Australian Government
Department of Finance

Annual Report 2025–26

Acknowledgement of Country and Traditional Owners

The Department of Finance acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of the land in which we live and work, and we acknowledge their continuing connection to country, waters and community. We pay our respects to all elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

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Our website contains accessible versions of our corporate plans[1] and annual reports[2].

The Australian Government Transparency portal contains online versions of Australian Government corporate plans and annual reports.

This document was edited with the assistance of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technology. All outputs have been reviewed and validated by a human.

1 https://www.finance.gov.au/publications/corporate-plan
2 https://www.finance.gov.au/publications/annual-report

Letter of transmittal

Australian Government
Department of Finance

Matt Yannopoulos PSM
Secretary

Our Ref: EC26-001668

Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
Minister for Finance
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Department of Finance for the financial year 2025–26.

This report has been prepared in accordance with all applicable obligations of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) including section 46 which requires that you table the report in parliament. The report reflects the matters dealt with and legislation administered by the department as at 30 June 2026.

The report includes the department's audited financial statements as required by section 43(4) of the PGPA Act.

As required by section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*, I certify that:

- the department has prepared fraud and corruption risk assessments and fraud and corruption control plans
- the department has in place appropriate fraud and corruption prevention, detection, investigation and reporting mechanisms that meet its specific needs, and
- the department has taken all reasonable measures to appropriately deal with fraud and corruption relating to the department.

Yours sincerely

Matt Yannopoulos PSM
Secretary

2 October 2026

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Executive overview



I am pleased to present the Department of Finance 2025–26 Annual Report.

The Department of Finance (Finance) plays a central role in helping the Australian Government deliver its priorities and manage public resources for the benefit of all Australians. I am proud of what our people achieved in 2025–26 through practical advice, effective frameworks and reliable services.

In 2025–26, we responded to economic uncertainty, geopolitical pressures, rapid technological change and changing priorities of government.

We supported delivery of the 2026–27 Budget, advised on reforms to support sustainable public finances and helped the government respond to emerging economic and geopolitical challenges.

We also expanded the practical and responsible use of artificial intelligence across the Australian Public Service (APS). Our work focused on safe and secure adoption that can improve policy, services and administration.

We modernised whole-of-government frameworks to make government simpler and more consistent. Across the broader regulatory reform program, the *Regulatory Reform Omnibus Act 2025* and the *Regulatory Reform Omnibus Bill 2026* included more than 80 measures affecting 21 agencies and reduced regulatory burden, improving access to government services and supporting productivity.

We strengthened governance, accountability and capability across the Commonwealth. Our work with accountable authorities, entities, APS leaders and community organisations helped them apply government frameworks more consistently and build capability.

We strengthened how the Commonwealth manages risks that span portfolios and agencies, improving coordination, preparedness and decision-making.

Alongside these reforms, we delivered the services and infrastructure that support government and the parliament each day. We opened new Commonwealth Parliament Offices in Perth and Adelaide, continued the transition to a lower-emissions COMCAR fleet and modernised services for parliamentarians and their staff.

We also began work to divest 58 properties identified as surplus through the Defence Estate Audit. This work combines property due diligence with national community engagement to inform future use options and recommendations to government.

Our people made these results possible. I thank Finance staff and our partners across government for their expertise, commitment and professionalism.

We continued to invest in our people and the capability needed for current and future priorities. We commenced a Capability Review and progressed our Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan and Finance Census Action Plan. These initiatives support an inclusive workplace where people can contribute and perform at their best.

I also thank the Minister for Finance, Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher, the Special Minister of State, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, and their offices for their support.

Finance will continue to support the government's priorities, respond to emerging challenges and strengthen the integrity and accountability of public administration. We remain focused on achieving value for the Australian community.

Matt Yannopoulos PSM
Secretary, Department of Finance

2025–26: The year in focus

Supporting government to respond to economic and geopolitical challenges

In 2025–26, Finance supported the government's fiscal and economic priorities and strengthened preparedness for economic, geopolitical and fuel security challenges that emerged during the year.

Delivery of the Budget with a focus on National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) reform

Finance supported delivery of the 2026–27 Budget and the government's fiscal and policy priorities. Our agency advice units worked with portfolios, Treasury and other central agencies on expenditure, non-taxation revenue and complex policy proposals.

This included advice on reforms to improve the long-term financial sustainability of the NDIS, clarifying eligibility requirements and supporting quality services. We also worked with Treasury to improve Budget processes and systems.

> ...supported the government's fiscal and economic priorities and strengthened preparedness for economic, geopolitical and fuel security challenges.

Strengthening the Commonwealth's response to shared risk

During 2025–26, Finance worked across the APS to strengthen the Commonwealth's ability to identify, assess and respond to shared risks in an increasingly complex environment.

Through the Commonwealth Risk Committee and Chief Operating Officer Committee, we facilitated the development of a Shared Risk Framework to improve coordination and decision-making across government. The framework provides a structured approach to identifying shared risks, understanding their potential impacts and supporting collective responses where required.

The framework informed work to assess the implications of evolving geopolitical developments and strengthened preparedness for potential disruptions. This work improved visibility of cross-government risks and established a foundation for ongoing collaboration across the Commonwealth.

> ...facilitated the development of a Shared Risk Framework to improve coordination and decision-making across government.

Fuel security response appropriation bills

In March 2026, Finance supported the passage of the Fuel Security Response Appropriation Bills. The legislation established contingency funding arrangements and strengthened the government's preparedness for potential fuel security challenges.

National Fuel Security Plan and Export Finance Australia

We supported Export Finance Australia in implementing its strategic reserve fuel and fertiliser functions and provided advice on urgent supply chain and strategic reserve transactions under the PGPA Act.

In May and June 2026, Finance worked with grants administrators across government to support preparedness under the National Fuel Security Plan. We developed practical guidance to assist agencies to respond to potential fuel supply disruptions in a consistent, proportionate and evidence-based way.

> Worked…across government to support preparedness under the National Fuel Security Plan.

The guidance is based around the different levels of the National Fuel Security Plan and includes 7 principles to guide action during potential supply disruptions.

Driving reform across the Commonwealth

During 2025–26, Finance drove reforms that improve how government operates, delivers services and engages with businesses and the community.

Reducing regulatory burden and modernising procurement

We progressed reforms to make it easier for people and businesses to interact with government.

Working closely with departments, agencies and regulators, we delivered 60 legislative amendments through the *Regulatory Reform Omnibus Act 2025*. The Act included reforms to reduce regulatory burden, improve access to government services, and support government efficiency and productivity. We also delivered the *Regulatory Reform Omnibus Bill 2026* which simplifies regulatory requirements, improves access to government services by supporting a 'tell-us-once' approach and reduces barriers to productivity.

We modernised the Commonwealth Procurement Framework and increased opportunities for Australian businesses through changes to the Commonwealth Procurement Rules. These changes clarified negotiation and confidentiality requirements and improved procurement reporting and data management.

> ...modernised the Commonwealth Procurement Framework and increased opportunities for Australian businesses...

We launched the AusTender Supplier Portal, giving businesses one place to manage their information and access Australian Government procurement opportunities.

We also launched the Procurement and Contract Management Profession Strategy and new learning resources to improve procurement capability across the APS.

We also continued to support suppliers and officials to respond to supplier integrity matters through strengthened guidance. Separately, Finance commissioned an independent review of a significant supplier to government, KPMG, and the broader procurement integrity framework following allegations of the misuse of confidential business information.

Supporting the responsible adoption of AI

Finance advanced the safe and practical adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) across the APS to improve policy, services and administration. In partnership with the Digital Transformation Agency and the Australian Public Service Commission, we led implementation of the *AI Plan for the Australian Public Service*. Launched in November 2025, the AI Plan for the APS provides a coordinated framework for responsible AI adoption across the APS.

In January 2026, Finance established a community of Chief AI Officers. We provided guidance to agencies to identify and appoint a suitable Chief AI Officer by 30 June 2026 and began connecting early appointees to share emerging priorities, practical insights and common challenges.

We expanded GovAI services giving agencies access to shared tools, infrastructure and support with safeguards for security, privacy and responsible use.

Together, these initiatives are laying the foundations for more coordinated adoption of AI across the APS, reducing duplication and supporting a consistent approach to the use of emerging technologies across government.

> ...advanced the safe and practical adoption of artificial intelligence across the APS...

2025–26 at a glance:

- **more than 100** Chief AI Officers appointed.
- **more than 1,700** APS officials participated in the GovAI Chat trial.
- **12 agencies** used GovAI Hosting and Model Brokerage services.
- established shared AI tools and onshore infrastructure for use across the APS.

Enabling digital services across government

During 2025–26, we continued to enhance digital services and shared platforms used across government. We completed procurement activities for the GovCMS Drupal and Experience Platform Services Panel and expanded opportunities for agencies to participate in service development and adoption.

We delivered Rules as Code as a managed service and further developed Content as an application programming interface, improving how website content is managed and reused.

These initiatives support more consistent digital services across government and create opportunities to improve the accessibility and reuse of government information.

Strengthening governance and accountability

Finance strengthened support to accountable authorities to understand their role in ensuring the proper use and management of public resources under the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (PGPA) framework.

We provided guidance to all 41 newly appointed accountable authorities and delivered 19 tailored briefings, including for governing boards. This helped leaders apply the framework supporting their understanding of good governance, effective performance monitoring and reporting, and cooperation across the Commonwealth.

> ...promoted consistent governance and accountability across the Commonwealth.

This support promoted consistent governance and accountability across the Commonwealth.

Progressing Defence property divestments

On 10 November 2025, the government agreed that Finance would manage the divestment of 58 properties identified as surplus through the Defence Estate Audit.

We have undertaken due diligence gap analysis for 14 properties. The analysis identified relevant history, heritage, environmental and ecological values, contamination, building condition and other property information.

From 7 April to 30 June 2026, we supported 29 town halls, drop-in sessions and stakeholder roundtables across Australia. We also worked with state and territory governments on possible acquisition opportunities and future uses for divestment sites.

Delivering reliable services to parliamentarians

During 2025–26, Finance continued to provide services, infrastructure and support that enable the effective operation of Australia's parliamentary and government institutions. This included investing in facilities for parliamentarians, modernising transport services and supporting reforms that strengthen parliamentary workplaces and governance arrangements.

Opening of the new Commonwealth Parliament Offices

We opened 2 new Commonwealth Parliament Offices in Perth and Adelaide. The new facilities provide secure, modern accommodation and access to services that support parliamentarians and their staff in carrying out parliamentary and electoral business.

The projects reflect our ongoing investment in facilities and services that support the parliament and strengthened Finance's capability to deliver future property and infrastructure projects.

Modernising COMCAR services

We continued the transition of the COMCAR fleet to electric vehicles as part of a program to modernise transport services and reduce emissions. By 30 June 2026, 138 vehicles made up about 88% of the operational fleet.

We also invested in renewable energy, workforce capability, modern fleet systems and supporting infrastructure, including the opening of a new Canberra depot by the Governor-General, Her Excellency the Honourable Ms Sam Mostyn AC, in April 2026. These investments have reduced emissions, strengthened operational capability and established a scalable platform for future fleet decarbonisation, while maintaining the reliable transport services for government and parliamentary clients.

Supporting the Independent Review of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Support System

On 28 April 2026, the Special Minister of State, Senator the Hon Don Farrell, announced the commencement of the Independent Review of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Support System. The review is examining the legislation, policies and administration supporting parliamentarians and their staff to ensure they remain fit for purpose and support safe, effective and accountable workplaces.

The review includes the statutory reviews of the *Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017*, the *Parliamentary Workplace Support Service Act 2023*, and the *Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984*. It also considers the implementation of the Australian Human Rights Commission's Set the Standard report, and the arrangements that support the safety and security of parliamentarians and their staff.

The review is being conducted by independent reviewers appointed by the minister, supported by a dedicated taskforce within Finance. The final report is expected to be tabled in parliament in late 2027.

