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Kontakt/Contact
ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: *rights[at]zbw.eu*
https://www.zbw.eu/econis-archiv/

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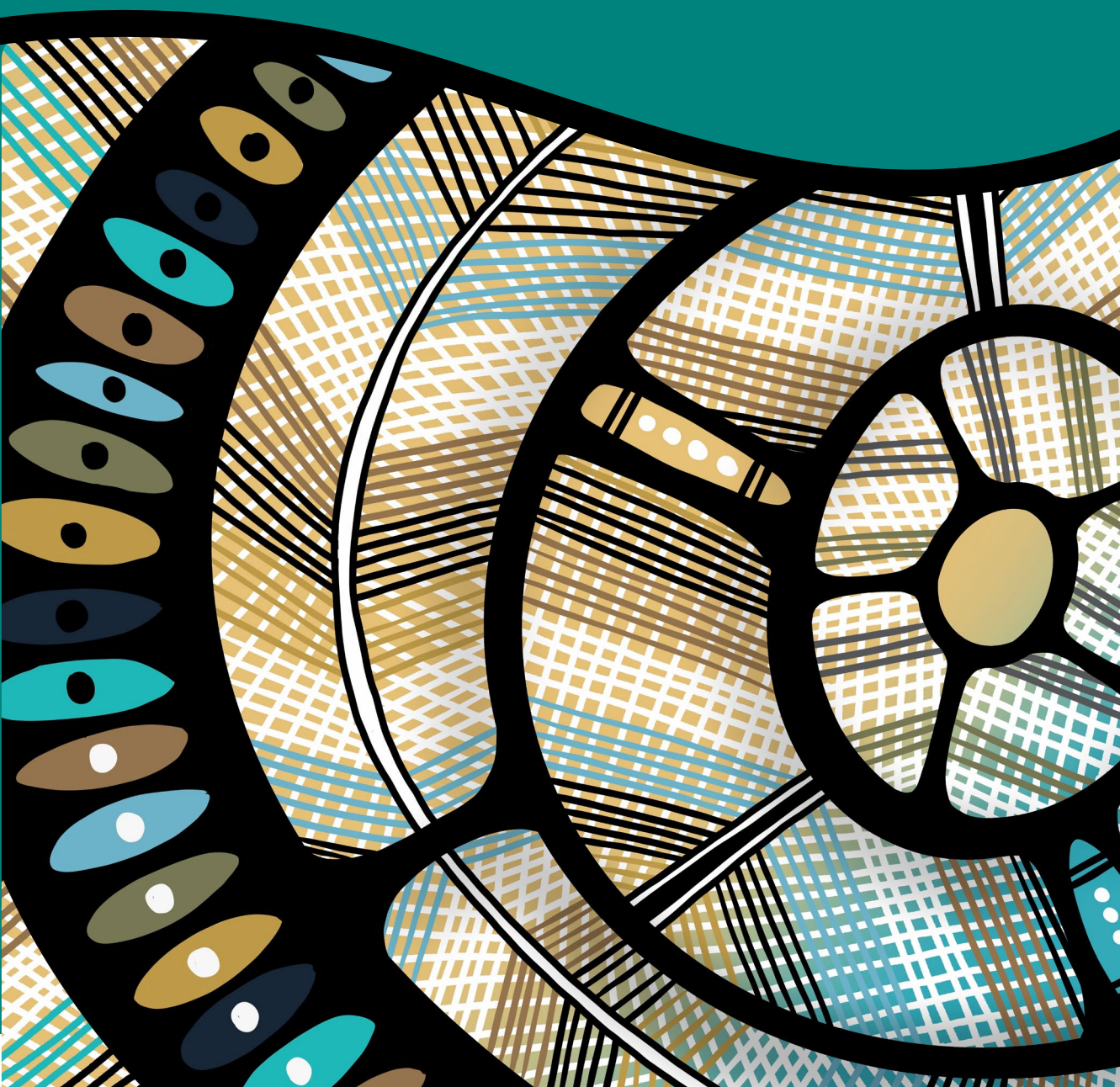
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Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Annual Report 2022–23



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This is the Secretary's report to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Trade and Tourism on the performance of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for the financial year 2022–23.

The report has been prepared in accordance with Resource Management Guide No. 135: Annual reports for non-corporate Commonwealth entities.

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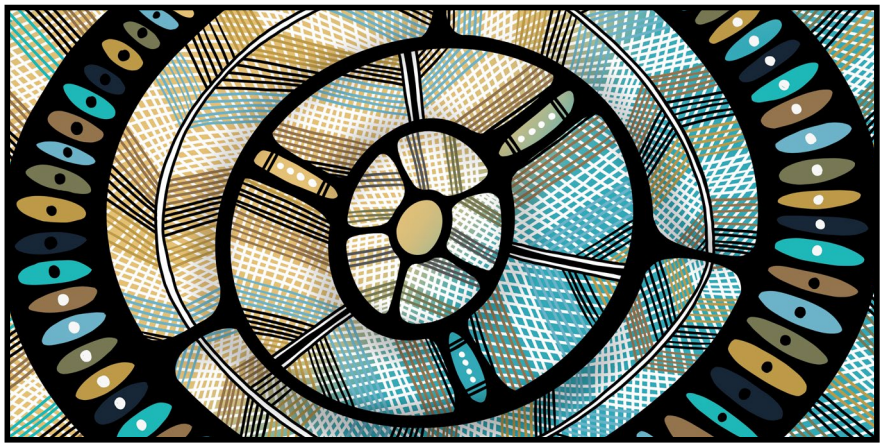
Accessing this report online
Further information about the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and an online version of this report are available on the DFAT website at: dfat.gov.au/publications.

The annual report can also be found at: transparency.gov.au.

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Contact
Enquiries about the annual report are welcome and should be directed to:
Executive Assistant to the First Assistant Secretary
Executive Division
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
RG Casey Building, John McEwen Crescent
Barton ACT 0221
Phone: 02 6261 1111
Email: annualreport@dfat.gov.au

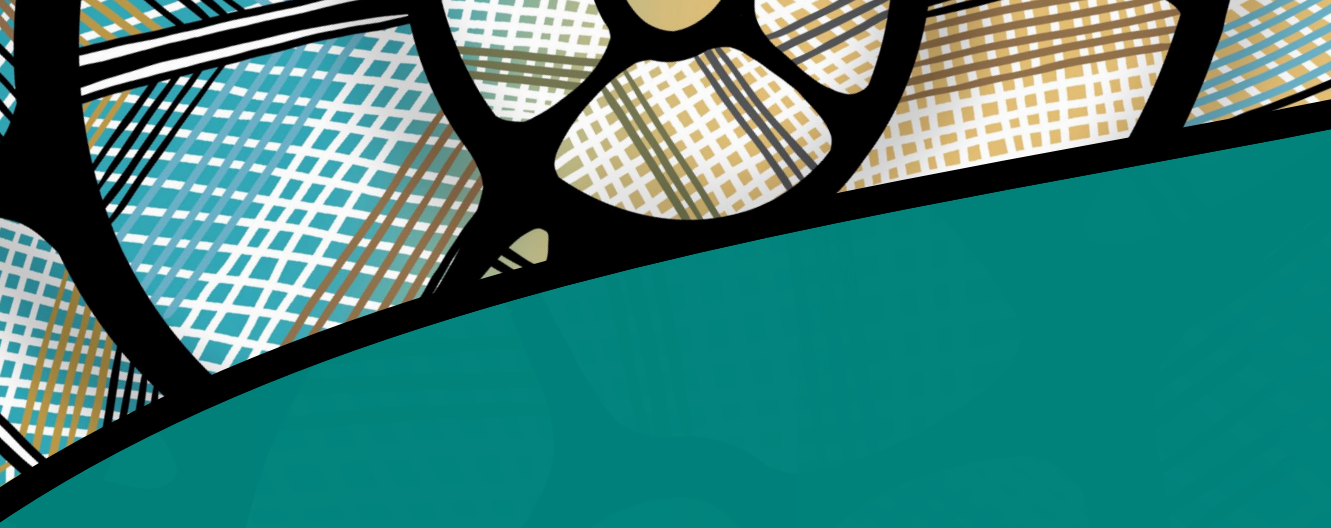
Front cover artwork



The artwork represents the diverse relationships of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the channels used to promote Australia on the international stage. This is depicted within the artwork by showing the department at the centre and the pathways within and external to Australia's international borders. Our international clients are represented as a broad range of engagements surrounding the inner circle. The background represents the Larrakia Country on which DFAT's Northern Territory Office in Darwin is situated.

Artist
Shaun 'Hafleg' Lee, Gwarkabah (Saltwater Man), is a born-and-raised Larrakia man. He is a nationally renowned artist in a wide range of traditional and contemporary art including murals and logos. His tribe practises and shares its culture through smoking ceremony, song, dance and survival practice. His artwork can be found throughout the Northern Territory and across Australia.

Clan
Larrakia, Wardaman, Karajarri



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade acknowledges Australian's First Nations peoples as the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and recognises and respects their continuing connections to lands, waters and communities.

The department pays its respect to Elders past and present, to emerging leaders, and to all who continue diverse cultural, spiritual and educational practices.



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Our locations in Australia and overseas

as at 30 June 2023



Key

- DFAT posts
- State and territory offices
- Torres Strait Treaty Liaison Office
- Austrade-managed posts providing consular assistance

Note: DFAT manages dedicated multilateral posts in four locations – in Geneva (UN and WTO), Jakarta (ASEAN), Paris (OECD) and New York (UN).


Arctic Ocean
Ottawa
Toronto
Chicago
New York
San Francisco
Washington DC
Los Angeles
Houston
Atlantic Ocean
Honolulu
Mexico City
Port of Spain
Majuro
Bogotá
Tarawa
Nauru
Funafuti
Lima
Port Vila
Apia
Papeete
Brasilia
Suva
Alofi
Pacific Ocean
Nuku'alofa
Rarotonga
Noumea
São Paulo
Santiago
Buenos Aires
Auckland
Wellington

Letter of transmittal

Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Jan Adams AO PSM
Secretary

Ref: 23/960764

Senator the Hon Penny Wong
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Senator the Hon Don Farrell
Minister for Trade and Tourism
Special Minister of State
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Ministers

I am pleased to present to you the annual report of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for the financial year 2022–23.

The report has been prepared for the purposes of section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, which requires that an annual report be given to the entity's responsible ministers for presentation to the Parliament.

The report contains information as required under other applicable legislation, including the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

As required by sections 10 and 17AG(2)(b) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, I certify that I am satisfied that the department prepared fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans, had in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms that met its specific needs, and took all reasonable measures to appropriately deal with fraud.

Yours sincerely



27 September 2023

Chapter 1

Overview

Secretary's review

At a time of overt strategic competition and deeply challenging geostrategic circumstances, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has worked hard to bolster the security and prosperity of all Australians. Working across government and with international partners, we have deployed all tools of diplomacy to help shape a region that is open, stable and prosperous; that operates by agreed rules, standards and laws; where no country dominates and no country is dominated, and where all countries benefit from strategic equilibrium.

Throughout 2022–23, the Department drew on the strengths of our diverse and high-performing workforce, overseas network, the international development assistance program, and our trade and economic tools to advance foreign policy, trade and development cooperation outcomes as well as delivery of high-class consular and passport services.

DFAT projects Australia's shared and full identity: our modern diversity and the rich heritage of First Nations people. In 2022–23, we announced the inaugural First Nations Ambassador and began work on a First Nations approach to foreign policy.

The year in review

In 2022–23, we continued to support a peaceful, safe and prosperous Pacific region, guided by the priorities set out in the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. We delivered over $1.9 billion in official development assistance (ODA) to the Pacific. We doubled the lending capacity of the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific to $3 billion. Australia is also doubling its climate finance commitment, with $700 million flowing to the Pacific. We have bid to co-host the 31st United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2026 in partnership with Pacific countries. During 2022–23, Australia worked with Pacific island countries and the Pacific Islands Forum to support our collective interests in peace and stability.

Australia stepped up engagement with Southeast Asia, including through our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), to build a region that is open, prosperous and stable, where countries don't have to choose sides but can make their own sovereign choices. Australia delivered $1.23 billion in ODA to Southeast Asia in 2022–23. The government appointed a Special Envoy for Southeast Asia, Nicholas Moore AO, to develop a Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040 to deepen two-way economic trade and investment with the region.

DFAT has led the stabilisation of the relationship with China, working across government, with the business community, and in partnership with other countries. Australia demonstrated a calm and consistent approach, upholding Australia's security and economic interests.

Australia's alliance with the United States is a force multiplier, including for security and economic growth at home and stability and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific. Together we are supporting regional partners to become more resilient and creating choices. Australia is also working with the United States to maximise our strategic and technological advantages.

Australia has deepened relationships with key partners in the Indo-Pacific. Visits by Japanese Prime Minister Kishida (October 2022) and Indian Prime Minister Modi (May 2023) highlighted strong bilateral relationships and shared commitments to a stable, secure and prosperous region. The Quad has driven collaboration on practical issues and entrenched habits of cooperation. And with AUKUS partners, Australia announced a pathway to acquiring nuclear-powered submarines – demonstrating our determination to play our part in collective deterrence of aggression.

The global trade environment has remained challenging, with slowing growth and persistent inflation. DFAT has worked to diversify trade relationships and defend and reform global trade rules. The visit by the World Trade Organization Director-General (November 2022) demonstrated Australia's strong commitment to the rules-based multilateral trading system. We supported the return of tourists, visitors and international students. In 2022–23, the Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement and the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement entered into force. The Singapore–Australia Green Economy Agreement represented a new form of trade agreement that supports Australia's transition to net zero emissions by encouraging investment and trade in environmental goods and services.

In multilateral settings, we condemned Russia's illegal and immoral invasion of Ukraine and worked closely with partners to contribute defence, economic and humanitarian assistance. The suffering in Ukraine highlights the importance of protecting the rules enshrined in the UN Charter. Australia's bid for a seat the UN Security Council for 2029–30 reflects our dedication to upholding these rules. Australia announced our first Ambassador for Human Rights and our first dedicated fund to support LGBTQIA+ organisations. With Vanuatu, we co-sponsored the UN resolution requesting an International Court of Justice advisory opinion on climate change. We also continued to deliver high-level advocacy on vital social and security issues in multilateral fora through the Ambassador for Gender Equality, Ambassador for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation and Ambassador to Counter Modern Slavery, People Smuggling and Human Trafficking.

The international development program is a core element of statecraft. Australia delivered an estimated $4.65 billion in ODA in 2022–23, with a focus on the Pacific and Southeast Asia. We worked with partners across the region to meet our most pressing challenges, including climate change.

Global humanitarian need has reached a record high, undermining growth and generating instability. DFAT has responded to more frequent and complex disasters in our region and worked with the international humanitarian system to build resilience.

As the number of Australians travelling overseas increase, so has the demand for passports and consular assistance. During 2022–23, DFAT assisted over 8,400 consular cases. We issued a record number of more than 3 million passports in 2022–23. The new 'R series' passport included security features to prevent counterfeiting and identity theft and keep Australians safe.

The Department has implemented a new governance committee structure and processes to better manage enterprise risks, performance, strategy and resources so that we deliver outcomes. DFAT's capability has been bolstered by new funding for more staff across our diplomatic network. We are focused on building the capabilities DFAT will need to advance Australia's interests and values internationally and to protect and grow Australia's security and prosperity. Measures in the 2023–24 Budget complement steps we are taking internally, including through changes to workforce planning, culture and business processes aimed at strengthening our diplomatic network and lifting capability.



Secretary Jan Adams (right) met with Tokyo-based Ambassador Shorna-Kay Richards, before the ambassador presented her Letter of Introduction to the Prime Minister accrediting her as Jamaica's new High Commissioner to Australia on 27 March 2023. Credit: DFAT

The year ahead

For 2023–24, Australia has committed $1.91 billion of ODA to the Pacific, to strengthen climate resilience, reduce fiscal distress, invest in health, water and sanitation, education and social protection, and empower women and girls. We will continue to bring First Nations voices to our Pacific engagement and deepen partnerships to achieve our shared vision of a peaceful, safe and prosperous region. We will continue work to implement the Pacific Engagement Visa, allocating up to 3,000 permanent resident visas annually for people from participating countries across the Pacific and Timor-Leste (subject to parliamentary approval).

Australia's economic and strategic future lies in deeper engagement with Southeast Asia. We will implement Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040 to increase two-way trade and investment in priority sectors such as the green energy transition, infrastructure and food security. We will deliver an estimated $1.24 billion in ODA to the region in 2023–24. Australia will continue to build on partnerships with significant Indo-Pacific states and regional organisations such as ASEAN and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

We will work to consolidate stabilisation of our relationship with China. Even with increased economic diversification, China remains Australia's largest trading partner. We will continue to cooperate where we can, disagree where we must and vigorously pursue our national interest.

Australia and the United States will continue to expand collaboration – bilaterally and with regional partners and institutions across the Indo-Pacific – on priorities such as economic and social development, climate change, security, connectivity, good governance, humanitarian assistance, health security and resilience.

We will deepen engagement with key partners in the region, including Japan, India and the Republic of Korea and continue to collaborate with AUKUS and Quad members, ensuring collectively we respond more effectively to the region's needs.

Australia will continue to negotiate a Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with the European Union, a more ambitious Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with India and seek to upgrade the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement. Australia will continue to advocate for reform of the World Trade Organization. We will consider the economic impacts of climate change in all our trade agreement negotiations. And we will prepare for participation in the World Expo in Japan in 2025 to promote Australian exports and create new business opportunities.

We will advocate multilaterally for an international system that constrains power with rules. We will meet our own obligations, including commitments to nuclear non-proliferation. Australia will seek reform of the UN Security Council to include greater permanent representation for Africa, Latin America, and Asia, including India and Japan.

In 2023–24, Australia will provide an estimated $4.77 billion in ODA, working towards Australia's commitment of 2.5 per cent growth per annum. DFAT will implement the new International Development Policy, tackling poverty, economic growth, healthcare, infrastructure investment, climate change and gender equality. This includes the Partnerships for a Healthy Region initiative, a new five-year program to improve health outcomes and promote regional prosperity and stability. The Department will also operationalise the Development Finance Review, encouraging greater private sector finance for development in the Indo-Pacific.

DFAT will lead Australia's humanitarian response efforts as we face growing need in the Indo-Pacific, the world's most disaster-prone region, and assist countries to better prepare for response and recovery.

We expect the number of Australians travelling overseas will continue to grow, driving further demand for consular assistance and passports. In October 2023, DFAT, in conjunction with the Australian Electoral Commission, will offer in-person voting at most embassies, high commissions and consulates for the referendum.

The Department will reinforce Australia's use of all elements of national power – strategic, economic, social and diplomatic – to advance our national interest. In particular, DFAT will prioritise strengthening Australia's influence; building the skills, tradecraft and expertise of our people; and improving enabling services and service delivery results. DFAT officers are the eyes, ears and voice of Australia overseas. DFAT will continue to advocate and negotiate outcomes to advance Australia's strategic, security and economic interests.

Departmental overview

The department's purpose is to make Australia stronger, safer and more prosperous, to provide timely and responsive consular and passport services, and to ensure a secure Australian Government presence overseas.

Our 2022–23 Corporate Plan outlined how the department would achieve its purpose while navigating a complex regional and international operating environment. The plan also set out how we would shape our capability and engage with risk to achieve outcomes in the face of these challenges.

The department's structure facilitates delivery of core business functions. The Secretary leads the Office of the Pacific and six strategic groups headed by the Associate Secretary or a deputy secretary. Our people and the global network we lead on behalf of government are our core assets. Staff based in our offices in Australia and throughout our overseas network of 115 posts work to implement the department's business objectives.

Ms Jan Adams AO PSM, as Secretary of the department, was the accountable authority throughout the reporting period.

Figure 1.1 shows the department's purpose and priorities as set out in the DFAT 2022–23 Corporate Plan, and our outcomes and programs as set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements 2022–23 (October), while Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 outline our organisational and portfolio structure at 30 June 2023.

Figure 1.1: DFAT's purpose, programs and corporate plan priorities, 2022–23



Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2022–23 Corporate Plan, Portfolio Budget Statements 2022–23 (October) and Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2022–23.

Figure 1.2: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade organisational chart, at 30 June 2023

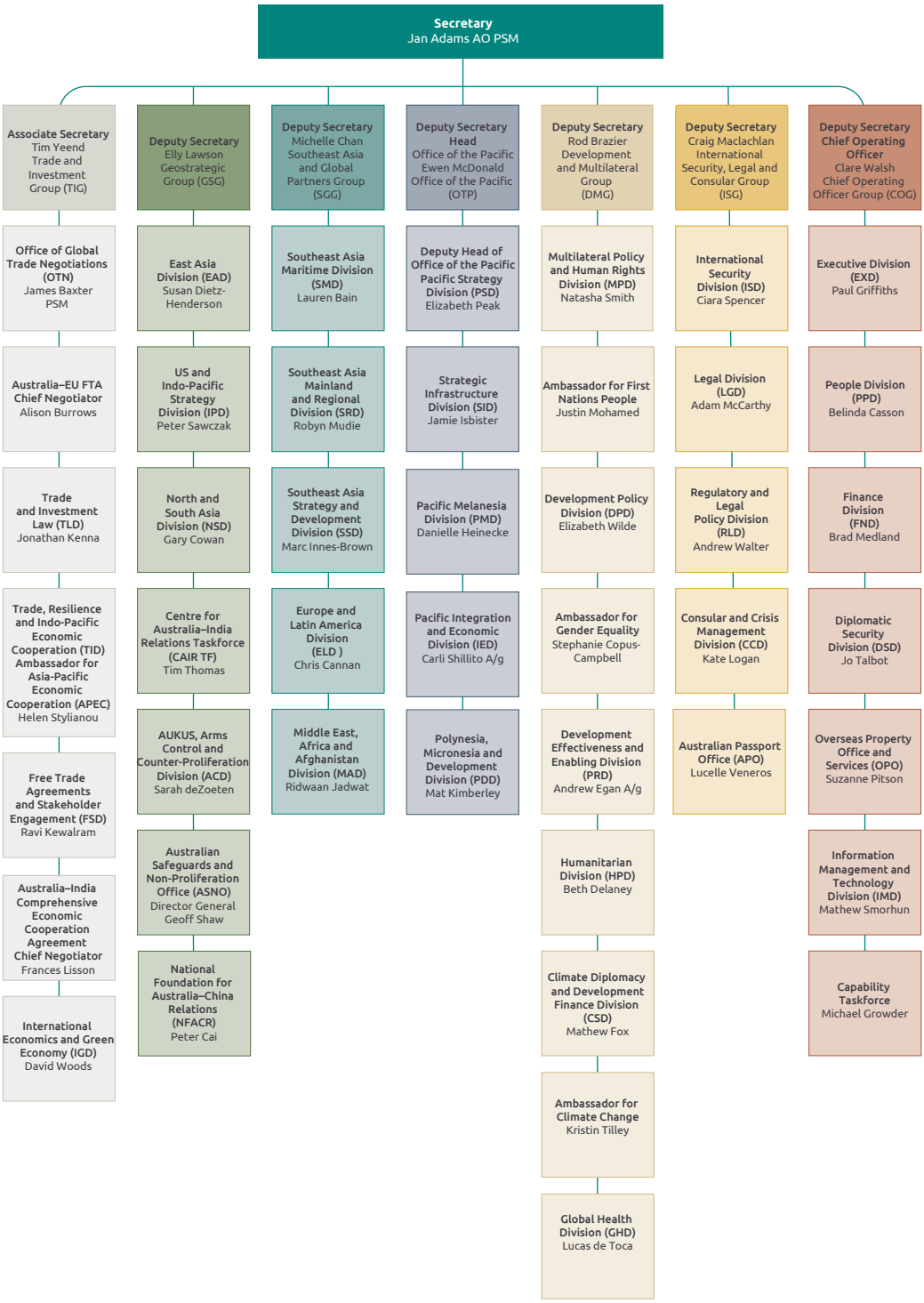
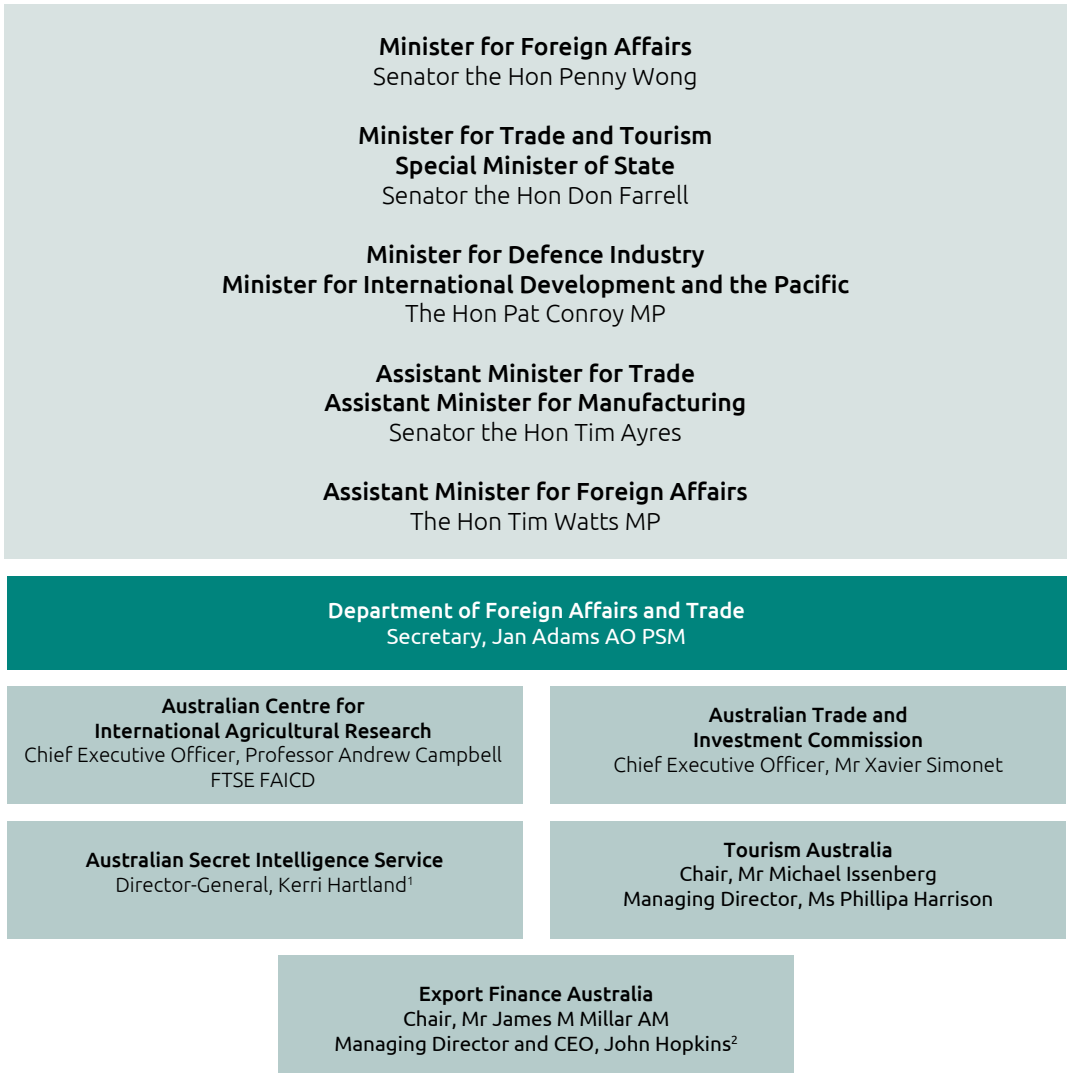


Figure 1.3: Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio structure, at 30 June 2023



1 Ms Hartland assumed office on 20 February 2023. She was preceded in the role by Mr Paul Symon AO.

2 Mr Hopkins assumed office on 1 August 2022. He was preceded in the role by Ms Swati Dave.

Chapter 2

Report on performance

Annual performance statements

Assessing our performance

The annual performance statements report the results achieved by the department against the performance measures and targets set out in the 2022–23 Corporate Plan and the Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) 2022–23 (October).

These statements reflect a careful assessment of our performance against the targets and methodologies identified in our 2022–23 Corporate Plan. We took into account statutory requirements as well as guidance material issued by the Department of Finance and audits undertaken by the Australian National Audit Office.

In 2022–23, we made progress against our performance targets, with many assessed as 'achieved' or 'on track'. However, in some sections of the annual performance statements, we have acknowledged limitations in methodologies, targets, or performance assessments based on those targets. The reasons for these limitations, and what the department can do to better meet these targets in the future – including strengthening methodologies to assess our performance targets – will continue to be a focus in the coming year.

In 2022–23, the department undertook a review of its performance information, guided by the requirements of section 16EA of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, to address identified weaknesses. This resulted in a new suite of performance information taking effect from 1 July 2023, as set out in the department's 2023–24 Corporate Plan.

This year's annual performance statements apply four ratings to the assessment of our work:

- Achieved: We achieved the goal set out in the performance measure.
- On track: The activity is ongoing and we have made progress towards the goal.
- Partially achieved: We achieved some of the goals set out in the performance measure.
- Not achieved: We did not achieve our goal.

Statement of preparation

I, Jan Adams, as the accountable authority of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, present the 2022–23 annual performance statements of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). In my opinion, these annual performance statements accurately present the performance of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



Jan Adams AO PSM
Secretary

26 September 2023

Summary of performance results

Table 2.1 summarises our 2022–23 performance results, and page references for analysis of our performance against each measure.

Table 2.1: Summary of performance results, by priority, 2022–23

Priority 1: Promote a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific	
1.1: Our diplomatic efforts support a strategic equilibrium and free, open and resilient Indo-Pacific (see page 18)	**On track**
Resilience of countries in the Indo-Pacific, as measured by economic growth/recovery; strength of domestic settings; diversity of trade/supply chain resilience.	On track
Strategic equilibrium as assessed to be avoidance of conflict; support for rules-based international system, including implementation of regional trade agreements that Australia is a party to (AANZFTA, RCEP, CPTPP and PACER Plus); support (public or private) for Australia's and/or allies' initiatives and interests, expressed by regional governments.	On track
Perceptions of Australia's strategic weight and value (regional governments, like-minded partners, civil society/community, abroad and domestically).	Achieved
1.2 High level of satisfaction of ministers and key stakeholders with the quality and timeliness of advice, briefing and support provided by the department (see page 28)	**Partially achieved**
Maintain satisfaction levels above 85 per cent.	Partially achieved
1.3 Australia's enhanced engagement in the Pacific supports stronger and more resilient economies, development outcomes and regional security (see page 30)	**On track**
Our strong and close partnerships with Pacific Island countries are maintained and strengthened through our bilateral and regional support for climate resilience, economic prosperity, shared security and people-to-people connections.	On track
We respond to the evolving priorities of the Pacific and Timor-Leste, including support of regional COVID-19 recovery.	On track
1.4 The New Colombo Plan delivers improved people-to-people, institutional and business links (see page 40)	**On track**
Revitalised engagement through the New Colombo Plan, as allowed by COVID-19 restrictions in the Indo-Pacific.	On track

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Summary of performance results, by priority, 2022–23

Priority 2: Pursue our economic, trade and investment opportunities	
2.1 Global rules-based trading system reflects Australian interests (see page 42)	**On track**
Results secured in the WTO, APEC, G20 and OECD that meaningfully contribute toward reducing barriers to trade and other distortions in global markets; strengthening international trade rules and enforcement mechanisms; building the capacity of regional partners to create a more positive environment for trade and investment; and promoting economic reform, integration and recovery through trade and investment	On track
2.2 Increased market opening and opportunities for Australian businesses (see page 47)	**On track**
Increase compared to previous year of entry into force and/or implementation of new market access commitments from trade agreements; resolution of non-tariff barriers; implementation of WTO dispute outcomes; and direct facilitation of investment and trade opportunities for Australian business.	On track
2.3 Trade and investment is factored into Australia's economic policy settings (see page 56)	**Achieved**
Economic policy takes into account Australia's trade and investment interests and is consistent with our international trade law obligations.	Achieved
DFAT advice contributes to national policies supporting economic security and supply chain resilience.	Achieved
DFAT's input shapes economic policy decisions to promote trade and investment interests and to comply with international trade law obligations.	Achieved
2.4 Positive trade and investment outcomes supported by the department's economic and commercial diplomacy, and domestic advocacy efforts (see page 60)	**Achieved**
Increased public stakeholder understanding of the benefits of trade and investment.	Achieved
Increased awareness among Australian business of international trade and investment opportunities and challenges.	Achieved
Increased take-up of trade and investment opportunities in Australian free trade agreements.	Achieved
Effective support to Australian business in overseas markets.	Achieved

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Summary of performance results, by priority, 2022–23

Priority 3: Keep Australia and Australians safe and secure	
3.1 Security outcomes that reflect Australia's interests (see page 68)	**On track**
Effective implementation of key strategies, particularly those targeting people smuggling and human trafficking, terrorism and cyber.	On track
Effective implementation of activities delivering on key strategies and divisional priorities, including counter-disinformation.	On track
Effective promotion of Australia as a security partner, including on building defence capability, climate-related security issues and space.	On track
3.2 Full and active engagement with the National Intelligence Community (NIC) – including through Office of National Intelligence–led prioritisation, coordination and evaluation process – to support Australia's foreign policy interests (see page 73)	**On track**
DFAT contributes to NIC understanding of developments affecting Australia's foreign policy interests.	On track
DFAT regularly attends ONI-convened mission governance forums at multiple levels to provide intelligence requirements geared to our foreign policy needs.	On track
DFAT's prosecution of Australia's foreign policy interests is better targeted through this engagement with NIC agencies.	On track
Priority 4: Deliver an effective and responsive development program	
4.1 Australia's development program investments promote health security, stability and economic recovery (see page 75)	**Achieved**
The development program is responsive to evolving needs and risks in the Indo-Pacific region and Australian Government priorities.	Achieved
4.2 Timely and effective responses to humanitarian emergencies, including an enhanced Indo-Pacific ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from crises (see page 83)	**Achieved**
Australia responds within 48 hours of a request from a country in the Indo-Pacific.	Achieved
Effective Australian Government responses to humanitarian crises, displacement and conflict.	Achieved
Australian support builds the capacity of Pacific governments and communities to better prepare for, respond to and recover from climate change impacts and disasters.	Achieved
Implementation and establishment of strategic partnership frameworks with humanitarian partners.	Achieved

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Summary of performance results, by priority, 2022–23

4.3 Effective operational and organisational management of the development program, including in its planning, implementation and responsiveness (see page 88)	**Achieved**
Ongoing effective and efficient implementation of investments.	Achieved
Priority 5: Advance global cooperation	
5.1 Australia's diplomatic and geostrategic efforts and financial contributions help shape institutions, rules, norms and standards in line with our national interests and values (see page 91)	**Achieved**
Outcomes, including statements, of global coalitions, multilateral forums and institutions align with Australia's priorities to protect and promote rules, norms and standards.	Achieved
5.2 Our relationships with Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa advance Australia's interests (see page 94)	**On track**
Positive regard for Australian interests increasingly identified in countries of Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa.	On track
5.3 Strategic communications and public diplomacy initiatives advance Australia's interests and influence (see page 98)	**Achieved**
Maintain an average social media engagement rate of between 1 and 3 per cent in line with industry standards.	Achieved
Maintain Australian standings in global soft power indexes and global perception and sentiment tracking.	Partially achieved
5.4 The diplomatic and consular corps posted or accredited to Australia are satisfied with the delivery of protocol services (see page 102)	**Achieved**
Maintain satisfaction levels above 85 per cent.	Achieved
Priority 6: Support Australians overseas	
6.1 The department maintains a high standard in processing passports (see page 104)	**Not achieved**
95 per cent of passports processed within 10 business days.	Not achieved
98 per cent of priority passports processed within two business days.	Not achieved

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Summary of performance results, by priority, 2022–23

6.2 A responsive consular service through our 24/7 global network, focusing on Australians most in need (see page 108)	**Partially achieved**
Australians can access consular services as outlined in the Consular Services Charter at all times, including in a crisis situation.	Partially achieved
6.3 Australians have information to prepare for safe travel overseas (see page 111)	**Partially achieved**
100 per cent of travel advisories reviewed biannually for posts in a volatile risk environment and/or where there are high Australian interests.	Not achieved
100 per cent of travel advisories reviewed annually for all other posts.	Not achieved
6.4 Clients are satisfied with passport services (see page 114)	**Achieved**
85 per cent satisfaction rate of overall passport service from client survey.	Achieved
6.5 The department is prepared to respond to overseas crises (see page 116)	**Achieved**
100 per cent of posts certify annually that crisis action plans are current, and have been exercised for countries of resident accreditation.	Achieved
Contingency planning and crisis management training is mandatory for all DFAT officers proceeding on long-term posting.	Achieved
Priority 7: Provide a secure and effective overseas presence	
7.1 Effective security management with evidence of risk-based decision-making in line with the DFAT Security Framework (see page 119)	**On track**
Improvement in the department's protective security maturity rating by 2024.	On track
7.2 Enhanced oversight of the functionality and effectiveness of the security controls and mitigations in place across the network (see page 121)	**Achieved**
Progress against key Security Enhancement Program milestones.	Achieved

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Summary of performance results, by priority, 2022–23

7.3 Robust security culture, evidenced by staff engagement with security policy and responsiveness to contemporary and innovative security materials and training programs (see page 123)	**Achieved**
Completion of a biennial Security Culture Survey.	Achieved
Progress against the Security Culture Implementation Plan.	Achieved
7.4 Construction and refurbishment of departmental overseas property estate completed to agreed quality standards to meet government requirements and deliver operational efficiencies (see page 125)	**Achieved**
Benefits identified in the approved business case are realised.	Achieved
Offsite construction delivered to Australian codes and standards.	Achieved
80 per cent of construction projects delivered on time and within approved budget.	Achieved
7.5 Fit-for-purpose and secure ICT systems (see page 127)	**Achieved**
ICT security logging – number of unique cases generated, and complex use cases analysed, will increase by 15 per cent.	Achieved
Average system uptime of DFAT critical systems maintained at 99 per cent.	Achieved
Collaboration tool adoption increased by 15 per cent.	Achieved
7.6 Asset management plans are in place for all owned properties in the overseas estate (see page 129)	**Achieved**
100 per cent of asset management plans are updated annually for all owned properties.	Achieved
7.7 Satisfaction ratings with the performance of the service provider and the Overseas Property Office (see page 130)	**Achieved**
Maintained or increased compared to previous year.	Achieved
7.8 Management and refurbishment of the domestic property portfolio, including the state and territory offices, to meet government requirements and deliver operational efficiencies (see page 131)	**Achieved**
The department has an occupational density of 14m^2 per occupied work point by 2025.	Achieved

Priority 1: Promote a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific

Performance measure 1.1: Our diplomatic efforts support a strategic equilibrium and free, open and resilient Indo-Pacific.

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance results	Resilience of countries in the Indo-Pacific, as measured by economic growth/recovery; strength of domestic settings; diversity of trade/supply chain resilience.	On track
	Strategic equilibrium as assessed to be avoidance of conflict; support for rules-based international system, including implementation of regional trade agreements that Australia is a party to (AANZFTA, RCEP, CPTPP and PACER Plus); support (public or private) for Australia's and/or allies' initiatives and interests, expressed by regional governments.	On track
	Perceptions of Australia's strategic weight and value (regional governments, like-minded partners, civil society/ community, abroad and domestically).	Achieved
Methodology	Qualitative analysis of outcomes.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 33 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 12	
Rating explained	The overall 'on track' rating reflects the progress made towards achieving long-term goals, while acknowledging that more work remains to be done. Ratings for the planned performance results reflect assessments of a representative sample of the department's activities against each of the three planned performance results, and externally produced international power indexes. Each planned performance result was equally weighted in the overall performance rating.	
Limitations	This performance measure addresses the effectiveness of the department's activities in contributing to an Indo-Pacific favourable to Australia. There is no universally agreed basis for assessing countries' international power, influence and diplomatic performance. While external indexes help mitigate bias, the department's ability to verify the methodologies and data sources is limited. The methodology we have applied was designed to manage these risks. We judge the data we are using to be the most reliable available, with a view to providing an unbiased basis for our assessment.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions and better address the limitations we have identified in the 2022–23 reporting period. This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

This rating recognises the significant steps we have taken across the region to support strategic equilibrium, strengthen the resilience of regional countries, and shape a region that is favourable to Australia's interests. The department utilised its full range of tools to support an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific by building stronger relationships and institutions, pursuing trade and economic engagement, promoting Australia's security interests, implementing development programs and humanitarian responses, and protecting international law and global rules and norms.

The department played a leading role in Australia's statecraft, coordinating engagement by government agencies, and using diplomacy to influence the perspectives and actions of other actors and the trajectory of the region. We worked with partners to understand their interests and tailor our approach to maximise our influence and impact. This includes partnering with 27 other Australian Government departments and agencies that have a presence overseas. Australian Government missions led by the department – in locations across East, South and Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and in the United States – continued to be at the forefront of this application of Australian statecraft in 2022–23.

Over the reporting period, we made tangible progress in building Australia's partnerships with key countries and regional bodies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).[1] We supported regional economic growth, recovery and resilience, strengthened strategic equilibrium, and reinforced agreed rules and norms. We also negotiated and implemented agreements with these partners that support these objectives.

Many factors that influence Australia's standing, the resilience of regional countries and the character of the regional order are outside the department's – and Australia's – control. In a dynamic and challenging global environment, ongoing work is required to continue building a region favourable to Australia's interests.

Results reported against other performance measures also contributed to the department's performance against this measure. For example, Australia's enhanced engagement in the Pacific is reported in performance measure 1.3.

Strengthening our relationships

Australia continued to exercise leadership in the Quad, a critical diplomatic partnership with India, Japan and the United States. Following the announcement of the shift of the 2023 Quad Leaders' Summit to Japan, the department pivoted to support the

1 The Pacific Islands Forum is discussed under performance measure 1.3 'Australia's enhanced engagement in the Pacific supports stronger and more resilient economies, development outcomes and regional security' (page 30).

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in delivering a successful meeting hosted by the Prime Minister, the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, in Hiroshima. Leaders released a vision statement, setting out shared objectives for the Quad's engagement in the Indo-Pacific, and a leaders' statement announcing initiatives to support regional priorities. We led the development of the Quad Health Security Partnership, the Quad Partnership for Cable Connectivity and Resilience, and the Quad Infrastructure Fellowships Program. We have started implementing the Quad's Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness in cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, which supports the region to respond to illicit maritime activities, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

We supported engagement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, in the Quad, including two Foreign Ministers' Meetings, while driving Quad working groups that deepened cooperation. In September 2022, foreign ministers signed guidelines to operationalise the Quad Partnership on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief in the Indo-Pacific. In March 2023, they announced the establishment of the Quad Working Group on Counterterrorism, to explore cooperation to counter new and emerging forms of terrorism, radicalisation to violence, and violent extremism.

We continued to strengthen our alliance with the United States, adding climate and clean energy pillars to the relationship, alongside our defence and economic cooperation. In May 2023, the Prime Minister and US President Joe Biden signed the Australia – United States Climate, Critical Minerals and Clean Energy Transformation Compact to enable innovation and accelerate the establishment of a responsible, secure and inclusive global clean energy economy. Our cooperation will also support climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience in the Indo-Pacific.

Our advocacy across the US system has been instrumental in galvanising the Biden Administration's commitment to pursue legislative reform to streamline export controls. This will strengthen defence industry cooperation and build new opportunities for US investment in Australian strategic sectors.

Our active diplomacy supported the government's announcement – alongside the United States and United Kingdom – of the Optimal Pathway for Australia's acquisition of conventionally armed, nuclear-powered submarines under AUKUS. Working in lock step with the Department of Defence and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, we demonstrated our commitment to transparency by conducting over 60 pre-briefing calls with foreign partners ahead of the Optimal Pathway announcement. We worked to reassure partners about our strategic intent, Australia's contribution to strategic equilibrium and our commitment to maintaining Australia's impeccable non-proliferation credentials. International partners widely praised our commitment to transparency relating to the AUKUS announcement.

China continues to be a priority for the department. During this reporting period, we took important steps toward stabilising and developing this important relationship. This process will take time. Through meetings held by the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, and the Assistant Minister for Trade and for Manufacturing, Australia and China agreed to maintain high-level engagement and to commence or restart dialogue in areas including bilateral relations, consular affairs, trade and economic issues, climate change, defence, and regional and international issues. We also agreed to restart the 1.5 Track High-Level Dialogue, the Australia–China CEO Roundtable and visits by bilateral business delegations.

We reached agreement with China on a pathway towards resolving the trade dispute over Australian barley, resulting from China's duties that had effectively blocked exports to a market worth approximately $916 million in 2018–19. This exemplified our efforts to navigate differences and pursue our national interests, while reinforcing the rules and norms that underpin international trade, grounded in the multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core.

The National Foundation for Australia–China Relations delivered programs that supported practical engagement with China, enhanced understanding of China in Australia, and engaged diverse Chinese Australian communities. The foundation supported 39 grants valued at over $6 million.

Australia's Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with India is a critical part of our efforts to shape the Indo-Pacific region in ways that support our interests. The bilateral relationship has never been stronger. We supported a high tempo of ministerial engagement in the reporting period, including Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Australia in May 2023. We supported the visit to India in March 2023 of the Prime Minister of Australia, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell and the Minister for Resources, the Hon Madeleine King MP. This visit included the revitalisation of the Australia–India CEO Forum in Mumbai, supported by the most senior Australian business delegation ever to visit India. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong visited India in March 2023. We established the Centre for Australia–India Relations, a national platform to facilitate greater collaboration and engagement with India.



The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong (centre), and India's External Affairs Minister, Dr Subrahmanyam Jaishankar (right), meet with community leaders from Australia's Indian community at Qudos Bank Arena, Olympic Park, Sydney, on 23 May 2023. Credit: DFAT/Samuel Phelps

We worked towards opening our fifth diplomatic mission in India, the new Consulate-General in Bengaluru,[2] to represent our interests in the heart of India's burgeoning technology sector. The Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) entered into force in December 2022, strengthening our relationship while making our exports cheaper and creating new opportunities. Building on ECTA, Australia and India have resumed work towards an ambitious Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement to address deeper market access issues and seek outcomes in new areas.

We also continued work to strengthen people-to-people and education links with India, including the signature of the new Migration and Mobility Partnership Arrangement. In May 2023, the Prime Minister launched the new Centre for Australia–India Relations to bolster the domestic architecture of the relationship and drive deeper engagement. We have continued to enhance our engagement on climate change and clean energy, and reinforce our defence and security cooperation.

In October 2022, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Prime Minister of Japan, Fumio Kishida, reaffirmed the vital Special Strategic Partnership between our two countries by signing the landmark Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation, developed and negotiated

2 Opened on 4 July 2023.

by the department. The joint declaration sets out the vision, objectives and principles for our security cooperation in the region over the next decade, reflecting the strong and growing strategic alignment between Australia and Japan. We supported visits to Japan by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, the Hon Richard Marles MP, for the annual 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministerial Consultations.

In October 2022, Australia and Japan signed a new Critical Minerals Partnership, further strengthening bilateral cooperation on economic security. Also, Australia played a constructive role in support of Japan's 2023 G7 host year as an outreach partner, by working to enhance the G7's focus on the Indo-Pacific's shared challenges. Australia's participation in the G7 allowed us to directly associate with G7 outcomes on issues such as economic resilience and coercion, which included a commitment to greater cooperation to build resilient supply chains and infrastructure, and to respond to harmful practices that undermine economic rules and norms.

In May 2023, the Prime Minister of Australia and the President of the Republic of Korea, Yoon Suk Yeol, reaffirmed the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence attended the inaugural Korea – Pacific Islands Summit in May 2023, demonstrating Australia's strong support for Korea's newly released Indo-Pacific Strategy and our common commitment to an open, stable and prosperous region.

Australia continued to press for the complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula, consistent with United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. This included a strong statement by Quad leaders in May 2023. The department also monitored compliance with UNSC sanctions implemented under Australian legislation and Australian sanctions implemented under Australia's autonomous sanctions framework. The department worked with partner agencies, including the Department of Defence, AUSTRAC, Department of Home Affairs, Australian Border Force and Australian Federal Police, to promote compliance with Australian sanctions law and respond to possible breaches.

Stronger engagement with Southeast Asia

Throughout 2022–23, the department led Australian Government efforts to deepen our engagement with Southeast Asia. We continued to work with our partners in the region to build resilience and support for rules, norms and international law, while also expanding connections with and elevating perceptions of Australia. These efforts have contributed to shaping a region that is peaceful, stable, prosperous and secure, with ASEAN at the centre.

We delivered on the government's election commitments for Southeast Asia, including:

- establishing and expanding DFAT's Office of Southeast Asia, including to drive increased engagement with Timor-Leste
- expanding the cap on the Emerging Markets Impact Investment Fund to mobilise more private sector finance

- supporting the government's appointment of a Special Envoy for Southeast Asia, Mr Nicholas Moore AO, and working to deliver a Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040
- announcing a new Southeast Asia government-to-government partnerships program
- supporting 100 Australia for ASEAN scholars
- committing to hosting a special summit to commemorate the 50th anniversary of ASEAN–Australia dialogue relations in 2024.

The department facilitated over 40 outgoing visits by Australian ministers to Southeast Asia during the reporting period, delivering on the government's intent to deepen our engagement with the region. The Minister for Foreign Affairs visited the ASEAN Secretariat and every country in Southeast Asia, except Myanmar. In Australia, we hosted the President of Timor-Leste, José Ramos-Horta, and the then Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, Taur Matan Ruak, as guests of government, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Laos, Saleumxay Kommasith, the Foreign Minister of Vietnam, Bui Thanh Son, and President of the Vietnamese National Assembly, Vuong Dinh Hue.

Australia worked with Southeast Asian countries to strengthen regional and global institutions. As a close friend and partner, Australia supported Indonesia throughout its successful 2022 G20 presidency. We also supported Cambodia's ASEAN chair in 2022, in the challenging circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. This involved a high tempo of senior visits and policy input that was valued by Cambodia. In 2023, we are supporting Indonesia's leadership as ASEAN chair. We made substantial progress in implementing the ASEAN–Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. We jointly agreed a range of projects with ASEAN under the Australia for ASEAN Futures Initiative, focusing on what matters most to the region, including projects to advance the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific.

In 2022–23, our depth of engagement was reaffirmed through several significant anniversaries with Southeast Asian partners. In May 2023, we celebrated the 70th anniversary of Australia–Indonesia relations with events attended by around 750 alumni of Australian universities, including former Vice President Boediono, leading journalists, politicians, prominent business leaders and distinguished experts. In October 2022, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Australia–Indonesia Youth Exchange Program. Both anniversaries helped build people-to-people connections. In 2022, Australia and Cambodia marked 70 years of diplomatic relations with the Prime Minister of Australia launching an installation, *Walking through a songline*, to showcase First Nations cultures. Australia and Vietnam celebrated the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2023 with visits to Vietnam by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Trade and Tourism. In December 2022, we celebrated 70 years of diplomatic relations with Thailand, building on the momentum in the Strategic Partnership.



The Taste of Australia Gourmet Bus Tour was a part of celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of bilateral relations between Australia and Vietnam, highlighting Australian culinary excellence and featuring premium Australian food and beverages. Guests travelled through Ho Chi Minh City to experience the best of Australian food and beverages. Credit: DFAT

We elevated our relationship with Brunei to a Comprehensive Partnership during an official guest of government visit by the Sultan of Brunei to Australia. We also agreed to upgrade several other bilateral relationships. In November 2022, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Prime Minister of Laos, Sonexay Siphandone, announced their intention to elevate the bilateral relationship to a Comprehensive Partnership. The Australian Government announced in November 2022 its intention to elevate our relationship with Vietnam to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. We made significant strides in preparation for the elevation of the Australia–Philippines bilateral relationship to a Strategic Partnership. This highlighted the significant deepening of our strategic, maritime, economic and development engagement with the country. Efforts are already underway to implement practical initiatives, such as the package of support on maritime security announced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs during her visit to the Philippines in May 2023.

Throughout 2022–23, we supported Southeast Asian partners in addressing shared challenges, including economic development and climate change. In October 2022, Australia announced an additional $470 million in official development assistance to meet immediate needs in Southeast Asia, including to strengthen health systems severely strained by the pandemic. Significant work was undertaken to progress Australia's new commitment to a $200 million climate and infrastructure partnership with Indonesia. During the reporting period, Special Envoy for Southeast Asia, Mr Nicholas Moore AO, engaged in over 450 consultations to inform the development of a new Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040.

Australia continued to deepen our Southeast Asian partnerships through visits and engagements. We hosted the Indonesia 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministers' Meeting in Canberra in February 2023. We established new regular trade and foreign minister dialogues with Thailand through the signing of the Strategic Partnership Plan of Action by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Strategic Economic Cooperation Arrangement by the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs. The plan of action also established whole-of-government initiatives to deepen our connections, collaboration, and trade and investment linkages. We strengthened bilateral ties with Timor-Leste, including by supporting the Minister for Foreign Affairs' first visit to Timor-Leste in August 2022. The department concluded high-level diplomatic engagement during the first half of 2023 to deepen bilateral relations with Malaysia and Brunei, including by hosting the 5th Australia–Malaysia Annual Foreign Ministers' Meeting. In September 2022, Australia hosted Vietnam for the Foreign Ministers' Meeting, and Australia attended the Australia–Vietnam 2+2 Strategic Dialogue in May 2023.

In October 2022, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong, announced a first-of-its-kind Green Economy Agreement, which supports our two economies' transition to net zero emissions, while promoting trade and investment in environmental goods and services. In June 2023, the two prime ministers launched a $20 million Go-Green Co-Innovation Program and a $5.5 million Asia Climate Solutions Design Grant. Australia and Singapore established a bilateral Supply Chains Working Group and finalised guiding principles for a Food Pact to support enhanced supply chain resilience and greater flows in trade and investment in Australian and Singapore food supply.

Through the Mekong–Australia Partnership (MAP), we supported economic and environmental resilience in the Mekong subregion, including by facilitating knowledge exchanges for Vietnamese and Thai officials on climate change adaptation, and strengthening public financial management and service delivery in Cambodia and Laos. MAP supported trilateral capacity building with Vietnam and Laos through short courses delivered in 2022 and 2023 on strategic analysis and leadership.

Australia also continued to support ASEAN efforts to address the crisis in Myanmar. Australia called for the cessation of violence and alleviation of the humanitarian situation, the release of all those unjustly detained, and dialogue to return Myanmar to the path of democracy. In response to the deteriorating situation, and the regime's ongoing violence and repression, Australia imposed additional autonomous sanctions on 16 individuals responsible for the 2021 coup, and two military-owned companies.

Throughout 2022–23, Australia worked to manage growing geostrategic competition in the region. The South China Sea in particular faces many risks and challenges. Contested territorial and maritime claims are causing tension, worsened by the militarisation of disputed features and unsafe behaviour at sea and in the air. Throughout the reporting period, the department continued to uphold international law, particularly the 1982

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including by calling out unlawful maritime claims and destabilising actions and providing training to regional partners on the law of the sea. We used regional forums and bilateral statements to advocate for states to act in a way that lessened the chance of accidents or miscalculation and enhanced regional stability.

