managing Public Interest Disclosures transferring to the Commission in March 2021, and an expansion of capacity to enhance the Commission’s ability to discharge its legislative responsibilities.

#### Canberra Institute of Technology

The decrease in FTE in the 2020-21 Interim Outcome from 2020-21 Budget is primarily due to fewer than expected additional staff being engaged for teaching and project work as a result of the pandemic.

The increase of seven FTE in the 2021-22 Budget from the 2020-21 Interim Outcome is primarily due to the anticipated need to engage additional staff as teaching activity and demand in the training market increases with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

#### Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate (CMTEDD) staff provide administrative support on a cost recovery or resources provided on a free of charge basis to ACT Gambling and Racing Commission, Lifetime Care and Support Fund, Motor Accident Injuries Commission, Public Sector Workers Compensation Fund, Superannuation Provision Account and Territory Banking Account. As a result, the figures for CMTEDD include FTE estimates for those agencies.

The increase in FTE in the 2020-21 Budget from the 2019-20 Actual Outcome is mainly due to an extension of the Jobs for Canberrans program, and extra FTE associated primarily with the COVID-19 response. The extensions of the Jobs for Canberrans program reflected a transition of positions from other agencies which are now reflected centrally under CMTEDD.

The increase in FTE in the 2021-22 Budget figure from the 2020‑21 Interim Outcome is mainly due to new and continuing initiatives, including those that assist with the COVID-19 recovery, such as business support grants and the Jobs for Canberrans program.

#### Community Services Directorate

The decrease in the 2020-21 Budget FTE compared with 2019-20 Actual Outcome reflected the anticipated decreases in staff numbers as the stimulus measures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic response were gradually reduced.

The increase in the 2020-21 Interim Outcome from 2020-21 Budget represents the additional staff numbers to support the *Freedom of Information Act 2016*, the *Early Support: Changing Systems, Changing Lives Human Services Sector Reform* initiative, and additional staff at Bimberi for induction and training in preparation for deployment to Franklin House.

#### Education Directorate

The increase in FTE from the 2020-21 Budget to the 2020-21 Interim Outcome mainly reflects the extension of COVID-19 stimulus initiatives associated with Jobs for Canberrans program and supporting casuals (initially budgeted to cease at the end of December 2020) as well as increased student enrolments in 2021.

The decrease in the 2021-22 Budget from the 2020-21 Interim Outcome primarily reflects decreased COVID-19 stimulus initiatives associated with cessation of Jobs for Canberrans and supporting casuals, partially offset by increased student enrolments and new budget initiatives.

#### Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate

The decrease in FTE between the 2020-21 Interim Outcome and the 2020-21 Budget is associated primarily with COVID-19 associated delays to recruitment

The decrease in FTE between the 2020-21 Budget and the 2021-22 Budget is due to reduced FTEs associated with ceased initiatives in 2020-21, partially offset by the new FTEs associated with new initiatives in 2021-22.

#### Justice and Community Safety Directorate

The increase in FTE in the 2020-21 Budget from 2019-20 Actual Outcome mainly reflects the net increase in staffing resources associated with 2020-21 Budget initiatives.

The increase in FTE in the 2020-21 Interim Outcome compared to the 2020-21 Budget is predominantly due to the additional staff recruited to implement various government activities, backfilling of positions across the Directorate due to leave requirements, and the recruitment of additional to staff to meet workload increases associated with the COVID‑19 pandemic.

The decrease in FTE in the 2021-22 Budget compared to the 2020-21 Interim Outcome is mainly due to higher-than-expected FTE in 2020-21 as explained above, which reflects a partial offset associated with the 2021-22 Budget initiatives.

#### Major Projects Canberra

The increase in FTE in the 2020-21 Interim Outcome compared to the 2020-21 Budget is due mainly to the use of employees for designated project works that were budgeted for as contractors and consultants.

The increase in FTE in the 2021-22 Budget from the 2020-21 Interim Outcome is primarily due to progressing activities in Building Light Rail to Woden and Raising London Circuit, Cladding Rectification Programs and the Redevelopment of Canberra Theatre Centre.

#### Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate and Transport Canberra Operations

The increase in FTE in the 2020-21 Interim Outcome from the 2020-21 Budget in TCCS is due to operational requirements, including capital initiatives.

The decrease of FTE in the 2021-22 Budget from the 2020-21 Budget in the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate is due to ceasing initiatives, the cessation of Jobs for Canberrans positions for those people that secured alternate employment and a transition of Jobs for Canberrans positions which are now reflected under CMTEDD. These movements are offset by new initiatives, insourcing of activities and the transfer of positions from Transport Canberra Operations.

The increase in FTE in the 2020-21 Interim Outcome from the 2020-21 Budget in Transport Canberra Operations is due to additional positions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic response, and positions funded from independent revenue and supplies and services.

For Transport Canberra Operations, the budgeted FTE remains at 978 and reflects increases due to new initiatives, offset by ceasing initiatives and the transfer of positions to the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate.

1. APS Commission, APS employment data, 30 June 2021 Release [↑](#footnote-ref-1)