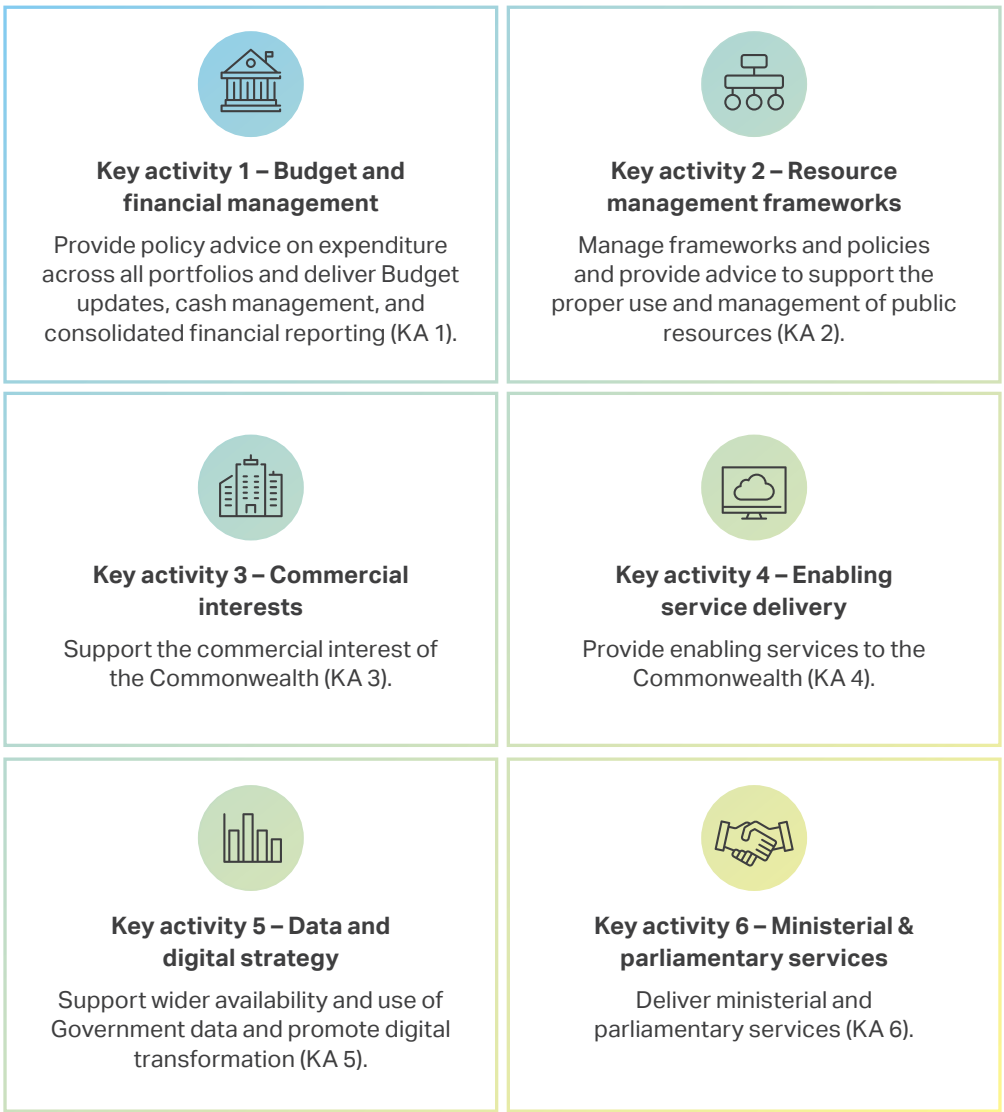
Part 1: Overview

Purpose

Finance is a central agency of the Australian Government, and a lead adviser on the allocation and management of public resources.

Our purpose is to '**provide high-quality advice, frameworks, and services to achieve value in the management of public resources for the benefit of all Australians**'. Our purpose statement guides us in undertaking our key activities (KA) (see Figure 1) and how we work daily in supporting an efficient and effective public sector.

Figure 1: Our key activities



Role and core functions

We have a broad range of core functions, which include:

- supporting the delivery of the Budget, key economic updates, and the delivery of the Australian Government's Fiscal Strategy, including advice on expenditure across all agencies
- building capability across the APS in AI including supporting the safe, responsible, and coordinated adoption of AI across government
- progressing regulatory reforms to support regulator performance and drive modern, fit-for-purpose regulation in a digital age
- supporting Commonwealth entities and companies to meet the requirements and policy intent of the Resource Management Framework, including in relation to the PGPA Act
- enhancing the Commonwealth Procurement Framework through collaboration with Commonwealth entities, the private sector and non-government organisations with a focus on supplier integrity and ethical performance
- progressing initiatives in partnership with Commonwealth granting entities to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of grants administration across government, including uplifting whole of government grants data to support evidence-based decision making
- progressing the government's commitment to reduce APS emissions to net zero by 2030 and implementing the low emissions vehicle target for the Commonwealth fleet
- leading the development of the National Security Office Precinct, which will provide a permanent solution to the critical accommodation and capability requirements of several national security and other Commonwealth agencies
- implementing the Data and Digital Government Strategy, including enhancing the use of data across government to improve policy advice and broadening adoption of the Digital ID system
- delivering quality and efficient ICT services to the Commonwealth and shared services to our client agencies
- working with portfolio entities to deliver a range of quality and efficient services for parliamentarians and their staff, including undertaking the Commonwealth Parliamentary Support System Review
- administering the Australian Government's self-managed insurance fund, Comcover
- leading the Commonwealth risk management policy by supporting the coordinated management of shared and emerging risks across the APS, building frameworks that strengthen preparedness and support the escalation of risk and continuity of essential government services.

Figure 2: 2025–26 Outcome and program structure

1 Support sustainable Australian Government finances through providing high-quality policy advice and operational support to the government and Commonwealth entities to maintain effective and efficient use of public resources.

Program

1.1 Budget and financial management

Contributing business areas: Budget Group, Governance and Resource Management Group



2 Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy advice, service delivery, and managing, acquiring, and divesting government investments.

Programs

2.1 Public sector governance
2.2 DATA Scheme
2.3 Property and construction
2.4 Insurance and risk management
2.5 Procurement
2.6 Delivery of government technology services
2.7 Service Delivery Office
2.8 Public sector superannuation
2.9 Australian Government Investment Funds
2.10 Nuclear powered submarine program advice

Contributing business areas: Business Enabling Services, Commercial Group, Governance and Resource Management Group



3 Support for parliamentarians and others as required by the Australian Government through the delivery of, and advice on, work expenses and allowances, entitlements, and targeted programs.

Program

3.1 Deliver ministerial and parliamentary services

Contributing business areas: Business Enabling Services



Portfolio overview

During the 2025–26 reporting period, 2 ministers were responsible for the Finance portfolio:



Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher

Minister for Finance



Senator the Hon Don Farrell

Special Minister of State

We are a department of state and lead a diverse portfolio. As at 30 June 2026, the Finance portfolio included:

Department of Finance
Secretary: Matt Yannopoulos PSM

Australian Electoral Commission
Electoral Commissioner: Jeff Pope APM

Digital Transformation Agency
Chief Executive Officer: Chris Fechner

Future Fund Management Agency
Chair: Greg Combet AO

Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority
Chief Executive Officer: Christina Grant

Parliamentary Workplace Support Service
Chief Executive Officer: Leonie McGregor

Services Australia
Chief Executive Officer: David Hazlehurst

Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation
Chair: Janet Torney

ASC Pty Ltd
Chair: Jim McDowell AO

Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd
Chair: Ronald Finlay AM

CEA Technologies Pty Ltd
Chair: Joycelyn Morton

Accountable authority

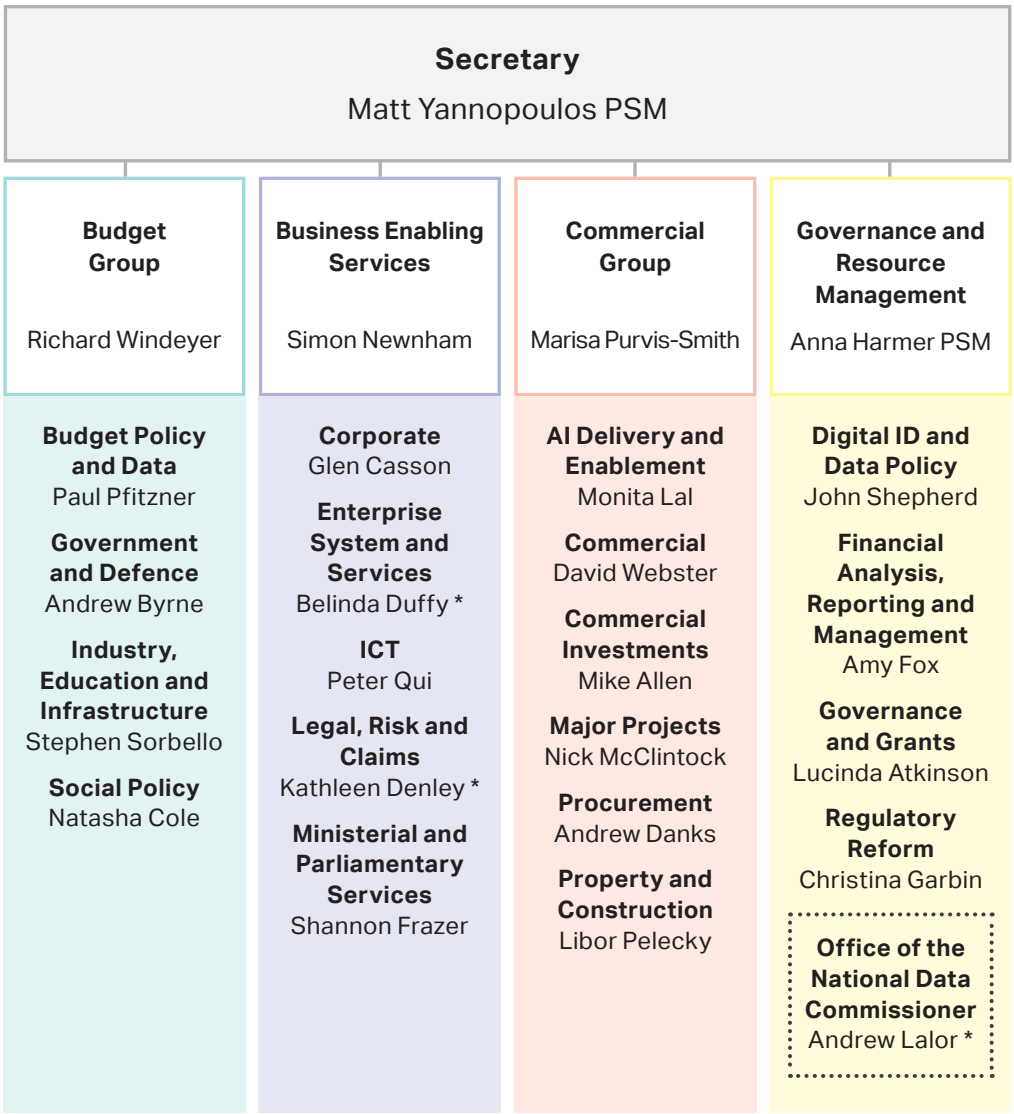
Finance's accountable authority is the Secretary. During 2025–26, the following individuals occupied the position of accountable authority:

- 1 July 2025 to 28 September 2025: Richard Windeyer (acting)
- 29 September 2025 to 30 June 2026: Matt Yannopoulos PSM.

Organisational structure

Figure 3 provides an overview of our organisation structure, as at 30 June 2026.

Figure 3: Organisational structure at 30 June 2026



* Denotes an acting arrangement

Part 2: Annual Performance Statements

Australian Government
Department of Finance

Statement of preparation

As accountable authority for the Department of Finance, I present the 2025–26 Annual Performance Statements, 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 are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the entity, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

In accordance with subsection 16F of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (PGPA Rule), these statements report on our performance in the year ended 30 June 2026, assessed against the purpose, key activities and performance measures relevant to Finance published in:

- 2025–26 Department of Finance Corporate Plan
- 2025–26 Finance Portfolio Budget Statements.

Matt Yannopoulos PSM
Secretary, Department of Finance
1 October 2026

Our purpose

Our purpose is to '**provide high quality advice, frameworks, and services to achieve value in the management of public resources for the benefit of all Australians**'. As set out in our 2025–26 Corporate Plan, we achieve our purpose through 6 key activities:

- **Key activity 1:** Budget and financial management
- **Key activity 2:** Resource management frameworks
- **Key activity 3:** Commercial interests
- **Key activity 4:** Enabling service delivery
- **Key activity 5:** Data and digital strategy
- **Key activity 6:** Ministerial and parliamentary services.

In 2025–26, we had 15 performance measures, consisting of 34 targets across the key activities to assess how we achieved our purpose.

Summary of changes in 2025–26

The 2025–26 Annual Performance Statements present results for each target level. Most quantitative targets provide a numerical result. Qualitative targets use a 3-point assessment scale (achieved, partially achieved, or not achieved).

Table 1 provides a summary of changes from the 2025–26 Corporate Plan. Changes made from the 2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements are outlined in the performance measures published in the 2025–26 Corporate Plan, available on our website[3].