We worked with the United States, European and other partners to boost their engagement in the Indo-Pacific region, including to bolster regional resilience, strategic balance, and rules, norms and international law. This included dialogue with NATO and its members on security in the Indo-Pacific, including ongoing discussion on the implications of Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine for our region.

More resilient international and regional trade

Regional and plurilateral trade agreements strengthen the rules-based international system and regional prosperity by promoting economic growth, as well as trade and supply chain resilience. In the reporting period, we reached the substantial conclusion of negotiations to upgrade the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN – Australia – New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA), which will foster greater commercial linkages and cooperation in our near region.

We worked closely with partners to implement the new Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP), which will support better-integrated and more resilient regional value chains. Australia became the non-ASEAN co-chair of the RCEP Joint Committee for 2023, providing an opportunity to accelerate RCEP's implementation.

Australia supported the ongoing process of the United Kingdom's accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, which will increase economic engagement by a key partner in the Indo-Pacific region.

The Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, joined his Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) counterparts in May 2023 in Detroit, United States, to announce the substantial conclusion of negotiations on a first-of-its-kind international IPEF Supply Chain Agreement.

The agreement will establish a world-first Supply Chain Crisis Response Network to facilitate faster collective responses to critical shortages and supply chain disruptions and a platform to tackle vulnerabilities and choke points in critical supply chains.

Our diplomacy was central in releasing a joint statement with Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States expressing our shared concern about the rise in coercive trade actions and non-market policies and practices. The statement complemented other work on supporting Australian businesses to diversify markets, and amplified messages on the importance of agreed trade rules and norms from other actors, including the G7.

Performance measure 1.2: High level of satisfaction of ministers and key stakeholders with the quality and timeliness of advice, briefing and support provided by the department

Overall performance	Partially achieved	
Planned performance result	Maintain satisfaction levels above 85 per cent.	Partially achieved
Methodology	Qualitative assessment through a survey of key stakeholders on satisfaction levels.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 33 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 12	
Rating explained	The department's target was 85 per cent or greater positive responses overall. Positive responses were defined as either 'strongly agree' or 'agree'. The department did not achieve the planned performance result of 85 per cent positive responses overall. The result was affected by the low response rate and some incomplete responses. The department did, however, receive ratings above 85 per cent satisfaction in some categories surveyed. The department also took into account direct feedback from its key stakeholders – ministers and assistant ministers of the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio – including positive public statements. For these reasons, we rate our performance overall as 'partially achieved'.	
Limitations	The department undertook a pilot survey in 2022–23. Responses were anonymous and captured respondents' opinions of the department's performance.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. This measure has been adjusted to read 'DFAT's ministers are satisfied with the advice and support provided by the department', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'partially achieved'.

The department maintained satisfaction levels above 85 per cent in some areas of the survey. Overall, the survey found that DFAT engages professionally, implements government policy effectively and provides high-quality support for Senate Estimates. This feedback is aligned with positive feedback portfolio ministers have expressed publicly for DFAT's work, including, for example, statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, at the National Press Club on 17 April 2023, the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, at the National Press Club on 1 June 2023 and the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon Tim Watts MP, in the House of Representatives on 14 June 2023.

The department continued to provide a large volume of advice to government and to Cabinet during the reporting period. This included 1,523 ministerial submissions and 685 ministerial briefs. The department also responded to 1,337 letters from the public on behalf of portfolio ministers.

During 2022–23, the department supported 65 visits by our portfolio ministers to 52 countries. Often organised within very short timeframes, visits are a collaborative effort between Australia- and overseas-based staff, drawing on geographic, policy and corporate expertise.

The DFAT global network also supported visits for other high-level Australian representatives, including the Prime Minister, the Governor-General, non-portfolio ministers, and state and federal parliamentarians who undertook international engagement as part of their work. Results for performance measures 1.1, 1.3, 2.4 and 5.2 demonstrate that visits are a critical part of building relationships with key partners in support of Australia's interests.

Performance measure 1.3: Australia's enhanced engagement in the Pacific supports stronger and more resilient economies, development outcomes and regional security.

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance results	Our strong and close partnerships with Pacific Island countries are maintained and strengthened through our bilateral and regional support for climate resilience, economic prosperity, shared security and people-to-people connections.	On track
	We respond to the evolving priorities of the Pacific and Timor-Leste, including support of regional COVID-19 recovery.	On track
Methodology	Quantitative and qualitative analysis of bilateral and regional economic, development and security agreements, engagements and programs. Monitoring reports and performance evaluations of programs, loans and investments – based on timely and credible data. Evaluation of feedback, including from Pacific governments and other development partners.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 33 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 13	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects the status of eight indicators across the two planned performance results. All indicators were either achieved or on track, resulting in both planned performance results being rated as 'on track'. Each planned performance result was equally weighted in the overall performance measure rating.	
Limitations	This performance measure addresses the effectiveness of the department's activities in contributing to stronger and more resilient economies, development outcomes and regional security in the Pacific, recognising that many other factors also affect these outcomes. Due to sensitivities, the department has not published the results of each indicator. The department has drawn on evidence from a range of sources to support claims.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan. Development programming for the Pacific will be reported on through the measure, 'The development program is effective, efficient and responsive'.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

The department is focused on supporting Pacific priorities to help build a stronger and more united Pacific family, of which Australia is a part. To do this, Australia is guided by Pacific countries on their priorities and by their vision for a positive economic, environmental and strategic future. Australia worked in partnership with Pacific governments to prioritise areas of support, including through the important role of Pacific-led regional organisations, particularly the Pacific Islands Forum, and our development partnerships in line with the *Partnerships for Recovery* framework focused on health security, stability and economic recovery.[3] Australia recognises that climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of people in the Pacific, including through increased frequency and severity of disasters. In 2022–23, we provided emergency assistance to 1,007,598 people across the Pacific (see also performance measure 4.2 on page 83).

The return of strategic contest to the region means the department's role has become more challenging. The 'on track' rating for this measure acknowledges that while we have made progress towards our objectives, there is more work still to be done.

Strengthening our Pacific partnerships

In 2022–23, we worked with our Pacific partners to bring new energy and resources to the Pacific, and we have encouraged external partners to engage through existing, Pacific-led regional architecture and to respond to Pacific priorities. With the cohesion of the Pacific Islands Forum restored in February 2023, the region is in a strong position to advocate for its priorities with a unified Pacific voice. Pacific Islands Forum members, including Australia, launched the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent in July 2022 as the blueprint for advancing our shared ambitions and tackling collective challenges.

We supported the government's key focus on engagement in the region, including facilitating a busy schedule of visits. In 2022–23, Australian ministers visited all 18 member countries of the Pacific Islands Forum at least once. The Prime Minister, the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, visited Fiji in July 2022 and March 2023, and Papua New Guinea in January 2023. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, delivered on her commitment to visit every Pacific Islands Forum member, and the Minister for International Development and the Pacific, the Hon Pat Conroy MP, visited eight Pacific island countries. In Australia, we welcomed the President of Nauru, His Excellency Russ Kun; the Samoan Prime Minister, the Honourable Fiamē Naomi Mataʻafa; the Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, the Honourable Manasseh Sogavare MP; the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, the Honourable Alatoi Ishmael Kalsakau; and the Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum, Mr Henry Puna.

3 See also performance measure 4.1.

The Australian Government also announced an estimated $1.9 billion in official development assistance (ODA) to the Pacific in 2022–23. Implementation began on the $900 million in additional ODA for the Pacific over four years, announced in the 2022–23 Budget (October). Australia supported high-quality, critical and climate-resilient infrastructure, expanded access to the Australian labour market, and helped our region stay connected by assuring regular commercial air links. During the reporting period, the department delivered on commitments through development partnerships in the priority areas of health security, stability and economic recovery. We increased support for gender equality and disability inclusion and strengthened First Nations voices in our engagement. For example, in October 2022, the Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians and Assistant Minister for Indigenous Health, Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy, represented Australia at the first board meeting of our flagship gender program, Pacific Women Lead.

Supporting climate resilience

In 2022–23, we worked with our Pacific partners on climate mitigation and adaptation, climate science, renewable energy, early warning systems and resilient infrastructure, and helped partners sustain the Pacific's proud tradition of climate leadership on the global stage. At the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Retreat in July 2022, we renewed Australia's commitment to the region's climate change priorities and indicated our interest in hosting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 31st Conference of the Parties (COP 31) in partnership with Pacific island countries.

We partnered with governments to transform climate risk planning into government decision-making, and with the Pacific Disability Forum to support research on the impact of climate change on people with disability in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. We also partnered with the New Zealand MetService and Australia's Bureau of Meteorology to provide support to Pacific national meteorological organisations to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate variability. We funded key initiatives such as the Weather Ready Pacific initiative to enhance the region's early warning systems and increase resilience to climate change, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme to enable its vital work to build member country capacity and support Pacific climate advocacy on the global stage. We supported upgrades to make school infrastructure in Kiribati, Fiji and Solomon Islands more climate and disaster resilient.

In October 2022, the Australian Government announced an expansion of the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP),[4] including to establish and implement the Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership. This will build on the existing portfolio of climate-focused investments and prioritise projects that assist countries to respond and adapt to climate change risks and impacts.

4 The AIFFP includes financing for projects in Timor-Leste.



The Minister for International Development and the Pacific, the Hon Pat Conroy MP (right), signing the visitor book at ChildFund Health Outreach at Kwikila District Hospital, Papua New Guinea, alongside ChildFund Country Director Mr Anand Kishore Das in November 2022. Credit: Michael Godfrey

Investing in solar facilities

AIFFP invests in Palau's first utility-scale solar facility

Australia, through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), provided $31.4 million in financing to Solar Pacific to support the construction of Palau's first utility-scale solar and battery energy storage facility. Located on Palau's largest island, Babeldaob, the project comprises a 15.28-megawatt peak capacity solar photovoltaic facility and a 12.9-megawatt battery energy storage system. Now complete and being tested, it is among the largest hybrid facilities in the Pacific. It will generate over 20 per cent of Palau's annual energy needs and reduce Palau's reliance on expensive diesel generators.

The investment plays a role in supporting Palau to meet – and even exceed – its self-determined Paris Agreement emissions reduction targets early.

The investment also demonstrates that quality infrastructure can be installed without any ecological cost. Palau is home to the most species-diverse native forests in Micronesia and many of its plants and animals are rare and endangered. The program worked with biodiversity specialists to find an existing site that was already degraded, and that would be large enough for electricity generation. Months of careful effort and close cooperation with local stakeholders to meet the environmental requirements of Palau and the AIFFP also enabled the program to mitigate the risk that the solar and battery facility would damage the surrounding pristine environment. For instance, no new roads have been required to allow materials to pass through to the site during construction.

Partnerships to support economic prosperity

In 2022–23, the Pacific experienced significant economic and development challenges and high infrastructure needs – exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Australian Government provided $392.9 million in direct financing (budget support) to 12 Pacific countries to enable Pacific governments' delivery of core services and functions. A total of $200.5 million was disbursed directly to partner governments, helping to reduce fiscal pressures on government budgets, and enabling the maintenance of critical health and education services. No country experienced debt default, and several committed to reforming their public financial management.

We supported sustainable aviation in the region and helped the Pacific stay connected, including through assuring over 120 regular commercial air links between Australia and nine countries in the Pacific, including the Australia – North Pacific Connector.

Members of the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus – a development-focused free trade agreement – benefited from a $25 million work program funded by Australia and New Zealand. This included the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building activities, prioritised by the Pacific, and coordinated by an implementation unit in Apia, Samoa. We also supported the ongoing expansion of Vanuatu's online trade facilitation portal – the first of its kind in the Pacific – making trade faster, easier and more reliable by digitising paper-based processes. We also supported analysis that enabled the Fiji government to streamline its value-added tax structure, generating an additional $303.5 million in revenue.

We continued to provide infrastructure financing to Pacific island countries in support of economic prosperity and climate resilience. Through the AIFFP, the Australian Government has agreed to a total of $1.25 billion in financing for 14 projects in nine countries.[5]

Our development partnerships throughout the region continued to support more resilient economies, and resulted in strong development outcomes, including for women, girls and people with disability. During the reporting period, these outcomes included:

- supporting 56,269 incidences of service provision to women and girl survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in nine Pacific countries
- strengthening social protection systems in the Pacific region – for example, supporting the establishment of a new Social Protection Unit in Kiribati to improve payment processes
- opening ANGAU Hospital in Papua New Guinea (PNG), enabling the delivery of state-of-the-art health services and a clinical upskilling program for health workers in a region covering 3 million people

5 Includes Timor-Leste.

- completion of a national rollout of PNG's electronic National Health Information System across 22 provinces, enabling real-time reporting from 846 health facilities and supporting early identification of communicable disease outbreaks
- providing 41,000 textbooks for early-grade students (48 per cent girls) in four provinces in PNG, supplemented by teacher training to help improve learning outcomes
- supporting improved education policy and planning across 15 countries, including through the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment of 40,000 primary students
- supporting students across the Pacific to complete 5,592 Australia Pacific Training Coalition training courses
- strengthening the skills of 713 Vanuatu police, law and justice officials through training and mentoring support, increasing capacity and reach, and improving access to justice and policing services for women, children, youth and vulnerable groups.

Our Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme delivered jobs in Australia for Pacific and Timorese workers, enabling them to develop skills, earn income and support their families through remittances, while also addressing labour shortages across rural and regional Australia. Throughout 2022–23, we continued expanding and enhancing the scheme in response to stakeholder feedback and to ensure the scheme continues to work for, and is responsive to, Australian employers, communities and sending countries. For example, following successful small-scale aged care training pilots, including a partnership with the Australia Pacific Training Coalition, we commenced the aged care expansion program, which will support training and placement of an additional 500 PALM scheme workers. We also commenced design of the family accompaniment pilot, which will enable around 200 workers on long-term placements to bring their families to Australia.

The PALM scheme achieved the government's target of 35,000 workers six months early, in December 2022, increasing to over 39,000 workers by June 2023.[6] The scale-up of gender equality and disability and social inclusion activities resulted in the number of women participating in the PALM scheme more than doubling from 2021 to 2022.

6 Includes workers from Timor-Leste.

PALM scheme



Angie – a PALM scheme worker – supports a resident with personal care in Alice Springs. Credit: DFAT/Karen Young

Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme builds stronger regional connections

Short-term workers under the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme remit on average $1,061 a month to their families, and longer-term workers more than $1,300 per month.

Angie from the Solomon Islands (pictured) is a PALM scheme personal care worker at Australian Regional and Remote Community Services (ARRCS) in Alice Springs. She supports residents with personal care, mobility and social support while reaching her goal to become a nurse. Her income is helping her family build a house back home and will go towards her future education. Angie developed her skills while studying a Certificate III in Individual Support through the Australia Pacific Training Coalition in Fiji.

Partnerships to support our shared security

In the face of increasingly complex regional security challenges over the past year, the Australian Government enhanced its contribution to Pacific peace and security, supporting our shared interest in a peaceful, prosperous and resilient region. The department provided the international policy and diplomatic capability necessary to support these enhanced contributions. In May 2023, the Australian Government announced a $1.4 billion investment over four years to build Pacific peace and security and to support the Pacific family's security priorities, including law enforcement, maritime security and cybersecurity.

In 2022–23, we elevated several Pacific security partnerships to new levels of cooperation. The Australian Government signed a status of forces arrangement with Fiji in October 2022, and a bilateral security agreement with Vanuatu in December 2022, and advanced negotiation of a bilateral security treaty with Papua New Guinea. Enhanced security cooperation was also a feature of bilateral partnership statements with Kiribati, Samoa and Cook Islands. We also responded to calls from a number of Pacific countries to help restore critical services in the wake of serious cyber compromises, and we helped build regional resilience to future cyber threats.

The Australian Government reinforced its commitment to being the region's principal security partner through responsiveness to regional crises and deepening security cooperation. We supported the Vanuatu government following tropical cyclones Judy and Kevin in March 2023. The Australian Government extended its contribution to the Solomons International Assistance Force at the request of the Solomon Islands government.

The department is leading the Pacific dimension of the Quad's Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness to provide near real-time, integrated and cost-effective information on activity in Pacific maritime zones. Satellite radio data was provided to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and its members to support efforts in protecting their resources and sovereignty, including combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

The department also continued to support regional security initiatives, including the Pacific Fusion Centre, which formally opened its permanent building in Vanuatu in June 2023. The centre will continue supporting Pacific leaders with strategic analysis and security assessments.

Our continued support for the Australia Pacific Security College at the Australian National University also enabled delivery of high-quality security training for Pacific officials for a fourth year. The college provided highly valued technical assistance to Pacific island countries, including Cook Islands, to develop national security strategies, and supported the inaugural Pacific Regional Law Enforcement Conference in Fiji in August 2022.

People-to-people connections

Partnerships through education, media, churches and sport continued to strengthen the bonds between people in Australia and the Pacific during the reporting period.

In 2022–23, we offered 592 Australia Awards (long-term and short courses) to recipients from the Pacific, with 1,200 students currently on long-term scholarships in Australia.

Through our funding of Pacific media programs, the department facilitated discourse across government, business and civil society to improve the capacity of journalists and communication practitioners. The Pacific Church Partnerships Program enabled development partnerships on gender equality and other areas. We funded the Pacific Virtual Museum, digitalpasifik.org, which has over 450,000 digitised Pacific cultural heritage items across 600 content partners. The Pacific-Australian Emerging Leaders Summit brought together young leaders from the Pacific and First Nations and Pacific diaspora communities in Canberra.

In 2022–23, PacificAus Sports supported a series of major sports engagements and events in line with Australia's Sports Diplomacy 2030 agenda. This program fosters elite sports pathways between Australia and the Pacific across several sporting codes for women and men. Rugby league contests between Papua New Guinea and Australian men's and women's teams in the Pacific Test and Prime Minister's XIII matches demonstrated the unique ability of sports diplomacy to connect people at leader and community levels alike. The biannual PacificAus Sports Netball Super Series provides regular competition opportunities for the PNG, Fijian, Samoan and Tongan national teams.

Transforming women's and girls' sport



The Fijian Drua women's rugby team at Australia's elite Super W Rugby Grand Final at AAMI Park, Melbourne, in 2022. Credit: DFAT/Sarah Friend

PacificAus Sports helps transform women's and girls' sport in the Pacific

The PacificAus Sports program supports pathways for elite Pacific athletes and teams to participate in Australian sporting competitions, and in the process, is delivering transformative change for women and girls. In 2022–23, the program supported the Fijian Drua women's rugby team, as the first Pacific-based team, to participate in Australia's Super W rugby competition. The Drua went on to win back-to-back championships, galvanising Pacific and Australian communities around their success.

The Drua's success has also inspired more women and girls to participate in grassroots rugby in the Pacific. The number of team registrations has more than tripled in Fiji since 2021, with unprecedented growth also reported in Tonga and Samoa.

Performance measure 1.4: The New Colombo Plan delivers improved people-to-people, institutional and business links.

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance result	Revitalised engagement through the New Colombo Plan, as allowed by COVID-19 restrictions in the Indo-Pacific.	On track
Methodology	New Colombo Plan reporting, including evidence of enhanced alumni understanding of and connections to the Indo-Pacific.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.5, p 40 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 13	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects an increase in the number of scholars, participants, institutions, organisations and alumni (compared to the previous year), and improved results from the 2022 alumni survey.	
Limitations	Reporting for the New Colombo Plan is provided on a calendar-year basis. Our assessment is based on the program's 2022 report (for January–December 2022), supplemented by working data covering January–June 2023.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. This measure will be adjusted to read 'Increased number and diversity of Australian university undergraduates with Indo-Pacific capability', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

Delivery of the New Colombo Plan (NCP) during 2022–23 progressed well. Throughout the reporting period, NCP scholars and mobility program participants continued to resume travel to the Indo-Pacific as travel restrictions eased and institutional links were re-established.

The department continued NCP mobility and scholar selection processes, awarding a record 150 scholarships for the 2023 round, a 20 per cent increase in the number of scholarships from the 2022 round. The NCP also further embedded diversity as a core feature, with the 2023 intake of 150 scholars including 14 per cent living with a disability, 25 per cent who are first in their family to attend university, and 5 per cent who identified as First Nations Australians.

During 2022–23, to support the government's Asian language and cultural literacy objectives, the NCP commenced a scoping study for a flexible in-country language studies pilot program in Vietnam. The program will promote student mobility and foster

collaboration between Vietnamese and Australian universities and other institutions. The study also examined opportunities to support a similar pilot program in India.

The NCP resumed its First Nations Cultures and Environment study tour pilot, with 30 NCP scholars completing immersive learning programs on Larrakia, Mirrar and Gagadju countries in the Northern Territory. This deepened participants' understanding of Indigenous Australia, and in particular of First Nations' practices of learning, knowledge sharing, diplomacy, and management of natural and cultural resources in preparation for their NCP scholarships in the Indo-Pacific.



As part of their internship, NCP students visit a disaster recovery services provider, Belfor Japan, an affiliate company of Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance, on 13 February 2023. Credit: Mitsubishi Group

Priority 2: Pursue our economic, trade and investment opportunities

Performance measure 2.1: Global rules-based trading system reflects Australian interests

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance result	Results secured in the WTO, APEC, G20 and OECD that meaningfully contribute toward reducing barriers to trade and other distortions in global markets; strengthening international trade rules and enforcement mechanisms; building the capacity of regional partners to create a more positive environment for trade and investment; and promoting economic reform, integration and recovery through trade and investment.	On track
Methodology	Qualitative assessment of outcomes of the WTO 12th Ministerial Conference; plurilateral 'joint statement' initiatives; WTO disputes to which Australia was/is a party or third party; APEC, IPEF, G20 and OECD ministerial meetings, projects and related initiatives. Review of objectives and outcomes through government documents, including media releases, ministerial submissions, etc; reporting from relevant bodies; emerging multilateral initiatives; reports and expert advice, and feedback from Australian business and other stakeholders.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 33 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 15	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects the progress made towards achieving long-term goals, while acknowledging that more work remains to be done. We assessed progress made in the WTO, APEC, G20 and OECD against each of the four specific topics under the planned performance results, with each topic equally weighted.	
Limitations	This is qualitative analysis based on qualitative data, evidence and methods of assessment. We have sought to provide quantitative measures where possible, but their use is caveated.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. This measure will not continue. In 2023–24, the most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

It was challenging to make progress on our long-term international trade and economic targets in 2022–23, given the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and Russia's invasion of Ukraine disrupting supply chains and feeding inflation, energy and food insecurity. Geostrategic competition amplified tensions in the World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the G20, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), making consensus hard to attain.

Against this backdrop, we prosecuted Australia's interests across these forums effectively and with influence. We prioritised securing support for the rules-based multilateral trading system, leading on WTO reform, partnering with the Indo-Pacific, and pursuing further trade liberalisation in areas of commercial interest to Australia. During the reporting period, Australia led efforts to reduce barriers to trade and other distortions in global markets through significantly advancing WTO negotiations of new trade rules, supported by our work in APEC, the OECD and the G20.

Building on the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, adopted at the 12th Ministerial Conference in June 2022 (the first new multilateral trade agreement in a decade), Australia, New Zealand and Vanuatu jointly proposed an alternative approach to the 'new wave' of fisheries subsidies negotiations. This balanced the need to curtail overfishing and overcapacity of fishing fleets, while enabling developing countries to develop their fisheries sectors more sustainably.

Strengthening international trade rules

We intensified work on innovative plurilateral rules in the WTO, including in areas where no WTO rules currently exist. We completed domestic approval procedures to implement the Joint Statement on Services Domestic Regulation – the first new global services rules in over 25 years. We also contributed to the conclusion of text negotiations on the Joint Statement on Investment Facilitation for Development, and led efforts with Japan and Singapore to establish digital trade rules that could underpin 90 per cent of world trade.

In APEC, the G20 and the OECD, Australia continued its advocacy and cooperation to shape international norms and standards that facilitate trade. For example, in G20 and OECD ministerial statements, we secured support for the need to reduce the distorting impact of agricultural subsidies, commitment to the multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core, and recognition of the importance of gender equality to facilitate inclusive trade. We worked in the OECD to enhance efforts on industrial subsidies and economic coercion. In APEC, we helped secure agreement to the Non-Binding Guidelines on Services that Support the Clean-up of Marine Debris, and completed part of a project that supports the inclusion of small and medium-sized enterprises in global value chains.

Australia contributed to strengthened international trade rules and enforcement mechanisms by adhering to the rules and participating in processes that promoted compliance by other WTO members. Australia used WTO committees to raise trade concerns, including holding China to account on its imposition of trade-disruptive measures and impediments. Australia submitted 94 notifications, raised 53 specific trade concerns, and responded to 14 specific trade concerns of other members – across 12 WTO agreements and bodies. We participated actively in the trade policy reviews of Brazil, the European Union, Fiji, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico and the United States.

Building on a decision by WTO ministers at the 12th Ministerial Conference, Australia championed the restoration of a fully functioning WTO dispute settlement system and played a strong role in talks in Geneva and capitals on dispute settlement reform. We worked with like-minded members to enlist greater support for the Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA), which reassures our exporters and businesses of ongoing enforcement of WTO rules. Japan's decision in March 2023 to join the MPIA demonstrated the value of investing in joint advocacy.

Progress on WTO agricultural reform remained slow and prospects are uncertain, owing to resistance to dismantling agricultural subsidies and disagreement on ways to address food security. However, Australia successfully prevented a retreat from the rules and shaped potential pathways to agricultural reform, through its leadership of the Cairns Group.

Australia undertook work in the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group, OECD Trade Committee and APEC Committee on Trade and Investment that complemented our WTO efforts. For example, we initiated OECD evidence-based research and analysis on the links between environmentally harmful agricultural subsidies, trade distortions and greenhouse gas emissions to inform WTO deliberations. We also advocated and secured support in APEC and G20 ministerial statements to reinforce the mandate for WTO reform, particularly of the dispute settlement system.

Australia also signalled its intolerance for practices that undermine the rules-based multilateral trading system and harm our economic interests by endorsing – jointly with Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States – a 'Joint Declaration Against Trade-Related Economic Coercion and Non-Market Policies and Practices' in June 2023.



WTO Director-General Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (right) and the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, at the informal WTO ministerial meeting, where the Australian Government donated $2 million to the WTO Fisheries Funding Mechanism, in Paris on 7 June 2023. Credit: Image is copyright of the WTO

A milestone accomplishment in APEC was securing agreement to the work plan supporting the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, which supports Australia's proposal for capacity building on e-commerce and digital trade rules to support micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Australia successfully pushed for ministerial endorsement of the OECD Strategic Framework for the Indo-Pacific. Australia began its tenure as co-chair with Vietnam of the OECD's Southeast Asia Regional Program (2022–2025) to support ASEAN regional economic and trade integration.

Australia supported Timor-Leste's WTO accession process, and was one of the first WTO members to conclude a bilateral market access protocol with Timor-Leste. Australia's engagement with Fiji's Trade Policy Review complemented our support to Pacific partners aimed at building their capacity to integrate into the global trading system.

More broadly, Australia's multilateral aid for trade supported developing country access to the multilateral trading system by contributing $2 million to the WTO Fisheries Funding Mechanism; $2.9 million to the WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility (2021–2024); $1 million (2023–2026) to the International Institute for Sustainable Development's Trade Policy in Support of Climate Resilience project, and $3 million to the Advisory Centre on WTO Law.

Australia deployed its efforts in APEC, the G20, the OECD and the WTO to promote economic reform, integration and recovery through global trade and investment, particularly by advocating for rules-based trade diversification and supply chain resilience. The effectiveness of these efforts was reflected in high-level G20 and APEC statements and in the new OECD trade strategy, launched at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in June 2023.

In 2023–24, securing consensus on new trade rules, combating barriers to trade, and restoring WTO dispute settlement will remain challenging. Success will be incremental. We will work with a broad range of counterparts to find pragmatic, innovative ways to resolve the challenges facing the rules-based global trading system. This includes partnering actively on issues of growing interest, such as the environment and climate change, non-market practices, and inclusive trade. The WTO's next ministerial conference in February 2024 is an opportunity to focus on systemic WTO reform. We will continue to cooperate in APEC, the OECD and the G20 to support that aim.

Performance measure 2.2: Increased market opening and opportunities for Australian businesses

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance result	Increase compared to previous year of entry into force and/or implementation of new market access commitments from trade agreements; resolution of non-tariff barriers; implementation of WTO dispute outcomes; and direct facilitation of investment and trade opportunities for Australian business.	On track
Methodology	Qualitative and, where relevant, quantitative assessment of value and number of international market openings and expanded opportunities, including through entry into force and/or implementation of new market access commitments under new or existing free trade agreements; positive outcomes from WTO dispute settlement; success in diversifying Australian export markets; resolution of non-tariff barriers; adoption and renewal of professional services mutual recognition and similar arrangements by Australian professions in export markets; harmonisation of standards; business feedback. Qualitative assessment of the contribution of free trade agreements and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework to Australia's geostrategic interests, particularly to supporting the ASEAN-centred rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 34 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 15	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects the progress made over the reporting period towards achieving long-term goals, while acknowledging that more work remains to be done. We assessed progress made against each of the four specific topics under the planned performance result, with entry into force and/or implementation of new market access commitments from trade agreements being achieved and all other topics being rated as 'on track'. We therefore rate our performance overall as 'on track'.	
Limitations	The long-term nature of this work means that outcomes achieved in the reporting period reflect the department's efforts over many years. Similarly, the department pursued other outcomes over this reporting period that are yet to be achieved.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions and better address the limitations we have identified in the 2022–23 reporting period. This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

In 2022–23, the department advanced the Australian Government's trade agenda across four key areas, in line with its approach to trade and investment diversification:

- securing new market opportunities for Australian businesses through free trade agreements
- supporting Australian businesses by addressing non-tariff barriers, including engaging on emerging standards issues that could have an impact on future market access
- creating a more level playing field for Australian exporters
- opening up new opportunities in growth areas such as digital trade and support for First Nations business interests.

This work is often long-term, made up of multi-year negotiation processes with partners, such as free trade agreements (FTAs), and advocacy in the multilateral system at the WTO and through bilateral and regional relationships on policy and standards issues.

The department also works alongside Australian business and peak bodies to raise awareness and advocate on market opening opportunities. This included ongoing engagement towards stabilisation and resolution of outstanding trade impediments with China. In 2022–23, the implementation of two new FTAs – with India and the United Kingdom – marked key milestones in increasing market opening and opportunities for Australian business. We also progressed FTA negotiations with the European Union, negotiations on the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), the United Kingdom's accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and negotiations with India on a more ambitious FTA – the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.

Securing new market opportunities for Australian businesses

The key mechanism for securing new market opportunities is through FTAs, which codify legally binding market opening commitments between Australia and one or more partner economies, such as reduced tariffs for goods and increased or preferential access for goods and services.

In 2022–23, two FTAs entered into force: the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) on 29 December 2022, and the Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement (A-UKFTA) on 31 May 2023 (see timelines in Figure 2.1 on page 51).

Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement

India is the world's fastest-growing major economy (GDP of $5.5 trillion and 1.4 billion people), and Australia's trade with India is significant, with two-way trade valued at $46.3 billion in 2021–22.

ECTA is India's first FTA with a developed country outside of Asia, giving Australian business a valuable advantage over many of our competitors. India's high tariffs (up to 50 per cent) will be removed on over 90 per cent of Australia's exports to India (by value); the vast majority were removed on entry into force. In addition, high tariffs (up to 150 per cent) will be substantially reduced on premium wine, almonds and strawberries. ECTA's early entry into force on 29 December 2022 enabled two tariff cuts in quick succession: one upon entry into force and a second on 1 January 2023, accelerating the tariff reductions under ECTA.

ECTA is already benefiting Australian business. According to the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in ECTA's first month Australian exporters claimed tariff preferences on more than $2.5 billion worth of exports to India.

Following ECTA's entry into force, the department engaged intensively with India to progress negotiations for a more ambitious FTA – the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement – that builds on the foundation of ECTA. During the first half of 2023, three negotiating rounds were held in New Delhi, Sydney and virtually, along with many intersessional meetings. Good progress was made in exploring the range of issues that could be included, enabling negotiations to move to a more intensive phase in the second half of 2023.

Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement

The Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement (A-UKFTA) is one of our most comprehensive, innovative and ambitious FTAs to date.

Tariffs will be removed on 99 per cent of our $11 billion two-way goods trade with the United Kingdom, increasing opportunities for exporters of beef, sheep meat, wine, honey, nuts, dairy, rice, sugar and manufactured goods. For example, the tariff on our honey exports has been reduced from 16 per cent to zero, while tariffs on our sugar exports will be reduced and eliminated by 2031.

Dairy exports will also enter the United Kingdom tariff free by 2028. For now, dairy exporters have immediate access to tariff-free quotas, with tariffs outside these quotas reducing each year until 2028.



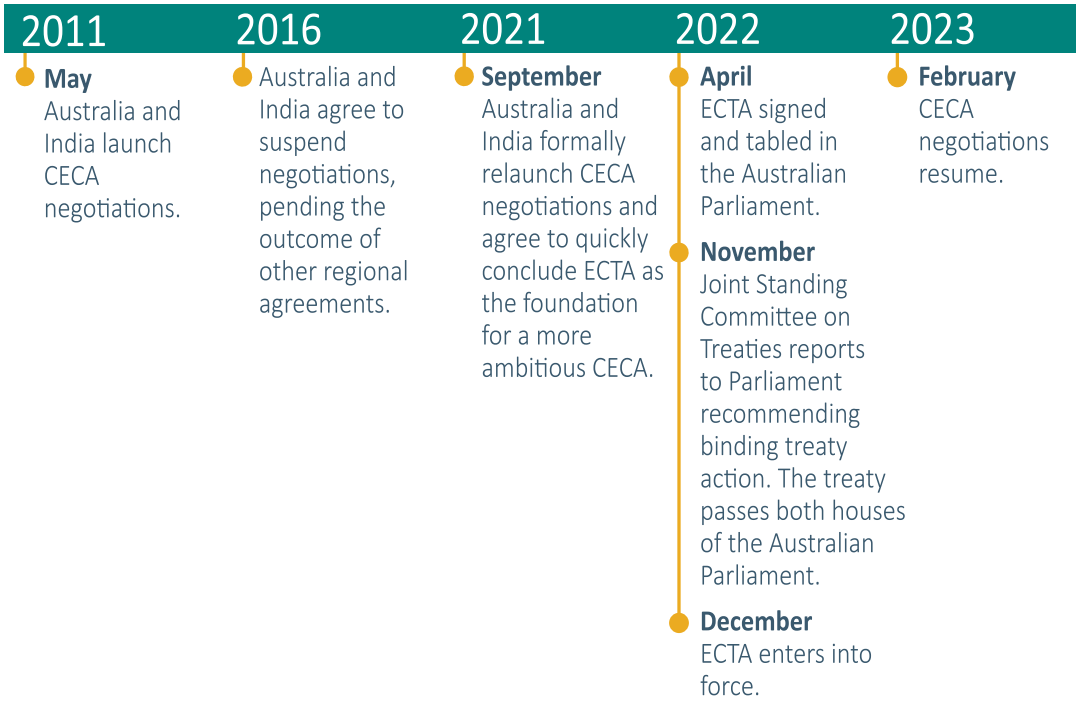
Members of the department's Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement team gather outside the RG Casey Building, Canberra. Credit: DFAT/Paul Salisbury

The A-UKFTA also focuses on trade in services, providing opportunities for young people and young professionals to access new visa pathways to work and do business in both countries. Australians entering the United Kingdom under the categories of 'contractual service supplier' and 'independent professional' are now eligible to work in the United Kingdom for up to a year. The United Kingdom and Australia also extended the length of stay available to those on working holidays and raised the eligible age limit for participation.

The A-UKFTA also provides greater certainty on rules for Australian businesses looking to grow their digital footprint in the United Kingdom. It includes strong commitments on trade issues such as the environment, climate change and labour, where both countries will strive to ensure private and public sector entities take steps to address modern slavery in their supply chains. The A-UKFTA sets a foundation for all Australian artists, including First Nations artists, to receive royalties when their artworks are resold in the United Kingdom.

Figure 2.1: Timelines of CECA, ECTA and A-UKFTA milestones

The Australia–India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) builds on the 2022 Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)



The Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement (A-UKFTA)



Australia – European Union Free Trade Agreement

During 2022–23, the department made substantial progress on the Australia – European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EUFTA) negotiations, building on the strong political commitment on both sides to close the deal. There were three rounds of negotiations, held in Canberra and Brussels, in addition to a senior officials meeting in Sydney. Over the reporting period, we provisionally agreed the text of over 20 more chapters of the agreement. We exchanged revised market access offers for goods, services and investment. Progress made in negotiations put the countries on track to enter the endgame discussions at the ministerial level. An A-EUFTA will strengthen economic and trade links with the European Union – a massive, high-income market – at a time of considerable uncertainty globally, diversify our trade relationships and expand opportunities for Australian exporters.

Addressing trade challenges

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework

In September 2022, Australia joined negotiations on the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), an initiative bringing together 14 of the region's most dynamic and fastest-growing economies.

IPEF is developing innovative solutions to the Indo-Pacific's most pressing trade and economic challenges, including supply chain disruptions and the clean energy transition. It will address non-tariff barriers and improving trade facilitation. It will find new opportunities in growth areas like renewable energy, and strengthen regional governance to promote trade and investment, creating a more level playing field for Australian businesses. IPEF will support the clean energy transition by unlocking green trade and investment opportunities, exploring innovative climate finance solutions, and building the region's clean energy capabilities.

One of the early key outcomes from IPEF was the substantive conclusion in May 2023 of a first-of-its-kind international Supply Chain Agreement. This agreement will directly support trade and investment in the Indo-Pacific region, increasing regional cooperation in critical sectors and making it easier for Australian businesses to diversify in the event of supply chain blockages.

The Supply Chain Agreement will establish a world-first Supply Chain Crisis Response Network to help IPEF countries collectively deal with supply chain problems in a systematic way.

In May 2023, Australia announced $25 million to assist IPEF partners who are eligible for official development assistance with technical assistance and capacity building to implement IPEF's high-standard commitments.

Resolving and preventing non-tariff barriers to Australian exports

As trade liberalisation leads to a reduction in tariffs, non-tariff barriers are becoming a serious impediment to international trade. The department leads whole-of-government coordination with industry to identify and address non-tariff barriers that restrict Australian exporters' access to overseas markets.

The resolution of non-tariff barriers is often complex and time-consuming but can open significant opportunities for Australian businesses. In May 2021, China responded to Australia and other WTO members by removing a requirement for mandatory animal testing on imported cosmetics – but only if a certificate of 'good manufacturing practice' was issued by a government authority of the exporting country. The department led work across government and with Australian industry to identify a pathway to meeting China's requirements. The first shipment of Australian cosmetics certified by the Australian Government was exported to China in April 2023. Australian cosmetics manufacturers now have access to China's US$88 billion personal care market, paving the way to expand Australia's cosmetics exports.

Work to resist the creation of non-tariff barriers was also an important part of the government's DFAT-led Non-Tariff Barrier Action Plan in 2022–23. Working closely with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and international partners, we built support for an outcomes-focused approach to the development of sustainability-related import conditions. For example, the Singapore–Australia Green Economy Agreement, signed in October 2022, includes principles on sustainable agriculture and food systems. This helps mitigate prescriptive input-based sustainability conditions that unfairly disadvantage Australian producers and exporters.

Engagement in WTO disputes

The department continued its work to defend and reform global trade rules and promote free, fair and open trade. During 2022–23, Australia acted as a complainant, respondent and third party in WTO disputes. The dispute settlement system is a cornerstone of the WTO and allows members to enforce their rights against other WTO members through independent and impartial adjudication of disputes. Two examples below highlight the department's work through the WTO mechanism.

Anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures on barley from Australia

On 18 May 2020, China's Ministry of Commerce imposed duties of 80.5 per cent on imports of barley from Australia for a period of five years. These duties effectively stopped exports of Australian barley to China. On 16 December 2020, Australia initiated WTO dispute settlement proceedings challenging China's duties (case no. DS598). In April 2023, Australia agreed with China on a pathway towards resolution of the WTO dispute on Australian barley. China agreed to conduct an expedited review into its duties on barley and Australia agreed to a temporary suspension of the WTO dispute (for a maximum period of four months) to allow this to occur.

Anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures on wine from Australia

On 28 March 2021, China's Ministry of Commerce imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of bottled wine from Australia for a period of five years. The duties made it unviable for Australian producers to export bottled wine to China. On 22 June 2021, Australia initiated WTO dispute settlement proceedings challenging China's duties (case no. DS602). In 2022–23, Australia and China filed two written submissions and participated in two hearings, concluding our presentation of arguments and evidence in the dispute. The panel's final report is expected in late 2023.



The Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell (centre), flanked by state and territory ministers and officials responsible for trade and investment, attends the inaugural meeting of the Ministerial Council on Trade and Investment in Townsville on 12 April 2023. Representatives from every state and territory attended the meeting. Credit: DFAT/Amy McGowan

Streamlining facilitation of investment and trade opportunities for Australian businesses

Facilitating trade and investment opportunities is a core part of the department's work to improve market access and opportunities for Australian businesses. The Australian Government works with state and territory jurisdictions to support a 'Team Australia' approach to investment attraction and trade promotion. This was enhanced in 2023 with the inaugural meeting in April of the Ministerial Council on Trade and Investment under National Cabinet architecture, chaired by the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, and supported by DFAT and Austrade.

During the reporting period, the department worked with professional services bodies to streamline recognition of qualifications and licensing. Professional services are essential to two-way trade and investment, and DFAT supports the establishment of mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) and similar arrangements across markets to enable professionals to work abroad more easily. Through MRAs, skilled professionals can have their skills recognised in other countries, helping keep Australia's professions internationally relevant and competitive.

Four MRAs were completed in 2022–23. Australian professional services bodies negotiated a trilateral MRA for architects with New Zealand and the United Kingdom, bilateral MRAs for engineers with Spain and Indonesia, and an MRA for veterinarians with Ireland.

Discussions are underway between Australian and Indian accreditation and licensing bodies in dentistry and nursing.

Performance measure 2.3: Trade and investment is factored into Australia's economic policy settings

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	Economic policy takes into account Australia's trade and investment interests and is consistent with our international trade law obligations.	Achieved
	DFAT advice contributes to national policies supporting economic security and supply chain resilience.	Achieved
	DFAT's input shapes economic policy decisions to promote trade and investment interests and to comply with international trade law obligations.	Achieved
Methodology	DFAT participates in and informs national economic policy discussions, including providing input on domestic policy reforms. Review of government documents that demonstrate implementation (or not) by government of DFAT's advice on how to manage international trade and investment obligations. Quantitative and qualitative assessment of 'specific trade concerns' and questions raised in WTO committees with respect to Australian measures; consultations requested and disputes brought against Australia with respect to its economic policy measures.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 34 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 16	
Rating explained	The 'achieved' rating reflects our assessment that all planned performance results for the reporting period were achieved.	
Limitations	Our assessment draws on data made available by external bodies. While from highly credible organisations, DFAT has not independently verified this data.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions and better address the limitations we have identified in the 2022–23 reporting period. This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

The department achieved all three performance targets set for the reporting period. These targets capture our role in pursuing alignment between Australia's international and domestic policy interests in trade and investment. Our role involves working with partners across government through policy development processes, as well as ensuring domestic economic interests are reflected in Australia's international engagements.

In 2022–23, key examples included engagement on the Australian Government's Critical Minerals Strategy, National Reconstruction Fund, and energy policy, as well as ongoing engagement in green trade and economic security policy discussions. We also provided legal advice to other departments and agencies on the Export Market Development Grants program and the sustainable biosecurity funding model.

Critical Minerals Strategy

The Critical Minerals Strategy 2023–2030 sets out the Australian Government's vision to grow Australia's critical minerals sector. The department provided feedback, comments and suggestions to improve the way the strategy reflected the importance of building international partnerships to support economic stability and supply chain resilience, and attracting investment.

Energy policy

The department contributed to the formulation of whole-of-government energy policy, including reforms to the Australian Domestic Gas Security Mechanism, the Gas Mandatory Code of Conduct, the Safeguard Mechanism and the petroleum resource rent tax. The department's advice ensured that energy policy took into account Australia's international trade and investment interests, and that Australia's international trade law obligations were a part of the policy development process. The department also worked to maintain Australia's reputation as a trusted and reliable energy security partner and an attractive destination for foreign direct investment over the long term.

National Reconstruction Fund

The department provided advice on the design and establishment of the National Reconstruction Fund, including on international trade and investment law, supply chain resilience, green energy transition, and coordination between special investment vehicles. The National Reconstruction Fund Corporation Bill 2023 reflected the department's input and was passed by parliament in March.

Climate policy to promote green trade

The department contributed to processes led by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water to ensure that Australia's interests in the rules-based multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its core, and our trade and investment obligations were reflected in the promotion of green trade policies and in climate policy discussions.

Economic security and supply chain resilience

The department ensured that Australia's domestic economic interests and policy settings were reflected in Australia's international engagements, including the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) Supply Chain Agreement, and conversely, that Australia's economic security and supply chain resilience policy reflected Australia's international interests and obligations.

Legal advice

The department provided legal advice to Austrade to support the findings of the operational review of the Export Market Development Grants program.

In consultation with the Office of International Law in the Attorney-General's Department, we provided legal advice to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on several occasions between October 2022 and April 2023, which informed the 2023–24 Budget measure on a sustainable biosecurity funding model.

Figure 2.2: Australia's trade with the world in 2022

Australia's goods and services

EXPORTS

by destination

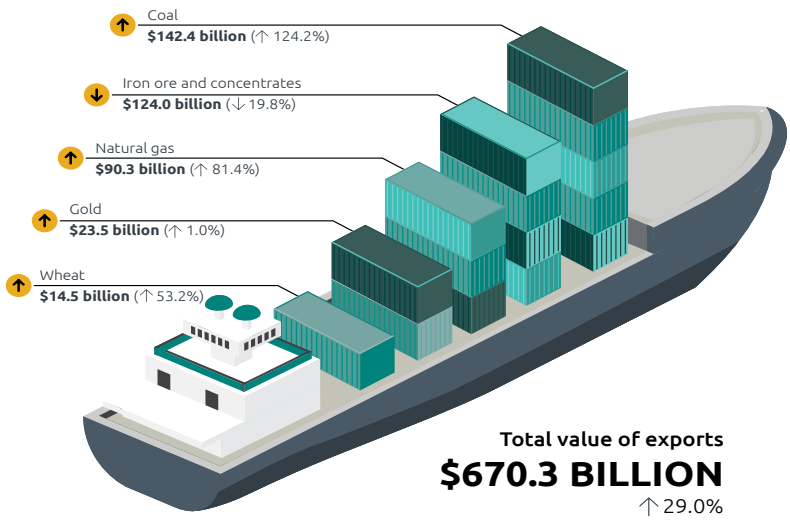
China
$184.7 BILLION
↓ 2.3%

Japan
$119.7 BILLION
↑ 83.9%

Republic of Korea
$53.9 BILLION
↑ 42.5%

India
$34.8 BILLION
↑ 41.8%

United States
$30.7 BILLION
↓ 27.6%



Total value of exports
$670.3 BILLION
↑ 29.0%

Australia's goods and services

IMPORTS

by origin

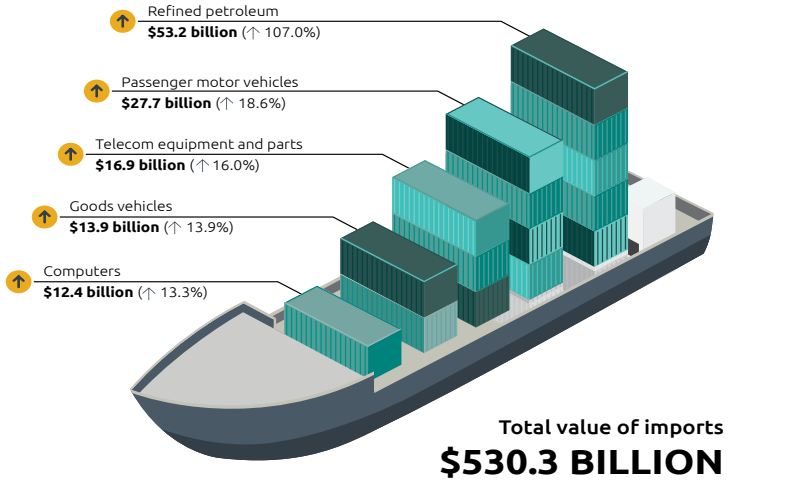
China
$114.2 BILLION
↑ 22.5%

United States
$56.7 BILLION
↑ 28.6%

Singapore
$29.9 BILLION
↑ 65.1%

Republic of Korea
$27.9 BILLION
↑ 111.1%

Japan
$17.4 BILLION
↑ 23.7%



Total value of imports
$530.3 BILLION
↑ 32.8%

Note: Percentage change from 2021 to 2022.

Performance measure 2.4: Positive trade and investment outcomes supported by the department's economic and commercial diplomacy, and domestic advocacy efforts

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	Increased public stakeholder understanding of the benefits of trade and investment.	Achieved
	Increased awareness among Australian business of international trade and investment opportunities and challenges.	Achieved
	Increased take-up of trade and investment opportunities in Australian free trade agreements.	Achieved
	Effective support to Australian business in overseas markets.	Achieved
Methodology	Sentiment monitoring/surveys to measure change to public understanding of the benefits of, comfort with and support for international trade and investment, delivered through stakeholder consultations. Engagement data, including social media engagement and rates of use of FTA Portal, to measure engagement with DFAT's messaging and take-up of trading opportunities through Australia's free trade agreement network. Trade data to monitor trade and investment trends.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 34 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 16	
Rating explained	The 'achieved' overall rating reflects that all the planned performance results were rated as 'achieved' for this reporting period.	
Limitations	The most recent trade data available for analysis covered the period January to December 2022. Two-way trade data includes trade covered and not covered by free trade agreements. This data is affected by a range of factors – for example, the degree of post-pandemic economic recovery, the state of consumer and economic confidence, and supply chain performance.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions and better address the limitations we have identified in the 2022–23 reporting period. This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

Increased understanding of the benefits of trade and investment

During the reporting period, the department continued to raise the benefits of trade and investment with the Australian public and economic partners, including through consultations with individual businesses, peak bodies across business, First Nations groups, labour unions and civil society, and through online communications and advocacy. Highlights of our domestic advocacy efforts on trade and investment are shown in Figure 2.3 on page 63.

The department's engagement with peak bodies has expanded from 40 peak bodies attending the biannual consultations on Australia's trade policy and negotiating agenda in August 2022, to 110 peak bodies (represented by 120 attendees) at the March 2023 event. This expansion reflects the government's agenda for broad-based stakeholder engagement in line with its commitment to inclusive economic growth. In a survey of attendees following the March 2023 event, 43 per cent of respondents found that the biannual consultation deepened their understanding of Australia's trade and investment policies, while 57 per cent found the event useful. A majority of respondents (56 per cent) felt that they were able to contribute to the discussions.

The department uses a range of digital platforms to promote trade and investment priorities, including its *Business Envoy* magazine and a dedicated Twitter account (DFAT Trade Talk) to amplify government advice and insights to public stakeholders. Followers of the account increased to 2,158 at 30 June 2023 (from 1,248 at 30 June 2022). During the reporting period, the department also released nine explanatory guides and fact sheets on a range of FTAs.

Increased awareness of trade and investment opportunities and challenges

During the reporting period, the department and our overseas diplomatic network undertook wide-ranging advocacy and consultation on the government's trade and investment diversification agenda. Advocacy focused on FTAs, deepening our economic engagement in the region, and our multilateral policy agenda, and included engagement with business, Commonwealth, state and territory government agencies, and other stakeholders. The Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, delivered key trade policy speeches to stakeholders and the Australian public in November 2022 and June 2023. We worked closely with Austrade, Export Finance Australia, Tourism Australia and other government agencies that work with Australian businesses.

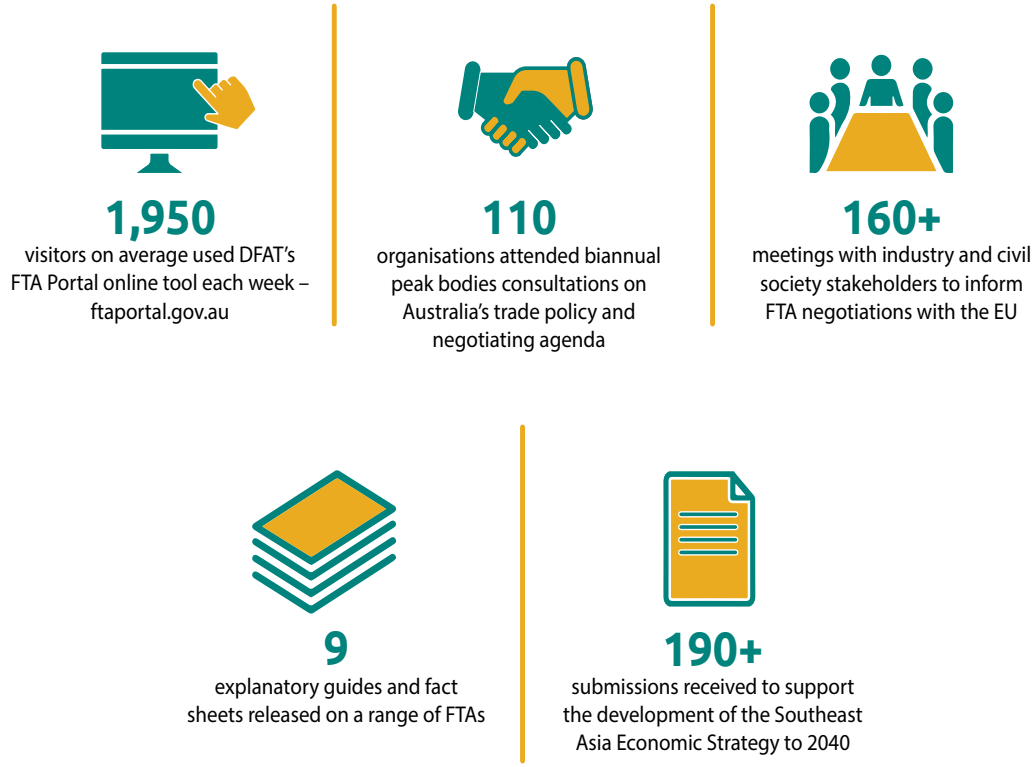
The department continued to work with government and industry partners to respond to key developments in the Australia–China trade relationship, including progress toward the removal of China's trade impediments affecting several Australian exports. This included engagement through the department's East Asia Economic Branch with some 30 individual businesses and peak bodies.

Since his appointment in November 2022 as Australia's Special Envoy for Southeast Asia, Nicholas Moore AO has undertaken extensive consultations across Southeast Asia and in Australia, supported by the department's Office of Southeast Asia, to look at ways to deepen two-way trade and investment with the region. In developing Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040, Mr Moore met with more than 700 individuals across business, diaspora communities, government, and other stakeholders. He received almost 200 submissions through a public consultation process, and visited all ASEAN countries except Myanmar.