Table 1: Summary of changes from the 2025–26 Corporate Plan

Performance measure/target		Description of change from the 2025–26 Corporate Plan
0.1	Finance advice	The methodology was updated to reflect the revised survey questionnaires for 2026.
2.1	Procurement and grants	An analysis of participant feedback was not included for target 2.1.1 due to limitations in the feedback data available for 2025–26. As this is a new target, approaches to collecting and documenting feedback continued to develop during the reporting period. While feedback mechanisms were in place for some activities, variations in response rates and data quality limited the extent to which participant feedback could inform the year-end assessment. As a result, the assessment for this reporting period focuses on activity delivery outcomes, with feedback analysis to be considered as data collection processes mature in future reporting periods.

3 https://www.finance.gov.au/publications/corporate-plan/corporate-plan-2025-26

Performance measure/target		Description of change from the 2025–26 Corporate Plan
6.1.1	100% of payroll payments are made accurately and on time	The methodology was updated to include assessment of overpayments data as an indicator of accuracy for this target.
6.1.2	100% of expense payments are made accurately and on time	The calculation of accuracy rate for quarter 4 has been adjusted due to availability of data following the Machinery of Government (MoG) transfer of specific functions to the Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority (IPEA).
6.1.3	All projects to establish or relocate permanent offices are delivered in accordance with the: • National construction code (NCC), including *Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010*, and • National fit-out guidelines, including any physical security requirements.	The methodology was updated to reflect the governance processes underpinning the management of electorate office fit-out projects.

Analysis of performance against our purpose

Our Annual Performance Statements covers the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. They summarise how Finance performed during the financial year against the key activities and performance measures in our 2025–26 Corporate Plan and 2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements.

In 2025–26, of our 34 total targets 26 were achieved, 4 were partially achieved, 2 were not achieved, we are unable to report a result for one target, and one additional target is not measured in this year. Together, these results provide an assessment of our performance against our purpose which is achieved through the work for each of our 6 key activities during the reporting period. A summary of performance is outlined in Table 2 below.

Activities and achievements in 2025–26

Over 2025–26, Finance progressed reforms to make government regulation simpler, improve public services, strengthen climate reporting and deliver major property projects. This work aimed to reduce regulatory burden, improve how entities use data and report on climate risks, and support the delivery of government infrastructure.

Regulatory reform remained a focus during the year. The *Regulatory Reform Omnibus Act 2025* and *Regulatory Reform Omnibus Bill 2026* included more than 80 legislative measures affecting 21 government agencies. We also made it easier for people to engage with government through a 'tell-us-once' approach, established the Care Worker Screening Taskforce to support a more consistent national screening framework, and released guidance to improve regulatory practice. These measures contributed to the Government's commitment in the 2026–27 Budget to deliver $10.2 billion in annual gross regulatory burden reduction, to be realised when reforms are fully implemented.

We continued to implement the Data and Digital Government Strategy to drive changes to the data system for simple, secure and connected public services. During the year activities under the Data and Digital Government Strategy included – releasing the 2025 Data and Digital Government Strategy Implementation Plan; conducting the 2026 Data Maturity Assessment; delivering the Australian Government Data Governance Framework; and conducting the independent review of the *Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022* (the DAT Act). This work helped entities make better use of data as a valuable national asset.

Finance also led work to improve climate reporting across government. We developed the Emissions Data Portal to streamline emissions reporting for more than 190 entities, expanded the Transparency Portal to improve public access to climate information, and supported entities to meet the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Requirements. We provided training and guidance to assist entities to build capability and develop emissions reduction plans. These activities improved consistency and accessibility of climate-related reporting and supported progress towards the APS Net Zero 2030 target.

Work continued on the National Security Office Precinct at York Park in Barton, ACT. Following the permanent closure of the former car park site in February 2025, the project reached major design, procurement and construction milestones. Detailed design reached 90% completion, and the project achieved delivery phase agreement in June 2026. The project awarded approximately half of its procurement packages during the year, marking substantial progress towards delivery, while transition and operational planning continued. The project remains on schedule and within budget.

Managing frameworks in 2025–26

In 2025–26, we continued to manage a range of frameworks and policies to assist entities meet their obligations and achieve value in the management of public resources. These frameworks set out requirements and provide practical support across areas such as procurement, grants, property management, climate reporting, financial reporting, budgeting, governance, performance reporting, risk management, assurance, investment and government advertising.

Our role extends beyond maintaining the core frameworks. Finance helps entities to understand what is expected of them and how to apply the requirements in their operational contexts. During the year, this has included:

- supporting entities to interpret and apply the Commonwealth Procurement Framework and whole-of-Australian-Government procurement arrangements through dedicated advice services, practical guidance, templates, model clauses and training to promote sound and consistent application
- using Estimates Memoranda (EMs) to advise entities about policy changes, whole-of-government processes and requirements, upcoming deadlines and required actions for budget estimates and actual expenses reporting
- publishing the Regulator Maturity Model and self-assessment tool to uplift regulatory performance by helping Commonwealth regulators evaluate and improve their regulatory capability against the framework's principles
- progressing a comprehensive update to the Resource Management Guide (RMG) 126 for Government Business Enterprises (GBEs), maintaining the Commonwealth Investment Framework under RMG 308, and reviewing RMG 127 for Specialist Investment Vehicles
- publishing a suite of templates and self-assessment tools to support entities to prepare high quality annual reports and corporate plans more efficiently, and
- refining the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure (CCD) Framework and updating the Emissions Reporting Framework, including updating requirements, guidance and implementation support to enable a consistent approach to climate-related disclosure and emissions reporting.

We proactively engaged with key stakeholders to understand how frameworks and policies work in practice. We regularly engage with stakeholders, including through formal consultation processes, surveys, forums, roundtables, committees, working groups and communities of practice, to assist us to identify where additional support is needed or where guidance or tools could be improved. In 2025–26, we:

- as secretariat to the Commonwealth Risk Committee, supported senior officials by coordinating whole-of-government engagement on risk, facilitating discussion of emerging and cross-cutting risks, sustaining continuous improvement in risk management practice across entities
- monitored the whole-of-government financial, budget reporting and accounting frameworks through regular engagement including the quarterly Portfolio Departments Chief Financial Officer (CFO) forum; held a position on the Financial Reporting Council and led administration of the APS Accounting and Finance Profession
- briefed new accountable authorities on their duties and functions under the PGPA Act, and
- delivered an outreach program and Chief Procurement Officers Round Table to share current information and take onboard feedback about how the framework is being implemented, as well as the management of procurement complaint processes.

We actively monitored the broader environment to identify emerging issues that may require frameworks or guidance to be updated, including government decisions, audit findings, parliamentary inquiries, operational experience and user feedback. In 2025–26, this has included:

- monitoring Budget framework effectiveness through engagement with central agencies and delivery areas, including structured feedback during and immediately following Budget and MYEFO processes
- enhancing procurement integrity, transparency and oversight through the introduction of Procurement Policy Notes addressing contract variations, consultancy reporting, ethical supplier conduct, promotional merchandise expenditure and supplier integrity matters involving PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) and KPMG
- partnering with the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) to consider potential enhancements to the Commonwealth Performance Framework, and
- strengthening the whole-of-government campaign advertising framework by responding to audit findings and emerging risks, including developing guidance on artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, and improving procurement planning for whole-of-government advertising services.

Through this ongoing cycle of support, feedback and improvement, we keep Commonwealth policies and guidance practical, up-to-date and responsive to the needs of entities.

Further detail on activities and achievements is provided in the relevant performance measures below and ***2025–26: The year in focus*** section at the start of this annual report.

Table 2: Summary of performance results for 2024–25 and 2025–26

Performance measure	Performance target	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
0.1 Finance advice	0.1.1	Baseline established[4] 1.4.1 – 81% 2.1.1 – 74% 3.3.1 – 78%	Achieved (78%)
	0.1.2	Baseline established (advice rated as effective and timely)[5]	Achieved
	0.1.3	Baseline established (advice rated as effective and timely)[6]	Not achieved
1.1 Budget updates and appropriation bills	1.1.1	Not achieved	Partially achieved
	1.1.2	Achieved	Achieved
	1.1.3	Achieved	Achieved
1.2 Financial reporting	1.2.1	Achieved	Achieved
	1.2.2	Achieved	Achieved (21 days on average)
	1.2.3	Achieved	Achieved
1.3 Cash management	1.3.1	Achieved	Achieved (100%)
2.1 Procurement and grants	2.1.1	Not applicable[7]	Achieved
	2.1.2	Not applicable[8]	Achieved (87%)
	2.1.3	Achieved AusTender: 99.8% GrantConnect: 99.7%[9]	Achieved AusTender: >99.9% GrantConnect: >99.9%
2.2 Risk management	2.2.1	Achieved	Not measured in this year[10]

4 This was reported as 3 targets (1.4.1, 2.1.1 and 3.3.1) in 2024–25.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.
7 New target for 2025–26.
8 Ibid.
9 This was reported as target 2.2.1 in 2024–25.
10 This target is measured every second year and was not measured in 2025–26.

Performance measure	Performance target	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
2.3 Administration of pension schemes	2.3.1	Achieved[11]	Achieved
	2.3.2	Achieved[12]	Achieved
	2.3.3	Achieved[13]	Achieved
3.1 Commonwealth property initiatives	3.1.1	Partially achieved	Achieved
	3.1.2	Not applicable[14]	Unable to report performance result
3.2 Comcover	3.2.1	Achieved	Achieved
	3.2.2	Not applicable[15]	Achieved
	3.2.3	Achieved[16]	Achieved
4.1 Shared services hub	4.1.1	Achieved (100%) Achieved (100%) Partially achieved (99.9%) Partially achieved (99.4%)[17]	Partially achieved Accounts payable: 100% Accounts receivable: 100% Payroll administration: 99.9% HUB usage: 99.3%
	4.1.2	Achieved (3.67 days)[18]	Achieved (3.42 days)
4.2 ICT systems and services	4.2.1	Achieved	Achieved
	4.2.2	Achieved	Achieved
5.1 Office of the National Data Commissioner	5.1.1	Achieved (14)	Not achieved (1)
5.2 Digital ID		Achieved	Achieved

11 This was reported as target 2.4.1 In 2024–25.
12 This was reported as target 2.4.2 In 2024–25.
13 This was reported as target 2.4.3 In 2024–25.
14 New target for 2025–26.
15 Ibid.
16 This was reported as target 3.2.2 in 2024–25.
17 This was reported as 4 separate targets (4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4) in 2024–25.
18 This was reported as target 4.1.5 in 2024–25.

Performance measure	Performance target	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
6.1 Ministerial and parliamentary services	6.1.1	Partially achieved (99.8%)	Partially achieved (99.9%)
	6.1.2	Partially achieved (98.6%)	Partially achieved Expense payments made accurately: 98.4% Expense payments made on time: 98%
	6.1.3	Achieved (100%)	Achieved (100%)
	6.1.4	Achieved[19]	Achieved (99.8%)
6.2 Ministerial and parliamentary systems	6.2.1	Achieved[20]	Achieved (100%)
	6.2.2	Achieved (99.5%)[21]	Achieved (100%)

Note: percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal point.

19 This was reported as a single target (target 6.1.4) in 2024–25, with both components achieving 99.7 per cent.
20 Ibid.
21 This was reported as target 6.1.5 in 2024–25

Finance's purpose

Provide high quality advice, frameworks, and services to achieve value in the management of public resources for the benefit of all Australians.

Measure 0.1 – Finance advice

Finance provides effective and timely advice and support to Commonwealth entities and companies, and Finance ministers.

Targets	**0.1.1**	75% of stakeholders surveyed rate Finance's advice and support highly.
	0.1.2	The Minister for Finance, or their representative, rate Finance's advice as effective and timely.
	0.1.3	The Special Minister of State, or their representative, rate Finance's advice as effective and timely.
Methodology	**0.1.1** – effectiveness and timeliness of advice and support are determined by calculating the average percentage of positive feedback provided by key stakeholders from Commonwealth entities and companies in their responses to the stakeholder survey[22]. **0.1.2** – effectiveness and timeliness of advice and support are determined by calculating the average percentage of positive feedback provided at a structured interview with the Minister for Finance or their representative. **0.1.3** – effectiveness and timeliness of advice and support are determined by calculating the average percentage of positive feedback provided at a structured interview with the Special Minister of State or their representative.	
Data sources	Stakeholder lists, stakeholder survey responses and the ministerial feedback questionnaires from the Finance ministers or their representatives.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 1, Program 1.1, p.22 Outcome 2, Program 2.1, p.37 Outcome 2, Program 2.3, p.40 Outcome 2, Program 2.4, p.43 Outcome 2, Program 2.5, p.45 Outcome 2, Program 2.8, p.48 Outcome 2, Program 2.9, p.50 Outcome 2, Program 2.10, p.51 Outcome 3, Program 3.1, p.54 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.23	

22 See Note 1 below for additional detail on the stakeholder survey methodology.

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
0.1.1 – 75% of stakeholders surveyed rate Finance's advice and support highly.	Baseline established[23] 1.4.1 – 81% 2.1.1 – 74% 3.3.1 – 78%	Achieved (78%)
0.1.2 – The Minister for Finance, or their representative, rate Finance's advice as effective and timely.	Baseline established (advice rated as effective and timely)	Achieved
0.1.3 – The Special Minister of State, or their representative, rate Finance's advice as effective and timely.	Baseline established (advice rated as effective and timely)	Not achieved

Analysis

As a central agency, Finance supports the government's priorities and promotes effective public sector practice by providing advice and support across our key activities. We provide advice to the Minister for Finance and the Special Minister of State to support them in discharging their responsibilities. Our role allows us to work closely with Commonwealth entities and companies to help them deliver for the Australian public.

We build capability across the Commonwealth by providing advice and guidance on budget and financial matters, frameworks and policies, commercial matters and ministerial and parliamentary matters. We do this through learning and development offerings, communities of practice, outreach, and tailored engagement activities. Our work helps Commonwealth entities meet their public sector management and accountability obligations and supports our ministers in their portfolio responsibilities.

In 2024–25, we introduced the Finance advice performance measure to collect feedback on the quality and timeliness of our advice and support. In 2025–26, we surveyed stakeholders and interviewed representatives of Finance's ministers. Survey participants were senior officers (Executive Level 2 or equivalent and above) who had substantial dealings with Finance to comment on the quality and timeliness of our advice and support. Representatives of Finance's ministers were asked to comment on the effectiveness and timeliness of our advice and support.

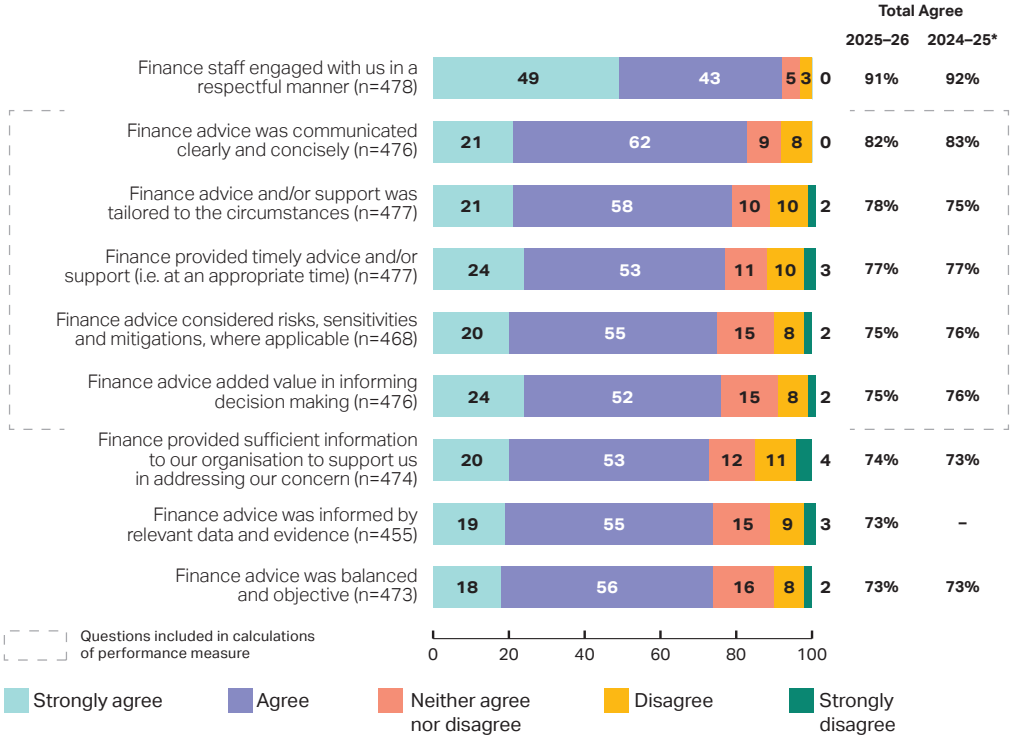
23 This was reported as 3 targets (1.4.1, 2.1.1 and 3.3.1) in 2024–25.

0.1.1

The results of the 2026 survey indicate that Finance continues to be regarded by stakeholders as a trusted source of advice and support, with 78% of respondents rating our advice and support highly, achieving our target of 75% or greater (see Figure 4).

In the 2026 survey, 1,749 stakeholders were sent a survey invitation and 484 responded. This represents a 28% response rate. For comparison, in the 2025 survey 1,532 stakeholders were sent a survey invitation and 463 responded, representing a 30% response rate. We target a response rate of 20% or higher for reporting of valid and reliable performance information.

Figure 4: External stakeholder perceptions of Finance advice and support



*Please note 2024–25 results are the average ratings across 3 separate key activities and hence are not directly comparable

Note: to estimate response rates accurately, the invite count was adjusted for bounced emails, staff changes, and out-of-scope cases. Totals may not equal 100%.

Analysis of the free text responses indicated that stakeholders were most positive about our staff engaging with them collaboratively and the quality and value of advice. Suggestions for strengthening our advice included improving the timing of when engagement and collaboration occurred in a process and improving our understanding of the operating context, key risks and sensitivities of the stakeholders receiving our advice.

> '…the green brief[24] process run by Finance is a great example of a good job done well under pressure. The quality of the advice is for the most part very high and provides a meaningful input to government decision-making.'
>
> – Survey participant comment as part of the 2026 Finance stakeholder survey

These results are consistent with our ongoing role in building capability across the Commonwealth through advice and guidance, learning and development activities, communities of practice, outreach activities and tailored stakeholder engagement.

0.1.2

We sought feedback from the Minister for Finance's representatives (their Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff) on the effectiveness and timeliness of our advice and support in 2025–26. Feedback was collected through a semi-structured interview with the minister's representatives and a ministerial feedback questionnaire completed during the interview.

Adopting a 5-point assessment scale (strongly agree through to strongly disagree), the questionnaire asked 7 questions to assess effectiveness and an additional question to assess timeliness. In addition, the questionnaire asked about the working relationship with the department, and 2 open ended questions to receive feedback on what we did well and what could be improved, and why.

The result of the interview and questionnaire indicated that Finance's advice and support was viewed positively by the Minister for Finance's representatives. Advice and support were assessed as both effective and timely, achieving our target (effectiveness rated at 89 index points out of 100 and timeliness rated at 75 index points out of 100).

Feedback was most positive about Finance providing reliable advice that supports decision-making, including through consideration of stakeholder's views, identification of risks, sensitivities and mitigations, and advice that was considered accurate and dependable. When asked about what Finance does well, the comments related to the reliability of Finance advice and the quality of work across the whole department.

24 A summary of a proposal and the associated financial implications, and Finance and central agency views on a proposal to be considered by the Expenditure Review Committee of Cabinet.

When asked about what Finance could have done better, and why, areas for improvement included the timeliness of briefs, particularly routine briefings and around peak periods, and strengthening partnerships with other portfolio agencies.

0.1.3

Adopting the same method used for the Minister for Finance, we sought feedback from the Special Minister of State's representative (their Chief of Staff). The feedback indicated mixed perceptions about the effectiveness and timeliness of advice, with an overall result of not achieved for 2025–26 (effectiveness rated at 57 index points out of 100 and timeliness rated at 50 index points out of 100).

When asked about what Finance could have done better, and why, the Special Minister of State's representative identified the main areas for improvement related to the accuracy and timeliness of advice. This was related to experiences where advice received contained errors and needed to be withdrawn and reflecting that briefs were often provided close to deadlines.

The result of the interview indicated that Special Minister of State's representative was most positive about the clarity of Finance advice, consideration of stakeholder perspectives and identification of risks, sensitivities and mitigations. When asked what Finance was doing well, they noted that Finance was accessible and willing to communicate with their office. The Special Minister of State's representative also acknowledged the working relationship had improved since last financial year.

0.1.2 and 0.1.3

In their qualitative feedback, both Ministers representatives acknowledged the value of their working relationships with Finance and that Finance staff were professional and accessible. However, while the Minister for Finance's representatives felt that the reliability and accuracy of advice were key strengths for Finance, the Special Minister of State identified this as an area for improvement. Both Ministers felt the timeliness of briefings could be improved, particularly for routine briefings.

We value the feedback received from our stakeholders and ministerial offices. We use this feedback to inform our approach and identify opportunities to continue improving the advice and support we provide. The result reflects our performance in supporting government decision-making through the provision of clear, evidence-informed advice and maintaining productive relationships with ministerial offices.

Disclosures

Nil.

Key activity 1 – Budget and financial management

Provide policy advice on expenditure across all portfolios and deliver Budget updates, cash management and consolidated financial reporting.

Measure 1.1 – Budget updates and appropriation bills

Budget papers, related updates (e.g. the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)) and appropriation bills are accurate, delivered within the required timeframes and meet legislative obligations.

Targets	**1.1.1**	Variances between estimated expenses and final outcome are within set parameters.
	1.1.2	Budget papers and related updates meet timeframes set out in the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998.*
	1.1.3	Appropriation bills introduced at times intended by the government.
Methodology	**1.1.1** – the accuracy of expense estimates is measured by calculating the variance between the expenses at the Final Budget Outcome and the estimated expenses at 4 previous Budget updates. **1.1.2** – timeliness is demonstrated by comparing Charter-required deadlines against the tabling dates of budget papers, and related economic updates, or public release date if Parliament is not sitting. **1.1.3** – timeliness is demonstrated by comparing tabling dates of appropriation bills recorded in Hansard with scheduled dates or any variations to scheduled dates.	
Data sources	Central Budget Management System (CBMS) annual actuals and estimates, Budget publications, Charter of Budget Honesty Act, Hansard records.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 1, Program 1.1, p.22. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.25.	

Performance targets	**2024–25 result**	**2025–26 result**
1.1.1 – variances between expenses at Final Budget Outcome and estimated expenses are within set parameters.	Not achieved	Partially achieved
– first forward year – difference between estimated expenses and Final Budget Outcome (target: <2%)	3.5%	2.4%
– Budget year – difference between Budget estimated expenses and Final Budget Outcome (target: <1.5%)	2.8%	2.3%

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
– current year – difference between the revised current year estimates at MYEFO and Final Budget Outcome (target: <1%)	1.5%	0%
– current year – difference between the current year estimates at budget time and Final Budget Outcome (target: <0.5%).	1.0%	0%
1.1.2 – Budget papers and related updates meet timeframes set out in the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998.*	Achieved	Achieved
1.1.3 – appropriation bills introduced at times intended by the government.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

The Budget sets out Australia's forecast financial performance and the Australian Government's fiscal policy over the forward years. It includes estimates of the Commonwealth's revenue and expenses over a specified period. The appropriation bills allow parliament to appropriate money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund so the government can fund its programs and services.

We work with the Department of the Treasury to support the government to prepare, deliver and manage the Budget. We also work closely with portfolios and the central agencies to support policy development and provide financial analysis and advice for consideration by the Expenditure Review Committee and Cabinet.

We prepare information for the Budget papers, including financial tables and details of policy decisions. This work is undertaken with input from portfolio agencies in collaboration with our Agency Advice Units.

1.1.1

Target 1.1.1 variances between estimated expenses and final outcome are within set parameters.

At the publication of the 2025–26 Final Budget Outcome (FBO), 2 of the 4 variance targets were within set parameters.

Expense estimates in economic and fiscal updates are based on estimates produced by Commonwealth entities. Finance works with entities to review their modelling, assumptions and application of accounting treatments, and provides advice using the best available information to maximise the reliability and accuracy of entity estimates. We consolidate entity expense estimates for inclusion in economic and fiscal updates.

The results for the 2 variance targets which were not within set parameters reflect unforeseen changes in expenses for demand driven programs due to factors outside of our control. After adjusting for excluded variations as outlined below, variances that contributed to the result include higher than expected expenses for natural disaster relief, disability-related benefits and the Cheaper Home Batteries program.

The overall result was not within set parameters for 2 of the 4 variance targets, meaning an overall result of partially achieved for target 1.1.1.