Mr Justin Mohamed commenced on 3 April 2023 as Australia's inaugural Ambassador for First Nations People. Ambassador Mohamed is undertaking a comprehensive program of domestic and international engagement, including with First Nations businesses, their councils, and chambers of commerce to understand international opportunities and challenges. The department held roundtable events for more than 50 people from First Nations peak bodies in November 2022 and May 2023 to build awareness of challenges and opportunities for First Nations businesses.

The department continued to implement its regional engagement program, consulting 40 businesses in regions and economic sectors across Australia to help the department understand the business experience of diversification and to inform policy approaches. Key insights from the program confirm diversification depends on open, functioning, rules-based global markets – without which, businesses cannot pivot readily to alternative destinations. The department's contribution to achieving open markets includes negotiating FTAs with trading partners, and ongoing efforts to reduce the impact of non-tariff barriers.

Figure 2.3: Trade and investment advocacy, 2022–23



Increased take-up of trade and investment opportunities in free trade agreements

Australian two-way trade with the world has increased. Between 2021 and 2022, total imports and exports of goods and services increased more than 30 per cent, from around $918 billion to around $1.2 trillion (see Figure 2.2 on page 59 and Figure 2.4 on page 66). Australia now has FTAs with economies that cover 77 per cent of our total two-way trade. The entry into force of ECTA and the A-UKFTA during 2022–23 added 4.0 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively, to this figure.

The department maintained and promoted the FTA Portal online tool, which assists exporters and importers to understand and use Australia's FTAs. In 2022–23, the FTA Portal had an average of 1,950 visitors each week. The department also responded to phone and email enquiries on FTAs from businesses and the general public.

Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement

The A-UKFTA entered into force on 31 May 2023. To encourage business take-up under the A-UKFTA, we published a comprehensive FTA business guide. In June 2023, the Australian

High Commission in London held a reception for more than 200 UK business leaders, parliamentarians and dignitaries to promote the agreement. The department's A-UKFTA advocacy outreach team promoted mobility outcomes in regional hubs across the United Kingdom, including Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. This activity was partly to prepare businesses to participate in the Innovation and Early Careers Skills Exchange Pilot, a visa program built into the agreement that will provide a pathway for UK citizens to temporarily live and work in Australia.

It is too early to fully assess take-up by Australian exporters of preferential tariffs under the A-UKFTA, but sugar exports provide an early and tangible example of the benefits being delivered. The first shipment of Australian sugar to the United Kingdom under the A-UKFTA is scheduled to leave Australia early in the 2023–24 financial year. The shipment will mark the resumption of trade after a 50-year hiatus that resulted from the United Kingdom joining the then European Common Market in 1973.

Trade agreement with India

Building on the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement

Since the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) was signed in April 2022, the department has increased its interaction and engagement with Australian business on trade and investment opportunities with India.

Businesses showed increased interest in exporting to India following a visit to India in March 2023 by the Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon Anthony Albanese MP; the Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell; and the Minister for Resources, the Hon Madeleine King MP. India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi undertook a reciprocal visit to Australia in May 2023.

Ahead of a formal assessment of business take-up of preferential tariffs under ECTA, case studies published by Austrade indicate that more Australian businesses are expanding into the Indian market because of ECTA. According to the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in the first month after ECTA entered into force on 29 December 2022, Australian businesses claimed ECTA's lower tariffs on more than $2.5 billion worth of Australian exports to India.

Australia and India have also resumed negotiations to build on ECTA with an ambitious Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA). Australia's chief negotiator participated in around 25 dedicated outreach events with businesses and other stakeholders on ECTA's entry into force and the ongoing CECA negotiations.

Australia – European Union Free Trade Agreement

The department sought the views of individuals, businesses, industry groups and civil society on the Australia – European Union Free Trade Agreement (A-EUFTA) through more than 160 public meetings and industry-specific consultations, as well as written submissions. The A-EUFTA negotiating team also visited all state and territory capitals to discuss the agreement with stakeholders.

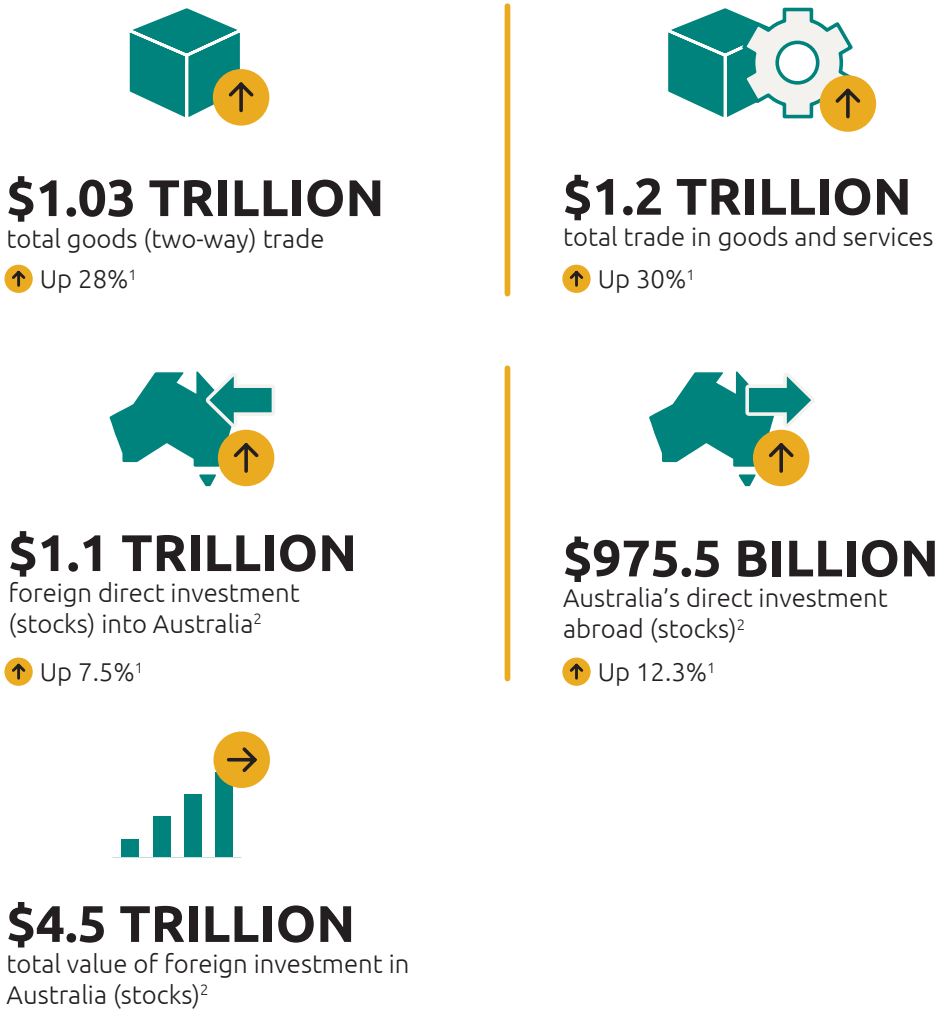
Singapore–Australia Green Economy Agreement

The department led the negotiations on the landmark Singapore–Australia Green Economy Agreement, which supports our two economies' transition to net zero emissions and promotes trade and investment in environmental goods and services. We engaged extensively with industry on bilateral trade, climate and economic issues. After the agreement was signed by Australia's Minister for Trade and Tourism, Senator the Hon Don Farrell and Singapore's Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr Gan Jim Yong, in October 2022, we began to design and develop a key initiative under the Green Economy Agreement – the Go-Green Co-Innovation Program. The grants program will be implemented with Singapore to support companies to develop innovative products, services and technology solutions.

Advancing Australia's digital trade agenda

The department continued to advance Australia's digital trade agenda in 2022–23. Continuing growth in global digital trade, and a simultaneous rise in digital protectionism, have led the department to pursue ambitious and carefully calibrated digital trade rules. As co-convenors with Japan and Singapore, we participated in negotiations in the World Trade Organization Joint Initiative on E-Commerce. We pursued similar aims as part of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, and in negotiations on the Australia – European Union Free Trade Agreement, the Australia–India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement, and the upgrade of the ASEAN – Australia – New Zealand Free Trade Area agreement.

Figure 2.4: Australia's trade and investment in 2022



1 Percentage change from 2021 to 2022.

2 Total as at end 2022.

Effective support to Australian businesses in overseas markets

Through Australia's network of diplomatic missions, the department actively implements its economic and commercial diplomacy agenda to support Australian businesses in overseas markets to achieve trade and investment outcomes.

For example, in India, the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement's success has been built partly on the Australia–India CEO Forum. First held in 2012, the forum enhances trade and investment links by facilitating Australian and Indian business

leaders to build commercial relationships. The latest CEO Forum, held during the Prime Minister's visit to India in March 2023, brought together about 50 Australian and Indian business leaders.

The Centre for Australia–India Relations opened in May 2023 to facilitate greater collaboration with India. The centre's programs and activities support Australian business engagement in the Indian market, elevate policy interchange, grow cultural exchange, and channel knowledge and expertise from Australia's vibrant Indian diaspora.

Australia's High Commission in Singapore drew on our close ties with Singapore's business community to promote Australian economic interests and business opportunities. An important aspect of our efforts has been to support Australian First Nations companies to explore the Singaporean market. In partnership with Austrade, the department's First Nations Taskforce and the Australian High Commission in Singapore supported a group of nine First Nations businesses to participate in Austrade's Landing Pad program in Singapore. Reflecting Australia's push for gender equality to be at the fore in all aspects of our work, the then Australian High Commissioner to Singapore, the Hon Will Hodgman, delivered a keynote address at the Global Women's Trade Summit in Singapore in September 2022, connecting businesswomen across the globe.



Assistant Minister for Trade and Assistant Minister for Manufacturing, Senator the Hon Tim Ayres (left), visits AVG Food & Beverage – a retail outlet in Hanoi, Vietnam, that specialises in Australian produce – accompanied by AVG Chairman David Dao, in October 2022. Credit: DFAT

Priority 3: Keep Australia and Australians safe and secure

Performance measure 3.1: Security outcomes that reflect Australia's interests

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance results	Effective implementation of key strategies, particularly those targeting people smuggling and human trafficking, terrorism and cyber.	On track
	Effective implementation of activities delivering on key strategies and divisional priorities, including counter-disinformation.	On track
	Effective promotion of Australia as a security partner, including on building defence capability, climate-related security issues and space.	On track
Methodology	Qualitative and quantitative analysis drawn from records of the Australian Cyber Security Centre; the Asia Pacific Network Information Centre; United Nations processes outcome statement; internal reports and reporting on progress against international engagement aspects of the strategic priorities as set out in the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery. Quantitative and qualitative reports on the implementation of programs and activities delivering on key strategies and divisional priorities, including countering disinformation. Enhanced diplomatic engagement on a range of security issues, including building defence capability, climate-related security issues and space.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 34 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 18	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects the progress made over the reporting period towards achieving long-term goals, while acknowledging that more work remains to be done. We assessed progress made against each of the planned performance results as 'on track'. We therefore rate our performance overall as 'on track'.	
Limitations	Available data may not represent a comprehensive account of all the activities that contributed towards implementation of the various strategies, and therefore may underrepresent our performance.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions and better address the limitations we have identified in the 2022–23 reporting period. This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track', noting that the protected and sensitive nature of some of our security work limits the amount of information we can make public.

For this reporting cycle, we refined previous measures and targets to better reflect the breadth and interconnectedness of national security issues in an increasingly dynamic security context.

Implementing strategies on people smuggling and human trafficking, terrorism and cyber

The department led the development of the international elements of the government's forthcoming 2023–2030 Australian Cyber Security Strategy. We have undertaken targeted consultation with government, industry, academia and civil society stakeholders, as well as international partners, to explore how we could do more to enhance Australia's role as a trusted and influential global cyber leader.

We coordinated Australia's international counter-terrorism efforts by building on key bilateral partnerships and ensuring a consistency in effort and prioritisation across Commonwealth agencies. We led the negotiation of Australia's counter-terrorism arrangements with partner countries, and advised on international developments to ensure Australian counter-terrorism efforts are informed by international best practice. In support of these efforts, Australia's Ambassador for Counter-Terrorism visited Indonesia, the Philippines, Japan, the United States, India, the European Union, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Germany to participate in discussions on counter-terrorism priorities, including the management of foreign terrorist fighters, management of online violent extremism, and escalating terrorism in West Africa.

Through the International Counter-Terrorism Engagement Program, the department provided more than $3 million in funding to multilateral and international organisations, civil society, academic institutions and think tanks to deliver 16 counter–violent extremism and counter-terrorism projects in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco and Pakistan. These projects delivered a broad range of outcomes, including the development of a gender policy toolkit, building community capabilities to prevent violent extremism in at-risk communities, strengthening law enforcement capabilities to respond to new and emerging threat vectors through investigation and prosecution training, and improving the management of violent extremists in custodial settings.

In support of Australia's Quad partnership with India, Japan and the United States, we hosted the Quad Counter-Terrorism Workstream Meeting and Tabletop Exercise in Sydney in October 2022. Outcomes included agreement to formalise the group into a Quad Counter-Terrorism Working Group, and a forward work plan to 2026.

As part of our efforts to counter people smuggling and human trafficking, we strengthened bilateral engagement with irregular migration source, transit and destination countries. We progressed cooperation to address human trafficking and other forms of modern slavery through a range of international engagements, advocacy and action, by ministers, the Ambassador to Counter Modern Slavery, People Smuggling and Human Trafficking, and the diplomatic network. We advocated through bilateral meetings and in multilateral forums, including the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Human Rights Council, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

We provided $500,000 ($250,000 each) of additional funding to support the important work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights through its Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, and UNODC's Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

We successfully hosted the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process in Adelaide in February 2023. Co-chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, and her Indonesian counterpart, Minister Retno Marsudi, and attended by 41 international delegations, the conference successfully reinvigorated the regional focus and energy on efforts to counter people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

Australia's Ambassador designate to Counter Modern Slavery, People Smuggling and Human Trafficking, Ms Lynn Bell, hosted eight senior officials from Southeast Asian and South Asian countries (Vietnam, Nepal, the Philippines, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Cambodia) in June 2023, showcasing Australian approaches to these issues. Events included a visit to the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation in Brisbane, a day of victim-centred workshops and presentations in Melbourne, and attendance at the Modern Slavery Conference in Melbourne.

Countering disinformation and building cyber resilience

We progressed the department's leadership of Australia's diplomatic response to disinformation. We invested in our strategic communications and influence capability to better project who we are and the kind of region we favour. We implemented activities with Pacific and Southeast Asian countries. We engaged with counterparts under the auspices of Australia – United States Ministerial Consultations, the Quad, and Australia – United Kingdom Ministerial Consultations, and with other partners, to share information and strengthen international consensus against disinformation. We also supported Australia's collaboration in this field with like-minded and regional partners in multilateral institutions, such as the United Nations Human Rights Council, and groupings such as the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

We led Australia's diplomatic response to malicious cyber incidents that affected two Pacific island countries, supporting both the response and recovery, and helping mitigate the risk of future incidents. We engaged with counterparts under the auspices of the Australia – United Kingdom Cyber and Critical Technology Partnership principals meeting in December 2022, the UN Open-ended Working Group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025, and with other partners. These enabled discussions on how to deter and respond to malicious actors threatening our national interests and the international rules-based order, and how to strengthen cooperation and coordination on capacity building in the Indo-Pacific. We co-hosted with Denmark the Cyber and Tech Retreat in San Francisco in May 2023, bringing together senior officials, tech industry representatives and academics to address foreign policy challenges raised by cyber and emerging critical technologies.

Through the Cyber and Critical Tech Cooperation Program (2016–2025), we have delivered 64 projects across Southeast Asia and the Pacific, with a total value of $45.75 million. During the reporting period, we:

- successfully delivered the program's flagship bilateral Cyber Bootcamp to a total of 120 cyber policy and technical officials in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Laos and Vietnam
- commenced delivery of 20 new capacity-building projects
- concluded 25 projects, including landscape mapping reports, cybersecurity workshops and digital media literacy training to counter online harms.

Through the Australia–India Cyber and Critical Technology Partnership, we:

- awarded six grants (total value $1,652,739) for Australia–India collaborative partnerships to advance our shared understanding of ethical frameworks, best practice and technical standards for cyber and critical technology
- funded and supported a successful Cyber Bootcamp in June 2023 for 18 government officials from India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal. The bootcamp facilitated new connections and expert-to-expert engagement between participants and with Australian officials, academia and the private sector. Topics focused on cross-cutting cyber and critical technology issues through the lens of regional prosperity and security.

Promoting Australia as a security partner

We worked closely with Defence to ensure defence capabilities, posturing and acquisitions adequately reflected foreign policy equities and considerations. We reinvigorated the department's liaison officer role at Headquarters Joint Operations Command, enabling timely and successful coordination between DFAT and Defence on emerging regional and global security incidents, including during the Sudan crisis in May 2023.

We engaged with counterparts in minilateral and multilateral forums, including at the Shangri-La Dialogue, Asia's premier defence and security summit. We supported the International Institute for Strategic Studies' Southeast Asian Young Leaders Programme, which facilitates young leaders across Southeast Asia and the Pacific to better understand regional defence and security issues.

We progressed Australia's leadership on space security, including through the United Nations Disarmament Commission, achieving a consensus on transparency and confidence-building measures – only the second time consensus has been achieved since 1999. In October 2022, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, committed Australia to not conduct destructive direct anti-satellite missile testing, joining a growing number of countries to do so, and bolstering our reputation as, and commitment to being, a responsible actor in space.

Performance measure 3.2: Full and active engagement with the National Intelligence Community (NIC) – including through Office of National Intelligence–led prioritisation, coordination and evaluation process – to support Australia's foreign policy interests

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance results	DFAT contributes to NIC understanding of developments affecting Australia's foreign policy interests.	On track
	DFAT regularly attends ONI-convened mission governance forums at multiple levels to provide intelligence requirements geared to our foreign policy needs.	On track
	DFAT's prosecution of Australia's foreign policy interests is better targeted through this engagement with NIC agencies.	On track
Methodology	Qualitative analysis drawn from NIC collaboration evaluation.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 35 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 18	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects the progress made over the reporting period towards achieving long-term goals, while acknowledging that more work remains to be done. We assessed progress made against each of the planned performance results as 'on track'. We therefore rate our performance overall as 'on track'.	
Limitations	The methodology involves qualitative and quantitative analysis by an external partner agency.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions and better address the limitations we have identified in the 2022–23 reporting period. This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

The department contributed to the National Intelligence Community's (NIC's) understanding of developments affecting Australia's foreign policy interests by actively engaging in forums and regularly providing feedback through formal reporting mechanisms.

We attended Office of National Intelligence (ONI)–convened mission governance forums, at multiple levels, at which we briefed on international political, economic and social developments, and provided intelligence requirements and feedback to assist the NIC's understanding of Australia's foreign policy priorities.

The department regularly participated in ONI-led mission intelligence integration groups, regularly provided formal feedback to NIC agencies on reporting, and engaged weekly with the NIC to ensure agencies understood the evolving nature of the foreign policy environment and our intelligence needs. The department's close engagement resulted in the NIC providing valuable and actionable reporting during 2022–23, which directly contributed to the development of foreign policy.

We continued the implementation of an intelligence reform program, to ensure the timely delivery of intelligence to policymakers, and to facilitate the department's understanding of the NIC. Key milestones achieved during the reporting period include:

- continuation of a 24/7 duty officer capability to ensure that the department has access to intelligence products during crises
- redevelopment of the Introduction to Intelligence program, to better encapsulate the way in which DFAT staff use and interact with intelligence. The program, now called the Mastering Intelligence at DFAT course, has had more than 400 attendees since its inception and has elevated DFAT officers' understanding of how to use intelligence to support and inform Australian foreign and strategic policy
- a doubling in size of the dedicated DFAT intelligence adviser capability, with advisers embedded across the department's key thematic lines to provide regular and timely intelligence support and to ensure intelligence is considered during the formation of foreign policy.

Feedback received on these initiatives indicates that the department is continuing to develop and grow the way it interacts with and uses intelligence, consequently improving our engagement with the NIC.

Priority 4: Deliver an effective and responsive development program

Performance measure 4.1: Australia's development program investments promote health security, stability and economic recovery

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	The development program is responsive to evolving needs and risks in the Indo-Pacific region and Australian Government priorities.	Achieved
Methodology	Qualitative analysis of progress against bilateral and regional development plans setting out expected outcomes, key results and supporting investments. Performance indicators for global programs and strategic agreements with multilateral organisations. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of economic and geostrategic trends in the Indo-Pacific. Investment monitoring reports and evaluations of Australia's development efforts.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.2, p 37 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 20	
Rating explained	We achieved the planned performance result. We measured our performance using Australia's development program performance system, including investment monitoring reports, partner performance assessments, and Tier 2 results. Tier 2 results are whole-of-government indicators that align with the three pillars of *Partnerships for Recovery*. In 2022–23, a total of 264 submissions were recorded for Tier 2 results reporting.	
Limitations	The department did not set a numerical target for the planned performance result. However, the performance system has a broad scope, assessing bilateral, regional, global and multilateral programs against multiple criteria, including for effectiveness, efficiency and responsiveness.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. The 2022–23 performance measures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The development program is effective, efficient and responsive', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as ‘achieved’.

In 2022–23, Australia’s development program promoted health security, stability and economic recovery. We supported countries in our region to address the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 and rebuild their economies in the face of deteriorating global economic conditions. We responded to the needs of our regional partners while drawing on our national strengths and assets. During the reporting period, our development program followed the *Partnerships for Recovery* development policy and performance framework and its three pillars.

In 2022–23, the department managed an estimated $4.29 billion out of the Australian Government’s $4.65 billion development program. Actual expenditure across the entire development program will be published in *Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary 2022–23* following collection of information from other government departments and delivery partners. Details of the budget estimates are available on the department’s website.

Figure 2.5 provides an overview of the development program’s 2022–23 achievements in the areas of health security, stability and economic recovery.

Figure 2.5: Results from Australia's development program, 2022–23



Health security

Australia continued to support its neighbours to strengthen health security and build more resilient health systems that are better prepared for future pandemics. In 2022–23, we supported the rollout of COVID-19 and routine vaccines, and responded to partner countries' vaccine needs on request. Our assistance helped deliver immunisations to over 10 million people, supporting comprehensive COVID-19 vaccination coverage in the Pacific and making a significant contribution towards the needs of countries in Southeast Asia.

Australia is also playing a part to ensure global vaccine equity. We contributed to global efforts to guard against new COVID-19 variants, help lift global vaccination rates and accelerate the development of vaccines against infectious disease threats, including through the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and the COVAX Advance Market Commitment.

In 2022–23, we supported 36 countries to strengthen health systems severely strained by the pandemic. This includes preventing, detecting and responding to emerging infectious disease outbreaks while ensuring continuity of essential health services. Our support contributed to over 31 million new or improved therapeutics, diagnostics, vaccines and additional equipment to help countries improve their preparedness for health emergencies.

Australia partnered with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), MSI Asia Pacific and the International Planned Parenthood Federation to deliver essential sexual and reproductive health services to women across seven Southeast Asian countries. In 2022–23, our support made available over 3 million couple years of contraceptive protection for sexual and reproductive health.

Stability

Australia contributed to increased regional stability and cohesion in a range of ways, including through investments in water, sanitation and hygiene, education and social protection systems. We helped keep open vital transport corridors to the region, partnering with the private sector and other partners to ensure supply lines remained open. In 2022–23, our support increased school enrolments by almost 250,000 boys and girls. We reached 165.4 million people through new or improved social protection programs, including remote communities. We provided nearly 250,000 services to women and girl survivors of violence, such as counselling.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a priority across Australia's development program. In 2022–23, the department worked across the region to deliver positive impacts for women and girls. The Indo-Pacific Gender Equality Fund provided $65 million to support regional partners to advance women's economic empowerment and women and girls' voice and leadership, and prevent gender-based violence. Additionally, the department has strengthened its commitment to gender equality across the development program, ensuring that all programs valued at over $3 million include a gender equality objective, alongside our performance target for 80 per cent of all official development assistance (ODA) investments to effectively address gender equality.

Australia is working with partners to provide food, health and nutrition services, access to safe water and essential support for those at risk, including women and children. We provided $124.9 million to the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2022–23 to deliver emergency food assistance to those most affected by the global food crisis. We contributed $64 million to food assistance in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, including through

partners such as the Australian Humanitarian Partnership, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP and the Emergency Action Alliance. Australia has also deployed 11 humanitarian specialists through the Australia Assists program to UN agencies responding to crises in Ethiopia, Kenya and Zimbabwe since 2021–22.

Australia also continued to provide support to Sri Lanka throughout 2022–23. Australia has committed $75 million in humanitarian and development assistance to meet immediate food and healthcare needs. Our assistance helped provide food, health and nutrition services, access to safe water and essential support for those at risk, including women and children.

Since the beginning of Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, Australia has provided $75 million in humanitarian assistance to help meet the urgent needs of Ukrainians. We have worked with trusted humanitarian partners, including UN agencies and non-government organisations, to respond to priorities such as food, water, shelter, health and protection. We have had a particular focus on at-risk groups, including women, children, older people and people with disability.

Economic recovery

In 2022–23, Australia provided $422.2 million in budget finance to help our partners respond to, and recover and rebuild from, the economic impact of COVID-19. Our support reduced fiscal distress in partner countries by building on existing budget and aviation sector support and laying the foundation for economic recovery. We provided 36 countries with policy and technical advice on stimulus measures and support for longer-term economic recovery.

Australia supported the region's return to economic growth through support for women's empowerment, investment in human capital, food security and increased trade and investment. In 2022–23, our support helped provide almost 500,000 female entrepreneurs with financial and/or business development services. We expanded and improved the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme to ensure more Pacific and Timorese workers develop skills, generate remittances and start new businesses at home.

Our support for quality infrastructure helped strengthen the region's resilience and sovereignty. We have started to implement the government's commitment of a $200 million climate and infrastructure partnership with Indonesia, drawing on Australia's deep expertise in the green energy transition and renewables sector. We continue to help meet our Pacific partners' need for quality and sustainable infrastructure with strong local content, including through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific.

In 2022–23, Australia's support for climate and disaster resilience included conducting research on the impact of climate change on people with disability, co-financing infrastructure to minimise impacts of climate change, and building capacity within Pacific

governments and society on climate change. We remain on track to meet our commitment to pledge $2 billion towards addressing climate change from 2020 to 2025, with at least $700 million to build climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific.

Australia supported Fiji and Vanuatu in their recovery from tropical cyclones Yasa and Harold through rehabilitating and rebuilding damaged or destroyed school and health infrastructure. These disaster recovery programs incorporate rigorous measures for building back better and improving the resilience of individuals and assets to climate change and future disasters. Planning for the rebuild has ensured that climate change projections and disaster risks have been taken into consideration and planned for through climate- and disaster-resilient design and construction.

Responding to partners' priorities and needs

The department responded to partner priorities and needs throughout the reporting period. The following two examples highlight the tailored approach to local context and partner government priorities.

Australia's rural development partnership with Indonesia

Australia's rural development partnership with Indonesia – Promoting Rural Incomes through Support for Markets in Agriculture (PRISMA) – aims to boost incomes of smallholder farmers by working with them and industry to overcome constraints to productivity – be it access to better-quality seed, fertiliser or expertise. PRISMA has now exceeded its end-of-program targets, increasing the incomes of over 1.2 million smallholder farming households by 184 per cent.

Since its commencement in 2013, PRISMA has worked with more than 260 private and public sector partners across 25 agricultural sectors, providing access to new innovations. These products and services include drought-resistant and high-yielding seeds, mechanisation services for minimum soil disturbance, and the use of feed additives, such as medicated molasses blocks to reduce methane emissions. The latter was in partnership with Australian feed company AgCoTech and Gadjah Mada University, to introduce molasses blocks to smallholder cattle farmers in Indonesia.



Indonesian mung bean farmers participating in the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Promoting Rural Incomes through Support for Markets in Agriculture (PRISMA). In five years, PRISMA has increased the average income of mung bean farmer households by 47 per cent. Credit: DFAT

Indo-Pacific sexual and reproductive health and rights

Gender inequality exacerbates risks to the health of women and girls, especially in times of crisis, as their needs are under-prioritised. The delivery of essential sexual and reproductive health services continues to be impacted by competing demands on health budgets in the Indo-Pacific.

Australia is supporting women and girls to realise their right to access essential sexual and reproductive health services across 22 Indo-Pacific countries through the $54.7 million Indo-Pacific Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights COVID-19 Surge Response (SRHR C-Surge) program (2021–2024). These services save lives, protect health, and help ensure women and girls can participate equally in social and economic activity. Approximately 40 per cent of those accessing services under C-Surge were considered hard to reach, including young people, people living with a disability, and new users of family planning methods. C-Surge takes innovative approaches to inclusion – for example, by scaling up mobile and telemedicine services and home-based care, enabling 3.5 million people to access over 14 million essential services.



A team of Filipino healthcare workers provides health outreach services as part of the Australian Government–funded Indo-Pacific Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights COVID-19 Surge Response (SRHR C-Surge) program. Credit: International Planned Parenthood Federation

International development policy

Australia's International Development Policy

On 8 August 2023, the government released *Australia's International Development Policy* and an accompanying performance and delivery framework. Under this policy, we will support our partners to build effective, accountable states that drive their own development; enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks; connect with Australia and regional architecture; and generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

Performance measure 4.2: Timely and effective responses to humanitarian emergencies, including an enhanced Indo-Pacific ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from crises

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	Australia responds within 48 hours of a request from a country in the Indo-Pacific.	Achieved
	Effective Australian Government responses to humanitarian crises, displacement and conflict.	Achieved
	Australian support builds the capacity of Pacific governments and communities to better prepare for, respond to and recover from climate change impacts and disasters.	Achieved
	Implementation and establishment of strategic partnership frameworks with humanitarian partners.	Achieved
Methodology	Investment monitoring reports and evaluations of Australia's humanitarian response efforts. Qualitative analysis provided in end-of-program reviews. Progress of strategic partnership frameworks.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.2, p 37 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 20	
Rating explained	We achieved all planned performance results. To be rate as 'achieved', the first three planned performance results required an 80 per cent or above success rate. For the fourth planned performance result, our objective was to establish a baseline for four humanitarian partners.	
Limitations	During 2022–23, two responses in the Indo-Pacific fit the definition for the first planned performance result in this reporting period. Australia also responded to four other events outside the Indo-Pacific, and one that was a slow-onset event. These were not assessed against this planned performance result.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. The 2022–23 performance measures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The development program is effective, efficient and responsive', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as ‘achieved’.

The department responded to all rapid-onset emergency assistance requests within 48 hours, providing emergency assistance to over 23 million marginalised women, men, girls and boys in conflict and crisis situations. Australia’s humanitarian assistance saved lives, alleviated suffering, and helped to maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of crises, including tropical cyclones, floods, droughts, earthquakes, food shortages and outbreaks of violence.

In 2022–23, Australia deployed over 246 tonnes of humanitarian relief supplies. This included tents; tarpaulins; shelter, kitchen and hygiene kits; bed nets; blankets; sleeping mats; water purification equipment; and lights for safety and protection. Through support to our international and non-government partners, Australia also provided emergency services to crisis-affected communities, such as medical care (including maternal and child health care, and sexual and reproductive health services), search and rescue expertise, humanitarian cash transfers, education interventions and protection services.

Disaster response



Australia's urban search and rescue specialists providing support to Turkish authorities and communities following the devastating earthquakes in Türkiye in February 2023.
Credit: DFAT/Nathan Fulton

Australia responds to earthquake in Türkiye

Following the devastating earthquake in Türkiye in February 2023, which resulted in almost 60,000 fatalities, Australia provided critical life-saving assistance and relief supplies through partners. The response reached almost half a million people with water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies, almost 300,000 people with medical supplies and consultations, and more than 130,000 children with nutrition. Australia deployed a disaster assistance response team to Türkiye with 72 members, including 68 urban search and rescue experts. The team helped coordinate 28 international search and rescue teams in Hatay Province and assisted local non-government organisations to provide supplies to affected populations.

To support people affected by protracted crises in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, Australia funded emergency food, water and shelter, as well as essential protection, education, and health services. Australia's assistance reached nearly 2 million people in Myanmar and Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, this support went to Rohingya refugees and host communities, including women, girls, and people with disability.

Partnerships underpin our rapid response efforts. These include the Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) (an agreement with six non-government organisations), and partnerships with the Australian Red Cross (and its international and local chapters), UN agencies, dedicated logistics capability, emergency medical personnel from Australian medical assistance teams, power restoration experts, search and rescue teams, and humanitarian response experts. Australia works closely with relevant government agencies such as the Department of Defence and the National Emergency Management Agency in responding to crises offshore. We assessed all capabilities and partnerships as performing well, enabling Australia to respond quickly and effectively to requests for humanitarian assistance. In 2022, for example, the AHP delivered across 25 active responses spanning 19 countries, meeting the priority needs of those affected, including those most marginalised.

Australia's humanitarian assistance also aims to strengthen preparedness and reduce risks in countries susceptible to climate change impacts and natural disasters. Over the reporting period, the AHP Disaster READY program developed or updated 438 disaster preparedness plans across five countries. Early warning systems and evacuation centres supported by Australia were well utilised during the twin cyclones in Vanuatu. No fatalities were reported.

Australia is also contributing to global efforts on disaster risk reduction. In September 2022, in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Australia led and hosted the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. Brisbane welcomed more than 2,000 delegates from over 40 Asia-Pacific countries, including ministers and representatives from government, civil society, academia, the private sector and local communities. The conference identified scalable priorities to advance disaster prevention and risk mitigation in the Asia-Pacific, and renewed commitment to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

In 2022–23, the Australian Government committed to four new multi-year strategic partnership frameworks for our humanitarian partnerships with the World Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the International Committee of the Red Cross. These frameworks set out partnership objectives and strengthen safeguards and compliance measures.

Disaster response



Officers from the Vanuatu Police Force unload Australian-provided humanitarian supplies following tropical cyclones Judy and Kevin, at Port Vila International Airport, Vanuatu, in March 2023. Credit: Department of Defence/David Gibbs

Australia responds to tropical cyclones Judy and Kevin in Vanuatu

In March 2023, two tropical cyclones – Judy and Kevin – hit Vanuatu in the space of 48 hours, affecting more than 271,000 people and causing extensive damage to infrastructure and crops.

At the request of the Vanuatu government, the department deployed a 15-person multidisciplinary humanitarian response team to work with officials to rapidly assess the impacts.

Australia's humanitarian response included deployment of HMAS *Canberra* and a rapid assessment team, aerial assessment flights, over 139 tonnes of humanitarian supplies, and $12.8 million in response and early recovery funding. Non-government organisations participating in the Australian Humanitarian Partnership also assisted in the response. Australia's assistance ensured the needs of the most marginalised (pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disability) were embedded in the response. Australia delivered 28,522 units of supplies for distribution to affected communities.

Performance measure 4.3: Effective operational and organisational management of the development program, including in its planning, implementation and responsiveness

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	Ongoing effective and efficient implementation of investments.	Achieved
Methodology	Investment monitoring reports, final investment monitoring reports, country and regional progress reports and evaluations of Australia's development efforts. Qualitative analysis of progress against bilateral and regional development plans setting out expected outcomes, key results and supporting investments.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.2, p 37 2022–23 Corporate Plan, pp 20–21	
Rating explained	The planned performance result was achieved, with 87 per cent of investments rated as satisfactory against both the effectiveness and efficiency criteria.	
Limitations	While the performance system monitors gender equality and disability inclusion, the planned performance result reflects only effectiveness and efficiency criteria.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. The 2022–23 performance measures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The development program is effective, efficient and responsive', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

The department leads the delivery of Australia's international development program. In 2022–23, the development program supported our national interests by working with our neighbours to address overlapping challenges facing the region, including climate change, COVID-19 recovery and deteriorating global economic conditions. We ensured effective and transparent planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation took place across a portfolio of approximately 1,000 active investments that make up the development program.

The cornerstone of the performance system is at the investment level. Investment monitoring reports are used to assess whether Australia's development program is effective, efficient and responsive. Development program investments of $3 million and above are required to provide an annual investment monitoring report. In 2022–23, the department maintained its comprehensive system for assessing the progress and results of development investments. For completed investments, the department's rigorous approach includes validation by a team of external independent monitoring and evaluation specialists.

The 2022–23 investment monitoring report results show an increase in investments assessed as satisfactory against both the effectiveness and efficiency criteria; however, there was a decline in performance scores for gender equality and disability inclusion.

In 2022–23, 412 investments were required to complete an investment monitoring report. Of these, 27 (6.6 per cent) related to humanitarian investments and 47 (11.4 per cent) related to completed investments. Of the 412 investments, 87 per cent were assessed as satisfactory against both effectiveness and efficiency criteria in the investment monitoring report process. This is an increase from 2021–22 and reflects strong performance in delivering outputs. For this reason we rate the planned performance result as 'achieved'.

Of the 47 completed investments, 70 per cent were assessed as satisfactory against both the effectiveness and efficiency criteria, an increase of eight percentage points from the 2021–22 investment monitoring report results. While there is room for improvement, this result is as expected given the continued challenges presented by COVID-19, which is impacting program implementation, and the uncertain and difficult operating contexts in which we are delivering development assistance.

When underperformance was identified, we developed and implemented targeted actions to address investment shortcomings. Of the 412 investments that completed the annual investment monitoring process in 2022–23, 16 investments (3.9 per cent) were identified as underperforming. Of the 16 underperforming investments, eight were completed investments that had either ended or were ending shortly. For the eight underperforming investments that are ongoing, a remediation plan will be developed.

The government has reintroduced an 80 per cent performance target for gender equality and has mandated that new investments over $3 million have a gender equality objective. Gender equality is central to development effectiveness, including COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. Performance on gender equality during implementation is assessed through the investment monitoring report process. Of the 412 investments assessed in 2022–23, 76 per cent are performing satisfactorily in how they address gender equality in their implementation. This is a decrease from 2021–22, where 80 per cent of assessed investments were performing satisfactorily.

Australia is committed to ensuring people with disability and organisations for people with disability have an active and leading role at all stages across the development program. Results for 2022–23 show that for all investments over $3 million, 46 per cent effectively addressed disability equity.

In 2022–23, gender and disability specialists provided investment monitoring report quality assurance on a higher proportion of investments compared with previous years. We assess that this closer attention to the quality of gender and disability reporting has likely contributed to the decline in these effectiveness scores. The department is implementing measures to increase program quality on gender equality and disability equity and rights.



The Governor-General, His Excellency General the Hon David Hurley AC DSC (Retd), and Mrs Linda Hurley visited Kiribati on 24 June 2023. The Governor-General spent time talking to a young boy in a wheelchair from the Kiribati Special School for Children with Disabilities. Credit: Jake Sims/Teemwa Rereniti

At the country and regional levels, we published 23 annual COVID-19 Development Response Plan progress reports in December 2022. These reports detail achievements and progress against planned actions and performance indicators relevant to the country and regional contexts in which we work. We will publish a final set of consolidated results from country progress reports in the second half of 2023. We will transition to a new reporting framework under the government's new international development policy from 2024 onwards.

We continued to implement our annual development evaluation plan, conducting independent evaluations to inform our country, regional, global and sector development programs. In 2022, 40 evaluations were completed, and we published 38 on the DFAT website with a management response. We plan to publish approximately 40 evaluations in 2023. The department worked to enhance the transparency and accountability of the development program by improving the availability and consistency of information on the DFAT website, and these improvements will continue through the commitments in the new international development policy.

We continued to manage Australia's international development program reporting obligations to the OECD Development Assistance Committee, and maintained our membership in the International Aid Transparency Initiative. In addition to performance reporting, we published 'Australia's Official Development Assistance Budget Summary 2023–24', *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary 2021–22*, and a list of development investments between $3 million and $10 million. AusTender continued to provide centralised publication of Australian Government business opportunities, annual procurement plans, multi-use lists and contracts awarded.

Priority 5: Advance global cooperation

Performance measure 5.1: Australia's diplomatic and geostrategic efforts and financial contributions help shape institutions, rules, norms and standards in line with our national interests and values.

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	Outcomes, including statements, of global coalitions, multilateral forums and institutions align with Australia's priorities to protect and promote rules, norms and standards.	Achieved
Methodology	Qualitative and quantitative analysis of resolutions, statements and outcomes in multilateral forums, especially the UN Human Rights Council and UN General Assembly.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), programs 1.3 and 1.4, pp 38–39 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 23	
Rating explained	The planned performance result was achieved.	
Limitations	It is not practicable to review all of Australia's engagements in international institutions. Instead, we examined outcomes that the department contributed to, relevant to the planned performance result. We have not independently verified available data held by external bodies, but have assessed the accuracy of the data based on our knowledge of the sources and the compilation methods used.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. This measure will not continue. In 2023–24, our engagement with international institutions will be captured in two measures instead of one: 'Australia's payments to multilateral development organisations generate collective action on issues impacting Australia', and 'International organisations reflect Australian interests and values when addressing global challenges', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

In 2022–23, Australia's diplomatic efforts in multilateral organisations ensured institutions protected and advanced international rules, norms and standards in line with our interests and values. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, said to the UN General Assembly in September 2022, 'We know that we will always be better off in a world where rules and norms … are clear, mutually negotiated and consistently followed.'

We have worked to strengthen the UN system through effective reform initiatives, and engaged actively in multilateral institutions to ensure outcomes, including resolutions, support the priorities of Australia and our region. We have worked to elevate the voices of First Nations Australians in international forums and embed the perspectives and interests of First Nations Australians in our foreign policy. We continued our advocacy on human rights, including the rights of LGBTQIA+ people, working to ensure the protection of international human rights norms in multilateral institutions.



The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Penny Wong, delivers Australia's national statement to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 23 September 2022. Credit: DFAT/Andrew Kelly

Australia stepped up our commitment to a foreign policy that projects Australia's shared and full identity through the appointment of Mr Justin Mohamed as Australia's inaugural Ambassador for First Nations People. At the 22nd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York in April 2023, the ambassador delivered a statement on behalf of 18 countries to advocate for enhanced participation by indigenous peoples in UN meetings on issues affecting them. Australia also brought a Pacific focus to the forum, hosting a side event jointly with Kiribati, Fiji and New Zealand on indigenous perspectives on climate change and health challenges.

We cemented our position as an established and trusted partner in the UN system. We worked with like-minded partners to improve effectiveness, accountability and transparency, including by signing on to the 'pledge to predictable payments' for the UN

regular budget to provide stability and liquidity to UN cash flow. Australia also signed a multi-year agreement to provide $12 million to the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund, returning Australia to the top 10 donors list and furthering both the United Nations' capacity for peacebuilding and Australia's reputation as an active and responsible contributor to the UN peace and security agenda.

We helped Australia win international leadership roles in multilateral forums. In October 2022, Australia was re-elected to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Council and International Civil Aviation Authority (ICAO) Council, ensuring continued influence in these key multilateral institutions that promote rules, norms and standards.

The appointment of Australia's inaugural Ambassador for Human Rights, Ms Bronte Moules, demonstrated our commitment to respect, promote and protect human rights, including through active engagement in the multilateral human rights system. The ambassador joined Australia's delegation to the 53rd session of the UN Human Rights Council (June–July 2023) to help amplify Australia's voice on key human rights issues and country situations, particularly in response to the growing pushback on gender equality. In 2022–23, Australia co-sponsored over 65 resolutions, delivered over 65 national statements, and delivered over 50 joint statements in the UN Human Rights Council.

Australia stepped up our advocacy for the equal rights of LGBTQIA+ people globally. Our support for the Sydney WorldPride Human Rights Conference in March 2023 facilitated the attendance of 68 scholars and speakers, elevating the voices of Asia-Pacific LGBTQIA+ people in the discussion of global LGBTQIA+ issues. A video message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced Australia's strengthened leadership and diplomacy to advance LGBTQIA+ rights, especially in our region.

We continued to lead the push for global abolition of the death penalty with like-minded partners and civil society organisations. In October and November 2022, Australia and Costa Rica led the UN General Assembly Third Committee resolution 'Moratorium on the Use of the Death Penalty' on behalf of 44 countries. The resolution received a record 125 'yes' votes at the General Assembly plenary in December 2022, demonstrating the continued global trend away from the death penalty.

Australia engages in hundreds of international institutions each year, meaning it is near impossible to review each aspect of Australia's engagement. Instead, this reporting highlights key achievements and examples of how we engage with and shape the international system to advance our national interests and our values.

Performance measure 5.2: Our relationships with Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa advance Australia's interests.

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance result	Positive regard for Australian interests increasingly identified in countries of Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa.	On track
Methodology	Qualitative analysis of case studies of influential engagement.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 35 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 23	
Rating explained	The 'on track' rating reflects progress made over the reporting period towards achieving long-term goals, while acknowledging that more work remains to be done. We examined a sample of activities where the department's objective was to generate positive regard for Australian interests in countries in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, and identified evidence of positive regard shown as a result of these activities.	
Limitations	We did not examine overall sentiments, or regard for Australia's interests, in countries of Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, as these can be affected by many factors, not just the department's activities. Neither did we seek to quantify the results of all of the department's activities in the relevant regions to assess relative changes as a result. Our approach assumes that evidence of positive regard resulting from the department's activities implies an improvement compared with what would have been the case if the activity had not occurred.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the department is adjusting its performance framework to more closely reflect its core functions. This measure will not continue. In 2023–24, the most closely aligned new measure will be 'DFAT's diplomatic efforts support favourable foreign affairs and trade policy outcomes for Australia', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

Australia's relationships with countries in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa are crucial to advancing national interests, especially in areas such as trade and security. To support these relationships, the department manages 30 posts in Europe, 13 posts in the Middle East, 9 posts in Africa and 7 posts in Latin America and the Caribbean. The examples below highlight how we worked to advance Australia's interests within these four regions during the reporting period.

Europe

European countries have valued the government's significant assistance to Ukraine and our efforts to hold Russia to account for its illegal invasion – both as a contribution to European security and as support for international rules and norms. We supported a visit by the Prime Minister, the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, to Kyiv in July 2022; coordinated whole-of-government military and humanitarian support for Ukraine; implemented sanctions on more than 1,000 entities and individuals; and coordinated on statements and resolutions on the conflict in the United Nations, G20 and other forums. We supported dozens of ministerial and senior official engagements with European partners in which we have spoken influentially on linkages between European and Indo-Pacific stability and prosperity.

The department worked closely with French counterparts to reset the bilateral relationship following the AUKUS announcement in 2021, leading to more comprehensive cooperation in the Pacific (where France is a resident power), particularly on security, climate action and development. The department also facilitated the resumption of the France–Australia 2+2 Foreign and Defence Ministerial Consultations, held in Paris on 30 January 2023, which reaffirmed our commitment to restoring a dynamic and enduring bilateral relationship in pursuit of shared interests.

We significantly increased the tempo of senior officials–level meetings and Indo-Pacific dialogues with European countries and EU institutions. We have provided deeper and more regular exchanges on Australian views and experiences and new, practical cooperation on discrete projects. We have shared our experiences on responding to foreign interference and strengthening economic resilience, including in critical supply chains and infrastructure. This has elevated Australia's status as a like-minded partner. We have progressed collaboration on green energy transition with Germany.

Latin America

In October 2022, the department supported the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon Tim Watts MP, to lead Australia's delegation to the 52nd General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Lima, our first as a permanent observer. The minister's visit to the region provided an opportunity to deepen Australia's bilateral relationships with Chile and Peru, and with other OAS member states, and to advocate for Australia's vision of a rules-based international system and a secure and prosperous Indo-Pacific. The visit also focused on listening to and discussing perspectives on Australia, Chile and Peru's shared commitment to strengthening the rights of our First Nations peoples, reflecting the Australian Government's commitment to embed First Nations perspectives in our foreign policy.

High-level engagement across government, industry and civil society helped reinforce the importance of Australia's relationship with the Latin America region and the opportunities for collaboration on mutual interests, including action on the clean energy transition and enhancing trade and education linkages.

Middle East – Australia's relationships with Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the UAE

In June 2023, the department supported the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs to advance Australia's interests in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The visit provided the opportunity to discuss important national and regional security issues, advance Australia's economic interests in the Middle East, and strengthen our people-to-people and business ties.

In Lebanon, the minister discussed our continued close cooperation on counter-terrorism and transnational crime, sought an update on the investigation into the Beirut port blast in 2020, and met with members of the Lebanese-Australian community.

In Saudi Arabia, the minister joined the ministerial meeting of the Global Coalition against Daesh [ISIS], exchanging views on regional security with coalition partners. The minister reaffirmed Australia's commitment to the bilateral relationship with Saudi Arabia, supported by growing trade and investment ties and shared G20 membership. The minister also discussed the regional impact of key issues, including climate change, humanitarian challenges emanating from regional conflicts, and cooperation in multilateral settings to strengthen the rules-based order.

In the UAE, the minister discussed ways to further enhance our already-close trade ties, and promoted Australia as a reliable and reputable partner in two-way investment and as a provider of vocational, technical and tertiary education.

The minister also thanked Saudi and UAE counterparts for their assistance to Australians evacuating Sudan and for Saudi and UAE efforts to end the conflict.

Africa

We worked with the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs to advance Australian interests in Africa, including meeting with six African ministers and delivering an opening address to the Africa Down Under mining conference in Perth in August–September 2022. The conference provided the centrepiece for Australia–Africa Week, which celebrates the broader connections between Australia and countries of Africa, including university research partnerships and diaspora networks.

The minister also highlighted the importance of Australia's connections with Africa in discussions with a range of partners, including the Perth USAsia Centre at the University of Western Australia, the Centre for Australia–Africa Relations at Curtin University, and the Australia–Africa Minerals and Energy Group.



The Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon Tim Watts MP (left), visits Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, talking with locally engaged staff members Selwa Ibrahim, Tilahun Leta and Abeselom Abebe, in February 2023. Credit: Alex Green

Performance measure 5.3: Strategic communications and public diplomacy initiatives advance Australia's interests and influence.

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	Maintain an average social media engagement rate of between 1 and 3 per cent in line with industry standards.	Achieved (3–5 per cent, dependent on platform group)
	Maintain Australian standings in global soft power indexes and global perception and sentiment tracking.	Partially achieved
Methodology	DFAT social media and website data analytics. The Soft Power 30, Brand Finance Global Soft Power Index and Anholt-Ipsos Nation Brands Index.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.6, p 41 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 23	
Rating explained	Multiple sources of data contribute to each planned performance result, and the department did not specify how each should be weighted. Although the department fell one place in sentiment tracking, it met targets in global soft power indexes and exceeded targets in average social media engagement rates. The overall rating is therefore 'achieved'.	
Limitations	Engagement rates indicate whether the content resonates with audiences enough to elicit a response – negative, positive or neutral. Reactions on social media may not necessarily provide evidence that messages achieved their intended results. External indexes are used to capture sentiment at a specific point in time, even though power and influence are highly dynamic. The scoring in Brand Finance's Global Soft Power Index is very tight, with marginal differences influencing positions. The Soft Power 30 index has not been updated since the 2019 rankings, so has not been drawn on for analysis.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, this measure will be adjusted to 'Australia's standing in the region is enhanced through DFAT's public diplomacy', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our overall performance against this measure as 'achieved'. Although the department fell one place to 14th in the Brand Finance Global Soft Power Index in sentiment tracking, we maintained our ranking in the Anholt-Ipsos Nation Brands Index and exceeded targets in average social media engagement rates.

We continued to use strategic communications and public diplomacy to project a positive and contemporary image of Australia, and promote a clear understanding of Australian policies, objectives and engagement with the Indo-Pacific region. Official channels include traditional and social media, multimedia content, and activities to connect with audiences, communities and stakeholders in Australia and overseas. We maintained average social media engagement ratings of 5.1 per cent (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn) and 2.5 per cent (WeChat and Weibo), exceeding the planned performance result. Australia maintained its ranking in the Anholt-Ipsos Nation Brands Index but fell one place in Brand Finance's Global Soft Power Index.

Strategic communications

Over the reporting period, we strengthened collaboration and coordination across the department, with other Australian Government agencies and with international partners to bring greater alignment to strategic communications and to better connect with domestic, regional and international audiences. We focused on maintaining regular publication of our strategic messaging products to empower the diplomatic network to progress Australia's foreign, trade and development policy goals by providing engaging, up-to-date and easy-to-deploy messages on Australia's key international priorities.

We developed communication strategies across the full spectrum of policy priorities and events, including Australia and New Zealand's hosting of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27) in November 2022; the work of the department's Office of the Ambassador for Gender Equality and Office of the Ambassador for Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation; regional engagement in Southeast Asia; our enhanced Pacific engagement; the launch of Partnerships for a Healthy Region; the Quad Leaders' Summit in May 2023; the announcement of Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio measures in the 2023–24 Budget; and the Australia – United States Ministerial Consultations (AUSMIN) in December 2022. We also provided dedicated communications support to the planning and announcement of the inaugural position of the Ambassador for First Nations People.

We supported timely, informative and consistent messages around international crises, including the Sudan conflict and evacuation of Australians and other foreign nationals; the Türkiye earthquake; contingency planning for Europe as part of the response to the conflict in Ukraine; and the Vanuatu cyclones. We provided communications advice and training to the department's crisis response teams, thematic ambassadors and deploying heads of mission.

During the reporting period, the department's social media following achieved net growth of 5 per cent, reaching more than 5.7 million users worldwide. Content in multiple languages was viewed more than 438 million times, with a 74 per cent increase in the use of video messaging to explain the department's policies, and support the delivery of its programs and services. With 301 global social media accounts across five channels,

we leveraged the steady increase in engagement on our central LinkedIn channel to promote Australian foreign, trade and development policies to domestic and international professional communities.

We continued to project and explain modern, diverse Australia to the world: our First Nations identity, our values and diversity. Our policy-driven and audience-focused public diplomacy programs across the overseas network delivered initiatives that align with policy priorities and amplify our strategic communications objectives. We also provided a range of resources to the network, including those that highlight Australia as a modern, diverse and innovative nation and a leader and trusted partner in responding to climate change.

The department worked closely with the FIFA Local Organising Committee and Football Australia to support involvement with the FIFA Women's World Cup Trophy Tour preceding the tournament. The trophy toured to all participating nations in the first half of 2023 and included events to celebrate the World Cup and align with public diplomacy interests. A taskforce was established to capitalise on the convening power of the FIFA Women's World Cup to promote Australia to the world, deliver diplomatic outcomes, and engage a projected global audience of 2.5 billion people. We continued to deploy our sporting expertise to bring people together, including in support of strengthening Pacific communities, through flagship sports diplomacy programs in the Pacific: PacificAus Sports and the Team Up sports for development program.

We wrapped up the United Kingdom/Australia Season cultural program – the largest ever reciprocal cultural program delivered in partnership with the British Council, which focused on showcasing Australia's creative excellence and leveraging art and culture to deepen relationships. We facilitated artistic collaboration, market development and cultural exchange, and supported the development of the new National Cultural Policy – 'Revive'. With a strong focus on First Nations public diplomacy, the department toured the *Walking through a songline* installation across Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia (launched by the Prime Minister of Australia as part of the ASEAN Summit) and Vietnam. We have also taken an active role in supporting the International Decade of Indigenous Languages led by the Office for the Arts.