1.1.2

In 2025–26, all Budget papers and related updates met the timeframes in the Charter:

- the Government released the 2024–25 Final Budget Outcome on 29 September 2025, meeting the Charter requirements to publish and table no later than 3 months after the end of the financial year.
- the Government released the 2025–26 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook on 17 December 2025, meeting the requirement to publish and table by the end of January, or 6 months after the last Budget, whichever is later.
- the Government released the 2026–27 Budget on 12 May 2026, meeting the requirement to publish and table a budget economic and fiscal outlook report at the time of each budget.

1.1.3

Under the Administrative Arrangements Order, the Minister for Finance is responsible for annual appropriation acts. Timely introduction of annual appropriation bills ensures continued funding for government programs and Commonwealth obligations and supports the delivery of Budget measures.

During the reporting period, 5 sets of annual appropriation bills were prepared and introduced to parliament. All appropriation bills met the government's expectations for timing.

This result was higher than in 2024–25, when 3 sets of annual appropriation bills were prepared and introduced. The increase reflects the need to prepare:

- the 2025–26 Fuel Security Response Appropriation Bills to support fuel security response measures, and
- the 2025–26 Supplementary Additional Estimates Appropriation Bills to meet additional funding needs for the remainder of the financial year.

Disclosures

Target 1.1.1 variations that are excluded from the calculation of expense estimate accuracy include variations due to:

- policy decisions
- changes in prices and wages,
- changes in interest and exchange rates, and
- aggregate unemployment benefit recipient numbers.

Due to the nature of the estimates reporting process, reliance on the accuracy of information provided by portfolio agencies and their entities, and the potential for impacts of economic factors outside of Finance's control, it has been determined that target 1.1.1 does not provide a meaningful measure of our performance. This measure has been removed from our performance framework from the 2026–27 year, as reflected in our 2026–27 Corporate Plan.

The Department of Finance and the Treasury share responsibility for economic publications. We provide several critical inputs to meet the minimum content requirements while the Treasury is responsible for the final production and release.

This target reflects our responsibilities under the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998.*

The Government sets the timing for introduction of appropriation bills and the timing of the Budget and updates such as the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet manages the legislation program through the legislation approval process.

The timing of appropriation bills is influenced by the parliamentary sitting program. The scheduled introduction date is monitored by using the daily program for the House of Representatives, published on the Parliament of Australia website[25]. This scheduled date serves as a benchmark against which the actual introduction is measured.

Actual introduction dates are recorded in the House of Representatives' Votes and Proceedings and Hansard and are also published on the individual legislation pages on the Parliament of Australia website[26].

25 https://www.aph.gov.au/
26 Ibid.

Measure 1.2 – Financial reporting

The government's Consolidated Financial Statements are complete, fairly presented, and finalised within the timeframes set out in the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*, and the monthly statements are provided to the Minister for Finance within agreed timeframes.

Targets	**1.2.1**	The Auditor-General issues an unmodified audit report on the Consolidated Financial Statements.
	1.2.2	Monthly Financial Statements[27] are prepared within 21 days of the end of the month, on average.
	1.2.3	The Consolidated Financial Statements meet timeframes set out in section 48 in the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.
Methodology	**1.2.1** – accuracy and completeness are demonstrated by the Auditor-General's unmodified audit report on the Consolidated Financial Statements. **1.2.2** – timeliness is demonstrated by the date of correspondence to the Minister for Finance by calculating the average number of days that the Monthly Financial Statements are prepared within. **1.2.3** – timeliness is demonstrated by the date of correspondence to the Minister for Finance and the date the Consolidated Financial Statements are signed by the Minister for Finance and provided to the Auditor-General.	
Data sources	Monthly financial statements, Consolidated Financial Statements, and correspondence documents.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 1, Program 1.1, p.22. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.27.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
1.2.1 – the Auditor-General issues an unmodified audit report on the Consolidated Financial Statements.	Achieved	Achieved
1.2.2 – Monthly Financial Statements are prepared within 21 days of the end of the month, on average.	Achieved	Achieved (21 days on average)
1.2.3 – the Consolidated Financial Statements meet timeframes set out in section 48 in the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.*	Achieved	Achieved

27 Target 1.2.2 excludes the June Monthly Financial Statements because they are incorporated into the Final Budget Outcome. The July and August Monthly Financial Statements are also excluded as they are delivered following the release of the Final Budget Outcome.

Analysis

The Monthly Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements report on the Australian Government's financial position and performance. These statements support the Commonwealth's accrual budgeting and reporting framework by providing outcomes against budget estimates.

Publishing complete and accurate government financial statements on time promotes accountability and transparency to the parliament and Australian public. The statements also support our advice to the government on Budget and expenditure related matters.

The PGPA Act requires the Minister for Finance to prepare the Australian Government's annual financial statements as soon as practicable after the end of the financial year. Subsection 48(2) requires that the statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards, and fairly present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The PGPA Act also requires the Minister for Finance to provide the Consolidated Financial Statements to the Auditor-General by 30 November each year, or to table in the parliament the reasons for not doing so.

1.2.1 and 1.2.3

The 2024–25 Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared, fairly presented, and published on Finance's website. Progress was monitored throughout the year through regular meetings with the project sponsor, including representatives of the Auditor-General. These governance arrangements support delivery of this measure, and results are documented through a regular outcome report.

The Minister for Finance signed the 2024–25 Consolidated Financial Statements on 23 November 2025 and provided them to the Auditor-General on 24 November 2025. The Auditor-General issued an unmodified audit opinion on 25 November 2025. The 2024–25 Consolidated Financial Statements and the auditor's report were tabled in parliament on 11 December 2025.

1.2.2

Monthly Financial Statements show how actual financial performance is tracking against expected monthly profiles and full-year estimates. Working closely with all government entities, Finance uses well-established and robust business processes to prepare the financial statements.

Monthly Financial Statements for 2025–26 were provided to the Minister for Finance within an average of 21 days of the end of each month following the release of 2024–25 Final Budget Outcome.

The Monthly Financial Statements are available publicly via Finance's website.

These results are consistent with performance in 2024–25.

Disclosures

Targets 1.2.1 and 1.2.3 refer to the 2024–25 Consolidated Financial Statements which are finalised at the end of the calendar year, therefore falling in the 2025–26 performance reporting period.

Measure 1.3 – Cash management

Commonwealth entities have access to cash within requested timeframes.

Target	**1.3.1**	100% of entities have access to cash within agreed timeframes.
Methodology	A review of payment requests completed daily against CBMS and Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) intraday data.	
Data sources	CBMS records and daily data transmissions to the RBA input into the monthly reconciliations.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 1, Program 1.1, p.22. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.29.	

Performance target	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
1.3.1 – 100% of entities have access to cash within agreed timeframes.	Achieved	Achieved (100%)

Analysis

We provide banking and cash management that enable Australian Government entities to access funds when needed to deliver government policies, programs and services. This measure assesses whether entities can access the funds they need within the required timeframes. Access to cash is provided on a same-day basis, with payment requests fulfilled on the day they are submitted or scheduled.

Performance is monitored daily and verified through reconciliation of cash data from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) and the Commonwealth Central Budget Management System (CBMS).

Payment processing depends on the availability of the transactional banks, entity ICT systems, and the New Payments Platform (NPP). CBMS provides alerts if a payment is not settled within 15 minutes. These alerts are followed up immediately. We work closely with the RBA, Commonwealth entities, and transactional banks to support timely and secure access to cash.

We maintain a comprehensive and robust Business Continuity Plan and conduct regular testing to support the delivery of payment services during disruptions to operations or emergency payment events. A business continuity event is an unexpected incident that has the potential to impact our ability to provide access to funds.

There were 12 business continuity events in 2025–26, compared with 17 in 2024–25. All events were addressed promptly. The reduction in events during the reporting period indicates continued operational resilience and effective management of potential payment disruptions.

During 2025–26, all daily payment requests from entities were processed within the required timeframes. This result is consistent with performance in 2024–25.

Disclosures

For the purposes of this measure, the required timeframe is defined as payment requests being fulfilled on the day they are submitted or scheduled. We provide same day NPP and next-day scheduled NPP drawdown arrangements. The NPP provides open access infrastructure for fast payments in Australia.

Key activity 2 – Resource management frameworks

Manage frameworks and policies and provide advice to support the proper use and management of public resources.

Measure 2.1 – Procurement and grants

The Commonwealth Procurement Framework, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules, whole-of-Australian-government coordinated procurement arrangements and relevant systems support the proper use and management of public resources.

Targets	**2.1.1**	The Commonwealth Procurement Framework, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules are effectively managed.
	2.1.2	Finance effectively manages the whole-of-Australian-government coordinated procurement arrangements.
	2.1.3	The AusTender and GrantConnect systems are available 99% of the time during business hours, excluding scheduled outages.
Methodology	**2.1.1** – assessment of the outputs and activities undertaken to manage the Commonwealth Procurement Framework and the whole-of-Australian-government coordinated procurement arrangements. **2.1.2** – calculation of the percentage of reported non-compliance with panel arrangement conditions and requirements for the whole-of-Australian-government coordinated procurement arrangements. **2.1.3** – uptime statistics, demonstrating the systems are available, excluding scheduled outages.	
Data sources	**2.1.1** – departmental records and correspondence documents **2.1.2** – departmental records, performance data from suppliers **2.1.3** – AusTender and GrantConnect's cloud and performance monitoring system.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.5, p.45. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.30.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
2.1.1 – the Commonwealth Procurement Framework, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules are effectively managed.	Not applicable	Achieved
2.1.2 – Finance effectively manages the whole-of-Australian-government coordinated procurement arrangements.	Not applicable	Achieved (87%)
2.1.3 – the AusTender and GrantConnect systems are available 99% of the time during business hours, excluding scheduled outages.	Achieved (AusTender: 99.8% GrantConnect: 99.7%)	Achieved (AusTender: >99.9% GrantConnect: >99.9%)

Analysis

The Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs) set out the requirements for Commonwealth procurement. Officials in non-corporate Commonwealth entities and prescribed corporate Commonwealth entities must comply with the CPRs when undertaking procurement activities. The CPRs are designed to support value for money and the efficient, effective, ethical, and economic use of public resources. The CPRs provide the necessary framework for Accountable Authorities when issuing Accountable Authority Instructions (AAIs) and operational requirements in relation to procurement.

As custodians of the Commonwealth Procurement Framework, we support both government and business through advice, services and procurement systems. We are responsible for the whole-of-Australian-government coordinated procurement arrangements and procurement and grant information systems (AusTender and GrantConnect).

AusTender provides public access to Australian Government procurement information, including business opportunities, annual procurement plans and details of contracts awarded. The CPRs set out AusTender publishing (tenders) and reporting (contracts) requirements.

GrantConnect provides public access to Australian Government grant information, including forecast and current grant opportunities, and details of grants awarded. The *Commonwealth Grant Rules and Principles 2024* require the public reporting of grant information through GrantConnect.

Coordinated procurement arrangements allow non-corporate Commonwealth entities to purchase goods and services through coordinated procurements. These arrangements support consistent purchasing practices, improve efficiency and help achieve value for money through increased transparency, standard terms and conditions, and improved contract management.

We take a proactive approach to our role as owners of the procurement framework.

2.1.1

For target 2.1.1, we aimed to deliver at least 100 Commonwealth Procurement and Contract Management Training sessions, and 28 procurement engagement activities during 2025–26. To achieve this target at least 90% of planned activities were required to be delivered.

During 2025–26, we delivered:

- 399 Commonwealth Procurement and Contract Management Training Suite sessions, and
- 37 procurement engagement activities, comprising of 12 meet the supplier events and 25 outreach program sessions.

In total, 436 activities were delivered against a target of 128 activities, resulting in achievement of our target (see Table 3).

Table 3: Number of training sessions and engagement activities in 2025–26

	Training Sessions	Engagement Activities
Quarter 1	93	13
Quarter 2	89	10
Quarter 3	84	6
Quarter 4	133	8
Total	**399**	**37**

Of the 12 Meet the Supplier events delivered, 3 focused on the Management Advisory Services Panel, 5 focused on the People Panel, and 4 combined both panels into a single engagement event. These events raise awareness of procurement practices and the application of the Commonwealth Procurement Framework. Events were held in every Australian state and territory, providing a broad range of suppliers and government entities with the opportunity to attend at least one session during the financial year.

Outreach sessions were also provided to entities subject to the Commonwealth Procurement Framework, offering direct and tailored advice to procurement officials. Together, these outreach activities and Meet the Supplier events support greater engagement with the whole-of-government arrangements and the Procurement Policy Framework.

These results demonstrate our commitment to promoting the effective application of the Commonwealth Procurement Framework and strengthening procurement capability across government entities and suppliers. Finance delivered 399 training sessions over the 4 quarters, significantly exceeding its target. The high level of delivery and participation indicates strong interest in engaging with the Commonwealth Procurement Framework.

As this is a new performance target, the results provide a baseline for assessing future performance. The training and engagement activities demonstrate our effective and proactive management of the Commonwealth Procurement Framework.

Engagement activities with suppliers, including meet the supplier events, also promoted awareness of Australian Government procurement opportunities and supported access to information about Commonwealth procurement processes.

2.1.2

Target 2.1.2 assessed how promptly reported supplier non-compliance was raised with suppliers under coordinated procurement arrangements. The target covered 5 arrangements with 7 suppliers. Success was measured by whether reported non-compliance was raised with the supplier in the following quarter. The coordinated procurement arrangements in scope for this target include:

- stationery and office supplies
- motor vehicle leasing
- payment services
- vehicle rental services, and
- travel management.

During 2025–26, a total of 324 service levels were measured across 7 suppliers. There were 55 reported instances of service level non-compliance representing 17% of all measured service levels. Of these 55 instances, 48 were raised with suppliers within the required timeframe, resulting in a performance result of 87%, achieving our target of 85% or greater of identified non-compliance raised (see Table 4).

Table 4: Number of service levels not met and unmet service levels raised in the following quarter[28]

	Service levels not met	Unmet service levels raised in following quarter
Quarter 1	17	15
Quarter 2	23	23
Quarter 3	15	10
Total	**55**	**48**

The remaining matters related to supplier resourcing and transition impacts for one supplier, and an internal reporting visibility issue. Finance addressed these matters through supplier engagement and improvements to reporting and escalation processes.

28 Table 4 summarises the number of service levels not met for each quarter and raised in the following quarter. The number of service levels not met in 2025–26 quarter 4 are due to be raised in 2026–27 quarter one and will be measured in the 2026–27 financial year.

The result demonstrates that Finance continued to actively monitor supplier performance and raise most reported instances of service level non-compliance with suppliers within the required timeframe. This was achieved in a changing operating environment, where service level changes and technology changes delayed the process for identifying, calculating and reporting non-compliance. Despite these challenges, we worked with available supplier data, updated reporting processes and organised service level discussions with suppliers to support contract management, maintain focus on agreed service levels and raise concerns with non-compliance.

The result that Finance raised most reported instances of non-compliance with suppliers within the required timeframe demonstrates we were responsive to emerging issues, support accountability and effective contract management.

2.1.3

Target 2.1.3 measures the availability of the AusTender and GrantConnect platforms during business hours on working days, excluding scheduled outages and maintenance. Performance is assessed against the annual service level requirement of 99% availability for the public sites. This reflects the proportion of time the platforms were available to government officials, suppliers, and the public.

During 2025–26, both AusTender and GrantConnect exceeded the target, achieving greater than 99.9% availability.

Availability results were provided by our service provider, Citadel Edge, using system monitoring data. To independently verify the reported results, we undertook additional checks using the AusTender and GrantConnect mailboxes and hotline records. Given that the platforms support more than 120 government entities and over 3,000 organisations, any major unplanned outage or disruption would typically be reported through these channels. No major issues were reported during the year, providing further assurance that the availability results are accurate.

The result shows that both platforms remained available and accessible throughout the year and continued to support procurement and grants reporting across the Australian Government.

Disclosures

Target 2.1.2 relies on data provided to us by suppliers. In June 2026, we sought assurances from suppliers that the data used to calculate the result is accurate. This assurance was sought from an appropriately senior officer from the supplier and described the basis on which the supplier was able to make the claim.

Compliance reporting was unavailable for 2 suppliers through the data platform, so some previous reporting arrangements and calculations were required outside of the reporting platform. For the Stationery and Office Supplies panel, non-compliance reported by different suppliers against the same service level was counted as separate occurrences.

For target 2.1.3, scheduled outages and planned maintenance were excluded from availability calculations.

Measure 2.2 – Risk management

The Commonwealth Risk Management Policy and supporting advice, services, education, and outreach activities promote effective risk management across the Commonwealth.

Target	**2.2.1** Not measured in this year.
Methodology	Independent evaluation of the results of the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey.
Data sources	Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Survey, including the Benchmarking Program Key Findings Report and Fund Member survey responses and attachments.
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.4, p.43. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.32.

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
2.2.1 – sustained or positive improvement to the risk management maturity rating across the general government sector.	Achieved	Not measured in this year[29].

Analysis

We administer the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy and support Commonwealth entities to strengthen risk management capability through education, guidance, networking, and advisory services for officials in the general government sector.

This measure assesses the effectiveness of these activities in strengthening risk management capability across Commonwealth entities through the Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Program. The program enables entities to assess their risk management maturity, compare results with peers of similar size and complexity and identify opportunities for improvement.

Consultation has commenced on the review of the program and design of the 2027–31 benchmarking program. The next benchmarking survey is expected to commence in March 2027, with results anticipated by June 2027 and reported in the 2026–27 Annual Performance Statements. As the survey is conducted every 2 years, this measure was not assessed in 2025–26.

29 This target is measured every second year and was not measured in 2025–26.

During 2025–26, we continued preparations for the delivery of the 2027–2031 Risk Management Benchmarking Program. Preparation is being undertaken through a structured 4-phase approach:

- Phase 1: Scope confirmation and data gathering (completed)
- Phase 2: Stakeholder feedback and review analysis (in progress)
- Phase 3: Program design development and establishment (in progress)
- Phase 4: Program delivery (planned).

Early findings from the preparatory phases indicate that benchmarking programs exist across both Commonwealth and state jurisdictions, with varying levels of maturity. The Comcover Risk Management Benchmarking Program continues to be one of the more mature and sophisticated approaches, supporting entities to:

- establish baseline data to inform forward work plans,
- monitor progress over time and assess performance improvements, and
- report on risk management outcomes through corporate plans and annual reports.

Engagement with Audit and Risk Committees and executive leadership teams confirms that the program is valued as an effective tool for assessing current performance and identifying opportunities to strengthen organisational risk capability.

As part of the completion of the 2025 benchmarking program, we have:

- engaged with 14 executive leadership teams, including Audit and Risk Committees, and
- further supported entities to interpret results, identify capability gaps, and implement improvements in their risk management frameworks, and
- reported insights from the 2025 benchmarking program, including current and emerging risk themes to the Commonwealth Risk Committee to support whole-of-government risk oversight.

Disclosures

The Commonwealth Risk Management Benchmarking Survey is conducted every 2 years. This gives entities time to review their results, make improvements to their risk management capability and culture, and assess the effects of those changes before the next survey. The survey is mandatory for general government sector entities with an average staffing level of 10 or more employees.

Measure 2.3 – Administration of pension schemes

Pension schemes for former parliamentarians, judges and governors-general are administered in accordance with the applicable regulatory and legislative requirements.

Targets	**2.3.1**	No material compliance matters in relation to the operations of the pension schemes administered by Finance.
	2.3.2	100% of pension payments made on time.
	2.3.3	100% of statutory reporting obligations complied with.
Methodology	**2.3.1** – to ensure no material compliance matters, pension payments are processed through the Capital 11 system and verified by senior officers. Compliance is measured by the number and outcome of assessment of material compliance events reported. **2.3.2** – pension payments are processed and verified through the Capital 11 system. Timeliness is measured through the outcome of compliance reviews. Documentation is maintained both internally and externally to the system and used for reporting on accuracy and timeliness. **2.3.3** – to comply with statutory reporting obligations, necessary reports are generated, reviewed, and verified through the Capital 11 system. Compliance is measured through the outcome of internal and external reviews, for example as part of Finance's annual financial statements audit and the regular independent review of procedures for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing requirements.	
Data sources	Departmental records including data in the Capital 11 system and pay reports.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.8, p.48. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.33.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
2.3.1 – no material compliance matters in relation to the operations of the pension schemes administered by Finance.	Achieved	Achieved
2.3.2 – 100% of pension payments made on time.	Achieved	Achieved
2.3.3 – 100% of statutory reporting obligations complied with.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

We administer the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme, the Governors-General Pension Scheme, the Judge's Pension Scheme and the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia Division 2 Judges Death and Disability Scheme.

This measure assesses our administration through compliance with regulatory and legislative requirements (target 2.3.1), the timeliness of pension/entitlement payments (target 2.3.2) and compliance with statutory reporting requirements (target 2.3.3). Together, these targets provide an indication of our effectiveness in administering these superannuation schemes and meeting legislative requirements.

2.3.1

In 2025–26, there were no material compliance matters relating to the schemes we administered. No material system issues affected the processing or reporting of payments. All pension payments, including adjustments related to pension commencements, deaths and office of profit adjustments were checked and approved before payment. This result demonstrates consistent administration of the schemes throughout the year.

2.3.2

We made 100% of pension payments accurately and on time during 2025–26. Pension payments to former parliamentarians were made fortnightly and pension payments to retired judges and governors-general were made monthly, in accordance with each of the schemes' rules and legislative requirements. This result demonstrates the reliability of our established payment processes and system controls.

2.3.3

We met 100% of statutory reporting obligations during 2025–26. We submitted the annual Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing compliance report to AUSTRAC within the required timeframes. We submitted all required member contribution, member account attribute service, transaction service and payment reporting to scheme members and the Australian Taxation Office on time. This result demonstrates the effectiveness of our reporting processes and systems.

Disclosures

This measure is designed to assess the administration of pension schemes for which we are directly responsible (former parliamentarians elected before 2004, some retired judges, and retired governors-general only).

The administration of other public sector and Australian Defence Force superannuation is managed by the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation, which is a corporate Commonwealth entity.

For target 2.3.1, there was one non-material compliance matter in 2025–26, which did not impact compliance with the schemes' regulatory and legislative requirements. A payment was receipted 7 business days after it was received, a departure from the internally set target of 5 business days. Relevant business processes will be reviewed to ensure our administrative practices are efficient and consistent.

Key activity 3 – Commercial interest

Support the commercial interest of the Commonwealth.

Measure 3.1 – Commonwealth property initiatives

Commonwealth property initiatives, including in relation to leasing and facilities management for non-corporate Commonwealth entities, are managed effectively.

Targets	**3.1.1**	The annual Property Operating Expenses (POE) savings target is achieved.
	3.1.2	Engagement with stakeholders under the whole-of-Australian-Government Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements supports the effective delivery of services.
Methodology	**3.1.1** – calculation of the POE savings achieved against the target. **3.1.2** – assessment of the outputs and activities with stakeholders under the whole-of-Australian-Government Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements supports the delivery of services to entities.	
Data sources	Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements – Property Operating Expenses Report, and departmental records.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.3, p.40. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.35.	

Performance targets	**2024–25 result**	**2025–26 result**
3.1.1 – the annual Property Operating Expenses (POE) savings target is achieved.	Partially achieved	Achieved
3.1.2 – engagement with stakeholders under the whole-of-Australian-Government Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements supports the effective delivery of services.	Not applicable	Unable to report performance result

Analysis

Finance oversee Commonwealth property services through the whole-of-Australian Government Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements (the Arrangements) and manage contracts with 3 property service providers operating under the Arrangements. The second iteration of the Arrangements commenced on 1 July 2025, with Jones Lang LaSalle, EvolveFM and Cushman & Wakefield appointed following an approach to market, with transition commencing from April 2025.

3.1.1

Target 3.1.1 measures Property Operating Expenses savings achieved through the Arrangements.

Due to the time required to obtain independently audited data, results are one year after the reporting period. The result reported in these performance statements relates to 2024–25.

The independently audited 2024–25 results show that the aggregated POE savings target was achieved. We worked with property service providers and non-corporate Commonwealth entities to support compliance with the Commonwealth Property Management Framework and delivery of savings under the Arrangements.

Results for 2025–26 will be reported in the 2026–27 Annual Performance Statements.

3.1.2

Target 3.1.2 measures our effectiveness in overseeing the Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements through stakeholder engagement and the performance of property service providers.

During 2025–26, we worked with entities and property service providers to embed the second iteration of the Arrangements and establish performance expectations under the new deed. Regular engagement supported service delivery and addressed issues raised by participating entities.

The October 2025 to March 2026 period was the first full reporting cycle under the new Arrangements. Performance was planned to be assessed through 2 components – a count of meetings specified in the deed taking place (these include relationship management, strategic planning and contract management meetings) and against 6 key performance indicators from October 2025 to March 2026.