An International Media Visits program for a group of senior journalists from India highlighted our expanding bilateral ties and showcased Australia's climate and renewable energy capabilities. Feedback from participants indicated that they developed a deeper understanding of Australia's renewable energy ambitions and commitment to address the climate crisis, Australia and India's economic complementarity, our modern multicultural society and rich First Nations heritage.



Visitors admire *Walking through a songline* – an immersive light-projecting installation hosted by the Australian Embassy in Vietnam. The installation was open to the public in Hanoi at the Vietnamese Women's Museum from 28 April to 21 May 2023. Credit: DFAT

Performance measure 5.4: The diplomatic and consular corps posted or accredited to Australia are satisfied with the delivery of protocol services.

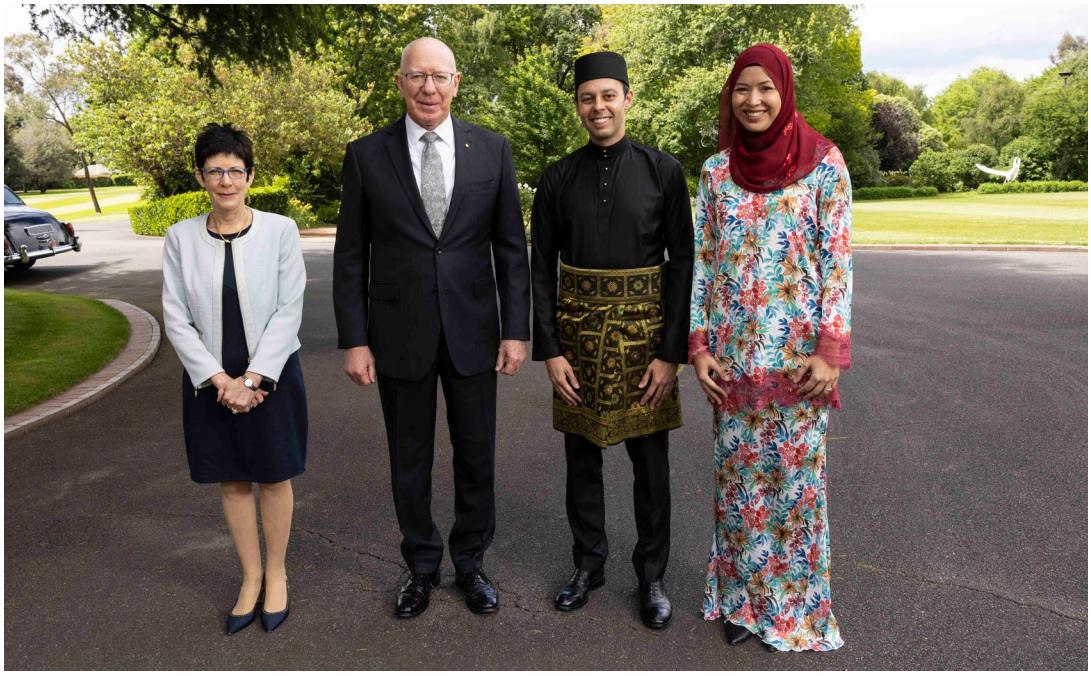
Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	Maintain satisfaction levels above 85 per cent.	Achieved (100 per cent)
Methodology	Qualitative assessment through a survey of the diplomatic corps.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 1.1, p 35 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 24	
Rating explained	The planned performance result was achieved. Satisfaction level is defined as a combined result of either 'excellent' or 'good' responses out of four options: excellent, good, satisfactory or poor.	
Limitations	Nil.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This measure will not continue in 2023–24.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved', as the planned performance target was met.

Through protocol services, the department supports the presence in Australia of over 7,000 members of the diplomatic corps, the consular corps, the United Nations and other international organisations in line with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The department's Protocol Branch conducted its annual survey of the diplomatic corps between 5 and 19 June 2023. Of the 111 missions in Canberra, 105 responded to the survey. We received a 100 per cent satisfaction response rate for our services, with each mission rating Protocol Branch's services as either 'excellent' (72 per cent) or 'good' (28 per cent). This satisfaction level exceeds the benchmark set for this performance measure and is the highest performance in the last three years.



His Excellency Mr Garry Ibrahim, High Commissioner for Brunei Darussalam (second from right), presented credentials to the Governor-General, His Excellency General the Hon David Hurley AC DSC (Retd), at Government House, Canberra, on 23 November 2022. Credit: Andrew Taylor of Andrew Taylor Photography

Priority 6: Support Australians overseas

Performance measure 6.1: The department maintains a high standard in processing passports.

Overall performance	Not achieved	
Planned performance results	95 per cent of passports processed within 10 business days.	Not achieved (61 per cent)
	98 per cent of priority passports processed within two business days.	Not achieved (91 per cent)
Methodology	Data on processing times from the Australian Passport Office's passport systems and corporate records.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 2.2, p 47 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 27	
Rating explained	Based on aggregate calculations of performance over four quarters, the department did not meet either of the planned performance results for the reporting period. By the fourth quarter (April to June 2023), 99 per cent of passports were issued within the target timeframes.	
Limitations	The Passport Issuance and Control System records transactional data from passport processing systems and uses this data to calculate processing times. A standard operating procedure is used to generate the reporting.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the wording of this measure will be adjusted to read 'Australian passports are processed efficiently', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

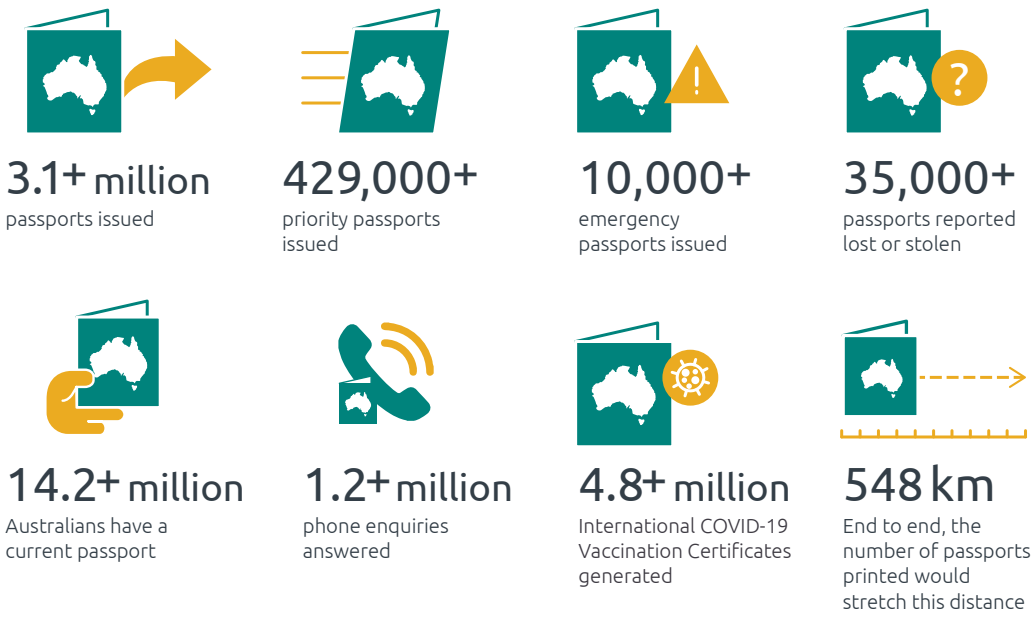
Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'not achieved' as the department did not meet its passport processing targets in 2022–23. However, the department issued more than 3.1 million passports in 2022–23 – a million more than the pre-pandemic record of 2.1 million in 2018–19, and more than double the 1.5 million in 2021–22 (Figure 2.7 on page 106). In response to this unprecedented demand, management strategies deployed resulted in improved processing times throughout the year, although strong performance in the fourth quarter (April to June 2023) was not enough to make up for slow processing times in the first quarter (July to September 2022) and second quarter (October to December 2022). The department ended the year with a stable passport service, with 99 per cent of passports being issued within the target timeframes in the April to June quarter. In June 2023, the department also released the most secure passport edition ever – the R series.

Demand for International COVID-19 Vaccination Certificates (ICVCs) remained high during 2022–23, and the department processed more than 4.8 million requests. As of 30 June 2023, the department had issued over 11 million certificates since the ICVC launch in 2021.

Figure 2.6 on page 105 provides a summary of passport statistics for 2022–23.

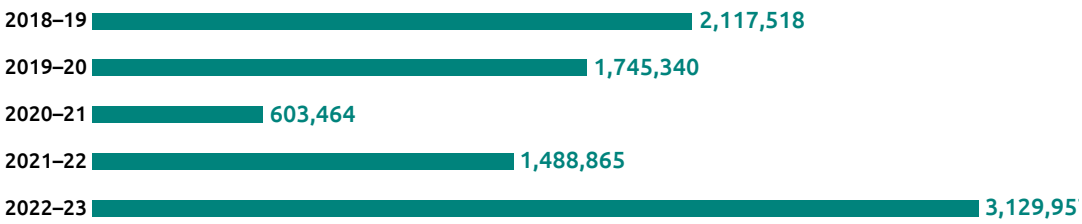
Figure 2.6: Passport statistics, 2022–23



Processing times and unprecedented demand

On average, over 11,000 Australians lodged passport applications each business day during 2022–23, compared to between 7,000 and 9,000 prior to border closures. On the day of highest demand, more than 16,000 applications were lodged. Over 14 per cent of passport customers opted to use the priority service, around double the pre-pandemic rate. We prioritise customers who pay a priority service fee (we are legislatively required to issue these passports within two business days), and customers who can provide evidence of compelling, compassionate or imminent travel. Sixty-one per cent of routine passports were processed within 10 business days compared with the target of 95 per cent, and 91 per cent of priority passports within two business days, compared with the target of 98 per cent.

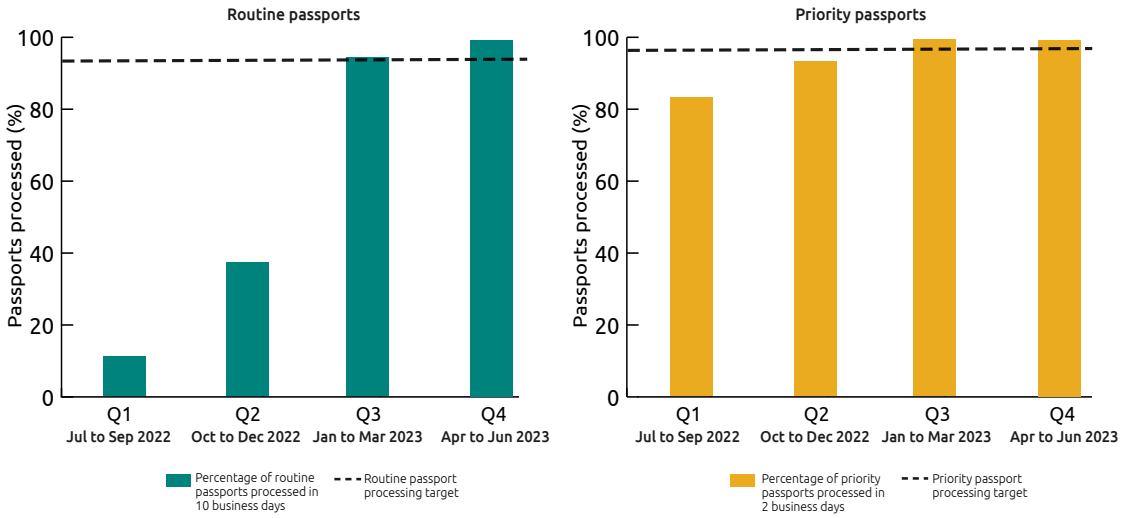
Figure 2.7: Passports issued, 2018–19 to 2022–23



Improvements to resourcing, processes and technology meant that the department reduced its processing times progressively through the year. The release of Australia's next-generation R series passport in September 2022 delivered an increase to the department's print capacity, which in turn contributed to improved passport processing timeframes.

With assistance from Services Australia, Australia Post and our other key service delivery partners, the department put in place a range of measures to bolster service capacity. Staffing levels more than doubled and six additional passport collection sites were established across Australia. In collaboration with the travel industry, the department also increased public communication to remind Australians to lodge passport applications as early as possible prior to travel, and the department changed its public messaging to advise customers to allow a minimum of six weeks for passports. This helped manage public expectations on wait times. By November 2022, over 98 per cent of priority passports were being processed within two business days, and by February 2023, routine processing had reached 95 per cent within 10 business days. We ended the reporting period with a stable passport service, with 99 per cent of passports being issued within the target timeframes in the period from April to June 2023 (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Passport processing performance for routine and priority passports, 2022–23



Keeping Australians' identities safe with the new R series passport

Australia's innovative and highly secure passport, the R series, was launched in September 2022. Designed, printed and assembled in Australia, it is even more secure than its predecessor, the P series passport (issued since 2014). The R series includes advanced security features to prevent counterfeiting and identity theft, and, ultimately, keep Australians safe.

The R series features photorealistic illustrations of 17 iconic Australian landscapes across its visa pages – showcasing our beautiful country. Under ultraviolet light, these illustrations come to life as unique Australian nightscapes, with local species of native fauna appearing. Integrated into the overall theme and design of the passport is artwork by prominent First Nations artists, including Uta Uta Tjangala's iconic *Yumari* (1981) painting.

Updating our passport every 5 to 10 years helps ensure the document keeps pace with advances in global security technology, and that it meets international best practice for travel documents, as set by the International Civil Aviation Organization.



The new R series passport's nightscapes appear under ultraviolet light. Credit: DFAT

Performance measure 6.2: A responsive consular service through our 24/7 global network, focusing on Australians most in need

Overall performance	Partially achieved	
Planned performance result	Australians can access consular services as outlined in the Consular Services Charter at all times, including in a crisis situation.	Partially achieved
Methodology	Reports on consular cases from the department's consular information system and related systems. Data on call volumes and wait times from the department's Consular Emergency Centre. Regular reporting on Smartraveller website traffic, subscribers to news and/or travel advice, and followers on social media accounts.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 2.1, p 46 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 27	
Rating explained	The department set three internal indicators of performance – related to the Smartraveller website, the internal consular management database, and operation of the Consular Emergency Centre phone line. The department achieved two of the three internal indicators in the reporting period.	
Limitations	The planned performance results considered the availability of individual communications platforms separately, without regard for whether alternatives were available and accessible. As a consequence, access to consular services was likely greater than that indicated by results for individual platforms.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the 2022–23 performance measures 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australians have access to consular information and services, including in times of crisis', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'partially achieved'.

The department provided a highly responsive consular service to over 47,000 Australian citizens during the reporting period. The department experienced three outages to the Consular Emergency Centre phone line, one greater than the two factored into planning. As a result, we did not fully achieve the measure. During these outages, Australians were still able to access the Smartraveller website and social media channels, and the departments' internal consular management systems continued to operate.

The Consular Emergency Centre (CEC) operates on a 24/7 basis, serving as a contact point for our global network when our overseas locations are operating outside core business

hours in Canberra. During the reporting period, the CEC answered approximately one call every 11 minutes from Australian citizens, permanent residents and their families seeking consular assistance. In 2022–23, the average call duration was five minutes, and the department responded to all voicemails left within three hours. The department has reviewed the backup processes in place following the outages and has implemented additional measures for the 2023–24 reporting period.

The department's Smartraveller website continues to play an important role in keeping Australians safe and secure, and supporting them while overseas. Consistent availability of the website during the reporting period ensured that Australians were able to access up-to-date information about consular services provided by the Australian Government, regardless of their time zone.[7] The department's consular information systems continued to operate as robust databases that support client management, consular case management, crisis management, the consular knowledge base, and signatures and seals.

Table 2.2: Consular services provided to Australians, 2018–19 to 2022–23

Consular service	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23[3]
Australian resident departures[1]	11,823,900	8,281,130	329,750	2,372,430	9,286,850
Total assistance – total number of cases of Australians provided with consular services	**215,403**	**216,146**	**199,439**	**201,630**	**195,292**
Notarial acts[2]	201,696	175,033	160,655	166,920	186,013
Total number of cases involving Australians in difficulty who received consular assistance	13,707	41,113	38,784	34,710	9,279
Cases of Australians hospitalised given general welfare and guidance	1,506	1,555	798	911	1,122
Cases of Australians evacuated to another location for medical purposes	10	5	21	15	7
Cases of next of kin of Australians who died overseas given guidance and assistance	1,695	1,546	1,328	1,509	1,871

(continued)

7 See also performance measure 6.3 for more on the Smartraveller website.

Table 2.2 (continued): Consular services provided to Australians, 2018–19 to 2022–23

Consular service	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23[3]
Cases of Australians having difficulty arranging their own return to Australia given guidance and assistance	23	297	236	59	163
Number of Australians who have been assisted in a crisis, including to return to Australia[3]	4,957	30,078	30,570	28,440	808
Number of Australians assisted to return	–	26,019	23,373	12,377	–
Number of vulnerable Australians assisted to return	–	–	4,521	2,475	–
Cases of Australians arrested overseas	1,572	1,443	755	773	969
Cases of Australians in prison	371	386	347	330	318
Cases of Australians given general welfare and guidance[4]	3,573	5,803	4,729	2,673	4,021
Australians in financial difficulty who were lent public funds[5]	149	519	2,296	806	224
Number of Australians approved for Special Overseas Hardship Fund[6]	–	–	4,569	1,264	–

1 Statistics drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics data. All figures include permanent long-term and short-term departures of Australian citizens and permanent residents.

2 Figures include notarial services performed by overseas posts, and services in Canberra and at state and territory offices in Australia.

3 In line with the Consular Services Charter, this includes assistance provided to Australian permanent residents to return to Australia.

4 Welfare and guidance figures for 2022–23 include the following subcategories: general (4), welfare and other serious matters (3,160), theft (157), assaults (199), child parental responsibility (105), whereabouts (265) and child abduction/custody (131).

5 This figure includes those who received traveller emergency loans during the financial year, including loans issued as part of the Special Overseas Hardship Fund.

6 The Special Overseas Hardship Fund includes repatriation grants and/or loans. Payments may not have been received in financial year.

Performance measure 6.3: Australians have information to prepare for safe travel overseas

Overall performance	Partially achieved	
Planned performance results	100 per cent of travel advisories reviewed biannually for posts in a volatile risk environment and/or where there are high Australian interests.	Not achieved (91 per cent)
	100 per cent of travel advisories reviewed annually for all other posts.	Not achieved (97 per cent)
Methodology	Data analytics and reporting from the department's Smartraveller website.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 2.1, p 46 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 27	
Rating explained	The department did not achieve either of the planned performance results, due to a technical definition of travel advisory that excludes rapid-response, ad hoc reviews. This is being rectified in 2023–24. The overall intent of the performance measure was met because the ad hoc reviews provided timely advice in crisis situations.	
Limitations	The methodology for assessing the planned performance results excluded the use of ad hoc updates (rapid reviews), which are the usual channel for making the most significant and time-critical changes to travel advisories. We have assessed that the department's processes were effective in ensuring that travel advisory updates contained accurate and sufficient information to enable Australians to prepare for safe travel overseas.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	In 2023–24, the 2022–23 performance measures 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australians have access to consular information and services, including in times of crisis', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'partially achieved'.

We maintained accurate, up-to-date and accessible travel advisories with timely information to assist Australians to stay safe while overseas. The department published over 1,100 updates to travel advice through its Smartraveller website. However, we did not achieve the two planned performance results of 100 per cent of scheduled periodic reviews being published either once or twice (depending on the destination) in the reporting period.

This rating primarily highlights a limitation in the measure design, which excluded the use of ad hoc updates (rapid reviews) from the calculation method and only counted scheduled periodic reviews. We will rectify the design in 2023–24 to include the ad hoc reviews, which are the usual channel for making the most significant and time-critical changes to travel advisories, and therefore routinely take priority over periodic reviews.

Both types of reviews are an essential part of our risk assessment and travel advice process. We undertake reviews of travel advisories in consultation with the Australian overseas mission accredited to the destination, as well as other Australian Government agencies.

In 2022–23, we postponed five planned periodic reviews into 2023–24, two of which we specifically postponed to prioritise important ad hoc updates. These updates ensured Australians overseas could access time-critical information without waiting for a periodic review process.

We published five other routine periodic updates scheduled for early 2022–23 ahead of schedule, in June 2022, but these updates did not count towards 2022–23 performance results under the measure design. We will review the design for 2023–24 to ensure that such timely processing and publishing can be counted.

We publish travel advisories on the Smartraveller website. In 2022–23, the site was used over 17 million times (see Figure 2.10 on page 113). Travel advice for Indonesia attracted the most unique views among travel advice pages, and travel insurance was the most visited thematic page (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9: Smartraveller website use, 2022–23



* Unique page views.

Figure 2.10: Smartraveller in numbers, 2022–23



Performance measure 6.4: Clients are satisfied with passport services		
Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	85 per cent satisfaction rate of overall passport service from client survey.	Achieved (85 per cent)
Methodology	Data from an independently conducted customer satisfaction survey.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 2.2, p 47 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 27	
Rating explained	The department met the planned performance result.	
Limitations	The 2022–23 client survey captures adult applicants who lodged a passport application in Australia in 2022–23. The performance results outlined above do not include overseas and child applicants. As a result, this survey only reaches approximately two-thirds of people applying for passports. The survey is conducted quarterly. In 2023–24, the client survey methodology is changing to increase the number of eligible survey participants, and to increase the survey frequency to monthly.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This measure will stay essentially the same in 2023–24, with a slight wording change to read 'Customers are satisfied with passport services', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

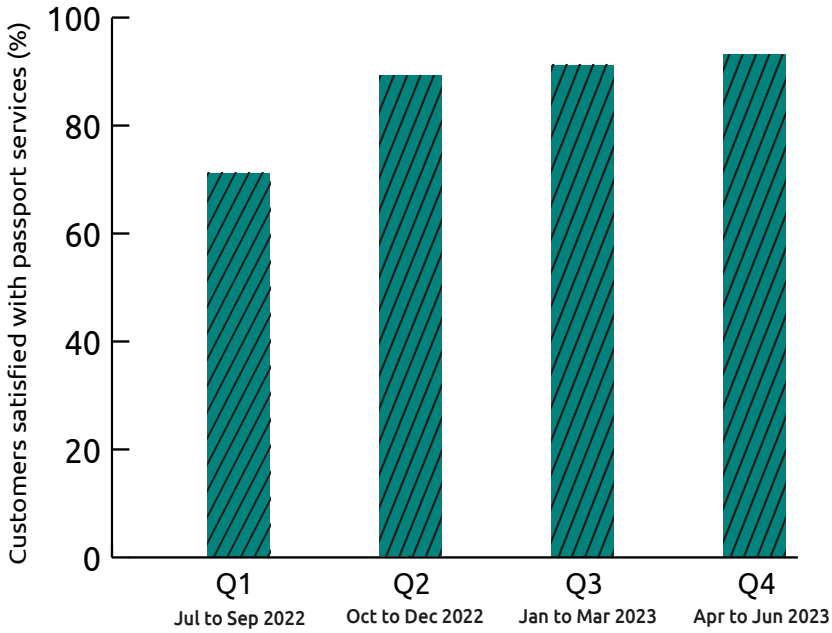
We rate our performance as against this measure as 'achieved'.

The department achieved the planned performance result for this measure, with 85 per cent of survey responses rating the department's passport services as satisfactory or highly satisfactory, based on aggregate results from surveys conducted in 2022–23. This is up from 80 per cent in 2021–22, and correlates with the very high level of passport applications (as explained in the analysis for performance measure 6.1).

Customer satisfaction improved consistently throughout the year as the department improved processing times, call centre wait times and services for customers visiting passport offices. The high levels of demand at the beginning of 2022–23 led to passport processing delays and long wait times at our call centre and passport offices. Results between July and September 2022 (quarter one) reflected the challenges we faced operationally, with an overall customer satisfaction rating of 71 per cent for that quarter.

Quarter two (October to December 2022) survey results reflected efforts to improve our performance, with an increase in customer satisfaction to 89 per cent. This trend continued, with 91 per cent overall customer satisfaction achieved in quarter three (January to March 2023) and 93 per cent achieved in quarter four (April to June 2023). Results achieved from October 2022 to June 2023 show our service recovery, with increases in satisfaction reported by customers who interacted with our service provider Australia Post, and those who visited a passport office.

Figure 2.11: Percentage of clients satisfied with passport services, 2022–23



Performance measure 6.5: The department is prepared to respond to overseas crises		
Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	100 per cent of posts certify annually that crisis action plans are current, and have been exercised for countries of resident accreditation.	Achieved
	Contingency planning and crisis management training is mandatory for all officers going on long-term posting.	Achieved
Methodology	Quantitative assessment of crisis action plan updates. Quantitative assessment of completion of contingency planning and crisis management pre-posting training.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 2.1, p 46 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 27	
Rating explained	The department met both planned performance results. Both results are weighted equally.	
Limitations	Nil.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. In 2023–24, the 2022–23 performance measures 6.2, 6.3 and 6.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australians have access to consular information and services, including in times of crisis', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'. Both planned performance results were met.

In 2022–23, all posts certified that appropriate planning was in place to respond to a crisis. All posts exercised their crisis action plans (including through activating their plans in crises) for countries of resident accreditation during the period.

Crisis and contingency planning is essential to enable the department to meet its responsibilities under the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework. In the department, crisis action plans are a fundamental planning and preparation tool for overseas posts. The head of mission or head of post is responsible for annual certification of each post's crisis action plan. This is a critical function to ensure the department has a plan in place for the post's response to incidents, events or crises, including ensuring the continuity of the mission or broader Australian interests. Crisis preparedness compliance activities are undertaken throughout the year.

The department has integrated contingency planning and crisis management training into two consular courses, which are delivered multiple times throughout the year. The training is mandatory for all posted officers, providing policy and practical information to prepare for and manage a crisis. Heads of mission and heads of post receive an additional briefing related to their country of posting.



Australian consular officers in Cyprus provide assistance to an evacuee from Sudan in May 2023. The department deployed additional consular officers to Djibouti, Jeddah, Nicosia and Cairo to support Australians arriving in those locations from Sudan. Credit: DFAT

Regional consular officers and crisis response

The department's network of regional consular officers enhance the existing capability and capacity of our consular staff at our posts and in Canberra, and maintain situational awareness across the globe. They consult with international and Australian government counterparts on planning and emerging issues, and regularly visit posts to support preparedness efforts, including conducting tabletop simulations and functional exercises.

Regional consular officers play a key role in supporting posts during crises. For example, after the outbreak of violence in Sudan in April 2023, regional consular officers were quickly able to provide on-the-ground assistance and support in Djibouti, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and through the United Kingdom's crisis centre in London. They provided coordination and situational awareness, including through engagements with other countries to support the evacuation of over 270 Australians, permanent residents and their family members. This included engagement with Australians on the ground in Sudan to offer consular support. Regional consular officers also assisted with the coordination of onward travel for evacuees, including provision of emergency travel documents.



An Australian Army soldier from Battle Group Ram coordinates with a member of the DFAT Crisis Response Team during a simulated non-combatant evacuation operation on Exercise Diamond Strike in Ingham, Queensland, in June 2023. Credit: Department of Defence/CPL Nicole Dorrett

Priority 7: Provide a secure and effective overseas presence

Performance measure 7.1: Effective security management with evidence of risk-based decision-making in line with the DFAT Security Framework

Overall performance	On track	
Planned performance result	Improvement in the department's protective security maturity rating by 2024.	On track
Methodology	Qualitative assessment drawn from the Protective Security Policy Framework annual assessment.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.1, p 50 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 29	
Rating explained	The department met the planned performance result.	
Limitations	The planned performance result aligns with the whole-of-government Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF) reporting requirements specified by the Department of Home Affairs. This includes reporting in September each year. This measure reports on the PSPF maturity index as reported in September 2022, and highlights activity in the 2022–23 reporting period.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australian Government staff, information and assets overseas are protected through appropriate risk-focused security measures', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'on track'.

The department increased its protective security maturity, as assessed in the annual Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF) reporting completed in September 2022. In the 2022–23 period, the department set eight internal proxy indicators to assess progress. Of these, the department achieved or was on track to achieve seven indicators. Overall, the 'on track' assessment reflects the department's likely position in improving the protective security maturity rating by 2024.

The 2022–23 implementation plan focused on enhanced physical security domestically and at overseas posts, handling of sensitive and classified information, and personnel security.

Key achievements during 2022–23 include:

- improving physical security of our domestic locations
- support for the build of the new Australian Embassy in Washington DC
- deployment of regional security officers to Djibouti and Jeddah in response to the Sudan crisis, to conduct planning and to support the repatriation of Australians
- provision of security risk assessments to support operational decisions across the network.

The department continues to take a risk-based approach across the global network, supported by the DFAT Security Framework. The department is also addressing changes implemented in the PSPF during the reporting period.

Performance measure 7.2: Enhanced oversight of the functionality and effectiveness of the security controls and mitigations in place across the network.

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	Progress against key Security Enhancement Program milestones.	Achieved
Methodology	Qualitative analysis drawn from assessment of the Security Enhancement Program milestones.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.1, p 50 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 29	
Rating explained	The department met the planned performance result. The Security Enhancement Program concluded on 30 June 2023.	
Limitations	Detailed metrics cannot be published due to sensitivities.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australian Government staff, information and assets overseas are protected through appropriate risk-focused security measures', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

The Security Enhancement Program concluded on 30 June 2023. The program ran from 2018 to 2023 and consisted of nine projects to improve security capability. Overall, the program contributed to an improvement in the department's Protective Security Policy Framework maturity through security enhancements across the network. Regular reporting on, and auditing of, program activities took place through a governance board.

The progress of the projects (overall status, budget, schedule and achievement milestones) was reported quarterly to the program board. Based on the regular reporting and the final assessment by the program's independent assurance officer, the program was a success. Work completed under the program included:

- improved security infrastructure at posts, including public screening machines and upgraded secure alarm systems
- upgraded and newly purchased civilian armoured vehicles

- development of a comprehensive database of security measures, which will provide centralised oversight and management of more than 10,000 security assets and measures across the network
- ICT capability upgrades in order to mitigate insider threats
- improvements to the department's security clearance process to further develop our security clearance management system.

Performance measure 7.3: Robust security culture, evidenced by staff engagement with security policy and responsiveness to contemporary and innovative security materials and training programs

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	Completion of a biennial Security Culture Survey.	Achieved
	Progress against the Security Culture Implementation Plan.	Achieved
Methodology	Qualitative analysis drawn from Security Culture Implementation Plan. Quantitative analysis drawn from the completion of the Security Culture Survey.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.1, p 50 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 29	
Rating explained	The department met both of the planned performance results. As 2022–23 is a survey year, assessment of our performance is based on the culture survey being completed and over 30 per cent of implementation plan targets being met on time. Each target is weighted equally as a contributor to overall performance.	
Limitations	We are unable to independently verify survey data held by the external consultant. Specific details of survey results cannot be published due to international sensitivities.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australian Government staff, information and assets overseas are protected through appropriate risk-focused security measures', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved', as the department achieved both planned performance results.

The department engaged an external consultant to run the 2023 Security Culture Survey, and received 500 more responses than in 2021. The results and analysis of the survey will be used to update our Security Culture Implementation Plan.

As of 30 June 2023, we had delivered eight components of the current 11-point Security Culture Implementation Plan; we were on track to deliver one other component, and the remaining components were ongoing. This was in line with expectations for the reporting period.

As part of this work, we established a regional security officer cadre as a backup capability to support regional security officers and posts, introduced new security training courses, and expanded the requirement to complete mandatory courses, based on post location. The department also developed 15 targeted internal communications campaigns, including for the DFAT Security Culture Survey, representing a sustained campaign spanning several months. We also commenced an ongoing review of the DFAT Security Framework to ensure it remains applicable and accessible, and to address new policy requirements.

Performance measure 7.4: Construction and refurbishment of departmental overseas property estate completed to agreed quality standards to meet government requirements and deliver operational efficiencies

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	Benefits identified in the approved business case are realised.	Achieved
	Offsite construction delivered to Australian codes and standards.	Achieved
	80 per cent of construction projects delivered on time and within approved budget.	Achieved (80 per cent)
Methodology	Quantitative analysis of compliance with certification processes. Actual budget spend and schedule assessed against approved forecasts.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.2, p 52 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 29	
Rating explained	The department met each of the planned performance results. Each target is weighted equally as a contributor to overall performance.	
Limitations	Many benefits identified in each business case are realised over multiple years. This assessment examines the intended benefits realised during 2022–23.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.4, 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The overseas property estate is effectively maintained and fit for purpose', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

During 2022–23, the department's Overseas Property Office continued to deliver capital works and ensure key milestones and outcomes were achieved. Eighty per cent of our construction projects were delivered on time and within the approved budget. All projects were quantified through consolidated project reporting, which tracked project costs, scope and delivery to ensure project milestones were achieved on time and within the approved budget.

We continue to deliver compliant offsite construction projects that are certified by the appropriate governing authorities. The department maintains a record of this certification and compliance.

In 2022–23, the Overseas Property Office completed projects in the Pacific, Europe, the United Kingdom and the United States, including the Australian Embassy in Washington DC.



New Australian Embassy in Washington DC. Credit: Image is sole copyright of Joe Fletcher ©

Performance measure 7.5: Fit-for-purpose and secure ICT systems		
Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance results	ICT security logging – number of unique cases generated, and complex use cases analysed, will increase by 15 per cent.	Achieved (19 per cent)
	Average system uptime of DFAT critical systems maintained at 99 per cent.	Achieved (100 per cent)
	Collaboration tool adoption increased by 15 per cent.	Achieved (63 per cent)
Methodology	Quantitative and qualitative analysis of events and associated productivity impacts, including review of IT security log events, and use cases created and/or processed; major incident management reports, indicating service continuity and uptime; user surveys, indicating user satisfaction, to inform improvements to user collaboration tools, and/or uptake.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.1, p 50 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 29	
Rating explained	The department met each of the planned performance results. Each target is weighted equally as a contributor to overall performance.	
Limitations	DFAT critical IT systems are currently tracked individually, rather than tracking of overall platform availability. Collaboration tool data is accurate up to 27 June 2023.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 will combine under one new performance measure, 'Australian Government staff, information and assets are protected through appropriate risk-focused security measures', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'. We achieved all three targets.

We exceeded our 15 per cent target for the 2022–23 reporting period for the number of security log events collected and complex use cases analysed. The department's critical IT systems maintained a 100 per cent online presence, excluding planned maintenance, during the reporting period. The percentage of staff using online collaboration tools increased to 64 per cent by the end of the reporting period, from an average of 3,627 users in July 2022 to 5,930 users in June 2023. Uptake steadily rose throughout the year.

The department continued to invest in information and communications technology (ICT) in line with our ICT strategy and Australian Government digital initiatives, to build and maintain secure and resilient systems and deliver customer-centric digital services.

During the reporting period, Australian Government partner agencies overseas maintained their usage of DFAT ICT systems. We continued to fulfil memorandum of understanding arrangements with 41 partner agencies, 25 of which continued to use the department's ICT systems overseas.

Performance measure 7.6: Asset management plans are in place for all owned properties in the overseas estate.

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	100 per cent of asset management plans are updated annually for all owned properties.	Achieved (100 per cent)
Methodology	Quantitative analysis of updated asset management plans from the property management database.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.2, p 52 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 29	
Rating explained	The department met the target.	
Limitations	Nil.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.4, 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The overseas property estate is effectively maintained and fit for purpose', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'. All asset management plans were updated for Commonwealth-owned properties in the overseas estate. The updated plans included source information from:

- property condition scores from annual property inspection and condition reports
- annual revaluation program data (including updates to values, rents and conditions)
- strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis
- updated subtenancy and vacancy data
- updated budgets for property operating expenses, major and minor capital works, and other operating costs
- the updated property strategy from the annual portfolio strategic plan.

Performance measure 7.7: Satisfaction ratings with the performance of the service provider and the Overseas Property Office

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	Maintained or increased compared to previous year.	Achieved
Methodology	An annual customer satisfaction survey conducted by an independent third-party service provider.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.2, p 52 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 30	
Rating explained	The planned performance result refers to meeting or exceeding the 2021–22 target of 80 per cent satisfaction. The department met this target.	
Limitations	Nil.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.4, 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The overseas property estate is effectively maintained and fit for purpose', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

Orima Research's 2022–23 survey of customer satisfaction with the department's Overseas Property Office and Services, and service provider JLL's management of the domestic and overseas property portfolio, recorded ratings of 91 per cent and 86 per cent, respectively. These results exceed the 80 per cent satisfaction targets for 2022–23.

The 2022–23 survey had a 91 per cent response rate across overseas posts and key domestic property clients, and included questions on the timeliness and quality of maintenance requests, responsiveness of service, and project delivery. The response options were based on a four-point scale ranging from excellent performance to unsatisfactory performance.

We undertake comparisons against previous years, and analyse our performance in each region. We also assess the performance of the contracted service provider, and of our estate management.

Performance measure 7.8: Management and refurbishment of the domestic property portfolio, including the state and territory offices, to meet government requirements and deliver operational efficiencies

Overall performance	Achieved	
Planned performance result	The department has an occupational density of 14m^2 per occupied work point by 2025.	Achieved
Methodology	Property data reported to Department of Finance under the Australian Government Property Register annual reporting requirement.	
Source	PBS 2022–23 (October), Program 3.2, p 52 2022–23 Corporate Plan, p 30	
Rating explained	The department met the planned performance result.	
Limitations	The planned performance result aligns with the whole-of-government Australian Government Property Register (AGPR) reporting requirements specified by the Department of Finance. Updated AGPR data is released towards the end of each calendar year. This measure reports on the AGPR data as reported in October 2022, and highlights activity in the 2022–23 reporting period.	
Link to 2023–24 performance measures	This performance measure will not continue in 2023–24. The 2022–23 performance measures 7.4, 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 will combine under one new performance measure, 'The overseas property estate is effectively maintained and fit for purpose', as set out in the 2023–24 Corporate Plan.	

Analysis

We rate our performance against this measure as 'achieved'.

The average occupational density in the domestic property portfolio is measured annually at the end of each financial year and reported in the Department of Finance's Australian Government Property Register. The data is issued to Commonwealth entities towards the end of each calendar year.

In 2021–22, the department met both occupational and fit-out density targets, representing a marked improvement from the previous year. We achieved this result through a range of measures to increase overall work point numbers and better utilise existing space to reduce the level of vacant desks, while maintaining contingent spaces.

Report on financial performance

How we are funded

The Australian Parliament, via the appropriation Acts, provides the department with two types of funding: departmental and administered.

Departmental resources are used to develop and implement policies and deliver services (programs). Departmental financial statements include the activities of the Overseas Property Special Account, which manages the Commonwealth's overseas property portfolio.

We also administer payments, revenues, and other resources on behalf of the Australian Government, including the official development assistance program. A shaded background in our financial statements indicates information that relates to an administered resource.

See also 'Managing our finances' on page 151 and the financial statements starting on page 162.

Departmental operating result

In 2022–23, the department recorded a deficit from continuing operations of $182.8 million, which when adjusted for depreciation and lease adjustments results in a net cash deficit of $20.9 million.

COVID-19 restrictions, which impacted staff movements and our international operations in recent years, have now lifted and operations have returned to a more normal cadence. However, the impacts of COVID-19 are still being felt through higher-than-normal costs driven by a high global inflationary environment and higher passport production costs associated with strong demand for passports.

Table 2.3 shows trends in departmental finances in 2022–23 compared with the previous financial year.

Table 2.3: Trends in departmental finances, 2021–22 and 2022–23

		2022–23 $ million	2021–22 $ million	Change $ million
Revenue from the Australian Government		1,922.0	1,642.3	279.7
Other revenue		164.5	172.2	−7.7
Total income		**2,086.5**	**1,814.5**	**272.0**
Employee benefits		1,016.2	913.5	102.7
Suppliers		850.5	636.7	213.8
Depreciation		183.4	177.9	5.5
Depreciation on right-of-use lease assets		172.3	166.2	6.1
Other expenses		46.9	67.8	−20.9
Total expenses		**2,269.3**	**1,962.1**	**307.2**
Deficit from continuing operations		**−182.8**	**−147.6**	**−35.2**
Financial assets	A	1,211.9	1,242.4	−30.5
Non-financial assets	B	5,187.2	5,076.6	110.6
Assets held for sale	C	1.8	–	1.8
Liabilities	D	1,670.0	1,681.5	−11.5
Net assets (A + B + C − D)		**4,730.9**	**4,637.5**	**93.4**

Revenue

The department reported $2,086.5 million of revenue in the statement of comprehensive income, comprising:

- $1,922.0 million of appropriation revenue from government
- $163.3 million of own-source income
- $1.2 million in gains.

This represents an increase of $272.0 million from 2021–22. The main factor contributing to this movement is an increase in appropriation revenue from government, including additional funding for passports production to help service the high demand for passports.

The department also reported a $134.6 million gain from asset revaluation movements in the statement of comprehensive income. This is recorded directly as equity in the statement of financial position and is not incorporated into the departmental deficit from continuing operations.

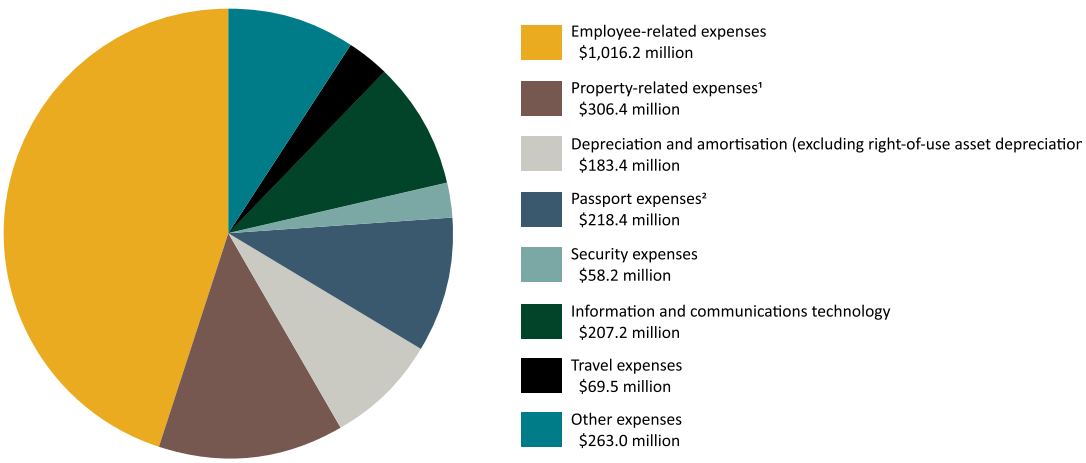
Expenses

The department reported $2,269.3 million of expenses in the statement of comprehensive income (see summary at Figure 2.12). This is an increase of $307.2 million from 2021–22.

The main factors contributing to the movement in 2022–23 were:

- an increase in employee expenses of $102.7 million primarily due to the increase in the number of employees
- an increase in supplier expenses of $213.8 million largely driven by increased passport production and information and communications technology expenses to support the higher demand for passports. Business returning to normal levels has also seen increases in property-related costs and travel expenses
- a decrease in foreign exchange losses of $19.9 million. Exchange rates experienced less volatility during the year, which impacts the realised and unrealised gains/losses recognised.

Figure 2.12: Summary of departmental expenses, 2022–23



1 Property-related expenses include depreciation on right-of-use property assets under AASB 16: *Leases*.
2 Passport expenses only include the direct supplier costs for passport production.

Assets and liabilities

The department reported a strong net asset position of $4,730.9 million in the statement of financial position, with liabilities equating to 26 per cent of the total asset base.

This is an increase of $93.4 million from 2021–22. The main factors contributing to the movement in 2022–23 were:

- an increase in land assets of $129.2 million due to improved property markets and exchange rate movements resulting in a revaluation increase
- a decrease in trade and other receivables of $58.2 million due to capital expenditure, and therefore use of capital appropriations receivable, on large projects that previously experienced some delays in supply chains and international workforce availability due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
- an increase in cash and cash equivalents of $27.7 million from the timing of the transfer in of cash receipts to the Overseas Property Special Account for various overseas property projects.

Administered program performance

In 2022–23, expenses administered by the department on behalf of government were $4,954.2 million, an increase of $777.9 million from 2021–22. The movement is attributed to an increase in multilateral replenishments and other loans of $493.5 million resulting from an increase in the value of new pledges in line with the pledge cycle and our commitments agreed with the World Bank. In addition, international development assistance increased by $218.7 million relating to funding directed to the Pacific and Southeast Asia regions and the Australian Non-government Organisations Cooperation Program. (See page 264 for more information on the department's international development program.)

In 2022–23, income administered by the department on behalf of government was $1,019.9 million, which is $303.8 million higher than 2021–22. The movement is due to an increase of $330.3 million received in passport, consular and other fee revenue resulting from the continued high demand for travel by Australian citizens. The decrease in other revenues and gains of $46.0 million is the result of movement in discount rates on remeasurement of multilateral replenishments.

Total other comprehensive loss for 2022–23 was $334.8 million, a decrease of $57.3 million from the loss of $392.1 million in 2021–22. Fair value movements in defined benefit plan liabilities and multilateral equity instruments as assessed by independent experts and the movement in the net asset position of portfolio agencies Export Finance Australia and Tourism Australia are reflected in these figures.

Table 2.4 shows trends in administered finances in 2022–23 compared with the previous financial year.

Table 2.4: Trends in administered finances, 2021–22 and 2022–23

		2022–23 $ million	2021–22 $ million	Change $ million
Fees and charges		871.2	540.9	330.3
Other income		148.7	175.2	−26.5
Total income		**1,019.9**	**716.1**	**303.8**
International development assistance		3,709.6	3,490.9	218.7
Multilateral replenishments and other loans		525.9	32.4	493.5
Other grants and contributions		467.9	437.5	30.4
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities		139.6	135.3	4.3
Other expenses		111.2	80.2	31.0
Total expenses		**4,954.2**	**4,176.3**	**777.9**
Financial assets	A	2,764.5	2,992.9	−228.4
Non-financial assets	B	0.2	0.5	−0.3
Liabilities	C	2,035.0	1,838.9	196.1
Net assets (A + B − C)		**729.7**	**1,154.5**	**−424.8**

Chapter 3

Management and accountability

Corporate governance

The department's governance and committee arrangements enable senior leaders to guide the direction of work across policy, program and service delivery priorities. Our arrangements facilitate the efficient escalation and resolution of issues and support the Secretary to discharge her responsibilities under relevant legislation.

Senior management committees and their roles

From July 2022 to June 2023, the Executive Committee, chaired by the Secretary, guided the overall strategic direction of the department, oversaw financial and operational performance through the allocation of resources, resolved major issues, managed enterprise risks, and ensured accountability and regulatory requirements were met. The Associate Secretary and all deputy secretaries were members, with the Chief Financial Officer, Chief People Officer and Chief Performance and Risk Officer serving as advisers.

To ensure enterprise consideration of strategic and operational priorities, the Executive Committee was supported by five subcommittees, chaired variously by the Associate Secretary and deputy secretaries, with Senior Executive Service (SES) Band 2 officers serving as members, and independent members providing external perspectives (Figure 3.1). These subcommittees regularly reported and escalated matters for decision-making to the Executive Committee.

The **Trade and Investment Subcommittee** provided advice on the strategic direction and priorities of trade and investment policy and ensured accountability and regulatory requirements were met. A representative from Austrade was a member.

The **Operations Subcommittee** was responsible for supporting the delivery of government requirements through oversight of the department's workforce, enabling functions and strategies for promoting diversity and inclusion. The committee's membership included an independent member.

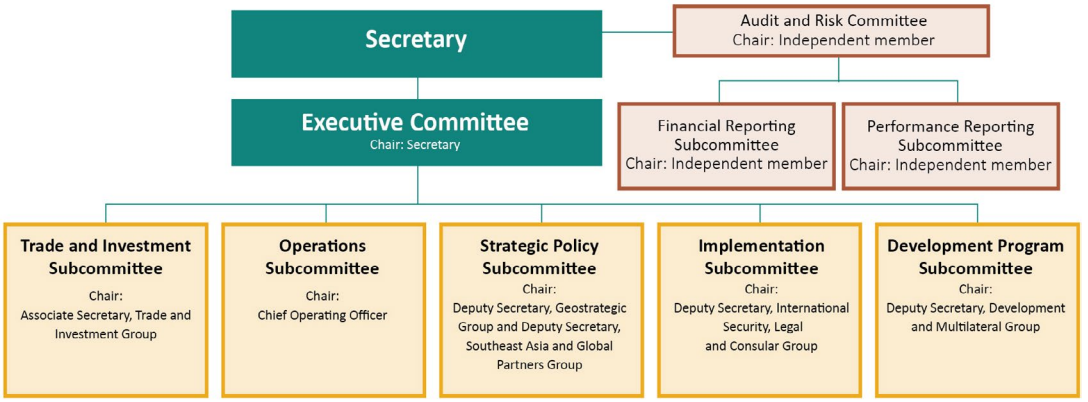
The **Strategic Policy Subcommittee** provided advice and support to define strategic foreign policy priorities, fostering a coherent and integrated approach and driving engagement with ministers and government through the department's Cabinet and National Security Committee strategy.

The **Implementation Subcommittee** was responsible for overseeing the risks, resources, outcomes and performance of delivering major projects and ensuring the department was responsive to emerging risks and the implementation of the whole-of-government agenda. The committee included two external representatives from the Australian Public Service.

The **Development Program Subcommittee** (previously the Aid Governance Board) oversaw the development cooperation program. It ensured the development program aligned with

the government's foreign policy, development and trade objectives, and with bilateral, regional and multilateral priorities; achieved development impact; and promoted value for money. It had two independent members.

Figure 3.1: DFAT committee structure, at 30 June 2023



In April 2023, the Executive Committee agreed to a revision of the governance committees structure. The objective was to better support the Secretary and Executive in addressing organisational risks, building greater policy coherence, and ensuring clarity of decision-making across committees. It was agreed that the new structure would take effect as of 1 July 2023.

The **Audit and Risk Committee** (ARC) provides independent advice to the Secretary on the appropriateness of the department's financial and performance reporting, risk oversight and management, system of internal control, and associated compliance frameworks, to enable the department to meet its external accountability responsibilities.

The ARC has five independent members, including the chair. Members bring a broad range of private and public sector experience and skills, including strategy, policy, risk management, performance, security, finance, legal, compliance and project management. The Australian National Audit Office attends as an observer. For further details, see Appendix E: Audit and Risk Committee.

The ARC operates in accordance with section 45 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and section 17 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, as articulated in its charter, which is available at dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/corporate-information-and-resources/audit-and-risk-committee.

The ARC is supported by two subcommittees. The **Performance Reporting Subcommittee** supports the ARC to perform its functions and meet requirements in relation to reviewing and giving independent advice on the appropriateness of the department's non-financial

performance reporting. The **Financial Reporting Subcommittee** supports the ARC to meet its requirements in relation to reviewing the appropriateness of the department's financial performance reporting.

The Chief Auditor leads the Internal Audit Branch, providing independent assurance and advisory services to the Secretary on governance matters, managing risks and implementing systems for internal control in relation to business performance and conformance. The Internal Audit Branch also works with the ARC and second-line assurance functions to promote accountability, transparency, performance, and sound governance within the department.

Countering fraud and corruption

The department has zero tolerance for inaction on fraud and corruption and takes all reasonable measures to prevent, detect and respond to incidences. The department also has zero tolerance for reprisals against reporting officers. The department has robust systems and procedures in place to protect public money and property. We manage fraud risks by maintaining effective detection, proactively scanning the environment for emerging fraud risks, undertaking fraud risk assessments and implementing controls to treat risks.

To strengthen our understanding of fraud risk exposure and to identify treatments, the department engages with like-minded partners internationally and across the Commonwealth. We provide mandatory fraud training and targeted communication to increase awareness. The department takes all allegations of fraud and corruption seriously and handles all allegations in a confidential, prompt and professional manner. The National Anti-Corruption Commission commenced operations on 1 July 2023. The department has implemented mechanisms to fulfill our obligations under the *National Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2022*.

Enterprise planning and performance

The department is committed to transparency of, and accountability for, its performance. We take seriously the resources and trust we are awarded by government to achieve our purpose. We are committed to continuous learning and improvement, and we strengthened our performance systems and processes in 2022–23, with further improvements underway for 2023–24.

We plan, monitor and review our policy outcomes and our service delivery to Australians. Measuring our impact in a fluid global operating environment can be challenging. We use a number of methods to test our success, ensuring that we draw on reliable and verifiable information to provide an unbiased basis for measurement. We are continuing to update our planning and performance framework to build a more robust performance culture.

Our performance framework is as follows:

- **Plan**: The corporate plan is the department's primary planning document and sits alongside the portfolio budget statements. It informs work areas' business plans. These in turn are reflected in individual performance and development agreements. This cascading system is designed so our people have a direct line of sight between their daily work and the department's goals.
- **Monitor**: We regularly monitor the department's performance against relevant performance measures in the corporate plan and portfolio budget statements, to track progress towards intended results and make adjustments as necessary.
- **Report**: Once a year, the department assesses its achievements against each performance measure, including how we demonstrate our results. This assessment is provided to the Executive Committee to endorse the results for reporting in the annual performance statements.
- **Learn**: The department provides feedback to business units on their approach to planning and performance monitoring and assessment. Business plans are living documents and we encourage teams to update these to reflect factors influencing our national and international operating environments, feedback and lessons learned.

Values, conduct and ethics

The highest standards of integrity, conduct and professionalism are fundamental to our work in Australia and overseas. In 2022–23, we provided advice to staff on ethical behaviour and integrity, and investigated allegations of fraud and misconduct involving staff, including locally engaged staff overseas. The department's Ethics, Integrity and Professional Standards Policy Manual clearly sets out the standard of behaviour expected of our employees, contains our policies and procedures, and is available on our departmental website.

The department continued to provide advice and guidance to employees about procedures for dealing with public interest disclosures made by a public official under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013* (the Act). Consistent with the Act, the department supports staff to report wrongdoing in the Australian Public Service and will act on disclosures where appropriate. As prescribed by the Act, we protect disclosers from any reprisals, or threats of reprisals, as a result of making a disclosure. In 2022–23, the department received five disclosures, of which two were accepted and are being investigated as per the department's public interest disclosure processes and procedures.

In 2022–23, 52 allegations of misconduct by Australia-based staff were reported to our Ethics, Integrity and Professional Standards Section, of which 41 were assessed. Seven investigations commenced during the reporting period, with four of those investigations finalised in the reporting period. Where a breach was found, proposed sanctions included formal reprimand, reduction in classification and termination of employment. Some

investigations concluded prior to a sanction being imposed due to resignation and some investigations are yet to be finalised.

In 2022–23, the Ethics, Integrity and Professional Standards Section received 10 allegations of misconduct by locally engaged staff, with the section assisting the relevant posts to resolve these matters.

The department made several enhancements to the way we declare, manage, record and monitor real or apparent conflicts of interest. This included updates to our online reporting form to ensure consistency across all cohorts. We modified conflict of interest reporting for the SES, allowing easier comparison between new declarations and previous disclosures and nil declarations. The updated processes will strengthen declarations and increase compliance.