We achieved the baseline number of meetings set for the year. The key performance indicator component relied on data provided to us by the Property Service Providers. As part of the methodology, Finance engaged an independent auditor to undertake sample data checks to assess the completeness, accuracy and validity of the data provided to us. At the time of finalising the Annual Performance Statements, the independent audit work has not been completed. As a result, we are unable to report a performance result for this target due to the unavailability of reliable and verifiable data.

Property service providers continue to implement new systems and processes, to support improved service delivery and performance against some targets. We will continue to work with providers and entities to support performance under the Arrangements.

In 2026–27, this target will be changed to better measure the effectiveness of our oversight of the Arrangements.

Disclosures

For target 3.1.1, due to the time required to obtain audited data, POE are reported one year after the reporting period. These performance statements report on the 2024–25 results for the period 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2025. The reporting period covers 9 months because the transition to the second iteration of the Arrangements occurred between April and June 2025.

The 2024–25 results are the final results calculated under the first iteration of the Arrangements. The second iteration of the Arrangements commenced on 1 July 2025. The results for 2025–26 will be reported in the 2026–27 Annual Performance Statements.

Measure 3.2 – Comcover

The Australian Government's self-managed insurance fund, Comcover, is financially sustainable to meet an ordinary level of claims, and Comcover liability claims are managed in accordance with the model litigant obligation outlined in the *Legal Services Directions 2017.*

Targets	**3.2.1**	As at 30 June, Comcover's special account balance can cover at least 3 years of forecasted cash outflow, as actuarially assessed.
	3.2.2	As at 30 June, Comcover's asset to liability ratio is not outside the Comcover Sufficiency Operating range for more than 2 consecutive financial years.
	3.2.3	No identified breaches of the model litigant obligation under the Legal Services Directions.
Methodology	**3.2.1** – at 30 June each year, the Comcover special account balance is compared to the actuarially assessed cash outflow forecast for the next 3 years. **3.2.2** – at 30 June each year, the Comcover's asset to liability ratio is calculated using the asset and liabilities, adjusted by unfunded claims above $100m, and assessed against the Comcover Sufficiency Operating range. **3.2.3** – assessment of identified allegations of breaches of the model litigant obligation, along with confirmation from the Office of Legal Services Coordination within the Attorney-General's Department that no breaches of the model litigant obligation were found.	
Data sources	**3.2.1** – reports from the appointed actuary, Comcover's Annual Budget Workbook, monthly management report showing Comcover's special account balance, quarterly actuarial valuation reports showing forecasted payment, Finance's annual financial statements and data on committed funds (under s23(3) of the PGPA Act). **3.2.2** – balance sheet or trial balance from the Financial Information Management System (FMIS). **3.2.3** – departmental records and Office of Legal Services Coordination communications and reports.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.4, p.43. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.37.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
3.2.1 – as at 30 June, Comcover's special account balance can cover at least 3 years of forecasted cash outflow, as actuarially assessed.	Achieved	Achieved
3.2.2 – as at 30 June, Comcover's asset to liability ratio is not outside the Comcover Sufficiency Operating range for more than 2 consecutive financial years.	Not applicable[30]	Achieved
3.2.3 – no identified breaches of the model litigant obligation under the Legal Services Directions.	Achieved	Achieved

Analysis

Comcover is the Australian Government's self-managed insurance fund. More than 170 fund members are insured through Comcover. The Comcover Statement of Cover sets out the terms and conditions for insurance coverage. This measure assesses the effectiveness of our administration of the Comcover scheme.

Finance obtains independent actuarial advice on the insurance premiums and claims liabilities, including forecasts of future claim payments. These forecasts are based on a range of factors including claims history, the Commonwealth's risk profile and claims and economic broader trends. This advice helps ensure Comcover maintains sufficient funds to meet future claim payments.

3.2.1

Target 3.2.1 measures whether the Comcover special account holds enough cash to cover forecasted cash outflow over the next 3 financial years. At 30 June, the balance of the Comcover Special Account was $2,087.5m, compared with forecast cash outflows of $2,058.9m over the next 3 financial years.

Maintaining sufficient cash reserves enables Comcover to meet future claim payments. To support this outcome, we applied our capital management strategy, set premiums taking into account independent actuarial advice and monitored cash reserves throughout the year to identify and address any potential shortfalls.

30 New target for 2025–26 and was not measured in 2024–25.

3.2.2

Target 3.2.2 assesses whether Comcover maintains sufficient assets to meet its liabilities within the Comcover Sufficiency Operating Range of 100% to 125%. The asset-to-liability ratio is calculated by comparing Comcover's total assets with its liabilities, excluding the impact of any single claim or event exceeding $100 million. The ratio is then assessed against the approved operating range to determine whether the target has been achieved.

At 30 June 2026, Comcover's asset-to-liability ratio, excluding claims or events above $100 million, was 109% (2025: 114%), remaining within the Comcover Sufficiency Operating Range and achieving the target. On an unadjusted basis, which includes the impact of all claims and events, the asset-to-liability ratio was 53% at 30 June 2026, compared with 81% at 30 June 2025. The decline in the unadjusted ratio primarily reflects Comcover's evolving operating environment, including the increasing value and prevalence of large litigation claims exceeding $100 million. In 2025–26, these claims accounted for the majority value of liabilities which have significantly increased Comcover's reported liabilities.

Comcover monitored current and projected asset-to-liability ratios throughout the forward estimates to identify risks early. Premiums were set using actuarial advice to help cover forecast costs and maintain Comcover's financial position.

3.2.3

In 2025–26, there were 12 allegations of conduct that may not have been consistent with the Commonwealth's model litigant obligation. No breaches of the model litigant obligation were identified by Comcover.

Allegations are investigated and reported to the Office of Legal Services Coordination in the Attorney-General's Department. As at 30 June 2026, there were no issues identified and 10 notifications awaiting response from the Office of Legal Services Coordination.

The result reflects our trauma-informed approach to claims management and ongoing engagement with agencies and legal service providers to support fair and consistent conduct in litigation. We continue to monitor our actions to ensure we act consistently with the model litigant obligation under the Legal Services Directions.

Disclosures

As at 30 June 2026, 10 notification forms are still under review by the Office of Legal Services Coordination. We did not obtain confirmation of their review of these notifications.

Key activity 4 – Enabling service delivery

Provide enabling services to the Commonwealth.

Measure 4.1 – Shared services hub

As a shared services hub, the Service Delivery Office (SDO) provides quality and timely services to client entities.

Targets	**4.1.1**	Key metrics outlined in the service level agreements with client entities are met.
	4.1.2	The average resolution time of client requests is less than 10 business days.
Methodology	**4.1.1** – performance of the key metrics outlined in the service level agreements are measured by calculating the percentage for the following services: • accounts payable – the proportion of accounts payable invoices processed correctly in line with Australian Government policy (target: 100%) • accounts receivable – the proportion of accounts receivable documents and debts administered correctly in line with client Accountable Authority Instructions (AAIs) and Australian Government policy (target: 100%). • payroll administration – the proportion of payslips processed correctly (target: 100%). • HUB usage – measured through uptime statistics, demonstrating the HUB (ERP) system is available, excluding scheduled outages (target: 100%). **4.1.2** – resolution time is measured using the timeframe for closing a ticket.	
Data sources	Departmental records, including volumetric data from the enterprise resource planning system.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.7, p.47. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.39.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
4.1.1 – key metrics outlined in the service level agreements with client entities are met.		Partially achieved
– accounts payable	Achieved (100%)	Achieved (100%)
– accounts receivable	Achieved (100%)	Achieved (100%)
– payroll administration	Partially achieved (99.9%)	Partially achieved (99.9%)
– HUB usage	Partially achieved (99.4%)	Partially achieved (99.3%)
4.1.2 – the average resolution time of client requests is less than 10 business days.	Achieved (3.67 days)	Achieved (3.42 days)

Note: percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal point.

Analysis

The Service Delivery Office provides shared corporate services to 16 client entities, including Finance. Services include pay and entitlements, payroll processing, accounts payable and accounts receivable and support for the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.

Performance in 2025–26 is measured against the service level agreements with client entities. The Service Delivery Office met its targets for accounts payable, accounts receivable and client request resolution times. Targets for payroll administration and HUB system availability were partially achieved. These results reflect the Service Delivery Office's commitment to providing quality and timely service to clients.

4.1.1

Performance against service level agreements with client entities during the year was as follows:

- **Accounts Payable**: 100% of correctly submitted invoices were processed in accordance with Australian Government policy (target: 100%).
- **Accounts Receivable:** 100% of financial documents and debt management activities were completed in line with client AAIs and Australian Government policy (target: 100%).

- **Payroll Administration**: 258,825 payslips were processed for employees, board, and committee members. Of these, 206 required adjustments (169 advances and 37 recalls resulting from Service Delivery Office action), resulting in an overall result of 99.9%. (target: 100%).
- **HUB usage (system availability):** The HUB system was available 99.3%, providing clients with access to services, data, and ledger maintenance functions (target: 100%). During the year there were 3 unplanned outages of the HUB system which resulted in the target being partially achieved. GovLink was not operational for a period on 22 October 2025. An unexpected service disruption following a web application proxy server upgrade affected reporting and procurement functions from 26 to 28 March 2026. A network routing configuration issue associated with the system architecture across multiple data centres resulted in a temporary disruption to service availability on 11 June 2026.

4.1.2

In 2025–26, 89,174 tickets[31] were submitted by clients. 86,964 tickets were resolved, with an average resolution time of 3.42 business days (target: less than 10 business days).

Overall, results for 2025–26 are consistent with the results achieved in 2024–25.

The Service Delivery Office reviews its costs and pricing each year to ensure that its services remain aligned with client demand and operating costs.

In parallel, the Service Delivery Office also continues to improve and automate processes. These improvements have increased efficiency, reduced delivery costs, and supported more consistent service delivery.

Disclosures

This measure assesses the performance of services performed by the Service Delivery Office, rather than performance of client agencies.

Performance against target 4.1.1 is measured from the HUB system, which records shared services processed for client entities. The accuracy and reliability of this data are essential for effective performance evaluation and service delivery.

31 Tickets refer to requests submitted to the Service Delivery Office for processing and transactional support, requests for information or advice, and system access requests and support.

Measure 4.2 – ICT systems and services

ICT systems are delivered effectively to Commonwealth entities and companies.

Targets	**4.2.1**	ICT systems[32] are available 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages.
	4.2.2	Meet or exceed a customer satisfaction (CSAT) target of 85% for closed or resolved service requests or tickets.
Methodology	**4.2.1** – measured through uptime statistics, demonstrating the platforms are available, excluding scheduled outages. **4.2.2** – a survey is issued to service desk users when their support request or service ticket is resolved and closed. Users can select from a 5-point scale and optionally provide qualitative feedback.	
Data sources	Uptime statistics, and customer survey administered and managed using GovCMS service desk tool.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.6, p.46. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.41.	

Performance targets	**2024–25 result**	**2025–26 result**
4.2.1 – ICT systems are available 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages.	Achieved	Achieved
– GovDNA	100%	100%
– GovCMS	99.9%	100%
– GovTEAMS OFFICIAL	99.9%	100%
– GovLINK	100%	greater than 99.9%
– PDMS	99.8%	greater than 99.8%
– MCN	100%	100%
4.2.2 – Meet or exceed a customer satisfaction (CSAT) target of 85% for closed or resolved service requests or tickets[33].	Achieved	Achieved
– satisfaction with the GovCMS platform.	85%	89.1%
– the quality of service provided by the contracted service provider.	97%	99.4%

Note: percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal point.

32 The following systems are measured under this target: GovDNA, GovLINK redundant sites, GovCMS, MCN (National Telepresence Service), GovTEAMS OFFICIAL and Parliamentary Document Management System (PDMS).

33 This target measures the GovCMS program only.

Analysis

We deliver government technology services that enable Commonwealth entities and companies to provide public services. These services include web hosting and management (GovCMS and GovDNA), secure communications services (MCN and GovLINK), collaboration tools (GovTEAMS), and parliamentary document management (Parliamentary Document Management System).

We deliver value and efficiency across government by enabling reuse of proven, fit-for-purpose ICT services, achieving cost avoidance, consistent user experiences and economies of scale through consolidated buying power. Operating in a contestable environment alongside industry, these services are delivered through a mix of in-house capability and external providers.

Uptake demonstrates that the services remain competitive, trusted and scalable, providing a strong platform for continued efficiencies across government. For example, since 2020, the number of active entities using GovCMS has grown from 89 to 124, representing a nearly 40% increase. Over the same period, GovCMS has maintained a stable resource base of between 20.7 and 21.7 full-time equivalent staff.