The department's Preventing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment Policy applies to all staff and everyone we partner with. We adhere to and promote this policy by choosing to partner with, and fund, only those organisations prepared to meet the standards we set. In 2022–23, we received 98 external notifications from our partners, and four internal notifications, of alleged sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment. Consistent with best practice and our commitment to accountability and transparency, when the department receives a notification relating to a partner organisation, we oversee the response to the alleged incident to ensure it meets our standards. Notifications involving a possible extraterritorial offence are referred to our Transnational Crime Section for potential referral to the Australian Federal Police. Any notifications involving departmental staff members as alleged perpetrators are referred to the Ethics, Integrity and Professional Standards Section.

We take allegations of sexual assault and harassment seriously. Our procedures for dealing with these allegations are outlined in our Anti-bullying, Harassment and Discrimination Policy, which provides staff with avenues for reporting allegations and for seeking advice and support. The policy applies to applies to all DFAT Australian Public Service employees (ongoing and non-ongoing), locally engaged staff and persons providing contractual services for the department to the extent that the policy is consistent with local law and/or the terms of any contract.

Engaging with risk and business continuity

Appropriately engaging with risk is at the core of our decision-making, and an important enabler to deliver policy effects in the national interest and meet our performance and legislative responsibilities. The department's risk management capability supports our ability to advance Australia's security and prosperity and ensure that our global programs and services can be delivered safely, efficiently and effectively. The department's risk management framework is key to how we manage change and uncertainty, and positions us to take advantage of emerging opportunities in support of the national interest and welfare of our people.

The department promotes an open and proactive approach to risk and supports staff at all levels to engage with risk. A culture where the risks and rewards of taking different courses of action are openly discussed and actively managed enables us to identify and mitigate threats to achieving our goals while recognising and assessing opportunities to pursue them. The department's Chief Performance and Risk Officer and specialist risk staff support line areas to engage positively with risk. The department's risk management guidance provides support to staff to effectively manage risks, in addition to specialist risk management training delivered during the reporting period.

Our senior leadership regularly reviews enterprise risks, with in-depth review of higher-risk activities undertaken by our governance committees, principally the Executive Committee, Operations Subcommittee, Strategic Policy Subcommittee and Development Program Subcommittee. These reviews provide assurance of the critical controls we rely on to manage our operations and keep risk at the core of our strategic decision-making processes.

As an integral component of risk management, the department continues to manage a business continuity program to ensure we can effectively resume business after a disruption. Building on lessons learned during the department's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we launched a new Enterprise Business Continuity Framework and Enterprise Business Continuity Plan.

External scrutiny

The section provides information on external scrutiny of the department during the reporting period, and our responses.

Courts and tribunals

We managed a range of legal matters before courts and tribunals during the reporting period. The department complied with discovery, subpoena and other document production obligations in a range of matters. This included matters brought against the Commonwealth and other Australian Government agencies.

The department continued to manage claims across various jurisdictions. In 2022–23, there were two substantive Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) decisions involving decisions by the department or Minister for Foreign Affairs. One decision under review by the AAT was upheld and one decision was overturned. A further three AAT matters were resolved without a substantive decision.

The department facilitated, via diplomatic channels, the service of documents and taking of evidence in private litigation in matters brought overseas and in Australia. We also facilitated the service of documents on foreign states in a number of matters under the *Foreign States Immunities Act 1985*.

Freedom of information and privacy

In 2022–23, the department finalised 394 freedom of information (FOI) requests. This reflects a sustained surge in the number of FOI requests received by the department in recent years. Consistent with the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, we continued to publish information under the Information Publication Scheme contained in Part II of the Act. The content is available at dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/freedom-of-information/Pages/information-publications-scheme.

The department strengthened its privacy governance framework and undertook initiatives to promote privacy compliance. We recorded one eligible data breach under the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's Notifiable Data Breaches scheme. In 2022–23, 163 non-notifiable data breaches were managed under the department's internal compliance framework. The Australian Information Commissioner notified the department of one privacy complaint in 2022–23.

The department has a framework to facilitate lodgement of data-sharing applications and guide compliance with the *Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022.*

Access to archives

In 2022–23, the department finalised 674 notices of advice to the National Archives of Australia on international relations public access applications under the *Archives Act 1983*.

Parliamentary committees of inquiry

Information on the department's engagement with parliamentary committees of inquiry is in Appendix H.

Reports by the Auditor-General

During the reporting period, the Auditor-General tabled one report in parliament directly related to the department's operations. Report No. 9 of 2022–23: *Management of Cyber Security Supply Chain Risks* (a cross-entity audit) assessed the effectiveness of selected non-corporate Commonwealth entities' arrangements for managing cybersecurity risks within their procurements and specific contracted providers under the Protective Security Policy Framework.

Details of this report, including our response, are available on the Australian National Audit Office website.

Commonwealth Ombudsman

The Commonwealth Ombudsman commenced nine investigations in 2022–23 with respect to the department's activities. At the end of the reporting period, seven claims had been resolved, with two claims remaining active.

Australian Human Rights Commission

The Australian Human Rights Commission received six claims with respect to the department's activities in 2022–23. Six claims were resolved, and none were ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

Compensation for detriment caused by defective administration

In 2022–23, 34 claims were commenced under the Scheme for Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration with respect to the department's activities, with 26 active claims remaining ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

Managing our people

At 30 June 2023, 3,881 Australian Public Service (APS) staff worked in Australia and 959 APS employees worked at our overseas posts (see Appendix A: Staffing overview)

At 30 June 2023, we employed 2,267 locally engaged staff in our overseas missions. These staff play a crucial role in promoting, protecting and advancing Australia's interests internationally, and contributing to economic growth and global stability. They provide essential in-country knowledge, networks and continuity at our overseas posts. Locally engaged staff are engaged under local labour law as it applies to diplomatic and consular missions.

Workforce planning and capability, staff retention and turnover

A capable and diverse Australian foreign service depends on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled people in a competitive modern labour market.

The department's capability-building program sets a framework to position DFAT as an employer of choice for highly committed individuals. It supports us to continue building geographic and thematic subject-matter expertise and maximise the talent that exists in our APS and locally engaged workforce. Complemented by changes to workforce planning, culture and business processes and a strong focus on learning and development, the program is working to ensure Australia's foreign service is skilled, professional and agile in responding to a complex international landscape.

Learning and development

In 2022–23, the department's Diplomatic Academy joined the Capability Taskforce to deepen our contribution to the uplift of skills and expertise in international engagement, in DFAT and the Australian Public Service as a whole. We launched two new foundation-level 'massive open online courses' (MOOCs) on Working as a Multilateral Diplomat and Foundations of International Development, which in 2022–23, together with our ongoing Understanding Australian Foreign Policy, reached over 1,200 DFAT and APS learners in Australia and overseas. We also provided pre-posting training support to over 600 DFAT staff and delivered training in 28 languages to 135 students. Through the Lumi learning management system, we administered around 500 courses with individual learners, of whom 1,580 were non-DFAT users, realising a total of almost 62,000 course completions, including 18,000 attendances at face-to-face training.

The Diplomatic Academy broadened our learner audience by embedding a DFAT SES Policy Masterclass series, and establishing a working-level International Development Masterclass series. We introduced new geographic literacy and specialist skills courses, and expanded the range of online toolkits and resources on priorities including climate change and nuclear law, as well as the diplomatic tradecrafts of negotiation, protocol

and managing official visits. With the APS Academy, we began work to improve APS-wide capability on engaging across the Indo-Pacific region. We also continued to support the department's divisional learning and development units to design and deliver targeted products to improve staff capability throughout the global network.

Individual performance

The department is committed to building and sustaining a high-performance culture with a focus on regular and engaging performance conversations. We implemented a revised performance management framework and system improvements on 1 April 2023 to support that goal. We piloted a targeted training initiative to support managers in their role in capability development and we will roll out the initiative in Canberra and across the network during the 2023–24 performance cycle.

Diversity and inclusion

The remarkable diversity of our workforce is one way we reflect and project modern Australia to the world. We aim to build inclusive workplaces in Australia and across our global network – including for our diverse locally engaged employees.

We value the contributions individuals, teams and our employee diversity networks made to building an inclusive culture across our workplaces in Australia and overseas in 2022–23. We continued to foster inclusive leadership, recruit people from diverse backgrounds and support their career opportunities, and grow our capability. We marked key occasions to celebrate diversity in Australia and across our global network. Table 3.1 compares the representation of diversity groups in the department and the APS as a whole.

Table 3.1: Representation of diversity groups, DFAT and APS, 2022–23

Diversity group	% of DFAT APS workforce	APS wide %	APS wide % target
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.6%[1]	3.5%[2]	5% by 2030
Non-English-speaking background	14.5%[1]	15.9%[2]	Not available
Disability	3.5%[1]	5.1%[2]	7% by 2025
LGBTQIA+	8%[3]	8%[3]	Not available
Gender	Female SES: 48%[1] Female non-SES: 60%[1]	–	–

1 At 30 June 2023. Data reflects voluntary self-reported information.

2 Australian Public Service Commission, APS Employment Data as at June 2023, Table 77 (all employees).

3 Results from APS Employee Census 2022.

Diversity

Diversity highlights in 2022–23

Women represented 52% of head of mission and head of post roles at 30 June 2023, up from 42% in the previous year and 25% in 2015. Women maintained 48% of SES roles at 30 June 2023, consistent with the previous year.

Eight per cent of employees identified as LGBTQIA+ in the APS Employee Census 2022, up from 6% in 2021. We established a new LGBTQIA+ Equality and Inclusion Section to strengthen Australia's global LGBTQIA+ human rights engagement.

We maintained our Indigenous employee workforce year-on-year, with more than one in five Indigenous-identifying employees on long-term posting. We established a First Nations Taskforce, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs appointed the inaugural Ambassador for First Nations People to create dedicated Indigenous engagement in Australia's diplomacy.

The department increased staff from non-English-speaking backgrounds to 14.5% at 30 June 2023, up from 13.7% in the previous year, with employees from a culturally or linguistically diverse background in our graduate program reaching 42% in 2023.

Further reports on disability are available at disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads, in the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports, and in the *APS Statistical Bulletin*.

Employment arrangements and non-salary benefits

The department's Enterprise Agreement sets out the terms and conditions for non–Senior Executive Service (SES) APS employees. A subsection 24(1) Agency Determination made by the Secretary under the Public Service Act 1999 on 2 December 2021, and amended on 12 December 2022, sets the salaries for non-SES APS employees for 2022 and 2023.

SES staff are employed under the terms of a determination made by the Secretary under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*. Key management personnel, SES and other highly paid staff remuneration is set out in note 6.2 of the financial statements (see page 210) and in Appendix B.

The department provides a range of non-salary benefits, including influenza vaccinations and onsite gym facilities in Canberra and at some overseas posts. The department offers prioritised access to designated childcare centres in Canberra and enables accessible flexible and remote work policies, which has continued to effectively support the department to deliver for government. During 2022–23, the department continued to allow staff to obtain COVID-19 vaccinations and boosters on paid work time.

Work health and safety

To support a consistent approach to building mental health capability across the APS, the department's Staff and Family Support Office continued to implement the 'enhanced model of care', with an improved focus on governance, evaluation and management of psychological services. Our commitment to mental health is reflected in our Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023–2026 (released in December 2022), which aims to strengthen the department's capability to respond to and mitigate psychosocial risk, through mental health promotion, prevention and literacy-building.

The department continues to recognise the important role that families play in supporting officers, especially at post. For this reason, the department has developed and delivered programs and services to both spouses and dependants, including through the provision of pre-posting psychological briefings, information sessions and counselling. We increased monitoring of staff with client-facing roles, improved our suitability assessment for high-risk posts, and enhanced access to counselling and training by offering more online sessions (and resuming post visits). We continued to invest in our collective commitment to building the department's mental health capability through the appointment of 125 new mental health and wellbeing officers, increased focus on practitioner-level mental health training, and upskilling managers to respond to mental health issues early. This is also reflected in the department retaining Skilled Workplace accreditation in the Mental Health First Aid Workplace Recognition Program (maintaining an average of 3 per cent of staff trained).

For further information on work health and safety, see Appendix F.

Whole-of-government services

On 1 July 2022, 36 partner agencies signed the whole-of-government head arrangement that provides the guiding principles under which the department provides services to support the conduct of partner agencies' business or interests overseas. The supporting material under the head arrangement aligns services delivered by the department – as the overseas provider hub under the shared services transformation initiative – to the objectives of the Prime Minister's Directive on the Guidelines for the Management of the Australian Government Presence Overseas.

The department provided shared services to 3,199 Australia-based and locally engaged staff overseas from 27 APS partner agencies (an additional nine partner agencies receive domestic services only) under the whole-of-government head arrangement. Services provided included financial, property, human resources, security and ICT support.

Managing our finances

Asset management

The department manages 120 Commonwealth-owned properties located across 56 countries, including chanceries, residences, compounds and vacant land. The total value of the land and building assets was $3.2 billion as at June 2023. The department also manages fit-out, furniture, equipment and motor vehicle assets located in both owned and leased properties (domestic and overseas).

Internal allocations for capital investments are set by the department's executive following assessment of key work units' planned programs of work. The executive reviewed capital investment throughout the year and reallocated resources where necessary. Long-term strategic planning of the department's investment in key asset holdings is supported through implementation of capital management plans prepared by responsible divisions. We conducted our annual review and impairment testing of asset classes to ensure asset values were correctly stated in the financial statements and used this information to inform forward planning.

Purchasing

The department undertakes purchasing activities in accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) and the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.

Information on significant procurements expected to be undertaken in 2023–24 is available in the department's annual procurement plan on the AusTender website, tenders.gov.au.

The department continues to support the government's Indigenous Procurement Policy, including through our Reconciliation Action Plan and Indigenous Diplomacy Agenda. We used Commonwealth procurement to promote reconciliation and contribute to closing the gap.

The department encouraged best practice in Indigenous procurement, including by showcasing Indigenous businesses to posts and embedding Indigenous procurement in our policies and practices. The department has set the mandatory procurement threshold for Indigenous procurement at procurements valued between $10,000 and $200,000.

Details of a number of export-ready Indigenous businesses are available on our website at dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/indigenous-business-suppliers.

The Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio continues to exceed the Indigenous Procurement Policy volume and value targets set each year by the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA). Further details are available on the NIAA website, niaa.gov.au.

Reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts

During 2022–23, 18 new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $2.24 million (inclusive of GST). In addition, three ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $125,419 (inclusive of GST) (Table 3.2). Table 3.3 shows the organisations that received the largest shares of the department's total expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts during 2022–23.

The department selects consultants through open approaches to the market, panel arrangements or by limited tender when specialist expertise, independent research, review and assessment, or creative solutions are required to assist decision-making. In all instances, decisions to engage consultants are made in accordance with the PGPA Act and related regulations, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant departmental policies.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

Table 3.2: Reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2022–23

	Number	Expenditure ($)
New contracts entered into during 2022–23	18	2,240,038
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	3	125,419
Total	21	2,365,457

Note: Reportable consultancy contracts and expenditure for 2022–23 include overseas contracts entered into from 1 July 2021. Expenditure includes GST.

Table 3.3: Organisations receiving the largest shares of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2022–23

Organisation	Expenditure ($)	Share of total expenditure (%)
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	660,396	27.9
The Boston Consulting Group Pty Ltd	643,500	27.2
Ernst and Young	216,652	9.2
Vivienne Joyce Thom	176,000	7.4
KPMG	174,740	7.4
EB & Co Consulting Pty Ltd	150,000	6.3

Note: Expenditure includes GST.

During 2022–23, 1,754 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $0.3 billion (inclusive of GST). In addition, 1,594 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $1.6 billion (inclusive of GST) (Table 3.4). Table 3.5 shows the organisations that received the largest shares of the department's total expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts during 2022–23.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.

Table 3.4: Reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure in 2022–23

	Number	Expenditure ($)
New contracts entered into during 2022–23	1,754	327,164,749
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	1,594	1,597,555,341
Total	**3,348**	**1,924,720,090**

Note: Reportable non-consultancy contracts and expenditure for 2022–23 includes overseas contracts entered into from 1 July 2021. Expenditure includes GST.

Table 3.5: Organisations receiving the largest shares of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure in 2022–23

Organisation	Expenditure ($)	Share of total expenditure (%)
DT Global Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	290,585,523	15
Abt Associates Pty Ltd	175,729,317	9
Tetra Tech International Development Pty Ltd	106,880,891	6
Clark Construction Group LLC	78,275,160	4
Jones Lang LaSalle (ACT) Pty Ltd	78,184,813	4

Note: Expenditure includes GST.

Australian National Audit Office access clauses

The department's standard contract templates and the Commonwealth Contracting Suite include provisions allowing the Auditor-General and the Australian National Audit Office to have access to the contractor's premises and records.

Exempt contracts

In 2022–23, 17 contracts in excess of $10,000 (inclusive of GST), with a value of $13.26 million, were exempted from being published on AusTender on the basis that publication would disclose exempt matters under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*.

Procurement initiatives to support small business

The department supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market and recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The Pay On-Time Survey – Performance Report 2021–22, published on the Department of Treasury website (treasury.gov.au) in April 2023, shows that for contracts valued up to $1 million, the department paid 97 per cent of invoices within 20 days.

The department remains committed to ensuring that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can engage in fair competition. Our procurement practices during 2022–23 were consistent with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and we demonstrated our commitment by:

- applying exemption 17 in Appendix A of the Commonwealth Procurement Rules to directly engage SMEs for procurements valued up to $200,000, provided value for money can be demonstrated
- using the Commonwealth Contracting Suite for low-risk procurements valued under $200,000
- providing dedicated SME procurement guidance to maximise competition and enhance opportunities for SMEs to participate in larger-scale procurements
- complying with the Australian Government's Supplier Pay On-Time or Pay Interest Policy, including the use of credit cards for low-value procurements valued below $10,000.

Grants

Information on grants awarded by the department during 2022–23 is available on the GrantConnect website, grants.gov.au.

Chapter 4

Financial statements

Australian National Audit Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs

To the Minister for Trade and Tourism

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2023:

(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and

(b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2023 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Secretary and Chief Finance Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement;
- Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities;
- Administered Reconciliation Schedule;
- Administered Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603
Phone (02) 6203 7300

Key audit matter	How the audit addressed the matter
Valuation of overseas properties *Refer to Note 3.2A Land and Buildings and Note 7.2A Fair Value Measurement, Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used* As at 30 June 2023, the reported carrying value of land was $2,053 million (which is carried at fair value except for $1 million right-of-use assets which are carried at cost) and the carrying value of buildings was $2,638 million (which is carried at fair value except for $989 million right-of-use assets which are carried at cost). Overseas properties represent a significant proportion of these balances. The Entity engaged an independent valuer to undertake the valuation of these properties. I focused on the fair value of overseas properties due to: • The significant value of the assets; • Large number of properties across a number of geographic locations; • Variety of valuation methodologies applied; and • The degree of subjectivity applied by the valuer in determining the fair value of the properties. The key assumptions and judgement include market comparison, incorporating economic conditions and local jurisdictional requirement, asset replacement costs and discount rates.	To address this key audit matter, I: • Evaluated the competence, capability and objectivity of the Entity's valuer; • On a sample basis, assessed the appropriateness of methodologies used for compliance with accounting standards, the Entity's accounting policies and generally accepted valuation techniques; • On a sample basis, tested the accuracy of key data utilised by the valuer; and • On a sample basis, evaluated and substantiated the appropriateness of key assumptions and judgements applied by the Entity's valuer.
Key audit matter	**How the audit addressed the matter**
Accuracy of international development assistance *Refer to Note 2.1A International Development Assistance* The Entity reported international development assistance of $3,710 million for the year ended 30 June 2023. The international development assistance programs are focused on providing assistance to developing countries and improve living standards. I considered this to be a key audit matter due to: • The significant value of the expenses incurred through the Entity's aid programs; and • Expenses being incurred across a broad range of agreements. These agreements cover a variety of geographical areas with many third parties including international	To address this key audit matter, I: • On a sample basis, assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the key controls supporting international development assistance relating to the recording, monitoring and approval of funding agreements and expenditure; • Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Entity's international development assistance management systems' information technology general controls; and • Examined supporting documentation for a sample of international development assistance payments to assess the accuracy of expenditure amounts including compliance with funding agreements and applicable acquittal processes.

organisations, emergency and humanitarian programs, contributions to non-government organizations and volunteer programs.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Secretary is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Secretary is also responsible for such internal control as the Secretary determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Secretary is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the Accountable Authority, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Australian National Audit Office



Rona Mellor PSM

Deputy Auditor-General

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

13 September 2023

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act

The following exemptions to the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR) are published on the Department of Finance website and have been applied to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (DFAT) financial statements

a) Subsections 37(a) and 43(2)(b) to require net recording of receipts on behalf of other entities as per section 74 of the PGPA Act
b) Subsection 43(3)(a) to require net recording of cash payments on behalf of other entities made from appropriations
c) Section 47 to not require separate disclosure of money paid on behalf of other entities

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that DFAT will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due

Signed

Jan Adams AO PSM
Secretary

13 September 2023

Signed

Brad Medland
Chief Financial Officer

13 September 2023

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Original Budget[1] $'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	**1,016,208**	913,524	1,055,541
Suppliers	1.1B	**850,477**	636,697	710,582
Depreciation and amortisation	3.2A	**355,666**	344,130	336,191
Impairment loss on financial instruments	1.1C	**2**	4	-
Write-down and impairment of other assets	1.1D	**5,792**	12,640	-
Grants and other contributions		**22,658**	18,800	-
Finance costs	1.1E	**16,372**	14,295	14,765
Losses from asset sales		**45**	-	1,421
Foreign exchange losses		**2,059**	21,990	-
Other expenses	1.1F	**30**	-	-
Total expenses		**2,269,309**	1,962,080	2,118,500
Own-source income				
Own-source revenue				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	**100,010**	84,075	121,254
Rental income	1.2B	**54,501**	52,128	-
Other revenue	1.2C	**8,748**	5,798	50,177
Total own-source revenue		**163,259**	142,001	171,431
Gains				
Gains from sale of assets		**-**	2,700	-
Other gains	1.2D	**1,245**	27,513	630
Total gains		**1,245**	30,213	630
Total own-source income		**164,504**	172,214	172,061
Net cost of services		**(2,104,805)**	(1,789,866)	(1,946,439)
Revenue from Government - departmental appropriations		**1,921,973**	1,642,259	1,799,169
(Deficit) from continuing operations		**(182,832)**	(147,607)	(147,270)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		**134,569**	119,123	-
Total comprehensive (loss)		**(48,263)**	(28,484)	(147,270)

1. Budget reported in the October 2022-23 Portfolio Budget Statements published on 25 October 2022.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Original Budget $'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	**594,166**	566,512	421,669
Trade and other receivables	3.1B	**617,725**	675,915	641,385
Total financial assets		**1,211,891**	1,242,427	1,063,054
Non-financial assets[1]				
Land	3.2A	**2,052,544**	1,923,351	1,904,610
Buildings	3.2A	**2,637,592**	2,680,879	2,779,472
Plant and equipment	3.2A	**296,683**	266,145	373,329
Computer software	3.2A	**135,331**	148,481	141,297
Inventories	3.2B	**19,058**	23,746	23,746
Prepayments		**45,999**	33,974	33,976
Total non-financial assets		**5,187,207**	5,076,576	5,256,430
Assets held for sale		**1,817**	-	-
Total assets		**6,400,915**	6,319,003	6,319,484
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	3.3A	**145,262**	144,661	146,007
Other payables	3.3B	**89,189**	94,799	115,762
Total payables		**234,451**	239,460	261,769
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	3.4A	**1,071,620**	1,094,632	1,103,026
Total interest bearing liabilities		**1,071,620**	1,094,632	1,103,026
Provisions				
Employee provisions	6.1A	**318,097**	304,722	287,525
Provision for restoration	3.5A	**45,820**	42,724	42,724
Total provisions		**363,917**	347,446	330,249
Total liabilities		**1,669,988**	1,681,538	1,695,044
Net assets		**4,730,927**	4,637,465	4,624,440
EQUITY				
Contributed equity		**3,312,084**	3,170,359	3,317,390
Asset revaluation reserve		**2,151,581**	2,017,012	2,017,012
Accumulated deficit		**(732,738)**	(549,906)	(709,962)
Total equity		**4,730,927**	4,637,465	4,624,440

1. Right-of-use (ROU) assets are included in land, buildings and plant and equipment.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2023

	ACCUMULATED DEFICIT			ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			TOTAL EQUITY		
	2023	2022	Original Budget	**2023**	2022	Original Budget	**2023**	2022	Original Budget	**2023**	2022	Original Budget
	$'000	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	$'000
Opening balance												
Balance carried forward from previous period	**(549,906)**	(402,299)	(549,906)	**2,017,012**	1,897,889	2,017,012	**3,170,359**	2,973,282	3,170,359	**4,637,465**	4,468,872	4,637,465
Opening balance	**(549,906)**	(402,299)	(549,906)	**2,017,012**	1,897,889	2,017,012	**3,170,359**	2,973,282	3,170,359	**4,637,465**	4,468,872	4,637,465
Comprehensive income												
Revaluation adjustment	**-**	-	-	**135,744**	128,336	-	**-**	-	-	**135,744**	128,336	-
Makegood revaluation adjustment	**-**	-	-	**(1,175)**	(9,213)	-	**-**	-	-	**(1,175)**	(9,213)	-
(Deficit) for the period	**(182,832)**	(147,607)	(147,270)	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**(182,832)**	(147,607)	(147,270)
Total comprehensive income	**(182,832)**	(147,607)	(147,270)	**134,569**	119,123	-	**-**	-	-	**(48,263)**	(28,484)	(147,270)
Transactions with owners												
Distribution to owners												
Returns on / of capital:												
Dividends	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Departmental equity returns	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Contributions by owners												
Equity injection - Appropriations	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**75,796**	152,761	75,796	**75,796**	152,761	75,796
Departmental equity return	**-**	-	-		-	-	**(5,306)**	(14,103)	-	**(5,306)**	(14,103)	-
Departmental capital budget	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**71,235**	79,729	70,707	**71,235**	79,729	70,707
Transfers to the Official Public Account	**-**	-	(12,786)	**-**	-	-	**-**	(21,310)	-	**-**	(21,310)	(12,786)
Total transactions with owners	**-**	-	(12,786)	**-**	-	-	**141,725**	197,077	146,503	**141,725**	197,077	133,717
Closing balance as at 30 June	**(732,738)**	(549,906)	(709,962)	**2,151,581**	2,017,012	2,017,012	**3,312,084**	3,170,359	3,316,862	**4,730,927**	4,637,465	4,623,912

Accounting Policy

Equity Injections
Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Departmental Equity Return
2022-23 includes $5.306m (2022: $14.103m) which has been quarantined as part of the no-win / no-loss funding agreement.

Transfers to the Official Public Account
2022-23 includes a transfer of $nil (2022: $21.301m) from the Overseas Property special account to the consolidated revenue fund.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Original Budget $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Appropriations		**2,049,869**	1,770,556	1,829,978
Sale of goods and rendering of services		**137,683**	167,686	160,361
GST received[1]		**65,033**	41,362	41,324
Other		**7,441**	4,931	11,258
Total cash received		**2,260,026**	1,984,535	2,042,921
Cash used				
Employees		**1,001,857**	877,157	1,051,965
Suppliers		**931,713**	626,417	710,026
Interest payments on lease liabilities		**15,065**	14,003	14,765
Section 74 receipts transferred to (OPA)[2]		**146,519**	159,396	12,786
Net GST paid		**-**	-	41,324
Other		**22,688**	18,800	-
Total cash used		**2,117,842**	1,695,773	1,830,866
Net cash from operating activities		**142,184**	288,762	212,055
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**1,009**	25,605	14,207
Total cash received		**1,009**	25,605	14,207
Cash used				
Purchase of land and buildings		**100,775**	117,427	190,692
Purchase of plant and equipment		**84,632**	68,098	110,649
Purchase and development of computer software		**27,547**	50,280	80,359
Total cash used		**212,954**	235,805	381,700
Net cash (used by) investing activities		**(211,945)**	(210,200)	(367,493)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity		**245,408**	140,058	150,750
Total cash received		**245,408**	140,058	150,750
Cash used				
Returns of contributed equity		**-**	21,310	-
Principal payments of lease liabilities		**152,346**	140,755	140,155
Total cash used		**152,346**	162,065	140,155
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities		**93,062**	(22,007)	10,595
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		**23,301**	56,555	(144,843)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**566,512**	503,640	566,512
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**4,353**	6,317	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	3.1A	**594,166**	566,512	421,669

1. Goods and Services Tax (GST)
2. Official Public Account (OPA)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Original Budget $'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
International development assistance	2.1A	**3,709,574**	3,490,946	3,759,500
Multilateral replenishments and other loans	2.1B	**525,949**	32,381	565,377
Other grants and contributions	2.1C	**467,896**	437,541	567,697
Administration expenses - Export Finance Australia (EFA)		**11,638**	11,528	6,900
Impairment loss on financial instruments		**1,509**	7,383	-
Other expenses	2.1D	**97,719**	60,926	10,038
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities - Tourism Australia		**139,643**	135,347	136,683
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2A	**239**	239	-
Total expenses		**4,954,167**	4,176,291	5,046,195
Income				
Fees and charges	2.2A	**871,153**	540,877	568,122
Loan Interest		**13,921**	13,648	13,921
EFA National Interest Account (NIA)	2.2B	**34,777**	33,169	36,859
EFA dividend and competitive neutrality	2.2C	**14,618**	13,550	12,672
Return of prior year administered expenses	2.2D	**76,500**	59,941	55,610
Other revenue and gains	2.2E	**8,931**	54,899	255
Total income		**1,019,900**	716,084	687,439
Net cost of services		**(3,934,267)**	(3,460,207)	(4,358,756)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		**(10,009)**	16,512	-
Items subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Movement in the carrying amount of investments		**(324,789)**	(408,648)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss)		**(334,798)**	(392,136)	-
Total comprehensive (loss)		**(4,269,065)**	(3,852,343)	(4,358,756)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Original Budget $'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1A	**90,604**	8,796	8,796
Receivables and loans	4.1B	**226,965**	219,998	224,718
Investments	4.1C	**2,446,889**	2,764,130	2,811,678
Total financial assets		**2,764,458**	2,992,924	3,045,192
Non-financial assets				
Computer software internally developed	4.2A	**239**	478	478
Total non-financial assets		**239**	478	478
Total assets administered on behalf of Government		**2,764,697**	2,993,402	3,045,670
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Grants	4.3A	**982,219**	996,891	1,760,266
Other payables	4.3B	**883,626**	745,344	258,430
Total payables		**1,865,845**	1,742,235	2,018,696
Provisions				
NIA provisions	4.4A	**92,918**	29,355	29,355
Employee provisions	6.1B	**76,248**	67,262	54,843
Total provisions		**169,166**	96,617	84,198
Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government		**2,035,011**	1,838,852	2,102,894
Net assets		**729,686**	1,154,550	942,776

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ADMINISTERED RECONCILIATION SCHEDULE
for the period ended 30 June 2023

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July	**1,154,550**	1,262,406
Net (cost of) services		
Income	**1,019,900**	716,084
Expenses		
Payments to entities other than corporate Commonwealth entities	**(4,814,524)**	(4,040,944)
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities - Tourism Australia	**(139,643)**	(135,347)
Other comprehensive income		
Movement in the carrying amount of investments	**(324,789)**	(408,648)
Actuarial (losses) / gains on defined benefit plans	**(10,009)**	16,512
Transfers (to) / from the Australian Government		
Appropriation transfers from OPA		
Administered assets and liabilities appropriations	**7,548**	5,897
Annual appropriations		
Payments to entities other than corporate Commonwealth entities	**4,461,761**	4,090,014
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities - Tourism Australia	**139,643**	135,347
Special accounts		
Payments to entities other than corporate Commonwealth entities	**3,654**	8,750
Special appropriations (unlimited)		
Payments to entities other than corporate Commonwealth entities	**343,109**	329,242
Appropriation transfers to OPA		
Transfers to OPA	**(1,111,514)**	(824,763)
Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June	**729,686**	1,154,550

Accounting Policy

Administered cash transfers to and from the Official Public Account (OPA)

Revenue collected by DFAT on behalf of the Government is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the OPA maintained by the Department of Finance. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of the Government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by DFAT on behalf of the Government and reported as such in the Administered Cash Flow Statement and in the Administered Reconciliation Schedule.

Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities

Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities from amounts appropriated for that purpose are classified as administered expenses, equity injections or loans of the relevant portfolio department. The appropriation to DFAT is disclosed in Note 5.1A: Annual Appropriations (‘Recoverable GST exclusive’).

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ADMINISTERED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Fees and charges		**871,327**	501,342
GST received		**127,842**	127,315
Return of prior year administered expenses		**76,500**	59,941
EFA dividend and competitive neutrality		**14,618**	13,550
EFA - NIA		**598**	32,096
Other		**7,846**	7,560
Total cash received		**1,098,731**	741,804
Cash used			
International development assistance		**4,110,679**	3,783,586
Other contributions		**468,021**	446,798
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities - Tourism Australia		**139,643**	135,347
Other		**9,422**	8,100
Total cash used		**4,727,765**	4,373,831
Net cash (used by) operating activities		**(3,629,034)**	(3,632,027)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from concessional financial instruments		**9,751**	9,751
Total cash received		**9,751**	9,751
Cash used			
Purchase of concessional financial instruments		**128,014**	127,048
Investment in Emerging Markets Impact Investment Fund (EMIIF)		**7,548**	5,897
Total cash used		**135,562**	132,945
Net cash (used by) investing activities		**(125,811)**	(123,194)
Net (decrease) in cash held		**(3,754,845)**	(3,755,221)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**8,796**	25,615
Cash from Official Public Account			
Appropriations		**4,944,513**	4,554,415
Special accounts		**3,654**	8,750
Total cash from official public account		**4,948,167**	4,563,165
Cash to Official Public Account			
Appropriations		**(1,111,514)**	(824,763)
Total cash to official public account		**(1,111,514)**	(824,763)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4.1A	**90,604**	8,796

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Overview

Objectives of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is an Australian Government controlled entity. It is a not-for-profit, non-corporate Commonwealth entity. The continued existence of DFAT in its present form and with its present outcomes and programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing funding by Parliament for DFAT's administration and programs.

DFAT's role is to advance the interests of Australia and Australians internationally, providing foreign, trade and investment, development and international security policy advice to the Government. DFAT works with other Government agencies to ensure that Australia's pursuit of its global, regional and bilateral interests is coordinated effectively. DFAT's role involves working to strengthen Australia's security, enhancing Australia's prosperity, delivering an effective and high quality aid program and helping Australian travellers and Australians overseas. DFAT`s Portfolio Budget Statements are structured to meet three outcomes:

- **Outcome 1**: The advancement of Australia's international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign, trade and international development policy priorities,
- **Outcome 2**: The protection and welfare of Australians abroad and access to secure international travel documentation through timely and responsive travel advice and consular and passport services in Australia and overseas and
- **Outcome 3**: A secure Australian Government presence overseas through the provision of security services and information and communications technology infrastructure, and the management of the Commonwealth's overseas property estate.

DFAT's activities that contribute towards these outcomes are classified as either departmental or administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled or incurred by DFAT in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by DFAT, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

DFAT conducts the following administered activities on behalf of the Government:

- Official Development Assistance,
- Consular and passport services,
- Public information services and public diplomacy,
- International climate change engagement,
- New Colombo Plan,
- Programs to promote Australia's international tourism interests, and
- Payments to international organisations.

Official Development Assistance administered by DFAT includes international development assistance and multilateral replenishments. Appropriation funding is allocated through country, regional and global programs, and includes payments to international organisations, emergency and humanitarian programs, contributions to non-government organisations (NGOs) and volunteer programs. The objective of Australia's development program is to advance an Indo-Pacific that is peaceful, stable, and prosperous. A region that is predictable—where differences are resolved by international law and norms, and where we can cooperate, trade, and thrive. To achieve this requires sustainable development and lifting people out of poverty.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements and notes are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR), and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations – including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

DFAT has applied the Simplified Disclosure issued by the AASB with the exception of disclosures prepared under the following accounting standards, as required under subsections 18(2) and 18(4) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR):

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure (administered only),
- AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (administered only),
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement (administered and departmental),
- AASB 16 Leases (administered and departmental), and
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment (administered and departmental).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified. Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. DFAT does not enter into hedging arrangements for its foreign currency transactions and all foreign exchange gains or losses are considered non-speculative in nature.

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the administered schedules and related notes. Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

Taxation

DFAT is exempt from all forms of Australian taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Overseas, DFAT may be subject to Value Added Tax (VAT) or similar on the purchase of goods and services. Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of GST/VAT except:

- where the amount of GST or VAT incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office or overseas taxation authority respectively, and
- for receivables and payables.

Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no events after 30 June 2023 which will affect the financial position of DFAT materially at the reporting date.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

New Accounting Standards

Two amending standards (AASB 2021-2 and AASB 2021-6) were adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard. These amending standards have been adopted for the 2022-23 reporting period. These amending standards are not expected to have a material impact on the DFAT's financial statements for the current reporting period or future reporting periods.

Standard / Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions, and adjustment to financial statements
AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (AASB 2021-2)	AASB 2021-2 amends AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 108, AASB 134 and AASB Practice Statement 2. The amending standard requires the disclosure of material, rather than significant, accounting policies, and clarifies what is considered a change in accounting policy compared to a change in accounting estimate.
AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 2021-6)	AASB 2021-6 amends the Tier 2 reporting requirements set out in AASB 1049, AASB 1054 and AASB 1060 to reflect the changes made by AASB 2021-2.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies detailed in these statements, DFAT has made the following estimate and judgement that has a significant impact on the amounts recorded in the departmental financial statements:

- The fair value of land and buildings has been taken to be the market value of similar properties as determined by an independent valuer. In some instances, DFAT's buildings are purpose built and may in fact realise more or less in the market.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Administered

In the process of applying the accounting policies detailed in these statements, DFAT has made the following estimate and judgement that have a significant impact on the amounts recorded in the Administered financial statements:

- The fair value of the administered financial instruments in 2022-23 has been determined using an external valuer where applicable. The fair value of the financial instruments reported in future periods will be affected by variables such as discount rates, exchange rates and possible impairment.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Departmental Financial Performance

1.1 Expenses

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	**719,726**	639,383
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	**61,037**	53,040
Defined benefit plans	**47,167**	48,545
Leave and other entitlements	**80,083**	77,065
Fringe benefits expense	**97,836**	86,973
Separations and redundancies	**6,557**	4,023
Other employee expenses	**3,802**	4,495
Total employee benefits	**1,016,208**	913,524

Accounting policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in section 6: People and relationships.

Note 1.1B: Suppliers		
Goods and services supplied or rendered		
Passport expenses	**218,441**	96,785
Property related expenses (excluding rent)	**129,886**	110,112
Security expenses	**58,247**	53,852
Information and communication technology	**207,155**	134,892
Travel expenses	**69,527**	43,049
Staff related expenses	**47,316**	46,328
Office expenses	**27,541**	25,397
Legal and other professional services	**37,853**	40,272
Contractors	**20,281**	20,583
Consultants	**5,477**	14,531
Remuneration of auditors	**627**	615
Facilitated evacuation expenses	**-**	23,789
Other expenses	**21,314**	19,959
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	**843,665**	630,164
Goods supplied	**140,377**	78,320
Services rendered	**703,288**	551,844
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	**843,665**	630,164
Other suppliers		
Short-term leases[1]	**4,161**	2,768
Workers compensation expenses	**2,651**	3,765
Total other suppliers	**6,812**	6,533
Total suppliers	**850,477**	636,697

1. DFAT has short-term lease commitments of $0.859m as at 30 June 2023.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 1.1C: Impairment loss on financial instruments		
Write-down of financial assets	**2**	4
Total impairment loss on financial instruments	**2**	4
Note 1.1D: Write-down and impairment of other assets		
Write-down of buildings	**1,718**	3,886
Write-down of plant and equipment	**2,529**	5,379
Write-down of computer software	**-**	1,056
Impairment of non-current assets held for sale or divested	**79**	53
Write-down of assets under construction	**628**	2,266
Write-off of inventories	**838**	-
Total write-down and impairment of other assets	**5,792**	12,640
Note 1.1E: Finance costs		
Unwinding of discount	**1,307**	290
Interest on lease liabilities	**15,065**	14,003
Other interest payments	**-**	2
Total finance costs	**16,372**	14,295
Note 1.1F: Other expenses		
Act of grace payments	**30**	-
Total other expenses	**30**	-

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.2 Own-source revenue and gains

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	**422**	295
Rendering of services	**99,588**	83,780
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**100,010**	84,075

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

DFAT generates revenue from agreements with customers. A significant portion of rendering of services revenue of $97.809m (2022: $82.208m) is derived from DFAT providing services to other Commonwealth agencies overseas. The remaining revenue of $1.779m (2022: $1.572m) is contributed by employees in relation to expenses that are incurred by DFAT.

DFAT can categorise services provided overseas into accommodation and general support of $71.017m (2022: $63.773m) and information technology support of $26.792m (2022: $18.435m). The risks and uncertainties in relation to timing of revenue and associated cash flows for both services are identical. Per unit costs are determined at the beginning of the revenue period. Revenue is recognised from customers in arrears based on the agreed unit values. At the end of the revenue period the unit costs are reviewed to determine appropriateness in terms of cost that have been incurred. Revenue recognised for each customer is then adjusted to reflect the actual costs that have been incurred in determining the unit value.

Accounting policy

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control has been transferred to the buyer.

DFAT will classify a service based agreement as within the scope of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contacts with Customers* and recognise revenue in relation to services rendered from that agreement when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- DFAT has an agreement that has been approved by all parties to the agreement;
- the obligations of each party under the agreement can be identified;
- a pattern of transfer of services can be identified;
- the agreement has commercial substance; and
- it is highly probable that DFAT will collect the payments.

Service revenue is predominately generated from providing services to other Commonwealth agencies overseas. The agreements with customers typically involve multiple services. All services relate to specific performance obligations, and as such the services are bundled for the purpose of revenue recognition. Revenue is recognised on a per unit basis and is not considered variable revenue.

The benefits to the customers under the agreements are provided and consumed simultaneously. The likelihood of re-performance of any aspects of the services are low and, as such, DFAT recognises the services revenue over time with proportionate recognition over the period of the agreement. The services are typically charged in arrears and as such, liabilities are not raised in relation to those obligations.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance amount. Collectability of debts are reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 1.2B: Rental income		
Operating lease:		
Lease income	**37,385**	37,839
Subleasing right-of-use assets	**17,116**	14,289
Total rental income	**54,501**	52,128

DFAT has in place a number of lease arrangements for operating lease commitments for right-of-use assets and DFAT owned properties. Lease revenue expected to be received is $160.072m (2022: $162.245m).

Maturity analysis of operating lease income receivables:		
Within 1 year	**53,390**	42,950
One to two years	**35,938**	41,801
Two to three years	**21,112**	33,375
Three to four years	**15,122**	23,380
Four to five years	**13,217**	11,233
More than 5 years	**21,293**	9,506
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	**160,072**	162,245

Note 1.2C: Other revenue		
Foreign tax refunds	**5,346**	4,484
Sponsorship revenue	**1,163**	193
Resources received free of charge (audit)	**627**	615
Resources received free of charge (other)	**1,262**	-
Other revenue	**350**	506
Total other revenue	**8,748**	5,798

Accounting policy

Resources received free of charge, which relates to the cost of conducting the audit and property fit out incentives, are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Sponsorship revenue is recognised as revenue at the fair value of the sponsorship received or receivable when the probable economic benefits of the transaction will flow to DFAT.

Foreign tax refunds are recognised as revenue at the fair value of the foreign tax refund when the probable economic benefits of the transaction will flow to DFAT.

Note 1.2D: Other gains		
Gain on restoration obligation	**841**	5,551
Assets previously expensed	**404**	708
Gains arising from asset disposals and derecognition of lease liabilities	**-**	21,254
Total other gains	**1,245**	27,513

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Income and Expenses Administered on Behalf of Government

2.1 Administered - Expenses

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 2.1A: International development assistance		
Delivery of Australian international development assistance		
International development assistance - suppliers	**3,667,853**	3,452,042
Total delivery of Australian international development assistance	**3,667,853**	3,452,042
Employee benefits supporting delivery	**41,721**	38,904
Total employee benefits supporting delivery	**41,721**	38,904
Total international development assistance	**3,709,574**	3,490,946

Accounting Policy

Employee benefit expenses relate to both APS and locally engaged staff working on the direct delivery of the aid program.

Note 2.1B: Multilateral replenishments and other loans		
New multilateral replenishments	**184,756**	7,834
Loss from measuring multilateral financial liabilities – at fair value through profit or loss	**286,932**	-
Unwinding costs - multilateral grants and contributions	**50,865**	24,547
Impairment on financial instrument – 'available for sale' financial asset	**3,396**	-
Total multilateral replenishments and other loans	**525,949**	32,381

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for other loans and multilateral replenishments and other loans are included in Note 4.1: Administered - Financial Assets and Note 4.3: Administered - Payables.

Note 2.1C: Other grants and contributions		
Payments to international organisations	**342,395**	331,871
New Colombo Plan	**41,309**	30,148
Tourism Australia - Asia marketing fund	**20,040**	19,981
Tourism Australia – Tourism Marketing	**5,000**	-
Non-Aid discretionary grants	**58,266**	46,551
Consular emergency services	**152**	8,319
Other	**734**	671
Total other grants and contributions	**467,896**	437,541

Accounting Policy

DFAT administers a number of agreements on behalf of the Australian Government with international organisations. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that:

a) the services required to be performed by the recipient have been performed, or
b) the eligibility criteria has been satisfied, but payments due have not been made.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 2.1D: Other expenses		
NIA Digicel	**73,554**	-
NIA financial guarantee	**9,382**	13,025
Facilitated flights	**-**	33,179
Defined benefit pension schemes	**10,923**	10,569
Passport fee refunds	**1,571**	471
Consular fee refunds	**13**	9
Other foreign exchange losses	**2,276**	3,673
Total other expenses	**97,719**	60,926

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for NIA Digicel and NIA financial guarantee are included in Note 4.4: Administered - Provisions.
Accounting policies for Defined benefit pension schemes are included in Note 6.1: Employee Provisions.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.2 Administered - Income

Administered income relates to ordinary activities performed by DFAT on behalf of the Government. As such, administered appropriations are not revenues of the individual entity that oversees distribution or expenditure of the funds as directed.

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 2.2A: Fees and charges		
Passport fees	**853,905**	525,830
Consular fees	**16,533**	14,333
Nuclear safeguard charges	**715**	714
Total fees and charges	**871,153**	540,877

Accounting Policy

Passport and consular income are based on a fee arrangement, collected both domestically and internationally, for the processing of new passport applications, registering lost or stolen passports, issuing emergency passports, and for other travel related documents and notarial endorsements. Passport fees are determined under the *Australian Passports (Application Fees) Act 2005* and the income is recognised on receipt of the fees and all income collected is returned to consolidated revenue. The nuclear safeguard charge income is the Uranium Producers Charge, under the *Nuclear Safeguards (Producers of Uranium Ore Concentrates) Act 1993*, for each kilogram of uranium ore concentrate produced in Australia with the income recognised on receipt of the charge and is all income returned to consolidated revenue.

Note 2.2B: EFA - NIA		
NIA premiums	**14,511**	15,071
NIA repayments of interest subsidies and recoveries	**20,266**	18,098
Total EFA - NIA	**34,777**	33,169

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for EFA are included in Note 4.1B: Receivables and loans.

Note 2.2C: EFA dividend and competitive neutrality		
EFA dividend	**6,376**	5,671
Competitive neutrality	**8,242**	7,879
Total EFA dividend and competitive neutrality	**14,618**	13,550

Accounting Policy

Under section 61A of the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991* (the EFIC Act) the Minister may apply a debt neutrality charge to Export Finance Australia (EFA) in respect of short-term insurance contracts entered into by EFA. These arrangements ensure EFA does not have an unfair advantage over private sector financiers through its Australian Government ownership.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 2.2D: Return of prior year administered expenses		
Return of prior year administered expenses	**76,500**	59,941
Total return of prior year administered expenses	**76,500**	59,941

Accounting Policy

Return of prior year administered expenses largely relates to international development assistance returned after finalisation or acquittal. These funds are treated as administered revenue in the year the funds are returned and are transferred back to consolidated revenue.

Note 2.2E: Other revenue and gains		
Gain from measuring multilateral financial liabilities - at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	48,084
Impairment gain on financial instruments	**1,085**	-
Defined benefit pension schemes - contributions	**7,473**	6,149
Other interest	**326**	314
Other revenue	**47**	352
Total other revenue and gains	**8,931**	54,899

Accounting Policy

Defined benefit schemes

Accounting policies for the defined benefit pension schemes - contributions are included in Note 7.6: Administered - Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Departmental Financial Position

3.1 Financial Assets

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 3.1A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	**117,250**	152,614
Overseas property special account cash held by the entity	**5,949**	14,256
Overseas property special account cash held in the OPA	**470,967**	399,642
Total cash and cash equivalents	**594,166**	566,512

Accounting policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:
a) cash on hand;
b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value; and
c) cash in special accounts.

Note 3.1B: Trade and other receivables		
Goods and services receivables		
Goods and services	**87,362**	66,121
Other	**16,662**	15,670
Total goods and services receivables	**104,024**	81,791

Goods and services are associated with providing services for other Commonwealth agencies and contributions by employees in relation to expenses that are incurred by the Department.

Appropriations receivables		
Departmental - operating	**434,347**	415,724
Departmental - equity and DCB	**49,127**	152,810
Total appropriations receivable	**483,474**	568,534
Other receivables		
Advances	**18,717**	16,930
Statutory receivables	**8,540**	6,754
Cash held by outsiders	**158**	148
Other	**2,920**	1,900
Total other receivables	**30,335**	25,732
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	**617,833**	676,057
Less expected credit loss allowance	**(108)**	(142)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	**617,725**	675,915

Accounting policy

Aside from cash, financial assets are all classified as receivables. Terms for receivables for goods and services are 30 days (2022: 30 days).

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3.1B: Trade and other receivables (continued)

Receivables

Receivables have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. Receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Receivables that are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows where the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest that are not provided at below-market interest rates are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any loss allowance.

Under AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, DFAT can classify its financial assets in the following categories:
a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both DFAT's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when DFAT becomes a party to the contract and has a legal right to receive cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date. Therefore, DFAT's trade and other receivable financial assets are measured, and carried, at amortised cost.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:
1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Appropriations

Departmental appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as Revenue from Government when DFAT gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses (ECL).
The simplified approach has been adopted in measuring the impairment loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

3.2 Non-Financial Assets

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and computer software

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for 2023

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Computer software[1]	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July 2022					
Gross book value	**1,923,554**	**3,155,884**	**297,334**	**333,921**	**5,710,693**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**(203)**	**(475,005)**	**(31,189)**	**(185,440)**	**(691,837)**
Total as at 1 July 2022	**1,923,351**	**2,680,879**	**266,145**	**148,481**	**5,018,856**
Additions:					
Purchase	**-**	**100,978**	**84,632**	**27,547**	**213,157**
Right-of-use assets	**-**	**117,032**	**93**	**-**	**117,125**
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	**130,907**	**3,835**	**1,002**	**-**	**135,744**
Assets held for sale	**(1,655)**	**(162)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,817)**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**-**	**(93,236)**	**(48,909)**	**(41,216)**	**(183,361)**
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	**(59)**	**(170,137)**	**(2,109)**	**-**	**(172,305)**
Other movements					
Asset reclassification	**-**	**(448)**	**(413)**	**861**	**-**
Disposals	**-**	**(1,149)**	**(3,758)**	**(342)**	**(5,249)**
Total as at 30 June 2023	**2,052,544**	**2,637,592**	**296,683**	**135,331**	**5,122,150**
Net book value as of 30 June 2023 represented by:					
Gross book value	**2,052,806**	**3,111,547**	**370,014**	**361,829**	**5,896,196**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**(262)**	**(473,955)**	**(73,331)**	**(226,498)**	**(774,046)**
Total	**2,052,544**	**2,637,592**	**296,683**	**135,331**	**5,122,150**
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	**907**	**989,427**	**6,026**	**-**	**996,360**

1.The carrying amount of computer software included $1.176m of purchased software and $134.155m of internally generated software.

No indicators of impairment were identified for property, plant and equipment, and computer software.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and computer software (continued)

Contractual Commitments for the Acquisition of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets

DFAT has a number of contractual commitments in place for the purchase and/or development of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets, aged as follows:

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Within 1 year	**49,742**	93,082
Between 1 to 5 years	**12,035**	20,178
More than 5 years	**876**	-
Total commitments	**62,653**	113,260

The majority of these commitments relate to contracts in place for the development, refurbishment and upgrade of properties in DFAT's diplomatic network, and are managed through the Overseas Property Office (OPO). Commitments are GST/VAT inclusive where relevant.

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and computer software (continued)

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for 2022

	Land $'000	Buildings $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Computer software[1] $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2021					
Gross book value	1,858,866	2,978,579	298,081	310,274	5,445,800
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	(352,398)	(56,754)	(171,184)	(580,336)
Net book value 1 July 2021	1,858,866	2,626,181	241,327	139,090	4,865,464
ROU reclassification - Gross Value	1,169	(1,169)	-	-	-
ROU reclassification - Accumulated Depreciation	(145)	145	-	-	-
Adjusted total as at 1 July 2021	1,859,890	2,625,157	241,327	139,090	4,865,464
Additions:					
Purchase	3	117,859	68,356	6,600	192,818
Internally developed[1]	-	-	-	43,044	43,044
Right-of-use assets	-	114,440	9,711	-	124,151
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	66,467	49,955	11,914	-	128,336
Reversal of impairments recognised in net cost of services	-	21,254	-	-	21,254
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	(85,612)	(54,650)	(37,626)	(177,888)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(58)	(164,156)	(2,028)	-	(166,242)
Other movements					
Asset reclassification	-	3,717	(2,146)	(1,571)	-
Disposals	(2,951)	(1,735)	(6,339)	(1,056)	(12,081)
Net book value 30 June 2022	1,923,351	2,680,879	266,145	148,481	5,018,856
Net book value as of 30 June 2022 represented by:					
Gross book value	1,923,554	3,155,884	297,334	333,921	5,710,693
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(203)	(475,005)	(31,189)	(185,440)	(691,837)
Total	1,923,351	2,680,879	266,145	148,481	5,018,856
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	966	1,042,532	8,042	-	1,051,540

1. The carrying amount of computer software included $2.481m of purchased software and $146.000m of internally generated software.

No indicators of impairment were identified for property, plant and equipment, and computer software.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and computer software (continued)

Accounting Policy

Non-financial assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Non-financial assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Lease ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for as separate asset classes to the corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Lease ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition. An impairment review is undertaken for any ROU lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any ROU lease asset that is impaired.

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than $5,000 (2022: $5,000), which are expensed in the year of acquisition.

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by DFAT where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition on termination of the lease. These costs are included in the value of DFAT's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' disclosed in Note 3.5A: Provision for restoration.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-down to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to DFAT using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Depreciation and amortisation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following typical useful lives:

Asset Class	2023	2022
Buildings	Based on remaining useful life	Based on remaining useful life
Leasehold Improvements	Lesser of lease term or up to 15 years	Lesser of lease term or up to 15 years
ROU Assets	Lesser of lease term or useful life	Lesser of lease term or useful life
Plant and Equipment (other than Works of Art)	3 to 25 years	3 to 25 years
Plant and Equipment (Works of Art)	100 years	100 years

The depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and computer software (continued)

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment (excluding ROU assets) are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure the carrying amount of assets did not differ materially from the assets' fair value as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

The Commonwealth owned, non-Defence overseas property estate, comprising both land and buildings, and managed by the Overseas Property Office (OPO), is subject to a three-year rolling revaluation cycle in which each property is subject to a full revaluation once in the cycle. The top 20 by value property assets receive a desktop update as a minimum each year, with remaining properties subject to a market review. A desktop report is required where there has been material movement in the market in excess of 10 per cent over the past 12 months, or when substantial works have been undertaken on an asset. Where a property is not required to be professionally valued due to being outside the top 20, out of cycle or not having experienced a market movement in excess of 10 per cent, a management revaluation is undertaken largely to recognise foreign exchange movements since the last professional revaluation.

Restrictions on Title

Due to the diplomatic nature of the overseas property portfolio, some properties have restrictions on title. Restrictions on title vary depending on local Government rules and regulations, such as conditions that prohibits the Commonwealth of Australia from profiting from sale of land. Whilst the effect of restrictions on some titles can be quantified, there are others that cannot, such as those titles held in limited or unsophisticated markets. As part of the valuation process, consideration is given to the restrictions on title.

The other tangible assets are subject to revaluation every three years by class based on the following cycle:

	Asset Class to be Revalued
Year 1	Vehicles / Plant and Equipment / Furniture and Fittings / Office Equipment
Year 2	Works of Art / Leasehold Improvements
Year 3	IT Equipment / Special Assets

DFAT has engaged CBRE Valuation Pty Ltd (CBRE) to undertake the revaluation of land and buildings and Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated (JLL) to undertake the revaluation of other tangible assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the re-valued amount. Assets held overseas are valued in local currencies and translated into Australian dollars at the exchange rates current at revaluation date.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and computer software (continued)

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2023. Where indications of impairment existed, the asset's recoverable amount was estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount was less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of any asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if DFAT were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Computer software

DFAT's computer software comprises purchased and internally developed software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful life of DFAT's software is 5 to 10 years (2022: 5 to 10 years). All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2023.

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if the carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. On classification as held for sale, the asset is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any write down to fair value less costs to sell is recognised as an impairment loss. Assets which have been classified as held for sale are no longer subject to depreciation or amortisation.

Assets Under Construction

Assets under construction (AUC) are recorded at acquisition cost. They include expenditure to date on various capital projects carried as AUC. AUC projects are reviewed annually for indicators of impairment and all tangible AUC older than 12 months prior to the reporting date are externally revalued to fair value. Computer software AUC are reviewed through an internal monthly process. Prior to rollout into service, the accumulated AUC balance is reviewed to ensure accurate capitalisation of built or purchased assets.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 3.2B: Inventories		
Inventories held for sale		
Finished goods	**19,058**	23,746
Total inventories	**19,058**	23,746

During 2023, $72.851m of inventory held for sale was consumed (2022: $36.394m) and $0.838m inventory was written off in the current financial year (2022: $nil).

Accounting policy

Inventories held for sale are valued at cost. Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and condition include the cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable costs that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.3 Payables

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 3.3A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	**143,561**	143,187
Other	**1,701**	1,474
Total suppliers	**145,262**	144,661

Settlement terms for trade creditors were within 20 days (2022: 20 days).

Note 3.3B: Other payables		
Wages and salaries	**21,266**	17,744
Superannuation	**6,147**	7,281
Unearned income	**58,077**	66,821
Other	**3,699**	2,953
Total other payables	**89,189**	94,799

Accounting policy

Payables are classified as other financial liabilities and are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

The liability for wages and salaries and superannuation recognised as at 30 June 2023 represents outstanding amounts and contributions for the final payroll fortnight of the financial year.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.4 Leases

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 3.4A: Leases		
Lease Liabilities		
Land	**1,059**	1,036
Buildings	**1,064,642**	1,085,625
Plant and equipment	**5,919**	7,971
Total leases	**1,071,620**	1,094,632
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	**153,721**	140,354
Between 1 to 5 years	**425,148**	422,857
More than 5 years	**600,125**	640,851
Adjustment for discount	**(107,374)**	(109,430)
Total leases	**1,071,620**	1,094,632

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2023 was $167.200m (2022: $154.757m).

DFAT in its capacity as lessee has 91 leases with fixed price escalation clauses (2022: 125) and 470 leases with extension options (2022: 475). It is assumed DFAT will take all of the extension options if they are available, and it has been reflected in the lease liabilities calculations.

Accounting Policy

For all new contracts entered into, DFAT considers whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the re-assessment or modification.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.5 Provisions

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 3.5A: Provision for restoration		
Provision for restoration obligations	**45,820**	42,724
Total other provisions	**45,820**	42,724

Provision for restoration		
As at 1 July 2022	**42,724**	38,649
Additional provisions made	**203**	57
Amounts used	**-**	(48)
Amounts reversed	**(841)**	(5,551)
Revaluation of provision	**1,175**	9,213
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**1,252**	114
Unwinding of discount	**1,307**	290
Total as at 30 June 2023	**45,820**	42,724

The entity currently has 67 (2022: 67) agreements for the leasing of premises which have provisions requiring the entity to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The entity has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

Accounting Policy

For a number of property leases, DFAT has obligations to restore to their original condition or makegood leasehold improvements. These are assessed on a site-by-site basis in line with the relevant clauses of the underlying lease, with fair value calculated based on estimated costs per square metre at the time the makegood obligation falls due, discounted to present value.

DFAT engages an independent expert to assist in the valuation of the estimated costs to makegood. The total provision is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the adjustment relates to the revaluation of the provision and there is sufficient related asset revaluation surplus for the associated leasehold improvement assets, the adjustment is recorded against the asset revaluation reserve. All other adjustments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Assets and Liabilities Administered on Behalf of Government

4.1 Administered - Financial Assets

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 4.1A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand or on deposit	**5,026**	8,471
Cash in special accounts held in the OPA	**85,578**	325
Total cash and cash equivalents	**90,604**	8,796

Accounting policy

The closing balance of cash in special accounts does not include amounts held in trust of $0.930m (2022: $4.529m).
See Note 5.2A: Special accounts and Note 5.2B: Assets held in trust for more information.

Note 4.1B: Receivables and loans		
Receivables		
Passport fines	**9**	9
Scholarship debts	**5,947**	4,456
Statutory receivables	**18,258**	18,749
Net position of EFA - NIA	**32,758**	29,590
Other	**1,133**	821
Total receivables	**58,105**	53,625
Loans		
Concessional loan receivable - AIPRD[1]	**173,832**	169,662
Other - travellers emergency loans	**7,628**	8,899
Total loans	**181,460**	178,561
Total receivables and loans (gross)	**239,565**	232,186
Less impairment allowance		
Advances and loans - travellers emergency loans	**(6,644)**	(7,741)
Other receivables - external parties	**(5,956)**	(4,447)
Total impairment allowance	**(12,600)**	(12,188)
Total receivables (net)	**226,965**	219,998

The impairment loss allowance is based on an assessment of debts outstanding and is predominantly aged more than 90 days.
1. Australia and Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD)

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4.1B: Receivables and loans (continued)

Reconciliation of the impairment loss allowance

Movements in relation to 2023

	Advances and loans $'000	Receivables - external parties $'000	Total $'000
Opening balance	**7,741**	**4,447**	**12,188**
Amounts impaired	**(1,097)**	**1,509**	**412**
Amounts recovered and reversed	**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing balance	**6,644**	**5,956**	**12,600**

Movements in relation to 2022

	Advances and loans $'000	Receivables - external parties $'000	Total $'000
Opening balance	2,277	2,592	4,869
Amounts impaired	5,464	1,855	7,319
Amounts recovered and reversed	-	-	-
Closing balance	7,741	4,447	12,188

Accounting Policy

Receivables and loans

Consistent with DFAT's outcomes, long-term loans are provided to other entities at concessional rates. On DFAT providing these loans, differences between the nominal value of the loan subscription and the fair value of the associated assets are recorded in the administered schedule of comprehensive income as an expense administered on behalf of Government.

Where loans and receivables are not subject to concessional treatment, they are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses due to impairment, de-recognition and amortisation are recognised through profit or loss.

EFA – NIA

Part 5 of the EFIC Act provides for the Minister for Trade and Tourism to give an approval or direction to EFA to undertake any transaction that the Minister considers is in the national interest. Such transactions may relate to a class of business which EFA is not authorised to undertake, or involve terms and conditions EFA would not accept in the normal course of business on its Commercial Account. EFA manages these transactions on the NIA.

For these transactions, the credit risk is borne by the Government and the funding risk is borne by EFA on the Commercial Account. Accordingly, premium or other income arising from these transactions are paid by EFA to the Government. EFA recovers from the Government the costs of administration and any losses incurred in respect of such business.
Loans on the NIA are funded from the EFA Commercial Account at fair value. The amount disclosed above reflects the Commonwealth's exposure on business undertaken on the NIA. It reflects the net amount of:

a) Assets in the form of loans to and rescheduled credit insurance debts owing by foreign governments, commitment fees on loans received by EFA but not yet paid to the Commonwealth and bond premiums receivable from exports; and,
b) liabilities relating to the reimbursement to EFA for debt forgiveness on loans, provisions for unearned income on loan premiums, accrued expenses including EFA administration fees and other creditors.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 4.1C: Investments		
Non-monetary IDA and ADF Subscriptions - fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**1,803,717**	2,133,725
EFA - Commercial Account	**597,529**	586,874
Tourism Australia	**23,293**	41,481
Emerging markets impact investment fund	**22,350**	2,050
Total investments	**2,446,889**	2,764,130

Accounting Policy

Administered investments are measured at their fair value through other comprehensive income as at 30 June 2023. Administered investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are not consolidated because their consolidation is relevant only at the whole-of-Government level. Financial instruments are recognised on a trade date basis.

Non-monetary International Development Association (IDA) and Asian Development Fund (ADF) Subscriptions

The Australian Government holds these investments long-term for policy reasons, with the issuers being partner foreign governments and multilateral aid organisations including the IDA and the ADF. The investment represents subscription-based membership rights held by the Australian Government in accordance with the articles of association for the IDA and the ADF.

The subscriptions to the IDA and the ADF are classified as equity investments and have been reclassified at fair value through other comprehensive income under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*. There is no intention to trade these investments, as there is no observable market value for them. DFAT, based on independent expert valuation advice, values the investment on a discounted cash flow basis. The basis assumes the redemption of the Commonwealth's pro-rata share of the outstanding loan principal for each fund. The redemption basis is consistent with the withdrawal provisions of the articles of association with the IDA and the ADF.

The discount rate used to equate the future cash flows to a present value reflects the risk adjusted rate of return demanded by a hypothetical investor. The discount rate range uses the "build up method" based on the following components: risk free rate (20 year US Government bond rate), currency risk premium, sovereign risk premium and liquidity risk premium. Changes in fair value are recognised directly in the administered reconciliation schedule. Foreign currency movements and impairment losses and reversals are recorded in the administered schedule of comprehensive income.

EFA – Commercial Account

EFA's principal activity is the provision of competitive finance and insurance services to Australian exporters and Australian companies investing in new projects overseas. The Australian Government guarantees to EFA's creditors the payment of monies payable by EFA on the Commercial Account. The Minister for Trade and Tourism has the powers to determine and instruct EFA to pay a dividend in accordance with section 55(1) of the EFIC Act. Fair value has been taken to be the Australian Government's proportional interest in the net assets of EFA as at the end of the reporting period.

Tourism Australia

Tourism Australia is the Australian Government agency responsible for attracting international visitors to Australia, both for leisure and business events. DFAT administers Tourism Australia on behalf of the Government for oversight and management purposes and to improve linkages internationally. Funding appropriated to DFAT for Tourism Australia is disclosed as Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income. Fair value has been taken to be the Australian Government's interest in the net assets of Tourism Australia as at the end of the reporting period.

Emerging Markets Impact Investment Fund (EMIIF)

EMIIF is a development financing mechanism for the Australian Government. It provides investment capital and technical assistance to financial intermediaries who in turn provide access to financing for small and medium enterprises in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Value is based on fair value of net assets which has been adjusted for current market conditions.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.2 Administered - Non-Financial Assets

Note 4.2A: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for computer software

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
As at 1 July		
Gross book value	**13,144**	13,144
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation & impairment	**(12,666)**	(12,427)
Net book value 1 July	**478**	717
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	**(239)**	(239)
Net book value 30 June	**239**	478
Net book value as of 30 June represented by		
Gross book value	**13,144**	13,144
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation & impairment	**(12,905)**	(12,666)
Net book value 30 June	**239**	478

No indicators of impairment were identified for computer software in 2023 (2022: nil).

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies are included in Note 3.2: Non-Financial Assets.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.3 Administered - Payables

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 4.3A: Grants		
Multilateral grants payable - fair value through profit or loss	**982,219**	996,891
Total grants	**982,219**	996,891
Grants are expected to be settled in		
No more than 12 months	**216,672**	197,470
More than 12 months	**765,547**	799,421
Total grants	**982,219**	996,891
Note 4.3B: Other payables		
Multilateral contributions - fair value through profit or loss	**698,560**	499,333
International development assistance	**181,951**	242,770
Other payables	**3,115**	3,241
Total other payables	**883,626**	745,344

Accounting Policy

Financial liabilities are classified either at fair value through profit or loss, or as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'Trade Date'.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include multilateral grants payable and multilateral contributions payable. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities include trade creditors and accruals and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.4 Administered - Provisions

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 4.4A: NIA Provisions		
NIA Digicel provision	**65,568**	-
NIA financial guarantee provision	**27,350**	29,355
Total other provisions	**92,918**	29,355

Accounting Policy

DFAT recognises a provision for estimates of any future cash outflows that may result from loan defaults, payments required for financial guarantee contracts issued from the NIA and probable payments required for the Digicel transaction. DFAT recognises these transactions as provisions when it becomes probable that a payment will be required, with the expense on initial recognition and any movements in the provision recognised in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income as an expense. If DFAT is required to make a payment to settle any loss, it will first be applied to the provision and any excess amounts will be recorded as an administered expense.

Digicel Provision

The Australian Government through Export Finance Australia partnered with Telstra to acquire the Digicel business in the South Pacific region with the first outflows for this transaction occurring in 2022-23. The Digicel transaction may result in Export Finance Australia incurring shortfalls or losses and the Australian Government has committed, under section 67 of the Efic Act, to providing additional funding to Export Finance Australia, by way of subsidy, of an amount equal to the overall amount of any realised shortfalls or losses.

5. Funding

5.1 Appropriations

Note 5.1A: Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

Annual Appropriations for 2023

	Annual Appropriation $'000	Adjustments (Section 74 and 75 PGPA Act)[5] $'000	Total appropriation $'000	Appropriation applied in 2023 (current and prior years) $'000	Variance[1] $'000
Departmental[2]					
Ordinary annual services	**1,960,122**	**139,042**	**2,099,164**	**(2,083,448)**	**15,716**
Capital budget[3]	**71,235**	**-**	**71,235**	**(71,235)**	**-**
Equity	**75,796**	**-**	**75,796**	**(174,173)**	**(98,377)**
Total departmental	**2,107,153**	**139,042**	**2,246,195**	**(2,328,856)**	**(82,661)**
Administered					
Ordinary annual services					
Capital budget[3]	**528**	**-**	**528**	**-**	**528**
Administered items[4]	**4,439,039**	**(25,257)**	**4,413,782**	**(4,334,585)**	**79,197**
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities	**139,643**	**-**	**139,643**	**(139,643)**	**-**
Other services					
Administered assets and liabilities	**7,548**	**-**	**7,548**	**(7,548)**	**-**
Total administered	**4,586,758**	**(25,257)**	**4,561,501**	**(4,481,776)**	**79,725**

1. Variances in appropriation may result from using prior year non-lapsed appropriations to fund operating, capital and equity expenditure incurred in the current financial year, making payments for benefits to be received in future years and where obligations in the current financial year are not settled by financial year end.
2. In 2022-23, there were adjustments that met the recognition criteria of a formal addition or reduction in revenue, capital budget or in equity but at law the appropriations had not been amended before the end of the reporting period as Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year end. The adjustments were: an increase to revenue of $24.596m relating to no–win / no–loss funding for foreign exchange; an increase to revenue of $15.530m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for the Passport Funding Agreement; a decrease to revenue of $27.383m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for FBT payable on living away from home allowance, a decrease to revenue of $35.407m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for security related operating expenditure overseas; and, a reduction in equity of $5.306m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for Security Kabul capital projects. A net decrease in appropriation of $22.663m through a quarantine and a decrease of $8.009m withheld under section 51 have been applied against 2022-23 Supply Act (No. 3).
3. Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Supply Act (No. 1 and No. 3) and Appropriations Acts (No. 1). They form part of the ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Supply and Appropriations Acts.
4. Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation (CSC) spends money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on behalf of DFAT in accordance with the Papua New Guinea (Staffing Assistance) Act 1973. In 2022-23 CSC has drawndown $2.893m from DFAT's administered appropriation. This amount is included in the appropriation applied amount above.
5. In departmental an increase of $34.081m of section 74 adjustment and a decrease of $7.477m of section 75 transfer have been applied against 2022-23 Supply Act (No. 1). An increase of $112.438m of section 74 adjustment has been applied against 2022-23 Supply Act (No. 3). In administered a decrease of $14.674m has been applied against 2022-23 Supply Act (No. 1) and a decrease of $10.583m against Supply Act (No. 3) for section 75 transfers.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5.1A: Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive') (continued)

Annual Appropriations for 2022

	Annual Appropriation[1] $'000	Section 74 PGPA Act $'000	Total appropriation $'000	Appropriation applied in 2022 (current and prior years) $'000	Variance[2] $'000
Departmental					
Ordinary annual services	1,748,057	163,302	1,911,359	(1,704,583)	206,776
Capital budget[3]	79,729	-	79,729	(81,892)	(2,163)
Equity	152,761	-	152,761	(58,166)	94,595
Total departmental	1,980,547	163,302	2,143,849	(1,844,641)	299,208
Administered					
Ordinary annual services					
Capital budget[3]	528	-	528	-	528
Administered items[4]	4,091,041	-	4,091,041	(3,945,924)	145,117
Payments to corporate Commonwealth entities	135,347	-	135,347	(135,347)	-
Other services					
Administered assets and liabilities	5,897	-	5,897	(5,897)	-
Total administered	4,232,813	-	4,232,813	(4,087,168)	145,645

1. Variances in appropriation may result from using prior year non–lapsed appropriations to fund operating and capital expenditure incurred in the current financial year, making payments for benefits to be received in future years and where obligations in the current financial year are lower than funding received or are not settled by financial year end.
2. In 2021-22, there were adjustments that met the recognition criteria of a formal addition or reduction in revenue, capital budget or in equity but at law the appropriations had not been amended before the end of the reporting period as Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year end. The adjustments were: an increase to revenue of $21.908m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for foreign exchange; a decrease to revenue of $37.776m relating to no-win/no-loss funding for Passport Funding Agreement; a decrease to revenue of $37.583m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for FBT payable on living away from home allowance; a decrease of $39.953m relating to no-win/no-loss funding for security related operating expenditure overseas and a reduction in equity of $14.103m relating to no-win / no-loss funding for security Kabul capital projects. A net decrease in appropriation of $93.404m will be applied against 2021-22 Appropriation Act (No. 1) and a net decrease in appropriation of $14.103m will be applied against 2021-22 Appropriation Act (No. 2). An increase of $159.396m of section 74 adjustment and $3.906m of section 75 transfer will be applied against 2021-22 Appropriation Act (No. 1).
3. Departmental Capital Budgets are appropriated through Appropriations Acts (No. 1 and No. 3). They form part of the ordinary annual services, and are not separately identified in the Supply Act and Appropriations Acts.
4. Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation (CSC) spends money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on behalf of DFAT in accordance with the *Papua New Guinea (Staffing Assistance) Act 1973*. In 2020-21 CSC has drawdown $3.881m from DFAT's administered appropriation. This amount is included in the appropriation applied amount above.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5.1B: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Departmental		
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019-20[1]	**-**	13,743
Supply Act (No. 2) 2020-21	**-**	14,152
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21[2]	**128,478**	128,478
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21[3]	**1,807**	1,807
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22[4]	**109,704**	525,428
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-22[5]	**14,103**	152,761
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22 - Cash at bank and on hand	**-**	152,614
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2022-23	**16,517**	-
Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-23	**3,337**	-
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23[6]	**465,019**	-
Supply Act (No. 4) 2022-23[7]	**34,579**	-
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23 - Cash at bank and on hand	**117,250**	-
Total departmental	**890,794**	988,983

1. Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019–20 includes $13.743m repealed on 1 July 2022.
2. Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21 includes $128.478m withheld under section 51.
3. Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2020-21 includes $1.807m withheld under section 51.
4. Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22 includes $109.704m withheld under section 51.
5. Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-22 includes $14.103m withheld under section 51.
6. Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23 includes $8.009m withheld under section 51 and $22.663m which is quarantined.
7. Supply Act (No. 4) 2022-23 includes $5.306m which is quarantined.

DFAT has in place a number of no-win / no-loss funding agreements due to the complex and variable environment the department operates in overseas. The difference between the balance of departmental appropriation receivable disclosed in Note 3.1B: Trade and other receivables and the above balance on unspent annual appropriations is due to these agreements and cash at bank and on hand. Adjustments relating to the no-win / no-loss agreements are recognised as formal additions or reductions in DFAT's accounts.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5.1B: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive') (continued)

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Administered		
Supply Act (No. 1) 2019-20[1]	**-**	202
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019-20[1]	**-**	80,320
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019-20 - ACB[1]	**-**	71
Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-20[1]	**-**	252,114
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-20[1]	**-**	272,958
Supply Act (No. 1) 2020-2021	**52,148**	52,148
Supply Act (No. 1) 2020-2021 - ACB	**308**	308
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21	**157,495**	157,495
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2020-21 - ACB	**220**	220
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2020-21	**25,219**	25,219
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22	**91,534**	387,873
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22 - ACB	**528**	528
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2021-22 Cash at Bank and on hand	**-**	8,471
Supply Act (No 1) 2022-23 ACB[2]	**220**	-
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23[3]	**375,536**	-
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23 - ACB[4]	**308**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2022-23 Cash at Bank and on hand	**5,026**	-
Total administered	**708,542**	1,237,927

1. Supply Act (No. 1) 2019-20, Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019-20 ACB, Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019-20, Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-20 and Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-20 were repealed on 1 July 2022.
2. Supply Act (No. 1) 2022-23 ACB includes $0.220m withheld under section 51.
3. Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23 includes $35.306m withheld under section 51.
4. Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-23 ACB includes $0.308m withheld under section 51.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5.1C: Special appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

			Appropriation applied	
			2023	2022
Authority	**Type**	**Purpose**	**$'000**	$'000
Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Efic) Act 1991 s.54(10), Administered	Unlimited Amount	For the payment by the Commonwealth to EFA of amounts equal to the amount of capital determined by the EFA Board as necessary to overcome the inadequacies, in the moneys or other assets of EFA to meet the expected liabilities, losses or claims against EFA.	**-**	-
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 s77, Administered[1]	Refund	To provide an appropriation where an Act or other law requires or permits the repayment of an amount received by the Commonwealth and apart from this section there is no specific appropriation for the repayment.	**1,715**	497
Special Appropriation - Official Development Assistance Multilateral Replenishment Obligations (Special Appropriation) Act 2020 - s6 official development payments, Administered[2]	Unlimited Amount	To provide an appropriation for the payment of Official Development Assistance Multilateral Replenishment encashment obligations	**341,394**	328,745
Total special appropriation applied			**343,109**	329,242

1. DFAT uses section 77 of the PGPA Act to make refunds of passport and consular fees in certain circumstances, where there is no other specific appropriation available to make the repayment.

2. On 16 June 2020 the Official Development Assistance Multilateral Replenishments Obligations (Special Appropriation) Act 2020 came into effect. The Act allows funding out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenditure in relation to Australia's official development assistance multilateral replenishment obligations and for related purposes. Previously these expenses were funded from Appropriation Act 1.

DFAT also holds a special appropriation under section 5 *International Fund for Agricultural Development Act 1977*. This appropriation has not been drawn on in either the current or prior year.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.2 Special Accounts

Note 5.2A: Special accounts ('recoverable GST exclusive')

	Overseas property special account[1] (Departmental)		DFAT Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys (SOETM) Special Account 2019[2] (Administered)	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Balance brought forward from previous period	**413,898**	416,263	**4,760**	5,197
Increases	**256,690**	163,544	**96,680**	13,356
Total increases	**256,690**	163,544	**96,680**	13,356
Available for payments	**670,588**	579,807	**101,440**	18,553
Decreases				
Administered	**-**	-	**(14,975)**	(13,793)
Departmental	**(193,672)**	(165,909)	**-**	-
Total decreases	**(193,672)**	(165,909)	**(14,975)**	(13,793)
Total balance carried to the next period	**476,916**	413,898	**86,465**	4,760
Balance represented by:				
Cash held in entity bank accounts	**5,949**	14,256	**-**	-
Cash held in the Official Public Account	**470,967**	399,642	**86,465**	4,760
Total balance carried to the next period	**476,916**	413,898	**86,465**	4,760

	Consular services special account[3] (Administered)		EXPO 2020 Dubai[4] (Administered)	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Balance brought forward from previous period	**94**	77	**-**	16,731
Increases	**76**	151		10,201
Total increases	**76**	151	**-**	10,201
Available for payments	**170**	228	**-**	26,932
Decreases				
Administered	**(127)**	(134)		(26,932)
Total decreases	**(127)**	(134)	**-**	(26,932)
Total balance carried to the next period	**43**	94	**-**	-
Balance represented by:				
Cash held in entity bank accounts	**-**	-	**-**	-
Cash held in the Official Public Account	**43**	94	**-**	-
Total balance carried to the next period	**43**	94	**-**	-

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5.2A: Special accounts ('recoverable GST exclusive') (continued)

1. Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 78
   Establishing Instrument: PGPA Act Determination (Establishment of Overseas Property Special Account 2017)
   Purpose:
   a) acquire, lease, construct, manage, operate, repair, maintain, divest, finance, identify or advise on, and undertake any other activities in relation to, the real property of the Commonwealth outside Australia;
   b) repay to an original payer amounts credited to the special account or to the former special account, after any necessary payments made for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (a);
   c) carry out activities that are incidental to a purpose mentioned in paragraph (a);
   d) reduce the balance of the Special Account (and, therefore, the available appropriation for the Account) without making a real or notional payment, including to give effect to the remittance of amounts to the Official Public Account as agreed between the Finance Minister and the responsible minister; and
   e) repay amounts where an Act or other law requires or permits the repayment of an amount received.

2. Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 78
   Establishing Instrument: PGPA Act Determination (DFAT SOETM Special Account 2019)
   Purpose:
   a) to disburse an amount held on trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth;
   b) to disburse an amount in connection with services performed for or on behalf of other governments and bodies, including Commonwealth entities;
   c) to disburse an amount in connection with joint activities performed for, on behalf of, or together with, another Commonwealth entity, Commonwealth company, another government, organisation or person;
   d) to disburse an amount in connection with an agreement between the Commonwealth and another government;
   e) to repay an amount where a court order, Act or other law requires or permits the repayment of an amount received; and
   f) to reduce the balance of the special account (and, therefore, the available appropriation for the special account) without making a real or notional payment.

   The SOETM Special Account includes the balance of funds held in trust for overseas governments via delegated co-operation agreements and for private individuals for amounts being transferred back to Australia in accordance with established policy. These amounts are $886,549.36 and $nil respectively and have, therefore, been excluded from presentation in the Administered Financial Statements.

3. Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 78
   Establishing Instrument: PGPA Act (Consular Services Special Account 2015 - Establishment) Determination 2015/05
   Purpose:
   a) providing assistance to Australian citizens and permanent residents overseas:
      i. in circumstances of urgency; and
      ii. when commercial money transfer services are unavailable or inappropriate.
   b) to repay to an original payer amounts credited to the Special Account and residual after any necessary payments have been made under paragraph (a);
   c) activities that are incidental to a purpose mentioned in paragraphs (a) or (b);
   d) to reduce the balance of the Special Account (and, therefore, the available appropriation for that Account) without making a real or notional payment; and
   e) to repay amounts where an Act or other law requires or permits the repayment of an amount received.

   The entire balance of the Consular Special Account is held in trust.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5.2A: Special accounts ('recoverable GST exclusive') (continued)

4. Appropriation: *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* section 78
   Establishing Instrument: PGPA Act Determination (Expo 2020 Dubai Special Account).
   Purpose:
   a) to undertake activities in relation to the Commonwealth's participation at Expo 2020, including, but not limited to:
      i. acquiring, leasing, hiring, constructing, managing, operating, repairing, maintaining, identifying or advising on assets;
      ii. costs related to staff and contractors to carry out activities listed in clause (a)i above; and,
      iii. activities that are incidental to those listed in clause (a)i above.
   b) to disburse an amount in connection with an agreement between the Commonwealth and another government in relation to the Expo 2020;
   c) to repay an amount where an Act, other law, or court order requires or permits the repayment of an amount credited to the special account;
   d) to reduce the balance of the special account (and, therefore, the available appropriation for the special account) without making a real or notional payment.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 5.2B: Assets held in trust		
As at 1 July	**4,529**	4,976
Receipts	**7,668**	13,510
Payments	**(11,267)**	(13,957)
Total as at 30 June	**930**	4,529
Total assets held in trust	**930**	4,529

Accounting policy

All trust funds are held as cash within special accounts in OPA for the benefit of third parties. The SOETM Special Account includes the balance of funds held in trust for overseas governments via delegated co-operation agreements and for private individuals for amounts being transferred back to Australia in accordance with established policy. Consular trust funds are held to provide assistance to Australian citizens and permanent residents overseas in circumstances of urgency, or when commercial money transfer services are unavailable or inappropriate.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. People and Relationships

6.1 Employee Provisions

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 6.1A: Employee provisions		
Leave	**237,860**	231,275
Separations and redundancies	**25,531**	22,734
Superannuation	**23,543**	20,774
Other employee provisions	**31,163**	29,939
Total employee provisions	**318,097**	304,722

Accounting policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including DFAT's employer superannuation contribution rates and other employment on-costs, to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on separation.

The liability for long service leave has been determined with reference to the work of an actuary as at 31 October 2022. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates, pay increases through promotion and inflation. DFAT engages an actuary every three years unless it is assessed that there is a material movement in DFAT's staff profile.

Separation and Redundancy

In some countries, locally engaged staff employed by DFAT at overseas posts are entitled to separation benefits under local labour laws. DFAT provides for these separation benefits, and they have been classified as an employee benefit.

DFAT recognises a provision for redundancy when a decision by management has been made and affected employees have been informed that DFAT will carry out those terminations of employment.

Superannuation

The Australian-based staff of DFAT are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the Public Sector Superannuation accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation schemes. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap and the other superannuation schemes are defined contribution schemes.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

DFAT makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation schemes at rates determined by the Government. For defined benefit scheme employer contribution rates are determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. DFAT accounts for these as if they were contributions to defined contributions schemes.

Where required, DFAT makes superannuation contributions for locally engaged staff overseas to comply with local labour laws. Australian based staff who are engaged on a temporary basis and locally engaged staff overseas who are considered to be Australian residents for taxation purposes have compulsory employer superannuation contributions made on their behalf by DFAT.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 6.1B: Administered employee provisions		
Leave	**6,954**	6,471
Superannuation	**642**	538
Separations and redundancies	**5,895**	5,410
Defined benefit pension schemes	**62,757**	54,843
Total administered employee provisions	**76,248**	67,262

Accounting Policy

DFAT administers defined benefit pension schemes for some locally engaged staff in Washington, Ottawa, London, Port Louis and New Delhi on behalf of the Australian Government. DFAT recognises an administered liability for the present values of the Government's expected future payments arising from the unfunded components of the Washington, Ottawa, London and Port Louis Pension Schemes and the New Delhi Gratuity Scheme.

Increases in the accrued benefits liability, pursuant to regular estimates of the liability taking account of actuarial reviews, are recognised as an expense and classified as employee superannuation expense. Defined benefit pension schemes are measured at the net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit obligation is recognised in other comprehensive income as outlined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*. DFAT engages actuaries to estimate the unfunded provisions and expected future cash flows as at the end of the reporting period each year. More details on the defined benefit pension schemes are included in Note 7.6: Administered – Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

DFAT's key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department. DFAT has determined the KMP to be the Portfolio and Assisting Ministers, the Secretary, Associate Secretary and Deputy Secretaries.

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Short-term employee benefits	**3,541**	3,866
Post-employment benefits	**514**	597
Other long-term employee benefits	**85**	93
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses[1]	**4,140**	4,556

The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 12 (2022: 16).The Executive Board was restructured on 1 April 2022 which resulted in the number of positions included in the definition of KMP reducing from 11 to 8.

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Ministers. The Portfolio Ministers remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by DFAT.

6.3 Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships

DFAT is an Australian Government controlled entity. DFAT's related parties are key management personnel including the DFAT Portfolio and Assisting Ministers, and other Australian Government entities.

Transactions with related parties

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens.

Transactions with related parties of DFAT have occurred within normal customer or supplier relationships on terms and conditions no more favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect DFAT would have entered into on an arm's-length basis. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by DFAT, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions (2022: nil) to be separately disclosed.

7. Managing Uncertainties

7.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are reported when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when the probability of settlement is greater than remote.

Note 7.1A: Contingent assets and liabilities

	Guarantees		Claims for damages or costs		Total	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022	**2023**	2022
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities						
Balance from previous period	**1,166**	1,160	**-**	-	**1,166**	1,160
New contingent liabilities recognised	**-**	-	**226**	-	**226**	-
Re-measurement	**5**	6	**-**	-	**5**	6
Total contingent liabilities	**1,171**	1,166	**226**	-	**1,397**	1,166

Unquantifiable Contingencies

At 30 June 2023, DFAT was involved in a number of litigation matters for alleged losses suffered by claimants. DFAT is defending these claims. It is not possible to estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required in relation to these claims.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7.1B: Administered - contingent assets and liabilities
DFAT has no administered contingent assets or liabilities (2022: nil).

Quantifiable Administered Contingencies
There are no quantifiable administered contingencies disclosed in the Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities (2022: nil).

Unquantifiable Administered Contingencies

At 30 June 2023, DFAT was involved in a number of matters relating to the recovery of funds. It is not possible to estimate the amounts of any eventual recoveries that may be received in relation to these matters. There are no unquantifiable administered liabilities.

Significant Administered Contingencies
Under section 62 of the Efic Act, the Australian Government guarantees EFA's creditors the due payment of all monies payable, or that may at any time become payable, by EFA.

Under section 54 of the Efic Act, if the EFA board and the Finance Minister, determines that the assets of EFA are or are likely to become, inadequate to meet the expected liabilities of EFA there is a payable by the Commonwealth to EFA to overcome the inadequacy. There is a $1.200b (2022: $1.200b) callable capital facility available for this purpose. This guarantee has never been utilised.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7.2 Fair Value Measurements

The following tables provide an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. The remaining assets and liabilities disclosed in the statement of financial position do not apply the fair value hierarchy.
The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Accounting policy

An annual assessment is undertaken to determine whether the carrying amount of the assets is materially different from their fair value. DFAT's assets are held for operational purposes and not held for the purposes of deriving a profit. The current use of all non-financial assets is considered their highest and best use. DFAT's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the year.

The methods utilised to determine and substantiate the unobservable inputs are derived and evaluated as follows:

Buildings and Leasehold Improvements - Replacement Cost of New Assets and Contracted Prices

DFAT also controls assets situated in locations where construction cost evidence is limited. In determining the replacement cost for new assets measured using the depreciated replacement cost approach, reference has been made to the available building cost information. The valuer has used significant professional judgement in determining the fair value measurements of these assets.

Leasehold improvements - Physical depreciation and obsolescence

Assets that are not transacted with enough frequency or transparency to develop objective opinions of value from observable market evidence have been measured utilising the Depreciated Replacement Cost approach. Under the Depreciated Replacement Cost approach, the estimated cost to replace the asset is calculated and then adjusted to take into account physical depreciation and obsolescence. Physical depreciation and obsolescence has been determined based on professional judgement regarding physical, economic and external obsolescence factors relevant to the asset under consideration. For all leasehold improvement assets, the consumed economic benefit / asset obsolescence deduction is determined based on the term of the associated lease.

Land and Buildings - Adjusted Market Transactions, Estimated Market Rental Values and Capitalisation Rates

DFAT also controls assets situated in locations where property markets experience relatively few transactions. In determining fair value of these assets, reference has been made to available sales evidence together with other relevant information related to local economic conditions and property market conditions. The valuer has used significant professional judgement in determining the fair value measurements of these assets.

Investment in the EFA Commercial Account and Tourism Australia

DFAT has determined that the reported net asset values represent fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7.2A: Fair value measurements, valuation techniques and inputs used

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	Category (Level 1, 2 or 3)	Valuation Technique	Inputs Used
Non-financial assets:					
Land	**1,486,459**	1,005,994	2	Market approach	AMT
Land	**565,178**	916,391	3	Market approach	AMT, SPJ
Buildings	**487,268**	337,166	2	Market approach	AMT
Buildings	**50,746**	15,477	3	Market approach	AMT, SPJ
Buildings	**274,285**	284,181	2	Income approach	MRT, CR
Buildings	**25,952**	18,368	3	Income approach	MRT, CR, SPJ
Buildings	**589,692**	754,796	3	Cost approach	RCN, CEB
Leasehold Improvements	**220,222**	228,359	3	Cost approach	RCN, CEB
Plant and Equipment	**250,002**	198,407	2	Market approach	AMT
Plant and Equipment	**40,655**	59,696	3	Cost approach	RCN, CEB
Assets held for sale - land	**1,655**	-	2	Market approach	AMT
Assets held for sale - building	**162**	-	2	Market approach	AMT
Total non-financial assets	**3,992,276**	3,818,835			
Total fair value measurement of assets in the statement of financial position	**3,992,276**	3,818,835			

Valuation Techniques:
Market Approach: This approach seeks to estimate the current value of an asset with reference to recent market transactions involving identical or comparable assets.
Income Approach: Converts future amounts (cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.
Cost Approach: The amount a market participant would be prepared to pay to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility, adjusted for physical depreciation and obsolescence.

Inputs Used:
Adjusted Market Transactions (AMT): Market transactions of comparable assets, adjusted to reflect differences in price sensitive characteristics.
Significant Professional Judgement (SPJ): Significant professional adjustments, made by the independent valuer, to the available market transactions to reconcile the valuation.
Market Rental Transactions (MRT): Market rental transactions of comparable assets, adjusted to reflect differences in price.
Capitalisation Rate (CR): Capitalisation rates as represented by the income produced by an investment property, expressed as a percentage of the assets value.
Replacement Cost of New Assets (RCN): The amount a market participant would pay to acquire or construct a new substitute asset of comparable utility.
Consumed Economic Benefits (CEB): Obsolescence of assets, physical deterioration, functional or technical obsolescence and conditions of the economic environment specific to the asset.

DFAT reclassified one land asset and one building asset in 2023 valued at $1.817m to assets held for sale. Both assets were measured at fair value less cost to sell at 30 June 2023.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7.2B: Reconciliation for recurring level 3 fair value measurements

	Non-Financial assets - 2023				
	Land	**Buildings**	**Leasehold improvements**	**Plant and equipment**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Opening balance - 1 July 2022	**916,391**	**788,641**	**228,359**	**59,696**	**1,993,087**
Total gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income[1]	**58,074**	**(111,153)**	**(25,816)**	**(19,395)**	**(98,290)**
Purchases	**-**	**3,368**	**18,044**	**1,315**	**22,727**
Disposals	**-**	**(783)**	**(365)**	**(961)**	**(2,109)**
Transfers into Level 3[2]	**13,883**	**5,507**	**-**	**-**	**19,390**
Transfers out of Level 3[3]	**(423,171)**	**(19,190)**	**-**	**-**	**(442,361)**
Closing balance - 30 June 2023	**565,177**	**666,390**	**220,222**	**40,655**	**1,492,444**

	Non-Financial assets - 2022				
	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening balance - 1 July 2021	889,690	772,512	253,210	55,129	1,970,541
Total gains / (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income[1]	26,660	11,530	(42,886)	(10,371)	(15,067)
Purchases	41	2,376	15,508	257	18,182
Disposals	-	-	(1,568)	(1,129)	(2,697)
Transfers into Level 3[2]	-	2,223	4,095	16,810	23,128
Transfers out of Level 3[3]	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
Closing balance - 30 June 2022	916,391	788,641	228,359	59,696	1,993,087

1. These gains / (losses) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under Depreciation and Amortisation, Write-down and Impairment of Assets, and change resulting from asset revaluation.
2. There have been transfers of land and buildings assets into Level 3 due to a combination of, limited market transactions, use of significant professional judgement, or a change in the valuation technique from the market approach to depreciated replacement cost approach.
3. There have been transfers of land and buildings assets out of Level 3 due to a combination of, the identification of market transactions, or a change in the valuation technique from the depreciated replacement cost approach to the market approach.

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7.3 Financial Instruments

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 7.3A: Categories of financial instruments			
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	**594,166**	566,512
Goods and services receivables (gross)	3.1B	**87,362**	66,121
Cash held by outsiders	3.1B	**158**	148
Total financial assets at amortised cost		**681,686**	632,781
Total financial assets		**681,686**	632,781
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Trade creditors and accruals	3.3A	**143,561**	143,187
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		**143,561**	143,187
Total financial liabilities		**143,561**	143,187

Accounting policy

Accounting policies for financial assets can be found in Note 3.1: Financial Assets. Accounting policies for financial liabilities can be found in Note 3.3: Payables.

Note 7.3B: Net gains or losses on financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Foreign exchange (losses) / gains	**(13,405)**	5,038
Movement in impairment loss allowance	**-**	6
Net (losses) / gains on financial assets at amortised cost	**(13,405)**	5,044
Net (losses) / gains on financial assets	**(13,405)**	5,044

Note 7.3C: Net gains or losses on financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	**11,346**	(22,946)
Net gains / (losses) on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**11,346**	(22,946)
Net gains / (losses) on financial liabilities	**11,346**	(22,946)

7.4 Administered - Fair Value Measurements

The following tables provide an analysis of administered assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The remaining assets and liabilities disclosed in the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities do not apply the fair value hierarchy. See Note 7.2: Fair Value Measurements for an overview of the different levels of the fair value hierarchy and techniques and inputs used to determine fair value.

Note 7.4A: Fair value measurements, valuation techniques and inputs used

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			For Levels 2 and 3 fair value measurements	
	2023	2022	**Level**	**Valuation**	
	$'000	$'000	**(1, 2 or 3)**	**technique(s)[1]**	**Inputs used[2]**
Financial assets:					
Other investments:					
Non-monetary IDA and ADF subscriptions at FVOCI	**1,803,717**	2,133,725	3	Discounted cash flow method	A discounted rate range using the "build up" method based on the following components: risk free rate (20 year US government bond rate), currency risk premium, sovereign risk premium and liquidity risk premium to discount the expected loan principal repayments of the loan portfolio of IDA and ADF.
Investment in EFA's Commercial Account	**597,529**	586,874	3	Net asset position	Statement of financial position of EFA's Commercial Account.
Tourism Australia	**23,293**	41,481	3	Net asset position	Statement of financial position of Tourism Australia.
EMIIF	**22,350**	2,050	3	Net asset position	Statement of financial position of EMIIF.
Total financial assets	**2,446,889**	2,764,130			
Total non-financial assets	**-**	-			
Total fair value measurements of assets in the administered schedule of assets and liabilities	**2,446,889**	2,764,130			

Note 7.4A: Fair value measurements, valuation techniques and inputs used (continued)

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			For Levels 2 and 3 fair value measurements	
	2023	2022	**Level**	**Valuation**	
	$'000	$'000	**(1, 2 or 3)**	**technique(s)[1]**	**Inputs used[2]**
Financial liabilities:					
Multilateral grants	**982,219**	996,891	3	Discounted cash flow method	A discounted rate range of 2, 3, 5 and 10 year government bond rates are used to discount the expected payment of each grant agreement. The rate applied is based on the approximate expected timing of payment.
Multilateral contributions payable	**698,560**	499,333	3	Discounted cash flow method	The 2, 3, 5 and 10 year government bond rates are applied based upon the term of the agreement and a discounted rate range (comprising a risk free rate (20 year US government bond rate), currency, sovereign and liquidity risk premium) is used to discount the expected payment of each loan agreement.
Total financial liabilities	**1,680,779**	1,496,224			
Total fair value measurements of liabilities in the administered schedule of assets and liabilities	**1,680,779**	1,496,224			

There have been no transfers between levels during the year (2022: nil). DFAT's policy for determining when transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred can be found in Note 7.2: Fair Value Measurements.

Fair value measurements - highest and best use differs from current use for non-financial assets
DFAT's Administered assets are held for operational purposes and not held for the purposes of deriving a profit. The current use of all controlled assets is considered their highest and best use.

1. There have been no changes to valuation techniques used.
2. There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair value.

The future economic benefits of DFAT's assets are not primarily dependent on their ability to generate cash flows. The determination of fair value and the use of observable and unobservable data is disclosed as part of Note 4.1C: Investments.

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Note 7.4B: Reconciliation for recurring level 3 fair value measurements

Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - reconciliation for assets

	Financial assets	
	Investments	**Total**
	2023	**2023**
	$'000	**$'000**
Opening balance - 1 July 2022	**2,764,130**	**2,764,130**
Total (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income[1]	**(324,789)**	**(324,789)**
Purchases	**7,548**	**7,548**
Closing balance - 30 June 2023	**2,446,889**	**2,446,889**
Changes in unrealised gains / (losses) recognised in net cost of services for assets held at the end of the reporting period[2]	-	-

	Financial assets	
	Investments	Total
	2022	2022
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance - 1 July 2021	3,162,781	3,162,781
Total gains recognised in net cost of services[1]	4,100	4,100
Total (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income[2]	(408,648)	(408,648)
Purchases	5,897	5,897
Closing balance - 30 June 2022	2,764,130	2,764,130
Changes in unrealised gains / (losses) recognised in net cost of services for assets held at the end of the reporting period[2]	-	-

Note 7.4B: Reconciliation for recurring level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements - reconciliation for liabilities

	Financial Liabilities		
	Multilateral grants 2023 $'000	**Multilateral contributions payable 2023 $'000**	**Total 2023 $'000**
Opening balance - 1 July 2022	**996,891**	**499,333**	**1,496,224**
Total gains recognised in net cost of services[3]	**198,709**	**327,240**	**525,949**
Settlements	**(213,381)**	**(128,013)**	**(341,394)**
Closing balance - 30 June 2023	**982,219**	**698,560**	**1,680,779**
Changes in unrealised gains / (losses) recognised in net cost of services for assets held at the end of the reporting period[2]	-	-	-

	Financial Liabilities		
	Multilateral grants 2022 $'000	Multilateral contributions payable 2022 $'000	Total 2022 $'000
Opening balance - 1 July 2021	1,258,362	582,234	1,840,596
Total (losses) / gains recognised in net cost of services[3]	(59,773)	44,147	(15,626)
Settlements	(201,698)	(127,048)	(328,746)
Closing balance - 30 June 2022	996,891	499,333	1,496,224
Changes in unrealised gains / (losses) recognised in net cost of services for assets held at the end of the reporting period[2]	-	-	-

1. These gains / (losses) are represented in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income.
2. There are no unrealised gains / (losses) for level 3 assets and liabilities in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income as at both 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022.
3. These gains / (losses) are represented in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income and in Note 2.1B: Multilateral replenishments and other loans.

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7.5 Administered - Financial Instruments

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 7.5A: Categories of financial instruments			
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1A	**90,604**	8,796
Receivables	4.1B	**5,956**	4,465
Concessional loan receivable	4.1B	**173,832**	169,662
Net position of EFA - NIA	4.1B	**32,758**	29,590
Traveller Emergency Loans	4.1B	**7,628**	8,899
Total financial assets at amortised cost		**310,778**	221,412
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)			
Non-monetary IDA and ADF Subscriptions	4.1C	**1,803,717**	2,133,725
EFA - Commercial Account	4.1C	**597,529**	586,874
Tourism Australia	4.1C	**23,293**	41,481
Emerging market impact investment fund	4.1C	**22,350**	2,050
Total financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**2,446,889**	2,764,130
Total financial assets		**2,757,667**	2,985,542
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
International development assistance	4.3B	**181,951**	242,770
Other payables	4.3B	**3,115**	3,241
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		**185,066**	246,011
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Multilateral grants payable	4.3A	**982,219**	996,891
Multilateral contributions payable	4.3B	**698,560**	499,333
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		**1,680,779**	1,496,224
Total financial liabilities		**1,865,845**	1,742,235

The carrying value of DFAT's administered assets and liabilities has also been assessed as the fair value of these assets and liabilities. The process for determining fair value is regularly reviewed.

The table at Note 7.4A: Fair value measurements, valuation techniques and inputs used provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured at fair value, by valuation method.

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		2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Note 7.5B: Net gains or losses on financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Interest revenue		**14,247**	13,962
Impairment	4.1B	**(412)**	(7,319)
Write-off		**(1,097)**	(64)
Dividend revenue	2.2C	**6,376**	5,671
Competitive neutrality revenue	2.2C	**8,242**	7,879
Net gains on financial assets at amortised cost		**27,356**	20,129
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Revaluation (losses) recognised in equity		**(324,789)**	(408,648)
Net (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(324,789)**	(408,648)
Net (losses) on financial assets		**(297,433)**	(388,519)
Note 7.5C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Foreign exchange (losses)		**(2,276)**	(3,673)
Net (losses) / gains on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		**(2,276)**	(3,673)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
(Losses) / Gains on remeasuring at fair value through profit or loss	2.1B	**(286,932)**	48,084
Net (losses) / gains on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		**(286,932)**	48,084
Net (losses) / gains on financial liabilities		**(289,208)**	44,411

Note 7.5D: Credit risk

Recognised in the DFAT Administered Accounts
DFAT's senior executive has endorsed policies and procedures for debt management (including the provision of credit terms) to reduce the incidence of credit risk. Collateral is not required on any loan.

Credit risk is the possibility that a debtor will not repay all or a portion of a loan or will not repay in a timely manner and will therefore cause a loss to DFAT. DFAT has exposure to concentrations of credit risk with regard to the 'loan receivable' and the 'non-monetary equity instrument at fair value'. The maximum exposure DFAT has to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is presented in the following table excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

DFAT has assessed the risk of default on payment and has allocated $12.600m (2022: $12.188m) to an impairment allowance for doubtful debts account. DFAT has no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk (excluding any collateral or credit enhancements)

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Credit quality of financial instruments not best representing maximum exposure to credit risk		
Amortised cost	**208,707**	201,249
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,446,889**	2,764,130
Total credit quality of financial instruments not best representing maximum exposure to credit risk	**2,655,596**	2,965,379
Credit quality of financial liabilities not best representing maximum exposure to credit risk		
Amortised cost	**185,066**	246,011
Through profit or loss	**1,680,779**	1,496,224
Total credit quality of financial liabilities not best representing maximum exposure to credit risk	**1,865,845**	1,742,235

Credit quality of financial assets not past due or individually determined as impaired

	Not past due or impaired 2023 $'000	Not past due or impaired 2022 $'000	**Past due or impaired 2023 $'000**	Past due or impaired 2022 $'000
Loans and receivables	**201,915**	192,743	**6,792**	8,506
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**2,446,889**	2,764,130	**-**	-
Total	**2,648,804**	2,956,873	**6,792**	8,506

Note 7.5E: Liquidity risk

The continued existence of DFAT in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for DFAT's administration and programs. The probability of the Government encountering difficulties meeting its administered financial obligations is less than remote.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2023

	On demand $'000	**Within 1 year $'000**	**Between 1 to 2 years $'000**	**Between 2 to 5 years $'000**	**More than 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**-**	**185,066**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**185,066**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**329,885**	**344,063**	**755,825**	**251,006**	**1,680,779**
Total	**-**	**514,951**	**344,063**	**755,825**	**251,006**	**1,865,845**

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2022

	On demand $'000	Within 1 year $'000	Between 1 to 2 years $'000	Between 2 to 5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	246,011	-	-	-	246,011
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	302,490	310,668	722,806	160,260	1,496,224
Total	-	548,501	310,668	722,806	160,260	1,742,235

DFAT had no derivative financial liabilities in both the current and prior financial year.

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Note 7.5F: Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises the following types of risk, either alone or in combination: interest rate risk, sovereign risk and liquidity risk (for the purposes of discounting the future value of the non-monetary available-for-sale debt instrument); currency risk (for the purposes of converting to Australian dollars the discounted United States dollar value of the non-monetary available-for-sale debt instrument); and the 10-year government bond rate for the purposes of discounting future liabilities relating to multilateral loan and grant commitments. The following sensitivity analysis discloses the effect that a reasonable possible change in each risk variable, either alone, or in total, would have on DFAT's administered income and expenses.

The following table illustrates the effect on DFAT's administered net income less expenses and equity as at 30 June 2023 from 8.48% (2021: 8.31%) increase or decrease against the AUD in the currencies in which the financial instruments were administered by DFAT with all other variables held constant.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2023

			Effect on	
	Risk variable	**Change in risk variable**	**Profit and loss**	**Equity**
		%	**$'000**	**$'000**
Currency risk	**$/USD**	**+ 8.48%**	**(141,000)**	**(141,000)**
Currency risk	**$/USD**	**- 8.48%**	**166,870**	**166,870**
Interest rate risk	**Discount rates**	**+ 1.04%**	**(54,462)**	**(54,462)**
Interest rate risk	**Discount rates**	**- 1.04%**	**58,819**	**58,819**

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2022

		Change in risk	Effect on	
	Risk variable	variable	Profit and loss	Equity
		%	$'000	$'000
Currency risk	$/USD	+ 8.31%	(163,825)	(163,825)
Currency risk	$/USD	- 8.31%	193,545	193,545
Interest rate risk	Discount rates	+ 0.79%	(224,715)	(224,715)
Interest rate risk	Discount rates	- 0.79%	382,676	382,676

All other items are denominated in AUD and are not subject to market risk due to exchange fluctuations.

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7.6 Administered - Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
The amounts recognised in the Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities are as follows:		
Present value of funded obligations	**43,258**	46,466
Fair value of plan assets	**(36,973)**	(38,243)
	6,285	8,223
Present value of unfunded obligations	**56,472**	46,620
Net liability in schedule of administered assets and liabilities	**62,757**	54,843
Movements in the net liability recognised in the Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities as follows:		
Net liability at the start of the year	**54,843**	70,804
Exchange differences on foreign plans	**2,236**	3,688
Net expense recognised in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income	**3,085**	2,949
Net actuarial losses / (gains)	**10,009**	(16,512)
Contributions by employers	**(7,416)**	(6,086)
Net liability at the end of the year	**62,757**	54,843
Reconciliation of opening and closing balance of the defined benefit obligation:		
Opening liability	**93,086**	116,006
Exchange differences on foreign plans	**5,084**	1,940
Service cost	**682**	1,120
Interest cost	**4,024**	2,794
Actuarial losses due to experience	**15,474**	1,422
Actuarial (gains) due to changes in financial assumptions	**(13,631)**	(24,012)
Actuarial (gains) due to changes in demographic assumptions	**(324)**	(91)
Benefits paid	**(4,665)**	(6,093)
Closing liability	**99,730**	93,086
Reconciliation of opening and closing balance of the fair value of plan assets:		
Opening assets	**38,243**	45,202
Exchange differences on foreign plans	**2,848**	(1,748)
Expected return on plan assets	**1,621**	965
Contributions by employer	**5,200**	2,820
Actuarial (losses)	**(8,490)**	(6,169)
Benefits paid	**(2,449)**	(2,827)
Closing assets	**36,973**	38,243

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7.6 Administered - Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

	2023 **$'000**	2022 $'000
The amounts recognised in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income are as follows:		
Current service cost	**682**	697
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	**2,403**	1,829
Past service cost	**-**	423
Total included 'employee benefit expense account'	**3,085**	2,949

Amounts recognised directly in administered equity

Financial year ended	**2023** **$'000**	2022 $'000
Actuarial (losses) / gains	**(10,009)**	16,512

Cumulative amounts of losses recognised in administered equity

Financial year ended	**2023** **$'000**	2022 $'000
Actuarial losses	**(37,644)**	(27,365)

Pension Scheme Assets
The fair value of scheme assets is represented by:

Financial year ended	**2023**	2022
Cash	**12.1%**	4.4%
Insured Pensioner	**0.9%**	0.9%
Investment in LIC India	**7.0%**	6.4%
Diversified Growth Fund	**60.9%**	72.2%
Liability Driven Investments	**18.0%**	14.7%
Deposite Administration Policy	**1.1%**	1.4%

Fair Value of pension scheme assets
The fair value of scheme assets does not include amounts relating to:
- any of DFAT's (and the Australian Government's) own financial instruments, and
- any property occupied by, or other assets used by DFAT (or the Australian Government).

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Financial year ended	**2023**	2022
Discount rate at 30 June	**5.82%**	4.25%
Expected return on assets at 30 June		
Salary growth	**2.72%**	2.81%
Price inflation	**2.79%**	2.86%
Pension growth	**2.64%**	2.73%

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7.6 Administered - Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (continued)

Historical Information

Financial year ended	**2023 $'000**	2022 $'000	2021 $'000	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	**(99,730)**	(93,086)	(116,006)	(123,745)	(117,974)
Fair value of scheme assets	**36,973**	38,243	45,202	41,092	40,361
Deficit in the scheme	**(62,757)**	(54,843)	(70,805)	(82,653)	(77,613)
Actuarial (losses) / gains - net liabilities	**(10,009)**	16,512	5,508	(6,696)	(5,309)
Effect of exchange rate (losses) / gains	**(2,236)**	(3,688)	4,148	(622)	(3,126)

Expected Employer Contributions

Financial year ended	**2024 $'000**	2023 $'000
Expected employer contributions	**5,479**	5,030

Scheme information

DFAT administers on behalf of the Australian Government, defined benefit pension schemes for locally engaged staff across a number of agencies at posts in London, Port Louis and New Delhi, and also Ottawa and Washington (the North American Pension Scheme). New Delhi is still open to new employees. All schemes, with the exception of the New Delhi Gratuity Scheme, provide pensions that are linked to final salaries. Figures disclosed are based on formal actuarial reviews that are generally conducted triennially and reviewed and updated by the actuary on an annual basis. The New Delhi, Port Louis and London schemes are partially funded and the North American Pension Scheme is fully unfunded. Contributions for the North American Scheme are made to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which will provide funding for the benefits payable under the scheme.

Weighted average maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Financial year ended	**2023**	2022
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (years)	**10.78**	11.81

Sensitivity to assumptions

DFAT's defined benefit obligation at the reporting date has been determined using actuarial calculations that require assumptions about future events. The estimated sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to each significant assumption shown below has been determined at an individual scheme level if each assumption were changed in isolation. In practice, the schemes are subject to multiple externally experienced items which may vary the defined benefit obligation over time. The methods and assumptions used in preparing these sensitivity results remain consistent with those used in previous reporting periods.

The estimated effects of variations in the principal actuarial assumptions on DFAT's defined benefit obligation at the reporting date are as follows:

Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation

Financial year ended	**2023 $'000**	2022 $'000
Discount rate		
Increase of 0.5%	**(5,135)**	(5,586)
Decrease of 0.5%	**5,780**	5,814
Future salary increases		
Increase of 0.5%	**239**	250
Decrease of 0.5%	**(217)**	(230)
Future inflation increases		
Increase of 0.5%	**4,996**	5,379
Decrease of 0.5%	**(4,397)**	(5,208)

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8. Other Information

8.1 Current/Non-Current Distinction For Assets and Liabilities

	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 8.1A: Current / non-current distinction for assets and liabilities		
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	**594,166**	566,512
Trade and other receivables	**604,828**	647,666
Inventories	**19,058**	23,746
Assets held for sale	**1,817**	-
Prepayments	**41,032**	29,316
Total no more than 12 months	**1,260,901**	1,267,240
More than 12 months		
Trade and other receivables	**12,897**	28,249
Land	**2,052,544**	1,923,351
Buildings	**2,637,592**	2,680,879
Plant and equipment	**296,683**	266,145
Computer software	**135,331**	148,481
Prepayments	**4,967**	4,658
Total more than 12 months	**5,140,014**	5,051,763
Total assets	**6,400,915**	6,319,003
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	**145,262**	144,661
Other payables	**82,606**	88,961
Employee provisions	**101,913**	108,553
Provision for restoration	**5,645**	4,902
Leases	**139,207**	127,209
Total no more than 12 months	**474,633**	474,286
More than 12 months		
Other payables	**6,583**	5,838
Employee provisions	**216,184**	196,169
Provision for restoration	**40,175**	37,822
Leases	**932,413**	967,423
Total more than 12 months	**1,195,355**	1,207,252
Total liabilities	**1,669,988**	1,681,538

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	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Note 8.1B: Administered - current / non-current distinction for assets and liabilities		
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	**90,604**	8,796
Receivables and loans	**33,580**	45,446
Total no more than 12 months	**124,184**	54,242
More than 12 months		
Receivables and loans	**193,385**	174,552
Computer software internally developed	**239**	478
Investments	**2,446,889**	2,764,130
Total more than 12 months	**2,640,513**	2,939,160
Total assets	**2,764,697**	2,993,402
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Grants	**216,672**	197,470
Other payables	**298,279**	246,011
Employee provisions	**2,618**	2,836
Total no more than 12 months	**517,569**	446,317
More than 12 months		
Grants	**765,547**	799,421
Other payables	**585,347**	499,333
NIA provisions	**92,918**	29,355
Employee provisions	**73,630**	64,426
Total more than 12 months	**1,517,442**	1,392,535
Total liabilities	**2,035,011**	1,838,852

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8.2 Restructuring

Note 8.2A: Departmental Restructuring

	2023	
Function	**Seasonal Worker Programme[1]**	**Climate Change Function[2]**
Entity	**DEWR**	**DCCEEW**
	$'000	**$'000**
FUNCTIONS RELINQUISHED		
Assets relinquished		
Trade and other receivables	**1,435**	**418**
Total assets relinquished	**1,435**	**418**
Liabilities relinquished		
Employee provisions	**1,485**	**418**
Total liabilities relinquished	**1,485**	**418**
Net assets/(liabilities) relinquished	**(50)**	**-**

1. Seasonal Worker Programme functions were transferred to the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) as the result of the Machinery of Government change (MoG) announced on 1 June 2022, with an effective date of 1 July 2022.

2. The operational elements of climate change functions were transferred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) as the result of the MoG announced on 1 June 2022, with an effective date of 1 July 2022.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8.3 Budgetary Reporting - Explanation of Major Variances

8.3A: Explanation of major departmental variances

The following provides explanations of major variances between DFAT's original budget estimates, as published in the 2022-23 October Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) and the final outcome for the financial year, as presented, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards. Major variances are those relevant to an analysis of DFAT's performance, not merely on numerical differences between the actual amounts and budget. Unless otherwise individually significant, no additional commentary has been included.

There are a number of items not incorporated into PBS estimates due to their unpredictable, uncontrollable and/or unplanned nature. This includes:

- The write-down, impairment and sale of assets reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Gains or losses from foreign exchange differences reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flow Statement;
- Accounting adjustments for DFAT's provision for the future make-good of leasehold improvements in leased properties reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- Adjustments to revenue from Government for no-win / no-loss funding arrangements with the Department of Finance which are reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position.

DFAT does not estimate or factor in revaluation adjustments for land, buildings and plant and equipment assets as these movements are beyond DFAT's control and are difficult to predict. This item impacts depreciation and other comprehensive income reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and non-financial asset balances reported in the Statement of Financial Position.

Major variances between actual figures reported in the financial statement and the PBS estimates include:

- Supplier expenses are $139.9m (19.7%) higher than budget due to an increase in the number of passports issued in 2022-23 driven by a strong return to demand for overseas travel, with corresponding rises in passport and information and communication technology expenditure. Business operations returning to normal levels have also increased property related and travel expenditure. This also impacts the cash used for suppliers in the Cash Flow Statement.
- Finance costs are $1.6m (10.9%) higher than budget as a result of costs from unwinding the discount on makegood provisions increasing due to rising government bond rates. Unwinding interest costs on lease liabilities has also risen resulting from the weighted average periodic rate of interest increasing. This also impacts Principal payments of lease liabilities in the Cash Flow Statement.
- Overall own-source revenue is $8.2m (4.8%) lower than budget due to business activities of related entities overseas not returning to anticipated levels after COVID-19 as quickly as anticipated, which impacts cost recoveries for the provision of shared services. This also affects the cash received from Sale of goods and rendering of services in the Cash Flow Statement.
- Cash and cash equivalents are $172.5m (40.9%) higher than budget as a result of unplanned transfers of $121.1m from equity to the Overseas Property special account to fund future property projects. This also impacts contributed equity in the Cash Flow statement.
- Inventories are $4.7m (19.7%) lower than budget due to increased demand for passports reducing passport stock levels and write-off of redundant passport stock with the transition to a new passport series.
- Cash received from sale of property, plant and equipment is $13.2m (92.9%) lower than budget resulting from an overseas property not being sold as planned.
- Cash used for investing activities is $168.7m (44.2%) lower than budget due to delays in implementing overseas property and security capital projects which have been impacted by various factors including location issues, additional funding negotiations and delays in finalising scope and design. This also impacts the balances of non-financial assets in the Statement of Financial Position.
- Timing of payments had an impact on Statement of Financial Position balances for other payables which are $26.6m (23.0%) lower than budget and prepayments which are $12.0m (35.4%) higher than budget.

The Cash Flow Statement variance to budget analysis also includes variances due to items excluded from PBS estimates. Excluded items are section s74 receipts transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) and subsequently re-drawn as appropriations, GST payments to suppliers and subsequent refunds received from the Australian Taxation Office.

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8.3B: Explanation of major administered variances

There are a number of items excluded from the Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) estimates on the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income, due to the unpredictable, uncontrollable and/or unplanned nature of some transactions, specifically items such as contributions, unplanned revenue and gains, impairments, movements on financial instruments, write-offs of loans, EFA NIA income and EFA NIA financial guarantees.

Further, DFAT does not estimate or factor in adjustments for EFA NIA provisions, re-measurement of the net liability for defined benefit pension schemes or movements in the carrying amount of investments on the Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities. Nor does it estimate the corresponding entries in Other Comprehensive Income (100.0% variance) or other movements on the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income relating to the revaluation of multilateral replenishments. This is because the main factors that drive these movements are beyond DFAT's control, such as movements due to changes in the value of the Australian Dollar (AUD) on currency markets.

Overall expenses are $103.4m (2.0%) lower than the original PBS budget. International Development Assistance expenses are lower by $49.9m (1.3%) due to the redirection in May 2023 of $35.3m from the 2022–23 March Budget measure titled Support to the Pacific and Timor-Leste to other high priority measures in the Pacific in the outyears. In addition, there was a decrease in other grants and contributions of $99.8m (17.6%) driven by underspends in grant programs, reduced obligations for assessed contributions to international organisations such as the United Nations (UN) which are dependent on resolutions passed by UN members and foreign exchange movements.

Other expenses were higher than budget by $87.9m (875.5%) due to the financial guarantee for NIA loans of $82.9m of which $73.6m is for the initial recognition of the Digicel transaction, also recognised as provisions.

Total administered revenue is $332.5m (48.4%) higher than budget. An increase in Fees and charges $303.0m (53.3%) when compared to the original budget is driven by an increase in passport revenue due to the re-opening of Australia’s borders and the removal of all travel restrictions. Returns of prior year administered expenses reported as revenue were higher than budget by $20.9m (37.6%). These funds relate to the acquittal of funding provided upfront subject to unforeseen circumstances in delivery that can influence the actual amounts spent. Accordingly, the actual funds returned, and the budget can be difficult to anticipate.

Total payables are $152.9m (7.6%) lower than budget due a decrease in International Development Assistance accruals of $86.7m (33.6%). This was due to the focus of the aid program changing to provide more upfront grant funding rather than contract payments, which are normally accrued at 30 June.

Total provisions are $85.0m (39%) higher than budget due to the recognition of a NIA Digicel provision for $65.6m which was valued for the first time in June 2023.

The actual cash on hand or on deposit balance reported in the Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities is higher than budget by $81.8m (930.1%) due to new funding being provided for Australia’s participation in the Osaka Expo 2025. This funding is being held in the SOETM.

The timing of the preparation of estimates included in the PBS can also result in variances to actual results. The original budget estimates were published in the 2022-23 October PBS and were based on the current financial year estimates at that point in time. Movements and adjustments that occur late in a financial year are not able to be incorporated into the estimates, resulting in variances.

Appendixes

Appendix A: Staffing overview

Table A1: All ongoing employees, at 30 June 2023

	Male			Female			Other*			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Full-time	Part-time	Total other	Total
NSW	–	–	–	32	7	39	–	–	–	**39**
QLD	8	–	8	21	4	25	–	–	–	**33**
SA	12	1	13	17	3	20	–	–	–	**33**
TAS	5	1	6	5	4	9	–	–	–	**15**
VIC	25	3	28	38	15	53	–	–	–	**81**
WA	9	1	10	14	8	22	–	–	–	**32**
ACT	1,310	61	1,371	1,804	274	2,078	1	–	1	**3,450**
NT	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	**6**
Overseas	1,063	5	1,068	1,364	37	1,401	–	–	–	**2,469**
Americas	100	–	100	139	–	139	–	–	–	**239**
Asia	509	–	509	638	14	652	–	–	–	**1,161**
South Asia	109	–	109	89	–	89	–	–	–	**198**
Southeast Asia	318	–	318	451	2	453	–	–	–	**771**
North Asia	82	–	82	98	12	110	–	–	–	**192**
Europe	156	1	157	169	13	182	–	–	–	**339**
Middle East and Africa	123	2	125	129	–	129	–	–	–	**254**
Multilateral	38	1	39	52	4	56	–	–	–	**95**
New Zealand and the Pacific	137	1	138	237	6	243	–	–	–	**381**
Total	**2,436**	**72**	**2,508**	**3,296**	**353**	**3,649**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**6,158**

* 'Other' refers to the gender categories 'non-binary', 'prefers not to answer' and 'uses a different term'.

Table A2: All ongoing employees, at 30 June 2022

	Male			Female			Other*			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Full-time	Part-time	Total other	Total
NSW	19	1	20	35	10	45	–	–	–	**65**
QLD	11	–	11	25	6	31	–	–	–	**42**
SA	12	1	13	14	4	18	–	–	–	**31**
TAS	7	1	8	5	3	8	–	–	–	**16**
VIC	22	2	24	48	13	61	–	–	–	**85**
WA	6	2	8	9	9	18	–	–	–	**26**
ACT	1,198	62	1,260	1,690	296	1,986	–	–	–	**3,246**
NT	2	–	2	5	–	5	–	–	–	**7**
Overseas	1,055	4	1,059	1,323	46	1,369	–	1	1	**2,429**
Americas	97	–	97	130	–	130	–	–	–	**227**
Asia	498	–	498	624	18	642	–	–	–	**1,140**
South Asia	103	–	103	86	–	86	–	–	–	**189**
Southeast Asia	308	–	308	434	6	440	–	–	–	**748**
North Asia	87	–	87	104	12	116	–	–	–	**203**
Europe	156	1	157	166	16	182	–	–	–	**339**
Middle East and Africa	134	1	135	128	–	128	–	–	–	**263**
Multilateral	33	1	34	57	5	62	–	–	–	**96**
New Zealand and the Pacific	137	1	138	218	7	225	–	1	1	**364**
Total	**2,332**	**73**	**2,405**	**3,154**	**387**	**3,541**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**5,947**

* 'Other' refers to the gender categories 'non-binary', 'prefers not to answer' and 'uses a different term'.

Table A3: All non-ongoing employees, at 30 June 2023

	Male			Female			Other*			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Full-time	Part-time	Total other	Total
NSW	8	1	9	14	3	17	–	–	–	**26**
QLD	4	–	4	7	1	8	1	–	1	**13**
SA	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
TAS	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	**5**
VIC	3	–	3	6	–	6	–	–	–	**9**
WA	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	**5**
ACT	28	16	44	56	13	69	–	–	–	**113**
NT	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
Overseas	254	64	318	341	98	439	–	–	–	**757**
Americas	17	9	26	23	9	32	–	–	–	**58**
Asia	76	41	117	115	45	160	–	–	–	**277**
South Asia	36	14	50	28	5	33	–	–	–	**83**
Southeast Asia	31	16	47	72	28	100	–	–	–	**147**
North Asia	9	11	20	15	12	27	–	–	–	**47**
Europe	24	6	30	31	14	45	–	–	–	**75**
Middle East and Africa	44	4	48	58	5	63	–	–	–	**111**
Multilateral	11	1	12	9	5	14	–	–	–	**26**
New Zealand and the Pacific	82	3	85	105	20	125	–	–	–	**210**
Total	**299**	**82**	**381**	**432**	**116**	**548**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**930**

* 'Other' refers to the gender categories 'non-binary', 'prefers not to answer' and 'uses a different term'.

Table A4: All non-ongoing employees, at 30 June 2022

	Male			Female			Other*			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Full-time	Part-time	Total other	Total
NSW	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
QLD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
SA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
TAS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
VIC	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
WA	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	**2**
ACT	45	15	60	67	15	82	–	–	–	**142**
NT	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Overseas	250	68	318	314	95	409	–	–	–	**727**
Americas	16	8	24	20	5	25	–	–	–	**49**
Asia	73	26	99	98	48	146	–	–	–	**245**
South Asia	29	11	40	18	7	25	–	–	–	**65**
Southeast Asia	37	8	45	67	28	95	–	–	–	**140**
North Asia	7	7	14	13	13	26	–	–	–	**40**
Europe	20	20	40	27	22	49	–	–	–	**89**
Middle East and Africa	51	7	58	57	4	61	–	–	–	**119**
Multilateral	12	3	15	11	2	13	–	–	–	**28**
New Zealand and the Pacific	78	4	82	101	14	115	–	–	–	**197**
Total	**296**	**83**	**379**	**385**	**110**	**495**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**874**

* ‘Other’ refers to the gender categories ‘non-binary’, ‘prefers not to answer’ and ‘uses a different term’.

Table A5: APS ongoing employees, at 30 June 2023

	Male			Female			Other*			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Full-time	Part-time	Total other	Total
Secretary	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Dir Safeguards	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
SES Band 3	7	–	7	9	–	9	–	–	–	**16**
SES Band 2	41	–	41	38	–	38	–	–	–	**79**
SES Band 1	110	1	111	107	1	108	–	–	–	**219**
Medical Officer Cl 5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
Medical Officer Cl 4	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	**5**
Medical Officer Cl 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
EL 2	325	13	338	393	28	421	–	–	–	**759**
EL 1	686	29	715	901	153	1,054	–	–	–	**1,769**
APS 6	310	13	323	430	58	488	1	–	1	**812**
APS 5	226	8	234	357	64	421	–	–	–	**655**
APS 4	51	3	54	81	8	89	–	–	–	**143**
APS 3	11	–	11	16	4	20	–	–	–	**31**
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
APS 1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	**3**
Graduate	66	–	66	96	–	96	–	–	–	**162**
Total	**1,837**	**67**	**1,904**	**2,433**	**318**	**2,751**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**4,656**

* 'Other' refers to the gender categories 'non-binary', 'prefers not to answer' and 'uses a different term'.

Table A6: APS ongoing employees, at 30 June 2022

	Male			Female			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Total
Secretary	–	–	–	1	–	1	**1**
Dir Safeguards	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
SES Band 3	6	–	6	8	–	8	**14**
SES Band 2	40	–	40	33	–	33	**73**
SES Band 1	103	1	104	96	1	97	**201**
Medical Officer Cl 5	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Medical Officer Cl 4	–	–	–	2	1	3	**3**
EL 2	294	12	306	369	26	395	**701**
EL 1	665	28	693	831	172	1,003	**1,696**
APS 6	301	15	316	432	55	487	**803**
APS 5	215	12	227	391	74	465	**692**
APS 4	39	–	39	55	7	62	**101**
APS 3	7	1	8	20	4	24	**32**
APS 2	–	–	–	–	1	1	**1**
APS 1	1	–	1	2	–	2	**3**
Graduate	54	–	54	66	1	67	**121**
Total	**1,727**	**69**	**1,796**	**2,306**	**342**	**2,648**	**4,444**

Table A7: APS non-ongoing employees, at 30 June 2023

	Male			Female			Other*			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Full-time	Part-time	Total other	Total
Secretary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dir Safeguards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SES Band 3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
SES Band 2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
SES Band 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Officer Cl 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Officer Cl 4	3	1	4		1	1	–	–	–	5
Medical Officer Cl 2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
EL 2	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	4
EL 1	6	14	20	5	9	14	–	–	–	34
APS 6	3	3	6	10	5	15	–	–	–	21
APS 5	9	–	9	20	1	21	–	–	–	30
APS 4	12	1	13	39	2	41	1	–	1	55
APS 3	8	–	8	17	1	18	–	–	–	26
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Graduate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**52**	**19**	**71**	**92**	**20**	**112**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**184**

* ‘Other’ refers to the gender categories ‘non-binary’, ‘prefers not to answer’ and ‘uses a different term’.

Table A8: APS non-ongoing employees, at 30 June 2022

	Male			Female			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total male	Full-time	Part-time	Total female	Total
Secretary	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Dir Safeguards	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
SES Band 3	5	–	5	–	–	–	**5**
SES Band 2	7	–	7	–	–	–	**7**
SES Band 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Medical Officer Cl 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Medical Officer Cl 4	4	1	5		2	2	**7**
EL 2	7	–	7	1	1	2	**9**
EL 1	11	13	24	8	10	18	**42**
APS 6	8	1	9	11	2	13	**22**
APS 5	1	–	1	20	1	21	**22**
APS 4	17	–	17	29	–	29	**46**
APS 3	1	–	1	2	–	2	**3**
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Graduate	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Total	**61**	**15**	**76**	**71**	**16**	**87**	**163**

Table A9: APS employees, by full-time and part-time status, at 30 June 2023

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total ongoing	Full-time	Part-time	Total non-ongoing	Total
Secretary	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dir Safeguards	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
SES Band 3	16	–	16	4	–	4	20
SES Band 2	79	–	79	4	–	4	83
SES Band 1	217	2	219	–	–	–	219
Medical Officer Cl 5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Medical Officer Cl 4	3	2	5	3	2	5	10
Medical Officer Cl 2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
EL 2	718	41	759	4	–	4	763
EL 1	1,587	182	1,769	11	23	34	1,803
APS 6	741	71	812	13	8	21	833
APS 5	583	72	655	29	1	30	685
APS 4	132	11	143	52	3	55	198
APS 3	27	4	31	25	1	26	57
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3
Graduate	162	–	162	–	–	–	162
Total	**4,271**	**385**	**4,656**	**145**	**39**	**184**	**4,840**

Table A10: APS employees, by full-time and part-time status, at 30 June 2022

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total ongoing	Full-time	Part-time	Total non-ongoing	Total
Secretary	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Dir Safeguards	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
SES Band 3	14	–	14	5	–	5	**19**
SES Band 2	73	–	73	7	–	7	**80**
SES Band 1	199	2	201	–	–	–	**201**
Medical Officer Cl 5	1	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Medical Officer Cl 4	2	1	3	4	3	7	**10**
EL 2	663	38	701	8	1	9	**710**
EL 1	1,496	200	1,696	19	23	42	**1,738**
APS 6	733	70	803	19	3	22	**825**
APS 5	606	86	692	21	1	22	**714**
APS 4	94	7	101	46	–	46	**147**
APS 3	27	5	32	3	–	3	**35**
APS 2	–	1	1	–	–	–	**1**
APS 1	3	–	3	–	–	–	**3**
Graduate	120	1	121	–	–	–	**121**
Total	**4,033**	**411**	**4,444**	**132**	**31**	**163**	**4,607**

Table A11: APS employment type, by location, at 30 June 2023

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	58	26	**84**
QLD	33	13	**46**
SA	33	1	**34**
TAS	15	5	**20**
VIC	81	9	**90**
WA	32	5	**37**
ACT	3,450	113	**3,563**
NT	6	1	**7**
Overseas	948	11	**959**
Americas	80	1	**81**
Asia	418	2	**420**
South Asia	245	2	**247**
Southeast Asia	79	–	**79**
North Asia	94	–	**94**
Europe	111	2	**113**
Middle East and Africa	113	–	**113**
Multilateral	52	2	**54**
New Zealand and the Pacific	174	4	**178**
Total	**4,656**	**184**	**4,840**

Table A12: APS employment type, by location, at 30 June 2022

	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
NSW	65	1	66
QLD	42	–	42
SA	31	–	31
TAS	16	–	16
VIC	85	1	86
WA	26	2	28
ACT	3,246	142	3,388
NT	7	1	8
Overseas	926	16	942
Americas	78	3	81
Asia	401	6	407
South Asia	63	1	64
Southeast Asia	239	4	243
North Asia	99	1	100
Europe	112	2	114
Middle East and Africa	117	–	117
Multilateral	51	2	53
New Zealand and the Pacific	167	3	170
Total	**4,444**	**163**	**4,607**

Table A13: APS Indigenous employment, by type and classification, at 30 June 2023

Employment type	Number
Ongoing	124
Non-ongoing	4
Total	**128**
Classification	**Number**
SES Band 2	1
SES Band 1	3
EL 2	12
EL 1	27
APS 6	31
APS 5	37
APS 4	8
APS 3	3
Graduate	6
Total	**128**

Table A14: APS Indigenous employment, by type and classification, at 30 June 2022

Employment type	Number
Ongoing	127
Non-ongoing	2
Total	**129**
Classification	**Number**
SES Band 2	1
SES Band 1	4
EL 2	9
EL 1	27
APS 6	31
APS 5	41
APS 4	9
APS 3	3
Graduate	4
Total	**129**

Table A15: APS employment arrangements, at 30 June 2023

	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	–	4,412	4,412
Individual flexibility arrangement	–	50	50
Australian workplace agreement	–	–	–
Common law contract	–	–	–
Determination under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*	323	53	376
Total	**323**	**4,515**	**4,838**

Note: The Secretary and the Director General of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office have not been included in the above figures as they are statutory appointments.

Table A16: APS employment salary ranges, by classification level, 2022–23

	Minimum salary ($)	Maximum salary ($)
SES Band 3	300,974	455,254
SES Band 2	239,515	325,946
SES Band 1	186,314	257,980
Medical Officer Cl 5	186,314	266,022
Medical Officer Cl 4	174,019	247,077
Medical Officer Cl 2	152,288	180,096
EL 2	137,833	218,742
EL 1	114,090	177,697
APS 6	91,617	143,659
APS 5	83,095	111,586
APS 4	75,357	91,738
APS 3	67,249	73,298
APS 2	59,342	64,086
APS 1	51,260	51,260
Graduate	73,298	75,357

Notes

Includes annualised shift penalties.

The Executive Level 2 (EL 2) salary range includes EL 2 staff deployed to head of mission SES positions overseas.

The Secretary and the Director General of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office have not been included in the above figures as their remuneration is set under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Table A17: APS employment performance pay, by classification level, 2022–23

	Number of employees receiving performance pay	Aggregated (sum total) of all payments made ($)	Average of all payments made ($)	Minimum payment made to employees ($)	Maximum payment made to employees ($)
SES Band 3	–	–	–	–	–
SES Band 2	–	–	–	–	–
SES Band 1	–	–	–	–	–
EL 2	19	16,727	880	343	995
EL 1	45	35,812	796	351	995
APS 6	51	46,621	914	397	995
APS 5	188	164,620	876	408	995
APS 4	24	20,372	849	555	976
APS 3	18	15,058	837	384	950
APS 2	–	–	–	–	–
APS 1	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**345**	**299,210**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Appendix B: Executive remuneration

Remuneration policies and practices

Senior Executive Service (SES) staff are remunerated via determinations made under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*. The Secretary is the delegate for any changes made to the remuneration provided by the determinations. The remuneration of the Secretary and the Director General of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.

All other highly paid personnel are remunerated under the terms set out in the DFAT Enterprise Agreement 2019.

'Other benefits and allowances' presented in the remuneration tables include overseas allowances, accommodation and fringe benefits tax paid on behalf of Australian Public Service (APS) employees posted overseas. Employees posted overseas are remunerated in accordance with the department's framework for overseas conditions of service. The framework exists to compensate for the differences in locations such as cost of living, hardship and security environment. It also addresses additional costs incurred, such as family medical and educational costs, to ensure posted staff are not disadvantaged.

The department provides accommodation for staff and their families for the duration of their posting. While staff and families benefit from this provision, they do not receive direct remuneration for rental costs.

The reported value of accommodation in tables B4 and B5 reflects the high property costs and rental costs in many of the locations of our posts, such as Hong Kong, Moscow or New York.

The total cost of accommodation reported also covers the full rental value of properties used by ambassadors and high commissioners. It does not recognise that most official residences have a residential component and a working component, which is used to support Australian Government objectives, including engagement with local political and business representatives and visiting Australian ministers.

Remuneration governance arrangements

The department's Executive Committee (now the Executive Board), chaired by the Secretary, was responsible for assessing and reallocating resources across the department during 2022–23. The department adjusts overseas allowances fortnightly in response to changes to the overseas environment and foreign exchange movements based on a common methodology used by all APS agencies with staff posted to Australian posts. These adjustments draw on data from an independent commercial provider, Employment Conditions Abroad (ECA) International.

Key management personnel

The department's key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department. The department has determined the KMP to be the Secretary, Associate Secretary and deputy secretaries.

The names of key management personnel and the length of their terms as KMP are summarised in Table B1. The remuneration presented in tables B2 to B5 is prepared on an accrual basis.

Table B1: Key management personnel, 2022–23

Name	Position title	Term as KMP during 2022–23
Jan Adams	Secretary	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023
Timothy Yeend	Associate Secretary	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023
Justin Hayhurst	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2022 – 10 November 2022
Eleanor Lawson	Deputy Secretary	24 December 2022 – 30 June 2023
Adrian Hudson	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2022 – 17 July 2022
Clare Walsh	Deputy Secretary	18 July 2022 – 30 June 2023
Ewen McDonald	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023
Craig Maclachlan	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023
Katrina Cooper	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2022 – 17 August 2022
Michelle Chan	Deputy Secretary	9 August 2022 – 30 June 2023
Rodney Hilton	Acting Deputy Secretary	1 July 2022 – 3 October 2022
Roderick Brazier	Deputy Secretary	15 October 2022 – 30 June 2023

Table B2: Summary of key management personnel remuneration, 2022–23

	Amount ($)
Short-term benefits	
Base salary	3,406,124
Bonuses	0
Other benefits and allowances	134,999
Total short-term benefits	**3,541,123**
Superannuation	514,436
Total post-employment benefits	**514,436**
Other long-term benefits	0
Long service leave	85,220
Total other long-term employee benefits	**85,220**
Termination benefits	0
Total key management personnel remuneration	**4,140,779**

In accordance with the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, Table B3 presents disaggregated information on remuneration for key management personnel.

Table B3: Key management personnel remuneration, disaggregated, 2022–23

		Short-term benefits ($)			Post-employment benefits ($)	Other long-term benefits ($)			
Name	Position title	Base salary[1]	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances[2]	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits ($)	Total remuneration ($)
Jan Adams	Secretary	829,587	0	14,158	79,939	19,756	0	0	943,440
Timothy Yeend	Associate Secretary	461,125	0	1,544	68,855	11,657	0	0	543,181
Justin Hayhurst	Deputy Secretary	138,994	0	9,469	21,563	3,241	0	0	173,267
Eleanor Lawson	Deputy Secretary	168,452	0	11,821	24,560	4,614	0	0	209,447
Adrian Hudson	Deputy Secretary	17,114	0	0	5,953	778	0	0	23,845
Clare Walsh	Deputy Secretary	398,739	0	1,472	68,519	9,442	0	0	478,172
Ewen McDonald	Deputy Secretary	348,971	0	38,790	71,071	8,991	0	0	467,823
Craig Maclachlan	Deputy Secretary	349,797	0	25,921	56,657	8,434	0	0	440,809
Katrina Cooper	Deputy Secretary	32,856	0	4,079	7,184	1,270	0	0	45,389
Michelle Chan	Deputy Secretary	351,549	0	1,379	57,841	7,618	0	0	418,387
Rodney Hilton	Acting Deputy Secretary	81,625	0	6,285	11,434	2,567	0	0	101,911
Roderick Brazier	Deputy Secretary	227,315	0	20,081	40,860	6,852	0	0	295,108
Total		**3,406,124**	**0**	**134,999**	**514,436**	**85,220**	**0**	**0**	**4,140,779**

1 Base salary includes recreation leave accruals and higher duties payments during the year.

2 Other benefits and allowances include car parking, car allowances and fringe benefits tax expenses.

3 Some figures are impacted by the duration of service as KMP. Table B1 provides details of the length of service for officers who were classified as KMP.

Table B4: Senior executive staff remuneration, 2022–23

		Short-term benefits ($)				Post-employment benefits ($)	Other long-term benefits ($)		Termination benefits ($)	Total remuneration ($)	
		Average base salary	Average bonuses	Average other benefits and allowances[1]		Average superannuation contributions	Average long service leave	Average other long-term benefits	Average termination benefits	Average total remuneration	
Remuneration band ($)	Number of senior executives			Overseas housing benefits[2]	Other					Excluding overseas housing allowances	Including overseas housing allowances
Under $220,000	62	78,963	346	1,538	10,269	18,882	7,920	0	3,189	119,569	121,107
220,001 – 245,000	13	177,149	294	0	13,792	30,651	12,715	0	0	234,600	234,600
245,001 – 270,000	33	185,334	0	2,307	21,719	33,813	12,163	0	4,743	257,773	260,080
270,001 – 295,000	54	204,779	0	721	25,089	36,617	15,575	0	0	282,061	282,782
295,001 – 320,000	20	204,434	156	5,212	37,257	39,014	19,336	0	0	300,195	305,407
320,001 – 345,000	20	234,422	0	3,370	28,160	43,439	25,299	0	0	331,321	334,690
345,001 – 370,000	26	238,033	98	12,096	41,420	42,498	17,663	0	4,358	344,070	356,166
370,001 – 395,000	9	200,471	692	35,760	88,963	37,320	21,091	0	0	348,536	384,296
395,001 – 420,000	6	218,790	519	47,613	76,747	41,569	24,066	0	0	361,691	409,304
420,001 – 445,000	9	182,980	346	89,188	100,448	35,515	24,163	0	0	343,451	432,639
445,001 – 470,000	8	178,169	0	68,424	139,818	31,688	20,650	0	14,903	385,228	453,652
470,001 – 495,000	7	199,619	445	73,245	157,517	35,933	14,107	0	0	407,621	480,866
495,001 – 520,000	9	180,391	346	128,692	150,902	33,594	17,128	0	0	382,360	511,053
520,001 – 545,000	12	205,073	259	112,839	163,093	36,407	14,909	0	0	419,740	532,579
545,001 – 570,000	8	206,267	0	140,376	163,523	36,250	12,985	0	0	419,025	559,401
570,001 – 595,000	14	200,021	0	148,597	182,809	36,916	15,894	0	0	435,640	584,237
595,001 – 620,000	8	205,918	0	138,185	213,209	37,783	15,012	0	0	471,922	610,107
620,001 – 645,000	9	196,394	0	181,166	205,010	36,273	12,831	0	0	450,506	631,673

(continued)

Table B4 (continued): Senior executive staff remuneration, 2022–23

645,001 – 670,000	5	259,232	0	153,777	177,087	46,778	21,023	0	0	504,120	657,897
670,001 – 695,000	3	220,731	0	254,424	157,662	42,705	10,638	0	0	431,737	686,161
695,001 – 720,000	6	238,463	0	262,996	151,237	42,230	11,302	0	0	443,231	706,228
720,001 – 745,000	2	278,307	0	134,841	254,463	52,459	20,428	0	0	605,657	740,498
745,001 – 770,000	6	228,984	0	257,564	212,042	42,955	19,933	0	0	503,914	761,478
770,001 – 795,000	6	275,846	0	172,262	254,069	45,637	32,189	0	0	607,741	780,003
795,001 – 820,000	2	266,217	0	356,114	127,724	48,632	10,622	0	0	453,196	809,310
820,001 – 845,000	2	222,364	0	305,399	244,235	38,155	24,416	0	0	529,170	834,569
845,001 – 870,000	4	265,454	0	360,588	169,300	50,390	12,522	0	0	497,665	858,253
870,001 – 895,000	1	232,880	0	427,664	134,307	48,176	27,122	0	0	442,485	870,149
895,001 – 920,000	2	199,090	0	206,380	456,302	36,046	20,383	0	0	711,820	918,201
945,001 – 970,000	1	214,694	0	531,970	168,192	30,008	14,203	0	0	427,097	959,067
995,001 – 1,020,000	1	252,301	0	502,614	193,649	45,956	7,524	0	0	499,429	1,002,043
1,020,001 – 1,045,000	2	293,633	0	532,369	122,446	53,940	25,541	0	0	495,559	1,027,929
1,095,001 – 1,120,000	3	217,558	0	604,898	238,172	37,537	11,284	0	0	504,551	1,109,449
1,345,001 – 1,370,000	1	359,168	0	731,648	153,879	61,037	52,028	0	0	626,112	1,357,760
1,695,001 – 1,720,000	1	209,004	0	1,154,767	270,347	44,203	41,311	0	0	564,864	1,719,632
1,745,001 – 1,770,000	1	321,806	0	1,147,545	220,394	62,992	7,210	0	0	612,402	1,759,946
1,945,001 – 1,970,000	1	264,527	0	1,435,768	184,079	47,957	19,605	0	0	516,168	1,951,936

1 Other short-term benefits and allowances include overseas housing allowances and benefits paid on behalf of APS staff posted overseas. These staff are remunerated in accordance with the department's overseas conditions of service framework, which is designed to compensate for the differences in locations in such matters as the cost of living, the cost of accommodation and the security environment.

2 The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provides accommodation for staff and their families while posted overseas. While staff benefit from these arrangements, they do not receive direct remuneration for rental costs and the value of the accommodation allowances is determined by the location of each posting rather than the work or personal circumstances of individual staff. The value of housing allowances reported in this table generally reflects the high property costs in many of the overseas locations where staff are posted. In these circumstances, the total value of an individual staff member's total remuneration is impacted by the value of the overseas housing allowances paid on behalf of the staff member. This table reports overseas housing benefits separately to enable a fuller understanding of the extent of this impact, while still reporting the average total remuneration of senior executive staff as required by the disclosure requirements of the PGPA Rule.

Table B5: Other highly paid staff remuneration, 2022–23

		Short-term benefits ($)				Post-employment benefits ($)	Other long-term benefits ($)		Termination benefits ($)	Total remuneration ($)	
		Average base salary	Average bonuses	Average other benefits and allowances[1]		Average superannuation contributions	Average long service leave	Average other long-term benefits	Average termination benefits	Average total remuneration	
Remuneration band ($)	Number of highly paid staff			Overseas housing benefits[2]	Other					Excluding overseas housing allowances	Including overseas housing allowances
240,001 – 245,000	24	107,229	1,516	41,348	68,723	19,431	4,158	0	0	201,057	242,405
245,001 – 270,000	104	110,616	1,330	42,077	76,898	19,642	6,528	0	0	215,014	257,090
270,001 – 295,000	112	115,341	1,592	50,517	87,416	20,578	6,279	0	0	231,206	281,724
295,001 – 320,000	97	118,097	1,890	66,763	95,225	20,514	5,257	0	0	240,983	307,746
320,001 – 345,000	84	125,557	1,889	64,198	111,428	23,000	5,930	0	0	267,803	332,001
345,001 – 370,000	74	125,278	2,062	80,285	120,299	23,363	5,151	0	0	276,152	356,437
370,001 – 395,000	53	132,372	2,191	82,283	135,178	24,499	5,692	0	0	299,932	382,215
395,001 – 420,000	50	138,829	2,150	91,655	145,170	25,631	5,875	0	0	317,655	409,310
420,001 – 445,000	41	131,622	2,020	118,126	148,989	24,399	5,862	0	0	312,893	431,019
445,001 – 470,000	27	140,750	2,397	110,337	168,760	27,449	5,864	0	0	345,221	455,558
470,001 – 495,000	23	143,266	2,566	126,138	177,597	27,160	6,960	0	0	357,549	483,687
495,001 – 520,000	11	160,338	2,401	137,508	169,825	28,902	10,315	0	0	371,781	509,289
520,001 – 545,000	5	158,257	2,378	162,653	170,125	30,548	7,959	0	0	369,267	531,920
545,001 – 570,000	5	137,759	2,297	225,560	154,190	26,625	6,431	0	0	327,301	552,861

(continued)

Table B5 (continued): Other highly paid staff remuneration, 2022–23

		Short-term benefits ($)				Post-employment benefits ($)	Other long-term benefits ($)		Termination benefits ($)	Total remuneration ($)	
		Average base salary	Average bonuses	Average other benefits and allowances[1]		Average superannuation contributions	Average long service leave	Average other long-term benefits	Average termination benefits	Average total remuneration	
Remuneration band ($)	Number of highly paid staff			Overseas housing benefits[2]	Other					Excluding overseas housing allowances	Including overseas housing allowances
570,001 – 595,000	3	160,339	3,147	213,319	167,114	28,472	9,682	0	0	368,755	582,073
595,001 – 620,000	2	152,083	3,113	153,134	258,020	30,886	8,214	0	0	452,317	605,451
620,001 – 645,000	2	151,678	2,833	270,003	178,579	28,532	5,501	0	0	367,122	637,125
645,001 – 670,000	3	154,475	2,926	188,571	277,016	28,712	8,878	0	0	472,007	660,578
720,001 – 745,000	1	107,800	2,060	467,318	124,822	20,667	4,813	0	0	260,163	727,481

1 Other short-term benefits and allowances include overseas housing allowances and benefits paid on behalf of APS staff posted overseas. These staff are remunerated in accordance with the department's overseas conditions of service framework, which is designed to compensate for the differences in locations in such matters as the cost of living, the cost of accommodation and the security environment.

2 The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provides accommodation for staff and their families while posted overseas. While staff benefit from these arrangements, they do not receive direct remuneration for rental costs and the value of the accommodation allowances is determined by the location of each posting rather than the work or personal circumstances of individual staff. The value of housing allowances reported in this table generally reflects the high property costs in many of the overseas locations where staff are posted. In these circumstances, the total value of an individual staff member's total remuneration is impacted by the value of the overseas housing allowances paid on behalf of the staff member. This table reports overseas housing benefits separately to enable a fuller understanding of the extent of this impact, while still reporting the average total remuneration of highly paid staff as required by the disclosure requirements of the PGPA Rule.

Appendix C: Entity resource statement

Table C1: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade entity resource statement, 2022–23

		Actual available appropriation for 2022–23 $'000	Payments made 2022–23 $'000	Balance remaining 2022–23 $'000
Ordinary annual services[1]				
Departmental appropriation		2,589,030	2,154,683	434,347
Total		**2,589,030**	**2,154,683**	**434,347**
Administered expenses				
Outcome 1		4,413,032	4,333,872	
Outcome 2		750	713	
Administered capital budget		528	–	
Payments to corporate entities[2]		139,643	139,643	
Total		4,553,953	4,474,228	
Total ordinary annual services	**[A]**	**7,142,983**	**6,628,911**	
Other services				
Departmental non-operating[3]				
Equity injections		115,435	174,173	49,127
Total		**115,435**	**174,173**	**49,127**
Administered non-operating				
Administered assets and liabilities		7,548	7,548	
Total		**7,548**	**7,548**	
Total other services	**[B]**	**122,983**	**181,721**	
Total available annual appropriations [A + B]		**7,265,966**	**6,810,632**	
Special appropriations				
Special appropriations limited by criteria/entitlement				
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 – section 77 **Administered**			1,715	
Official Development Assistance Multilateral Replenishment Obligations (Special Appropriation) Act 2020 **Administered**			341,394	
Total special appropriations	**[C]**		**343,108**	
Special accounts[4]				
Opening balance		413,898		
Appropriation receipts		203,937		
Appropriation receipts from other entities		52,753		
Non-appropriation receipts to special accounts		–		
Payments made			193,672	
Total special accounts	**[D]**	**670,588**	**193,672**	
Total resourcing [A + B + C + D]		**7,936,554**	**7,347,412**	
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts		(203,937)	–	
and/or payments to corporate entities through annual appropriations		(139,643)	(139,643)	
Total net resourcing and payments for DFAT		**7,592,974**	**7,207,769**	

1 *Includes Supply Act (No. 1) 2022–2023*, *Supply Act (No. 3) 2022–2023, Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2022–2023* and *Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2022–2023*. This also includes prior-year departmental appropriation and retained revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

2 Corporate entities are corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies as defined under the PGPA Act.

3 *Supply Act (No. 2) 2022–2023, Supply Act (No. 4) 2022–2023* and *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2022–2023*. This also includes prior-year equity injections available for use.

4 Excludes special public money held in accounts like the Consular Services Account and Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys accounts.

Note: Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in *Supply Act (No. 1) 2022–2023, Supply Act (No. 3) 2022–2023*, *Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2022–2023* and *Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2022–2023*, and form part of ordinary annual services items.

Table C2: Expenses for Outcome 1, 2022–23

Outcome 1: The advancement of Australia's international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign, trade and international development policy priorities	Budget[1] 2022–23 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2022–23 $'000 (b)	Variation 2022–23 $'000 (a – b)
Program 1.1: Foreign affairs and trade operations			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	46,622	41,241	5,381
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	6,500	97,659	(91,159)
Special appropriations	100	1	99
Departmental expenses			–
Departmental appropriation[2]	1,004,934	834,229	170,705
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	167,900	263,307	(95,407)
Total for program 1.1	**1,226,056**	**1,236,437**	**(10,381)**
Program 1.2: Official development assistance			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	3,717,611	3,709,574	8,037
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	–	1,748	(1,748)
Departmental expenses			–
Departmental appropriation[2]	274,367	274,367	–
Total for program 1.2	**3,991,978**	**3,985,689**	**6,289**
Program 1.3: Official development assistance – multilateral replenishments			
Administered expenses			
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	555,776	525,949	29,827
Total for program 1.3	**555,776**	**525,949**	**29,827**
Program 1.4: Payments to international organisations			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	426,339	342,395	83,944
Total for program 1.4	**426,339**	**342,395**	**83,944**
Program 1.5: New Colombo Plan – transforming regional relationships			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	41,839	41,309	530
Total for program 1.5	**41,839**	**41,309**	**530**

(continued)

Table C2 (continued): Expenses for Outcome 1, 2022–23

Outcome 1: The advancement of Australia's international strategic, security and economic interests including through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement on Australian Government foreign, trade and international development policy priorities	Budget[1] 2022–23 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2022–23 $'000 (b)	Variation 2022–23 $'000 (a – b)
Program 1.6: Public information services and public diplomacy			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	30,306	27,872	2,434
Total for program 1.6	**30,306**	**27,872**	**2,434**
Program 1.7: Programs to promote Australia's international tourism interests			
Administered expenses			
Tourism Australia – corporate Commonwealth entity	139,643	139,643	–
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	25,040	25,040	–
Total for program 1.7	**164,683**	**164,683**	**–**
Program 1.8: Nuclear-powered submarine program			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	–	–	–
Departmental expenses			–
Departmental appropriation[2]	–	–	–
Total for program 1.8	**–**	**–**	**–**
Outcome 1 totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	4,287,757	4,187,431	100,326
Corporate Commonwealth entity	139,643	139,643	–
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	562,276	625,356	(61,332)
Special appropriations	100	1	99
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	1,279,301	1,108,596	170,705
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	167,900	263,307	(95,407)
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**6,436,977**	**6,324,334**	**114,391**

	2021–22	2022–23
Average staffing level (number)	**3,948**	**4,277**

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustments made to the 2022–23 Budget through 2022–23 additional estimates and estimated outcome as published in the 2023–24 Budget.

2 Departmental appropriation combines 'ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)'.

3 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year may include depreciation expenses (excluding right-of-use depreciation, which is funded from appropriation), amortisation expenses, 'make good' expenses, audit fees, concessional costs for loans, finance costs and impairment of financial instruments.

Table C3: Expenses for Outcome 2, 2022–23

Outcome 2: The protection and welfare of Australians abroad and access to secure international travel documentation through timely and responsive travel advice and consular and passport services in Australia and overseas	Budget[1] 2022–23 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2022–23 $'000 (b)	Variation 2022–23 $'000 (a – b)
Program 2.1: Consular services			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	200	152	48
Special appropriations	100	13	87
Departmental expenses			–
Departmental appropriation[2]	142,306	142,306	–
Total for program 2.1	**142,606**	**142,471**	**135**
Program 2.2: Passport services			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations	2,000	1,571	429
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	424,433	439,963	(15,530)
Total for program 2.2	**426,433**	**441,534**	**(15,101)**
Outcome 2 totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)	200	152	48
Special appropriations	2,100	1,584	516
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	566,739	582,269	(15,530)
Total expenses for Outcome 2	**569,039**	**584,005**	**(14,966)**

	2021–22	2022–23	
Average staffing level (number)	**1,125**	**1,219**	

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustments made to the 2022–23 Budget through 2022–23 additional estimates and estimated outcome as published in the 2023–24 Budget.

2 Departmental appropriation combines 'ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)'.

Table C4: Expenses for Outcome 3, 2022–23

Outcome 3: A secure Australian Government presence overseas through the provision of security services and information and communications technology infrastructure, and the management of the Commonwealth's overseas property estate	Budget[1] 2022–23 $'000 (a)	Actual expenses 2022–23 $'000 (b)	Variation 2022–23 $'000 (a – b)
Program 3.1: Foreign affairs and trade security and IT			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	231,108	231,108	–
Total for program 3.1	**231,108**	**231,108**	**–**
Program 3.2: Overseas property			
Departmental expenses			
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	38,919	84,029	(45,110)
Total for program 3.2	**38,919**	**84,029**	**(45,110)**
Outcome 3 totals by appropriation type			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation[2]	231,108	231,108	–
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year[3]	38,919	84,029	(45,110)
Total expenses for Outcome 3	**270,027**	**315,137**	**(45,110)**

	2021–22	2022–23	
Average staffing level (number)	**912**	**989**	

1 Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustments made to the 2022–23 Budget through 2022–23 additional estimates and estimated outcome as published in the 2023–24 Budget.

2 Departmental appropriation combines 'ordinary annual services (Supply Act Nos. 1 and 3 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3)'.

3 Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year may include depreciation expenses (excluding right-of-use depreciation, which is funded from appropriation), amortisation expenses, 'make good' expenses, audit fees, concessional costs for loans, finance costs and impairment of financial instruments.

Appendix D: Development program budget

Table D1 provides details of Australia's official development assistance (ODA) program budget estimates by country and region for 2022–23. Actual ODA expenditure for 2022–23 is expected to be published on the departmental website in December 2023 in *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary 2022–23* following collection of information from other government departments and delivery partners, including detailed breakdowns of geographic flows of expenditure.

Table D1: Total Australian ODA, by country and region of benefit, 2022–23 budget estimate

Country / region[1]	Total $m
Fiji	87.8
Kiribati	43.3
Nauru	32.9
Niue and Tokelau	4.0
North Pacific[2]	7.9
Papua New Guinea	602.2
Samoa	52.0
Solomon Islands	169.4
Tonga	42.7
Tuvalu	15.5
Vanuatu	83.1
Pacific regional	760.4
Pacific	**1,901.1**
Cambodia	80.8
Indonesia	307.3
Laos	46.5
Mongolia	8.8
Myanmar	120.6
Philippines	85.8
Timor-Leste	114.0

(continued)

Table D1 (continued): Total Australian ODA, by country and region of benefit, 2022–23 budget estimate

Country / region[1]	Total $m
Vietnam	92.8
Southeast and East Asia regional	372.5
Southeast and East Asia	**1,229.1**
Afghanistan	51.3
Bangladesh	118.9
Bhutan	5.7
Maldives	2.8
Nepal	26.6
Pakistan	17.5
Sri Lanka	54.3
South and West Asia regional	106.1
South and West Asia	**383.2**
Sub-Saharan Africa	103.3
Middle East and North Africa[3]	45.3
Middle East and Africa	**148.6**
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3
Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions[4]	**987.8**
Grand total[5]	**4,651.1**

1 Regional totals include amounts attributable to the region but not a specific country.

2 Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

3 Includes Iraq, Syria, the Palestinian Territories and other flows to the region.

4 Includes payments to some UN and Commonwealth organisations and UN peacekeeping operations. The ODA-eligible components of cash payments to the International Development Association, Asian Development Fund, Global Environment Facility, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are also included.

5 Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Appendix E: Audit and Risk Committee

Table E1: Audit and Risk Committee, 2022–23

Member name and status	Qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience	Number of meetings attended/ total number of meetings*	Total annual remuneration (incl. GST)
Mark Ridley ARC chair from March 2022 ARC member from June 2021	Mr Ridley has served as an independent chair and member of audit and risk committees for several large and medium-sized Commonwealth agencies since 2011. This includes the Australian Signals Directorate, the departments of Defence, Home Affairs, and Human Services, the Australian Federal Police, and the Australian National University. He also advises entities on the governance and risk management of information and communications technology (ICT)–based programs. He was formerly a senior partner of PwC Australia and has held leadership roles in risk advisory work, internal audit and ICT project assurance.	8/8 ARC 1/1 PRSC 1/1 FRSC	$62,838
Chris Ramsden ARC member from November 2019 FRSC chair from December 2020	Mr Ramsden is a Fellow Certified Practicing Accountant of CPA Australia and a highly experienced APS officer (now retired), specialising in corporate and enabling service roles. He has over 38 years' experience and has served as chief financial officer for the Australian Customs Service and ComSuper. He was also the chief operations officer for the Clean Energy Regulator and was responsible for managing all corporate support functions (finance, human resources, information technology, project management, risk management, communications, investigations) for the newly formed agency. Mr Ramsden is the chair of the department's Financial Reporting Subcommittee.	8/8 ARC 5/5 FRSC 1/1 PRSC	$48,538
Roxanne Kelley PSM ARC member from February 2021 PRSC chair from April 2021	Ms Kelley is the Deputy Secretary, Corporate and Foreign Investment Group at the Department of the Treasury. She has also served as chief operating officer and deputy secretary for a number of government agencies, including the Department of Human Services (now Services Australia), the Department of Social Services and the Department of Defence. She has extensive expertise in departmental strategy and transformation, governance, ministerial and parliamentary services, and corporate functions including finance, human resources, audit, legal, procurement and communications. Ms Kelley is the chair of the department's Performance Reporting Subcommittee.	4/8 ARC 5/5 PRSC	$0

(continued)

Table E1 (continued): Audit and Risk Committee, 2022–23

Jenny Morison AM ARC and FRSC member from March 2022 to March 2023	Ms Morison is a Fellow Chartered Accountant of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, and public sector financial management specialist, with 40 years' experience across commerce and government. For the last 19 years, she has been a professional independent member of several Australian Capital Territory and Commonwealth audit committees. In 2022, Ms Morison was awarded a Member (AM) in the general division of the Order of Australia for significant service to business in the field of accountancy, and to professional associations. She has also previously served as a member of the department's Audit and Risk Committee and the audit committee of the former Australian Agency for International Development (for a period of eight years, ceasing in 2018). Ms Morison was also a member of the department's Financial Reporting Subcommittee.	5/5 ARC 3/3 FRSC 1/1 PRSC	$33,333
Ian McPhee AO PSM ARC and PRSC member from March 2022	Mr McPhee was previously the auditor-general for Australia from 2005 to 2015 and held senior positions within the Department of Finance and the Australian National Audit Office. He currently holds the position of Distinguished Honorary Professor at the Australian National University, is a council member of Central Queensland University, chair of the Audit Quality Advisory Board for PwC Australia, a chair and member of a number of audit and risk committees, and (part-time) Australian Capital Territory Public Sector Standards Commissioner. He was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 2015, awarded a Public Service Medal in 2002, awarded a First Class Medal of Honour by the Indonesian government in 2009, and has received several other prestigious awards for his contribution to the public sector, including an honorary doctorate, and a federal government leader of the year award. Mr McPhee is a member of the department's Performance Reporting Subcommittee and has attended the department's Financial Reporting Subcommittee as a proxy when required.	8/8 ARC 5/5 PRSC 3/3 FRSC	$50,380
Wendy Jarvie ARC and FRSC member from June 2023	Dr Jarvie is an Adjunct Professor at the Public Service Research Group at UNSW Canberra and has extensive experience as a senior public servant, including seven years (2001 to 2008) as deputy secretary in the Commonwealth departments of Education, Science and Training (DEST), and Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR). In those positions, she had oversight at different times of Indigenous, international and higher education, science policy, student income support, the budget process, and research and evaluation. Since leaving government, Dr Jarvie has worked as an education consultant for the World Bank in the Pacific and in Vietnam, and has had a number of appointments to government committees, including the Indigenous Evaluation Committee for the National Indigenous Australians Agency, and the Audit and Risk Committee and Independent Evaluation Committee for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2012 to 2020). Dr Jarvie is a member of the department's Financial Reporting Subcommittee.	1/1 ARC 0/0 FRSC	$4,000

ARC = Audit and Risk Committee

PRSC = Performance Reporting Subcommittee

FRSC = Financial Reporting Subcommittee

* Total number of meetings reflects the number of meetings the member was eligible to attend.

Appendix F: Work health and safety

The health, safety and wellbeing of our people, or those affected by our work, is of vital importance. This is a complex undertaking in our global operating context, requiring work health and safety (WHS) risk management processes and mitigations that are consistent with the nature of the workplace and significance of risks encountered.

We are committed to a culture that actively promotes effective risk management and improved work practices, and fosters attitudes that sustain a respectful, safe and healthy environment.

New work health and safety initiatives

The department undertook several new WHS initiatives during the reporting period.

Safe Space program

As a proactive measure, in line with the *Anti-Discrimination and Human Rights Legislation Amendment (Respect at Work) Act 2022*, the department introduced the Safe Space program in February 2023, with a dedicated intranet site to provide all staff with an information resource if they are impacted by sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) in the workplace. The department's Executive and Senior Executive Service staff received training on responding to reports of SEAH and on their obligations to maintain a safe workplace in line with the department's zero tolerance of SEAH. The Safe Space team has conducted presentations to divisions and branches to communicate the department's zero tolerance of SEAH, enhance employee awareness of support options, and give staff an opportunity to provide input into the development of the program.

Work health and safety education and awareness

Throughout 2022–23, the department's Employee Health and Safety Section delivered 49 pre-posting WHS briefings to heads of mission and heads of post. These briefings are tailored to the relevant post and aimed at assisting the department's senior officers at post to comply with their due diligence duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

The department continued to develop and implement a suite of 'WHS Team Talk' sheets, designed to assist our supervisors in having team discussions about a WHS matter relevant to their WHS risk profile. Launched in August 2022, this resource continues to evolve and comprises over 18 WHS topics of choice.

The delivery of proactive workplace bullying and harassment awareness training was a key focus for the department's Anti-Bullying, Harassment and Discrimination Unit. During the year, 78 sessions were delivered to various workplaces across our global network, and 80 diversity and harassment officers received training.

Investing in the capability of our Employee Health and Safety Section staff is critical to supporting our organisational priorities, and ensuring high-standard WHS guidance to business areas. Throughout 2022–23, the department funded study and training for postgraduate and vocational-level qualifications in WHS and rehabilitation management.

In recognition of the scope of the department's operations and the hazards and risks arising from these operations, our Work Health and Safety Unit commenced delivery of tailored training sessions for staff performing a WHS function at post, as well as for our regional security officers. Delivered through a combination of face-to-face and virtual forums, the sessions aim to equip participants with an enhanced understanding of WHS legislative requirements, duty holder responsibilities, risk management principles, incident and hazard management processes, and application of the department's WHS management system.

These tailored training sessions are in addition to the general suite of mandatory WHS training provided to all staff, and will assist identified officers under the department's WHS Due Diligence Manual to meet their due diligence obligations, improve work practices, and foster attitudes that sustain healthy and safe work environments.

Work health and safety audits

During 2022–23, the Work Health and Safety Unit conducted audits of three overseas posts to assess conformance against the WHS management system requirements and to provide recommendations for any identified implementation weaknesses. Implementation of recommendations is expected to strengthen compliance with WHS legislation and reduce injury rates over the longer term.

Psychosocial risk mitigation

The department's Staff and Family Support Office provided all staff with access to counselling services tailored to COVID-19 challenges, delivered 'Mental Health for Managers' and mental health first aid training, and conducted psychological assessments and screenings when selecting staff for vulnerable roles and high-risk postings. In addition to overseeing the provision of Employee Assistance Program services, the Staff and Family Support Office coordinated management consultations to assist in identifying and managing staff with known mental health conditions and conducted wellbeing check-ins with staff, including those in vulnerable roles and/or locations.

The department continues to work diligently to ensure psychosocial risk mitigation is managed in accordance with the 1 April 2023 amendments to the Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011. Measures undertaken to ensure legislative compliance include:

- development and implementation of a communications campaign on psychosocial risk management and the amended regulations
- conducting WHS compliance checks of psychosocial controls and risk registers across the global network
- delivery of staff awareness sessions
- inclusion of psychosocial risk management within the Employee Health and Safety Section's assurance guidelines
- tailored advice, assistance and support via the Work Health and Safety Unit business model.

Ongoing work health and safety initiatives

A number of ongoing WHS initiatives continued to contribute to the health, safety and wellbeing of staff during the reporting period.

COVID-19 response

The department continues to ensure health and safety risks arising from COVID-19 are managed effectively. COVID-19-related WHS initiatives that remained in place during the reporting period include:

- providing advice to heads of mission and heads of post on their due diligence obligations
- assisting in the review of COVID-safe risk assessments.

These measures continue to assist in the provision and maintenance of a safe working environment so far as reasonably practicable.

Wellbeing@DFAT program

The 2022–23 Wellbeing@DFAT program, which seeks to support our workers in maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviours, included onsite employee heart health checks, health seminars and an influenza vaccination program.

Working with children checks for departmental roles

We will undertake an annual global audit of working with children checks in 2023–24 to identify any new departmental roles that work with children. This follows the audit undertaken in 2021–22 that identified 73 roles as working with children. Staff undertaking

these roles have commenced the screening processes as stipulated in the department's Working with Children Screening Policy and supporting procedure.

Work health and safety business model

The implementation of the WHS business model continues to strengthen departmental WHS outcomes. This includes assisting officers in meeting their due diligence obligations, enhancing worker participation and engagement, providing guidance and support to managers and supervisors in reviewing their WHS risk registers, responding to WHS incidents and hazards, and other compliance activities.

Reporting requirements

We provide the following reporting for 2022–23, as required under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act):

- Incident notification – 14 incidents were notified to Comcare under Part 3 of the WHS Act.
- Enforceable undertakings – no directions were given to the department under Part 11, section 217 of the WHS Act.
- Securing compliance – zero investigations were commenced in 2022–23.
- Enforcement measures – no notices were issued under Part 10, section 191 of the WHS Act.

Rehabilitation management

In alignment with the department's Rehabilitation and Early Intervention Improvement Strategy 2021–2024, we continued to provide outreach, both domestically and abroad, to educate supervisors and staff on resources available for both compensable and non-compensable injuries and illnesses.

In 2022–23, Comcare accepted 15 workers compensation claims from departmental staff (Table F1).

Table F1: Workers compensation claims accepted by Comcare, 2020–21 to 2022–23

	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Total number of claims accepted by Comcare	18	6	15

Appendix G: Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance

The department's policy activities and operations accorded with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, as required by section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Support for international environmental agreements

The department supported government deliberations on Australia's commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. We advocated for strong outcomes in Australia's interest in international negotiations on frameworks and commitments on climate change, including an historic decision to establish new funding arrangements for loss and damage.

The department supported Australia's international climate diplomacy and engagement, including attendance by the Minister for International Development and the Pacific, the Hon Pat Conroy MP, at the UNFCCC 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27). The department worked with partner agencies across government to establish new agreements with the United States and France to strengthen cooperation on climate change and the clean energy transition.

The department engaged in and supported negotiation of an ambitious Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the 15th United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties (COP 15). The department provided funding through the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme to support Pacific island countries actively engage in negotiations, including via a Pacific pre–COP 15 meeting and assistance for Pacific island delegates to attend COP 15 in Montreal.

The department is amplifying Pacific voices on the international stage and supporting Pacific advocacy, including through:

- a partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to support Pacific engagement in international climate change meetings – this included support for nine Pacific island countries to attend COP 27 and targeted assistance for Pacific women negotiators
- support for the Pacific Political Climate Champions – nominated political climate advocates to engage in the UNFCCC and COP 27.

With Australian core support, SPREP continued to provide technical and coordination assistance to Pacific island countries as they engaged in a range of international environmental and oceans forums. This included negotiations at the second phase of the

Convention on Biological Diversity COP 15 in Montreal, and participation in meetings and discussions on the Waigani Convention (on hazardous and radioactive waste), the Noumea Convention (on the protection of natural resources and the environment), the Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2021–2025, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The department continued to support the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, as it has since 2017. The office led Pacific member preparation for, and participation in, the new High Seas Treaty agreed in March 2023. The new treaty is particularly significant for the Pacific, where many communities rely on the ocean for livelihoods and food security.

Support for ecologically sustainable development

In 2022–23, the department delivered $640 million in climate finance to developing countries, an increase of 85 per cent on the previous financial year, including:

- supporting the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees to conserve and provide access to plant genetic material to farmers to strengthen the Pacific's food and nutrition resilience to the impacts of disasters and climate change
- supporting climate adaptation, resilient food production and better nutrition outcomes through the Atoll Food Futures program in Fiji, Kiribati and Tuvalu.

The department led Australia's engagement in the Global Environment Facility's eighth replenishment, committing $80 million from 2022 to 2026 and advocating for adequate support to small island developing states and least developed countries. Australia's contribution is supporting developing countries to address a range of environmental challenges, including biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution.

We announced new investments in targeted climate and biodiversity development programs at COP 27, including:

- the United Nations Development Programme and Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme ($10 million, 2022–2026), which will implement community-level projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing livelihoods and wellbeing across the Pacific and Southeast Asia
- an extension of Climate Resilient by Nature ($14.5 million, 2021–2025) to build nature-based solutions in Southeast Asia as well as the Pacific, in partnership with WWF-Australia
- our partnership with CSIRO and Google in a joint $2.7 million investment to undertake blue carbon mapping in the region to assist countries to meet climate, livelihood and biodiversity goals. This initiative was funded under SciTech4Climate ($5.5 million, 2021–2023) and also included in-kind contributions.

The department announced $6.6 million in funding, from 2023 to 2026, to ReefCloud to empower communities and governments in Pacific countries to monitor and improve management of their coral reefs. This complements $3.5 million from the Australian Institute of Marine Science and builds on a previous DFAT investment of $3.2 million, continuing the cultural and knowledge exchange between Australian traditional owners and Pacific peoples.

The department, through the Business Partnerships Platform, announced six new carbon market partnerships in Vietnam in November 2022. The partnerships, comprising businesses, non-government organisations, academic institutions and the department, work to enhance the development of sustainable carbon markets that deliver social and environmental benefits to Vietnamese communities.

In October 2022, we funded the Australian Climate Finance Partnership's $20 million concessional loan in the VinFast Electric Mobility Green Loan Project. This mobilised private finance through a larger US$135 million financing package to manufacture Vietnam's first electric public transport bus fleet and first national electric vehicle charging network.

The department supported the Water and WASH Futures Conference in Brisbane in February 2023. The conference was attended by over 400 delegates from 110 organisations representing 45 countries. It brought together professionals from water and related sectors to discuss the challenges to achieve the targets under Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of a changing climate.

The department provided an additional $36 million to the Water for Women Fund to extend its work for a further 2.5 years. Water for Women works with local communities and supports gender equality and social inclusion. The additional funding will transition the program to focus on the climate resilience of water, sanitation and hygiene services.

The department delivered an increase in climate finance to developing countries in 2022–23. This included:

- partnering with New Zealand and Australia's Bureau of Meteorology to provide support to Pacific national meteorological organisations to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate variability – 2023 marked 30 years of collecting Pacific ocean data under this partnership
- Australia supporting a phase-out of single-use plastic in the coastal environments of Pacific island countries, and helping Pacific countries prepare for and coordinate engagement in negotiations for a new global plastics agreement
- through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific, supporting the construction of Palau's first utility-scale solar and battery energy storage facility, providing up to 20 per cent of Palau's energy needs
- expanding support for climate finance access and effectiveness in the Pacific in response to this regional priority.

Australia continued to integrate climate change action and disaster risk reduction across the development program in accordance with the Climate Change Action Strategy (2020–2025), including by:

- working with Pacific island country governments to build climate risk planning into government decision-making
- supporting Fiji's recovery from Cyclone Yasa by rehabilitating damaged or destroyed infrastructure for up to nine schools and two hospitals using local materials and labour, and installing renewable energy systems.

The department promoted sustainable development assistance through our Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy, which includes mandatory steps for screening all aid investments for potential environmental and social impacts. The policy recognises that protecting and conserving natural resources and maintaining ecosystems is fundamental to sustainable development and integral to the economic prosperity of many developing countries.

In accordance with our environmental and social safeguards framework, we assessed whether any development projects required referral to the Minister for the Environment under the EPBC Act. In 2022–23, no projects required referral.

Environmental management of our overseas properties

The department continues to consider sustainable development and environmental performance in property-related decisions in the overseas estate.

We applied cost-effective, environmentally sustainable design principles in new construction projects. We reduced waste to landfill through the use of prefabricated products. We included sustainability measures, such as photovoltaic cells, green roofs, energy-efficient lighting, daylight and motion sensors, zoned air-conditioning systems, rainwater harvesting and building management systems, in all new construction projects.

Examples of environmental initiatives in our overseas properties in 2022–23 include:

- the new chancery project in Washington DC, for which we are targeting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold status from the US Green Building Council, and a Green Building Council of Australia 5-star Green Star rating
- construction of modular and environmentally sustainable new chancery properties in the Pacific (Tarawa, Kiribati) and Africa (Abuja, Nigeria)
- design of the first chancery project in Funafuti, Tuvalu, with the capability to operate fully off-grid through renewable energy and battery storage systems
- ongoing planning for solar energy at the chancery and residence in Harare and the chancery in Nairobi

- the capture of energy consumption data to create a baseline for property-related emissions to inform prioritisation of emissions reduction initiatives
- continued assistance to posts to implement building tuning programs to achieve energy-efficient outcomes
- the development of a strategy to support electric vehicle charging at owned properties, reflecting the expansion of electric vehicles in the DFAT fleet.

Energy efficiency and consumption in the domestic property portfolio

The Energy Efficiency in Government Operations (EEGO) policy sets the minimum energy performance standards for Australian Government buildings as a strategy for achieving energy targets. This ensures that entities progressively improve their performance through the procurement and ongoing management of energy-efficient office buildings and environmentally sound equipment and appliances.

Agencies are required to meet the target of no more than 7,500 megajoules (MJ) per person each year for office tenant light and power under the EEGO policy. In 2022–23, the department met this target, using approximately 6,013 MJ per person (Table G1). As the department's electricity and gas use in tenancies is separately metered at all of its reportable leased office sites in Australia, it is not required to report central services energy consumption.

Table G1: Performance of domestic property portfolio against energy efficiency targets, 2019–20 to 2022–23

End-use category	EEGO annual target	Unit	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Tenant light and power	7,500 MJ	Megajoules (MJ) per person	7,185	6,886	6,474	6,013
Other buildings	n.a.	Megajoules (MJ) per square metre	565	471	484	488

EEGO = Energy Efficiency in Government Operations

Overall, the department's total domestic energy consumption has remained relatively consistent over the past four years (Table G2). The RG Casey Building in Canberra continues to be the dominant source of the department's domestic energy consumption. This building is monitored closely and we are working with the building owner's representative to identify, implement and review energy-efficiency measures. These include:

- tuning building air-conditioning equipment
- monitoring and adjusting temperature set points and hours of operation
- activating 'after hours' mode over the Christmas – New Year period.

Increases in electricity consumption across the portfolio are likely a reflection of the department's response to high demand for passports after the COVID-19-related travel restrictions. This included an increase in leased space, particularly in Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney and Darwin, and a number of 'pop-up' collection offices (short-term agreements). This also explains the increase in 'other building energy' consumption.

Table G2: Domestic property portfolio's energy consumption, 2019–20 to 2022–23

Category	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	Change (%) 2021–22 to 2022–23
Office – tenant light and power – electricity (MJ)	29,179,249	27,356,784	26,684,721	30,529,964	14%
Office gas (MJ)	4,450,126	4,215,894	5,360,044	4,996,144	−7%
Other building energy (MJ)	850,246	708,664	728,729	1,349,371	85%
Total energy (MJ)	**34,479,621**	**32,281,342**	**32,773,494**	**36,875,479**	**13%**

MJ = megajoule

Green leasing arrangements

As part of our accommodation planning for the domestic property portfolio, the department undertakes to meet the requirements of green lease schedules under the National Green Leasing Policy. Under the policy, tenancies of greater than 2,000 square metres with a lease term greater than two years should meet a minimum National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) rating of 4.5 stars.

Table G3 summarises the green lease schedules the department had in place during the reporting period across the domestic property portfolio and the corresponding NABERS ratings, where available.

Table G3: Green lease schedules and NABERS ratings for the domestic property portfolio, 2022–23

Site	Green lease schedule	NABERS tenancy rating	
		Target	Current (2022–23)
RG Casey Building, John McEwen Crescent, Barton	A1	4.5	Nil[1]
255 London Circuit, Canberra City	Nil[2]	4.5	4.5[3]
51 Allara St, Canberra City	C2	4.5	5.5
Level 2, 747 Collins St, Melbourne[4]	B1	4.5	5.0
44 Sydney Ave, Barton	C2	4.5	5.0

1 Rating not formally completed

2 Lease in place prior to development of green lease schedules

3 Voluntary rating for whole building

4 Combined tenancy with the Australian Taxation Office

APS Net Zero 2030 policy

The following reporting on the department's emissions builds on existing environmental reporting on measures to reduce our impact on the environment. In this first year of reporting under the APS Net Zero 2030 policy, only domestic use is required to be included. This data is provided by the Department of Finance from whole-of-government providers. This is the last year we will report along the EEGO guidelines, which have now been replaced by the APS Net Zero 2030 policy. Over time, APS Net Zero 2030 reporting will grow to incorporate additional emissions sources.

The electricity emissions reported in Table G4 are calculated using the location-based approach.

Table G4: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory, location-based method, 2022–23

Emission source	Scope 1 kg CO_2-e[1]	Scope 2 kg CO_2-e[2]	Scope 3 kg CO_2-e[3]	Total kg CO_2-e
Electricity (location-based approach)	n.a.	7,727,267	660,623	8,387,890
Natural gas	560,408	n.a.	142,467	702,875
Fleet vehicles	30,227	n.a.	7,516	37,743
Domestic flights	n.a.	n.a.	2,240,392	2,240,392
Other energy	–	n.a.	–	–
Total kg CO_2-e	**590,635**	**7,727,267**	**3,050,999**	**11,368,901**

kg CO_2-e = kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent; n.a. = not applicable

1 Scope 1 comprises direct emissions that are produced from sources within the boundary of an entity, including its facilities and vehicles, and are a result of that entity's activities.

2 Scope 2 comprises indirect emissions that occur outside of the boundary of an entity from the generation of electricity that is consumed by the entity.

3 Scope 3 comprises indirect emissions, other than electricity (Scope 2), that occur outside the boundary of an entity as a result of actions by the entity – for example, emissions from business travel, employee commuting, leased assets, and purchased goods and services.

The electricity emissions shown in Table G5 apply the market-based method, which accounts for activities such as GreenPower, purchased large-scale generation certificates, and/or being located in the ACT.

Table G5: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory, market-based method, 2022–23

Emission source	Scope 1 kg CO_2-e	Scope 2 kg CO_2-e	Scope 3 kg CO_2-e	Total kg CO_2-e
Electricity (market-based approach)	n.a.	1,522,708	201,535	1,724,243
Natural gas	560,408	n.a.	142,467	702,875
Fleet vehicles	30,227	n.a.	7,516	37,743
Domestic flights	n.a.	n.a.	2,240,392	2,240,392
Other energy	–	n.a.	–	–
Total kg CO_2-e	**590,635**	**1,522,708**	**2,591,911**	**4,705,254**

kg CO2-e = kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent; n.a. = not applicable

Note: See notes to Table G4 for definitions of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.

Appendix H: Parliamentary committees of inquiry

This appendix contains information on the department's engagement with parliamentary committees of inquiry during the reporting period.

Australia's biosecurity measures and response preparedness

In August 2022, the department made a submission to the Senate Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee's inquiry into the adequacy of Australia's biosecurity measures and response preparedness, in particular with respect to foot-and-mouth disease. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Rural_and_Regional_Affairs_and_Transport/FMDBiosecurity/Submissions

In August 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee.

The committee's report was tabled in December 2022 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Rural_and_Regional_Affairs_and_Transport/FMDBiosecurity/Report

Climate change legislation

In August 2022, the department made a submission to the Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications Legislation Committee inquiry into the Climate Change Bill 2022 and the Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2022. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/ClimateChangeBills2022/Submissions

In August 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee. The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/ClimateChangeBills2022/Public_Hearings

The committee's report was tabled in August 2022 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/ClimateChangeBills2022/Report

Defence cooperation between Australia and Japan

In September 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties (JSCOT) inquiry into the Agreement between Australia and Japan concerning the Facilitation of Reciprocal Access and Cooperation between the Australian Defence Force and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan.

The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/Australia-JapanRAA/Submissions

The committee's report was tabled in November 2022 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/Australia-JapanRAA/Report

In September 2022, departmental officers participated in private briefings with the Trade; Foreign Affairs and Aid; and Human Rights subcommittees of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade (JSCFADT).

Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement

In September 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses on two occasions before the JSCOT inquiry into the Free Trade Agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/AUKFTA/Submissions

The committee's report was tabled in November 2022 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/AUKFTA/Report

In September 2022, departmental officers participated in a private briefing with the Senate Standing Committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade.

Australia – United States agreement on access to electronic data

In September 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the United States of America on Access to Electronic Data for the Purpose of Countering Serious Crime.

The committee's report was tabled in December 2022 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/CloudActAgreement/Report

In September 2022, departmental officers participated in a private briefing with the Joint Standing Committee on Trade and Investment Growth.

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

In October 2022, the department made a submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs inquiry into the application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Aboriginal_and_Torres_Strait_Islander_Affairs/UNDRIP/Submissions

In November 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee. The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Aboriginal_and_Torres_Strait_Islander_Affairs/UNDRIP/Submissions

In October 2022, departmental officers participated in a private briefing to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security.

Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement

In October 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Australia–India Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement.

The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/AI-ECTA/Submissions

The committee's report was tabled in November 2022 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/AI-ECTA/Report

In October 2022, departmental officers participated in a private briefing to the Foreign Affairs and Aid Subcommittee of the JSCFADT.

Australia's tourism and international education sectors

In October 2022, the department made a submission to the JSCFADT's Trade Subcommittee inquiry into Australia's tourism and international education sectors. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/Tourismandeducation/Submissions

In May 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the subcommittee.

In November 2022, departmental officers participated in a private briefing with the Foreign Affairs and Aid Subcommittee of the JSCFADT.

Crisis management arrangements

In November 2022, the department made a submission to the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit inquiry into the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's crisis management arrangements. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Public_Accounts_and_Audit/DFATcrisismanagement/Submissions

In December 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee. The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Public_Accounts_and_Audit/DFATcrisismanagement/Submissions

The committee's report was tabled in March 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Public_Accounts_and_Audit/DFATcrisismanagement/Report_494_Inquiry_into_the_Department_of_Foreign_Affairs_and_Trades_crisis_management_arrangem

Supporting democracy in our region

In November 2022, the department made a submission to the JSCFADT's Foreign Affairs and Aid Subcommittee inquiry into supporting democracy in our region. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/Supportingdemocracy/Submissions

In November 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the subcommittee. The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/Supportingdemocracy/Submissions

Australia's transition to a green energy superpower

In November 2022 and June 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the Joint Standing Committee on Trade and Investment Growth inquiry into Australia's transition to a green energy superpower. The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Joint_Standing_Committee_on_Trade_and_Investment_Growth/GreenEnergySuperpower/Submissions

In December 2022, the department made a joint submission with Austrade and Export Finance Australia. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Joint_Standing_Committee_on_Trade_and_Investment_Growth/GreenEnergySuperpower/Submissions

In June 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee.

Human rights implications of recent violence in Iran

In November 2022, the department made a submission to the Senate's Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee inquiry into the human rights implications of recent violence in Iran. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/HumanRightsinIran/Submissions

In December 2022, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee. The department provided written responses to questions on notice arising at the public hearing. These can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/HumanRightsinIran/Public_Hearings

The committee's report was tabled in February 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/HumanRightsinIran/Report

Northern Australia workforce development

In December 2022, the department made a submission to the Joint Select Committee on Northern Australia inquiry into Northern Australia workforce development. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Northern_Australia/WorkforceDevelopment/Submissions

Plastic pollution in Australia's oceans and waterways

In December 2022, the department made a submission to the House Standing Committee on Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water inquiry into plastic pollution in Australia's oceans and waterways. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/House/Climate_Change_Energy_Environment_and_Water/Plasticpollution/Submissions

Rights of women and children

In December 2022, the department made a submission to the JSCFADT's Human Rights Subcommittee inquiry into the rights of women and children. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/Womenandchildren/Submissions

In March 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the subcommittee on two occasions.

Joint Initiative on Services Domestic Regulation

In January 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Joint Initiative on Services Domestic Regulation.

The committee's report was tabled in February 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/JISDR/Report

ILO Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment

In February 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 138: Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.

The committee's report was tabled in March 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/ILOMinimumAge/Report

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

In February 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

The committee's report was tabled in March 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/UN-UCH/Report

Convention between Australia and Iceland for the Elimination of Double Taxation

In February 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Convention between Australia and Iceland for the Elimination of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance and its Protocol.

The committee's report was tabled in March 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/DoubleTax-Iceland/Report

ILO Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work

In February 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work (No. 190).

The committee's report was tabled in March 2023 and can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Treaties/ILOEliminateViolence/Report

1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter

In March 2023, the department made a submission to the House Standing Committee on Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water inquiry into the 2009 and 2013 amendments to the 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (London Protocol). The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/House/Climate_Change_Energy_Environment_and_Water/LondonProtocol/Submissions

In May 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee.

In March 2023, departmental officers participated in a private briefing to the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade.

Migration amendment and charge bills

In April 2023, the department made a submission to the Senate's Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee into the Migration Amendment (Australia's Engagement in the Pacific and Other Measures) Bill 2023, and the Migration (Visa Pre-application Process) Charge Bill 2023. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Legal_and_Constitutional_Affairs/PacificEngagement2023/Submissions

In April 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the committee.

Management and assurance of integrity by consulting services

In May 2023, the department made a submission to the Senate's Finance and Public Administration References Committee inquiry into the management and assurance of integrity by consulting services. The submission can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Finance_and_Public_Administration/Consultingservices/Submissions

In April 2023, the department provided written responses to questions on notice from the committee. Responses can be found at:

aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Finance_and_Public_Administration/Consultingservices/Additional_Documents

Treaty on Extradition between Australia and the Czech Republic

In May 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Treaty on Extradition between Australia and the Czech Republic.

In June 2023, departmental officers participated in a private briefing to the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties.

Australia – Timor-Leste agreement on defence cooperation

In June 2023, departmental officers appeared as witnesses before the JSCOT inquiry into the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste on Cooperation in the Field of Defence and the Status of Visiting Forces.

Appendix I: Advertising and market research

As required under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, Table I1 lists agencies and organisations contracted by the department (including at overseas posts) to provide advertising and market research services. The list includes payments above $15,200 (GST inclusive).

In March 2023, DFAT launched a new Smartraveller campaign, 'Your first destination', which is expected to run until 30 June 2024.

Further information on this campaign is available at smartraveller.gov.au and dfat.gov.au and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance, available at finance.gov.au/publications/reports/advertising.

Table I1: Advertising and market research, 2022–23

Organisation	Service provided	Program	Amount ($)
Advertising agencies			
BMF Advertising	Smartraveller campaign – creative development	2.1	1,512,925
Cox Inall Change	Smartraveller campaign – public relations	2.1	210,352
Cultural Perspectives Pty Ltd	Smartraveller campaign – culturally and linguistically diverse public relations	2.1	175,272
Universal McCann	Recruitment advertising	1.1, 2.1 and 2.2	19,476
Nation Media Group PLC	Recruitment advertising (Kenya)	1.1	19,778
Market research organisations			
Hall & Partners Pty Ltd	Smartraveller campaign – evaluation services	2.2	146,872
Kantar Public Australia Pty Ltd	Smartraveller Phase 2a – concept testing and incentives	2.1	268,400
EY Digital Pty Ltd	Smartraveller campaign – research work	1.1	107,268
Insurance Council of Australia	Smartraveller campaign – Consular State of Play	1.1	21,890
Orima Research Pty Ltd	Passport client satisfaction survey	2.2	79,778
Fiftyfive5	Australian Passport Office customer experience survey	2.2	86,900
Media advertising organisations			
Universal McCann	Smartraveller campaign advertising services (media placement)	2.1	3,465,243
Universal McCann	Media release – 10th anniversary of Bali bombings	2.1	21,049
Telstra Corporation Limited	White Pages advertising	1.1, 2.1 and 2.2	91,937

* Refers to the relevant program in the DFAT Portfolio Budget Statements 2022–23 (October).

Appendix J: Contributions to international bodies

Table J1 lists payments made by the department from administered non–official development assistance (ODA) appropriations in 2022–23. These payments totalled $342.4 million, consisting of $161.0 million to 27 international organisations and international treaty secretariats, and $181.4 million to 11 international peacekeeping operations.

Table J1: Contributions to international organisations and peacekeeping operations, 2022–23

Organisation / peacekeeping operation	Amount ($)
International organisations	
Antarctic Treaty Secretariat	85,659
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit	36,052
APEC Business Advisory Council Secretariat	115,049
APEC Secretariat	563,404
Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat	40,654
Asia–Europe Foundation	60,356
Association of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights	39,988
Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit	70,932
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	935,077
Commonwealth Secretariat	3,583,967
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission	4,115,931
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Implementation Support Unit	45,088
Convention on Cluster Munitions Implementation Support Unit	28,964
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	15,981,947
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	52,340
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	146,080
International Criminal Court	10,769,036
International Seabed Authority	349,619
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	456,856

continued

Table J1 (continued): Contributions to international organisations and peacekeeping operations, 2022–23

Organisation / peacekeeping operation	Amount ($)
International tribunals for war crimes	1,995,062
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	16,751,527
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	2,316,791
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons – IAEA	47,586
United Nations – assessed contribution	87,568,959
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	10,474,423
Wassenaar Arrangement Secretariat	77,778
World Trade Organization	4,262,163
International organisations – total	**160,971,289**
International peacekeeping operations	
UN Disengagement Observer Force	1,940,476
UN Interim Force in Lebanon	16,214,109
UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	1,226,004
UN Interim Security Force for Abyei	8,482,636
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	1,852,076
UN Mission in South Sudan	35,041,863
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	36,316,794
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	34,355,251
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	29,503,181
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	900,460
UN Support Office for the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia	15,590,512
International peacekeeping operations – total	**181,423,362**
Grand total	**342,394,651**

Appendix K: List of sponsors of projects and events

Table K1 presents a list of sponsors who supported projects or events undertaken by the department during the year. The list includes sponsorship equivalent to $10,000 and above (GST inclusive).

Table K1: Sponsors who supported DFAT projects or events, 2022–23

Sponsor	Project/event	Program*	Amount ($)
Geodrill Ghana Ltd	West Africa Mining Security Conference 2022 (Accra)	1.1	15,128
Barminco Holdings Pty Ltd	West Africa Mining Security Conference 2022 (Accra)	1.1	14,835
Resolute Mining Ltd	West Africa Mining Security Conference 2022 (Accra)	1.1	11,669
Lycopodium Ltd	West Africa Mining Security Conference 2022 (Accra)	1.1	14,804
Newmont Ghana	West Africa Mining Security Conference 2022 (Accra)	1.1	12,769
Perseus Mining Ltd	West Africa Mining Security Conference 2022 (Accra)	1.1	12,272
Copyright Agency Limited	Australian Writers Week in China event (Beijing)	1.1	20,000
De Bortoli Wines	50th Anniversary of Australia–Vietnam Relations (Vietnam)	1.3	25,000
QLM Label Makers Group	50th Anniversary of Australia–Vietnam Relations (Vietnam)	1.3	25,000
Vietnam Airlines	50th Anniversary of Australia–Vietnam Relations (Vietnam)	1.3	100,000
Western Sydney University	50th Anniversary of Australia–Vietnam Relations (Vietnam)	1.3	50,000
BHP Chile Inc.	60th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Australia and Peru (Peru)	1.1	43,409
Ausenco Peru S.A.C.	60th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Australia and Peru (Peru)	1.1	28,421
Orica Mining Services Peru S.A.C.	60th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Australia and Peru (Peru)	1.1	29,546
SM Supermalls	Australia Day and Friendship Day 2023 (Manila)	1.1	13,090
Lisa Fox	Australia Now Program 2022 (Paris)	1.1	100,000

continued

Table K1 (continued): Sponsors who supported DFAT projects or events, 2022–23

Sponsor	Project/event	Program*	Amount ($)
Trademark Group of Companies Pty Ltd	Davos Event 2023 (Riyadh)	1.1	10,000
BHP Chile Inc.	Australia Day 2023 (Chile)	1.3	12,140
Orica Chile S.A.	Australia Day 2023 (Chile)	1.3	12,140
Rio Tinto Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,730
Newcastle Australia Institute of Higher Education Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,379
BHP Billiton Marketing Asia Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,379
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,379
Lendlease Asia Holdings Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,379
Murdoch Singapore Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,379
Australian International School	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,379
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,377
Tourism Australia	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,146
James Cook University	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,146
NS BlueScope Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,338
Visy Trading Singapore Pte Ltd	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,308
La Trobe University	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,278
Government of Western Australia	Australia Day 2023 (Singapore)	1.1	16,278
I-MEI Foods Co., Ltd	Australia–Taiwan Friendship Event (Taiwan)	1.1	12,425
Macquarie Formosa 1 Co.Ltd	Australia–Taiwan Friendship Event (Taiwan)	1.1	12,323

* Refers to the relevant program in the DFAT Portfolio Budget Statements 2022–23 (October).

Appendix L: Summary of the overseas network

At 30 June 2023, the Australian Government's overseas network comprised 124 posts in 86 countries, including nine Austrade-managed posts providing consular services (see Table L1 and the network map on pages iv–v). These figures do not include:

- a prototype pop-up Embassy in Tallinn, Estonia, that only physically opens for short periods – this mission is accredited with a non-resident ambassador
- the Interim Mission to Afghanistan, operating from the Australian Embassy in Doha, Qatar.

During the reporting period, the department opened a new embassy in Bern, Switzerland (in November 2022), and a new high commission in Malé, Maldives (in May 2023).

As part of the Canada–Australia Consular Services Sharing Agreement, 16 Canadian missions provided consular assistance to Australians in 19 locations during the reporting period. In turn, 17 Australian missions provided consular assistance to Canadians in 21 locations.

At 30 June 2023, there were an additional 49 consulates headed by an honorary consul, two of which were managed by Austrade (Table L2).

More information about our overseas network is available on the department's website at dfat.gov.au/about-us/our-locations/missions/our-embassies-and-consulates-overseas and smartraveller.gov.au.

Table L1: Australian Government overseas network, posts managed by DFAT and Austrade, at 30 June 2023

Location	City	Type
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Embassy
Austria	Vienna	Embassy and Permanent Mission to the United Nations
Bangladesh	Dhaka	High Commission
Belgium	Brussels	Embassy and Mission to the European Union
Brazil	Brasilia	Embassy
	São Paulo	Consulate-General*
Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan	High Commission
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Embassy
Canada	Ottawa	High Commission
	Toronto	Consulate-General*
Chile	Santiago	Embassy
China	Beijing	Embassy

(continued)

Table L1 (continued): Australian Government overseas network, posts managed by DFAT and Austrade, at 30 June 2023

Location	City	Type
	Chengdu	Consulate-General
	Guangzhou	Consulate-General
	Hong Kong	Consulate-General
	Shanghai	Consulate-General
	Shenyang	Consulate-General
Colombia	Bogotá	Embassy
Cook Islands	Rarotonga	High Commission
Croatia	Zagreb	Embassy
Cyprus	Nicosia	High Commission
Denmark	Copenhagen	Embassy
Egypt	Cairo	Embassy
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Embassy
Federated States of Micronesia	Pohnpei	Embassy
Fiji	Suva	High Commission
France	Paris	Embassy and Permanent Delegation to UNESCO
	Paris	Delegation to the OECD
French Polynesia (France)	Papeete	Consulate-General
Germany	Berlin	Embassy
	Frankfurt	Consulate-General*
Ghana	Accra	High Commission
Greece	Athens	Embassy
India	New Delhi	High Commission
	Chennai	Consulate-General
	Kolkata	Consulate-General
	Mumbai	Consulate-General
Indonesia	Jakarta	Embassy
	Jakarta	Mission to ASEAN
	Bali (Denpasar)	Consulate-General
	Makassar	Consulate-General
	Surabaya	Consulate-General

(continued)

Table L1 (continued): Australian Government overseas network, posts managed by DFAT and Austrade, at 30 June 2023

Location	City	Type
Iran	Tehran	Embassy
Iraq	Baghdad	Embassy
Ireland	Dublin	Embassy
Israel	Tel Aviv	Embassy
Italy	Rome	Embassy and Permanent Mission to the FAO
	Milan	Consulate-General*
Japan	Tokyo	Embassy
	Osaka	Consulate-General*
Jordan	Amman	Embassy
Kenya	Nairobi	High Commission
Kiribati	Tarawa	High Commission
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	Embassy
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Embassy
Laos	Vientiane	Embassy
Lebanon	Beirut	Embassy
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	High Commission
Maldives	Malé	High Commission
Malta	Malta	High Commission
Marshall Islands, Republic of the	Majuro	Embassy
Mauritius	Port Louis	High Commission
Mexico	Mexico City	Embassy
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Embassy
Morocco	Rabat	Embassy
Myanmar	Yangon	Embassy
Nauru	Nauru	High Commission
Nepal	Kathmandu	Embassy
Netherlands	The Hague	Embassy
New Caledonia (France)	Noumea	Consulate-General
New Zealand	Wellington	High Commission
	Auckland	Consulate-General*

(continued)

Table L1 (continued): Australian Government overseas network, posts managed by DFAT and Austrade, at 30 June 2023

Location	City	Type
Nigeria	Abuja	High Commission
Niue	Alofi	High Commission
Pakistan	Islamabad	High Commission
Palau, Republic of	Koror	Embassy
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	High Commission
	Lae	Consulate-General
Peru	Lima	Embassy
Philippines	Manila	Embassy
Poland	Warsaw	Embassy
Portugal	Lisbon	Embassy
Qatar	Doha	Embassy
Russia	Moscow	Embassy
Samoa	Apia	High Commission
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Embassy
Serbia	Belgrade	Embassy
Singapore	Singapore	High Commission
Solomon Islands	Honiara	High Commission
South Africa	Pretoria	High Commission
Spain	Madrid	Embassy
Sri Lanka	Colombo	High Commission
Sweden	Stockholm	Embassy
Switzerland	Bern	Embassy
	Geneva	Permanent Mission to the United Nations
	Geneva	Permanent Mission to the WTO and Consulate-General
Thailand	Bangkok	Embassy and Permanent Mission to ESCAP
	Phuket	Consulate-General
Timor-Leste	Dili	Embassy
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	High Commission
Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	High Commission

(continued)

Table L1 (continued): Australian Government overseas network, posts managed by DFAT and Austrade, at 30 June 2023

Location	City	Type
Türkiye	Ankara	Embassy
	Çanakkale	Consulate
	Istanbul	Consulate-General
Tuvalu	Funafuti	High Commission
Ukraine	Kyiv	Embassy
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Embassy
	Dubai	Consulate-General*
United Kingdom	London	High Commission
United States of America	Washington DC	Embassy
	Chicago	Consulate-General
	Honolulu	Consulate-General
	Houston	Consulate-General*
	Los Angeles	Consulate-General
	New York	Consulate-General
	New York	Permanent Mission to the United Nations
	San Francisco	Consulate-General*
Vanuatu	Port Vila	High Commission
Vatican City	Vatican City	Embassy to the Holy See
Vietnam	Hanoi	Embassy
	Ho Chi Minh City	Consulate-General
Zimbabwe	Harare	Embassy

* Posts managed by Austrade and providing consular services.

Notes
In Ramallah, the Australian Government maintains the Australian Representative Office.
In Taipei, the Australian Office represents Australian interests in Taiwan in the absence of formal relations.

Table L2: Consulates headed by honorary consuls, at 30 June 2023

Region	Country	City	Responsible post
Africa	Botswana	Gaborone[1]	Pretoria
	Cameroon	Yaounde	Abuja
	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Port Louis
	Malawi	Lilongwe	Harare
	Mozambique	Maputo	Pretoria
	Namibia	Windhoek	Pretoria
	Nigeria	Lagos	Abuja
	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Nairobi
	Uganda	Kampala	Nairobi
Asia	Kazakhstan	Almaty	Moscow
	Malaysia	Kota Kinabalu	Kuala Lumpur
	Malaysia	Kuching	Kuala Lumpur
	Malaysia	Penang	Kuala Lumpur
	Pakistan	Karachi	Islamabad
	Pakistan	Lahore	Islamabad
	Thailand	Chiang Mai	Bangkok
Caribbean	Barbados	St James / Bridgetown	Port of Spain
	Jamaica	Kingston	Port of Spain
Central/South America	Bolivia	La Paz	Lima
	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Brasilia
	Costa Rica	San Jose	Mexico City
	Ecuador	Guayaquil	Santiago
	El Salvador	San Salvador	Mexico City
	Guatemala	Guatemala City	Mexico City
	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Mexico City
	Mexico	Cancun	Mexico City
	Nicaragua	Managua	Mexico City
	Panama	Panama City	Mexico City
	Paraguay	Asuncion	Buenos Aires
	Peru	Cusco	Lima
	Uruguay	Montevideo	Buenos Aires

(continued)

Table L2 (continued): Consulates headed by honorary consuls, at 30 June 2023

Region	Country	City	Responsible post
Europe	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Vienna
	Bulgaria	Sofia	Athens
	Czech Republic	Prague[2]	Warsaw
	Estonia	Tallinn	Stockholm
	Finland	Helsinki	Stockholm
	Hungary	Budapest	Vienna
	Latvia	Riga	Stockholm
	Lithuania	Vilnius	Warsaw
	North Macedonia	Skopje	Belgrade
	Romania	Bucharest	Athens
	Russia	St Petersburg	Moscow
	Slovenia	Ljubljana	Vienna
	Spain	Barcelona	Madrid
Middle East	Oman	Muscat	Riyadh
	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	Riyadh
North America	Canada	Vancouver[2]	Ottawa
	United States	Denver	Los Angeles
	United States	Miami	Washington

1 The consulate in Gaborone, Botswana, is awaiting host government approval.

2 Austrade-managed consulate.

Note: The position of honorary consul in Lusaka, Zambia, has been vacant from 30 April 2022.

Appendix M: Corrections to previous annual report

Table M1 provides corrections of material errors that appeared in the DFAT Annual Report 2021–22.

Table M1: Correction of material errors in DFAT Annual Report 2021–22

Location	Printed text	Corrected text
'Cultural and linguistic diversity', p 110, second-last sentence	We had one of our largest CALD cohorts in the 2022 graduate intake, at 53.7 per cent compared to 16.6 per cent in 2021.	We had one of our largest CALD cohorts in the 2022 graduate intake, at 48 per cent compared to 16.6 per cent in 2021.
'Reportable consultancy and non-consultancy contracts', p 113, first sentence	During 2021–22, nine new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $0.27 million (inclusive of GST). In addition, five ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $0.18 million (inclusive of GST).	During 2021–22, eight new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $360,979 (inclusive of GST). In addition, three ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $146,191 (inclusive of GST).
Table 5: Reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22	See printed table on next page	See corrected table on next page
Table 6: Organisations receiving the largest shares of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22, p 114	See printed table on next page	See corrected table on page 302
First paragraph under Table 6: Organisations receiving the largest shares of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22, p 114	During 2021–22, 1,605 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $0.3 billion (inclusive of GST). In addition, 1,387 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $1.3 billion (inclusive of GST).	During 2021–22, 1,606 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $0.3 billion (inclusive of GST). In addition, 1,389 ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $1.3 billion (inclusive of GST).
Table 7: Reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22, p 114	See printed table on page 302	See corrected table on page 302

Printed Table 5

Table 5: Reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22

	Number	Expenditure ($) (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during 2021–22	9	269,060
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	5	181,411
Total	**14**	**450,471**

Note: Reportable consultancy contracts and expenditure for 2021–22 includes overseas contracts entered into from 1 July 2021.

Corrected Table 5

Table 5: Reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22

	Number	Expenditure ($) (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during 2021–22	8	360,979
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	3	146,191
Total	**11**	**507,170**

Note: Reportable consultancy contracts and expenditure for 2021–22 includes overseas contracts entered into from 1 July 2021.

Printed Table 6

Table 6: Organisations receiving the largest shares of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22

Organisation	ABN	Expenditure ($) (GST inc.)	Share of total expenditure (%)
International Food Policy Research Institute	n.a.	138,146	30.7
Grosvenor Performance Group Pty Ltd	47 105 237 590	82,727	18.4
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	74 490 121 060	70,925	15.7
TradeRx GmbH	n.a.	66,198	14.7
Island Minds Ltd	n.a.	56,535	12.6
Ridley4 Pty Ltd	37 151 787 969	25,940	5.8

Corrected Table 6

Table 6: Organisations receiving the largest shares of reportable consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22

Organisation	ABN	Expenditure ($) (GST inc.)	Share of total expenditure (%)
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	74 490 121 060	143,238	28.2
International Food Policy Research Institute	n.a.	128,866	25.4
The University of Adelaide	61 249 878 937	112,970	22.3
Grosvenor Performance Group Pty Ltd	47 105 237 590	82,727	16.3
Jo Thompson	96 360 834 158	22,869	4.5

Printed Table 7

Table 7: Reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22

	Number	Expenditure ($) (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during 2021–22	1,605	298,483,689
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	1,387	1,348,196,989
Total	**2,992**	**1,646,680,679**

Note: Reportable non-consultancy contracts and expenditure for 2021–22 includes overseas contracts entered into from 1 July 2021.

Corrected Table 7

Table 7: Reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure in 2021–22

	Number	Expenditure ($) (GST inc.)
New contracts entered into during 2021–22	1,606	298,391,770
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	1,389	1,348,232,209
Total	**2,995**	**1,646,623,979**

Note: Reportable non-consultancy contracts and expenditure for 2021–22 includes overseas contracts entered into from 1 July 2021.

Appendix N: List of requirements

Table N1 lists annual report requirements in the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule), and provides page references for the relevant content in this report.

Table N1: List of annual report requirements, 2022–23

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
17AD(g)	**Letter of transmittal**		
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the PGPA Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report	Mandatory	vi
17AD(h)	**Aids to access**		
17AJ(a)	Table of contents	Mandatory	iii
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index	Mandatory	316–330
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms	Mandatory	310–312
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	Mandatory	303–309
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report	Mandatory	Inside front cover
17AD(a)	**Review by accountable authority**		
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity	Mandatory	2–6
17AD(b)	**Overview of the entity**		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity	Mandatory	6
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity	Mandatory	8
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programs administered by the entity	Mandatory	7
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan	Mandatory	7
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	6
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory	6

(continued)

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory	6, 252
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity	Portfolio departments – mandatory	9
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any portfolio budget statements, portfolio additional estimates statements or other portfolio estimates statements that were prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
17AD(c)	**Report on the performance of the entity**		
	Annual performance statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the PGPA Act and section 16F of the PGPA Rule	Mandatory	11–131
17AD(c)(ii)	**Report on financial performance**		
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance	Mandatory	132–136
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity	Mandatory	259–263
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
17AD(d)	**Management and accountability**		
	Corporate governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 of the PGPA Rule (fraud systems)	Mandatory	vi
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared	Mandatory	vi
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place	Mandatory	vi
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity	Mandatory	vi

(continued)

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance	Mandatory	139–144
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the PGPA Act that relates to noncompliance with finance law and action taken to remedy noncompliance	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
	Audit committee		
17AG(2A)(a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	140
17AG(2A)(b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	266–267
17AG(2A)(c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	266–267
17AG(2A)(d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings	Mandatory	266–267
17AG(2A)(e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee	Mandatory	266–267
	External scrutiny		
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny	Mandatory	145
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory	145
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the PGPA Act), a parliamentary committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	If applicable, mandatory	146
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
	Management of human resources		
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives	Mandatory	147–148
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including statistics on the following: • full-time employees • part-time employees • gender • staff location	Mandatory	235–238

(continued)

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including statistics on the following: • staffing classification level • full-time employees • part-time employees • gender • staff location • employees who identify as Indigenous	Mandatory	239–248
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*	Mandatory	149, 248
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc. identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c)	Mandatory	248
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level	Mandatory	249
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees	Mandatory	149, 251
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay	If applicable, mandatory	250
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	250
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level	If applicable, mandatory	250
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments	If applicable, mandatory	250
	Asset management		
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of asset management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities	If applicable, mandatory	129, 151
	Purchasing		
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules	Mandatory	151
	Reportable consultancy contracts		
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST)	Mandatory	152

(continued)

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that 'During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of $[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of $[specified million].'	Mandatory	152
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged	Mandatory	152
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that 'Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.'	Mandatory	152
	Reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AG(7A)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST)	Mandatory	153
17AG(7A)(b)	A statement that 'Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website.'	Mandatory	153
17AD(daa)	**Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts**		
17AGA	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts	Mandatory	152–153
	Australian National Audit Office access clauses		
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than $100,000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the Auditor-General with access to the contractor's premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract	If applicable, mandatory	153

(continued)

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
	Exempt contracts		
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than $10,000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters	If applicable, mandatory	154
	Small business		
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that '[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) and small enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website.'	Mandatory	154
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium-sized enterprises	Mandatory	154
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature – a statement that '[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury's website.'	If applicable, mandatory	154
	Financial statements		
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the PGPA Act	Mandatory	156–233
	Executive remuneration		
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the PGPA Rule	Mandatory	251–258
17AD(f)	**Other mandatory information**		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that 'During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity's website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance's website.'	If applicable, mandatory	288
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.

(continued)

PGPA Rule reference	Description	Requirement	Page in report
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that 'Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity's website].'	If applicable, mandatory	154
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information	Mandatory	149
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found	Mandatory	145
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	300–302
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation (Note: This includes the new APS Net Zero 2030 emissions reporting requirement for the 2022–23 period.)	Mandatory	150, 268–271 (WHS), 272–279 (environment), 288 (advertising and market research)

Abbreviations and acronyms

AANZFTA	ASEAN – Australia – New Zealand Free Trade Area
AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
A-EUFTA	Australia – European Union Free Trade Agreement
AGPR	Australian Government Property Register
AHP	Australian Humanitarian Partnership
AIFFP	Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APS	Australian Public Service
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
A-UKFTA	Australia – United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement
AUKUS	Australia – United Kingdom – United States [security partnership]
CEC	Consular Emergency Centre
CECA	[Australia–India] Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPTPP	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ECTA	[Australia–India] Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement
EEGO	Energy Efficiency in Government Operations
EL	Executive Level
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization

FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FOI	freedom of information
FRSC	Financial Reporting Subcommittee
FTA	free trade agreement
G7	Group of Seven
G20	Group of Twenty
GST	goods and services tax
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT	information and communications technology
ICVC	International COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEF	Indo-Pacific Economic Framework
JSCFADT	Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
JSCOT	Joint Standing Committee on Treaties
KMP	key management personnel
MAP	Mekong–Australia Partnership
MPIA	Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement
MRA	mutual recognition agreement
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCP	New Colombo Plan
NIAA	National Indigenous Australians Agency
NIC	National Intelligence Community
OAS	Organization of American States
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

ONI	Office of National Intelligence
PACER Plus	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus
PALM	Pacific Australia Labour Mobility
PBS	portfolio budget statements
PGPA Act	*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*
PGPA Rule	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRSC	Performance Reporting Subcommittee
PSPF	Protective Security Policy Framework
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
SEAH	sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment
SES	Senior Executive Service
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHS	work health and safety
WHS Act	*Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
WTO	World Trade Organization

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