4.2.1

We strive to maintain the technical capabilities, stakeholder relationships, and commitment to quality that consistently keeps these services available at least 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages. In 2025–26, all services met or exceeded their availability targets.

- GovDNA: 100%.
- GovCMS: 100%.
- GovTEAMS: 100%.
- GovLINK: greater than 99.9%.
- Parliamentary Document Management System: greater than 99.8%.
- MCN (National Telepresence Service): 100%.

These results show that our services remained reliable through the year. This was achieved through robust hosting and support arrangements, proactive monitoring, and regular patching and maintenance that optimises reliability of platforms and their underlying components.

4.2.2

The customer satisfaction score for the GovCMS system is comprised of 2 parts – an indicator of satisfaction with the GovCMS platform and the quality of service provided by the contracted service provider. In 2025–26, 89.1% of users that responded indicated their satisfaction with the GovCMS platform and 99.4% were satisfied with the quality of service provided by the contracted service provider.

The performance result for target 4.2.2 shows an increase in customer satisfaction, due in part to the high availability of the GovCMS platform, and the confidence customers have that the services provided meet their expectations.

Service availability and customer satisfaction results remained high in 2025–26, consistent with previous years. We continue to monitor service performance and improve our processes to support reliable and efficient service delivery.

Disclosures

Performance against target 4.2.1 relies on data provided to us by third parties, except for MCN which is completely managed inhouse. We conduct a range of quality assurance reviews of data, including the use of independent monitoring tools to track system availability, regular reporting based on secure data sources, and structured governance processes to support proactive oversight. Real-time checks help detect connectivity issues early, while monthly reviews and formal approvals ensure data accuracy. Where outages occur, multi-layered verification methods – such as system logs, timestamped communications, and peer-reviewed procedures – are used to confirm and report service impacts reliably.

Availability of statistics is limited to the outage for which the whole-of-government teams are accountable. These statistics exclude outages that are caused by an individual agency's configuration, network maintenance or network outages, and user error or downtime from dependent systems.

Key activity 5 – Data and digital strategy

Support wider availability and use of government data and promote digital transformation.

Measure 5.1 – Office of the National Data Commissioner

Office of the National Data Commissioner (ONDC) activities facilitate the wider sharing of government data.

Target	**5.1.1**	The number of new data sharing requests on Dataplace that lead to sharing increases by 30% on the previous year[34].
Methodology	Count of requests for data that lead to data sharing in Dataplace[35].	
Data sources	Dataplace, a digital platform to manage data requests.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.2, p.39. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.43.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
5.1.1 – The number of new data sharing requests on Dataplace that lead to sharing increases by 30% on the previous year.	Achieved (14)	Not achieved (1)

Analysis

In 2025–26, there was one data sharing request on Dataplace that led to a share, substantially decreased compared to 14 in the previous year. The decline in sharing requests in the reporting period coincided with the review of the *Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022* (the DAT Act). The Review commenced on 27 March 2025. On 3 March 2026, the Minister for Finance tabled the Final Report of the review, which found that the DAT Act has not achieved its objectives and that Commonwealth data processes continue to impede data sharing. The government's response to the review remained under consideration during the reporting period.

In 2025–26, the Office of the National Data Commissioner (the Office) accredited 6 users and 1 Data Service Provider and renewed the accreditation of 4 existing Data Service Providers. The Office continued to support the acting National Data Commissioner in the performance of statutory functions under the DAT Act and continued communications, guidance, engagement and regulatory activities.

34 For clarity, the target measures a 30 per cent increase on the previous years' target of 13.
35 The count of requests includes requests for data through variations to agreements authorising new data to be shared.

This measure has been paused while a government response to the statutory review is under development and is not included in the performance measures published in the 2026–27 Corporate Plan.

Disclosures

This performance measure captures all data sharing requests made through Dataplace that result in an agreement to share data, whether under, or outside of, the DAT Act. Dataplace records 2 agreement types:

- scheme agreements registered by the National Data Commissioner under the DAT Act (including variations), and
- general agreements or project summaries for data sharing arrangements outside the DAT Act.

Regulatory performance

The National Data Commissioner's Statement of Intent[36] outlines how the Commissioner, supported by the office, plans to operate consistent with the Minister's Statement of Expectations[37] and the principles of the regulator best practice – continuous improvement and building trust ◆, risk based and data driven ●, and collaboration and engagement ■ [38].

Highlights for 2025–26 include:

- in addition to finalising 11 accreditations, 18 change in circumstances reports from accredited entities were assessed, using reported information to inform regulatory oversight and ensure assurance activities remained proportionate and responsive to emerging risks. ● ■
- education and support activities in accordance with the Commissioner's functions, including delivering a keynote address at the 2026 Australian Government Data Forum and providing advice on best-practice data sharing approaches. ◆ ■
- supported the review and readiness for potential reform by engaging with policy teams, while maintaining regulatory independence. This included contributing to 2 working groups convened by the Department Data Policy and Assurance Branch. ◆ ■

Further information on the Office of the National Data Commissioner's activities for 2025–26 can be found in Appendix G.

36 https://www.datacommissioner.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-01/Acting%20National%20Data%20Commissioners%20Statement%20of%20Intent%20-%20JAN%202026_0.pdf
37 https://www.datacommissioner.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-01/Ministerial%20Statement%20of%20Expectations%20for%20the%20National%20Data%20Commissioner%202025.pdf
38 Symbols identify the Regulator Performance Principles relevant to 2025–26 highlights.

Measure 5.2 – Digital ID

Finance effectively supports the implementation of Australia's Digital ID System

Methodology	Assessment of the outputs and activities undertaken to support the implementation of Australia's Digital ID System.
Data sources	Departmental records and correspondence documents, Federal Register of Legislation and Digital ID website.
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Program 2.1, p.37. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.45.

Performance measure	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
5.2 – Finance effectively supports the implementation of Australia's Digital ID System.	Achieved[39]	Achieved

Analysis

During 2025–26, we supported the Minister for Finance to progress and embed Australia's Digital ID legislative framework, including ongoing development and amendment of rules and associated instruments under the *Digital ID Act 2024* (Digital ID Act).

This measure was achieved through the delivery of policy, legislative, pilot, governance and reporting activities. This included: amendments to the Digital ID Rules, developed through public consultation; advancing the Alternative Proofing (Digital Vouching) Pilot, Verifiable Credentials Technical Pilot, the Protecting Renters' Personal Information Pilot; and undertaking preparatory work for the statutory review of the Digital ID Act. Table 5 below summarises each of these initiatives.

Table 5: Summary of key activities in 2025–26

Initiative	Purpose	2025–26 activity
Digital ID Rules and Accreditation Rules	Rules made under the Digital ID Act support the operation of Australia's Digital ID legislative framework.	Supported amendment of Digital ID legislative instruments, developed through public consultation, and implementation of new rules.
Statutory Review of the *Digital ID Act 2024*	The Digital ID Act requires an independent review of the operation of the legislative framework.	Established governance arrangements and preparatory activities to support commencement of the statutory review.

39 In 2024–25, this was measured by the delivery of 4 identified outputs.

Initiative	Purpose	2025–26 activity
Alternative Proofing Pilot	Tested alternative pathways for people who may experience barriers meeting existing identity proofing requirements.	Completed pilot and developed recommendations for future consideration.
Verifiable Credentials Technical Pilot	Demonstrate the technical feasibility of government verifiable credentials and identify high-value use cases to inform future investment decisions.	Advanced the objectives of the Digital ID Program by generating evidence regarding the practical viability and benefits of digital wallets and verifiable credentials for secure government credentialing and verification.
Protecting Renters' Personal Information Pilot	Tested how Digital ID and Consumer Data Right (CDR) can be used in rental applications to reduce paperwork, improve privacy protections and streamline the process for renters and real estate businesses.	Completed a pilot to protect renters' personal information using Digital ID and the CDR.

Substantial policy work was also undertaken on a Verifiable Credentials Trust Framework, including industry consultation. While this work was not completed in 2025–26, this did not materially affect the overall achievement of the measure.

Delivery was supported by coordinated governance, oversight and assurance arrangements, including Steering Committee and Program Board meetings, stakeholder engagement, regular performance reporting.

In 2025–26, activities progressed from foundational analysis and statutory consultation to implementation and forward planning.

Compared with the previous year, this reflects a transition from legislative establishment to implementation, pilot evaluation, and strengthening the governance and oversight arrangements that will support the ongoing operation of Australia's Digital ID system.

Disclosures

This measure assesses activities and outputs that Finance is accountable for. Other entities also have roles in Australia's Digital ID System. Services Australia and the Australian Taxation Office are accredited service providers within the Australian Government Digital ID System. The Office of the System Administrator, within Services Australia, manages the operations of the Digital ID System.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission accredits and regulates Digital ID service providers, while the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner regulates privacy matters under the Digital ID legislative framework. Digital ID data standards are issued by an independent Data Standards Chair, supported by the Data Standards Body within the Treasury.

Key activity 6 – Ministerial and parliamentary services

Deliver ministerial and parliamentary services.

Measure 6.1 – Ministerial and parliamentary services

Finance provides quality and timely services to parliamentarians, their employees and others as required by the Australian Government.

Targets	**6.1.1**	100% of payroll payments are made accurately and on time.
	6.1.2	100% of expense payments are made accurately and on time.
	6.1.3	All projects to establish or relocate permanent offices are delivered in accordance with the: – National Construction Code (NCC), including *Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010*, and – National Fit-out Guideline, including any physical security requirements.
	6.1.4	99% of COMCAR reservations are completed without service failure.
Methodology	**6.1.1** – accuracy and timeliness of payroll payments are calculated by assessing the number of ad-hoc payments made during a pay cycle (as an indicator of timeliness) and assessing the number of identified over-payments made during a pay cycle (as an indicator of accuracy). **6.1.2** – measured through an assessment of payments against the timeliness and accuracy criteria. **6.1.3** – assessment of project documentation demonstrated compliance with the prescribed standards is recorded and any discrepancies are noted. **6.1.4** – calculation of the percentage of COMCAR reservations completed without service failure.	
Data sources	EMS, CARS, Chris21, PEMS.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 3, Program 3.1, p.54. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.46.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
6.1.1 – 100% of payroll payments are made accurately and on time.	Partially achieved (99.8%)	Partially achieved Payroll payments made accurately: 99.9% Payroll payments made on time: 99.9%
6.1.2 – 100% of expense payments are made accurately and on time.	Partially achieved (98.6%)	Partially achieved Expense payments made accurately: 98.4% Expense payments made on time: 98%[40]
6.1.3 – All projects to establish or relocate permanent offices are delivered in accordance with the: – NCC, including *Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010*, and – National Fit-out Guideline, including any physical security requirements.	Achieved (100%)	Achieved (100%)
6.1.4 – 99% of COMCAR reservations are completed without service failure.	Achieved (99.7%)	Achieved (99.8%)

Note: percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal point.

Analysis

Finance provides a range of facilities and services to parliamentarians, their employees and others. These services include payroll and expense payment processing, electoral office fit outs and relocation, and secure transport services.

6.1.1

We provide payroll services to employees engaged under the *Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984* (MOP(S) Act). The accuracy and timeliness of payments are calculated by assessing the number of ad-hoc payments made during a pay cycle (as an indicator of timeliness), and the number of identified over-payments made during a pay cycle (as an indicator of accuracy).

40 See Disclosures below for further information relating to the result for this target.

During 2025–26, we processed 59,485 payroll payments. Of these payroll payments 82 ad-hoc payments were made representing a timeliness percentage of 99.9%[41] and 41 overpayments were identified, representing an accuracy percentage of 99.9%[42].

Ad-hoc payments can be made for a range of reasons, including where a payment has been identified and requires remediation before the next pay cycle, or where a payroll request has been received after the external pay cut off. Reasons for overpayments may include an entitlement that has been incorrectly calculated, late paperwork from the employee or their parliamentarian (i.e. late notification of resignation), or manual data entry errors.

Payroll services were maintained during periods of increased demand, including following the 2025 Federal Election, the subsequent Shadow Ministry reshuffle in September 2025 and October 2025 and changes to the opposition leader and shadow ministry in February and March 2026. This result demonstrates our commitment to delivering timely and effective payroll services, to parliamentarians and their staff.

6.1.2

IPEA has a range of advisory, reporting and auditing responsibilities for work and travel expenses, and travel allowances of parliamentarians and their staff. From 1 July 2026, the function relating to administration of expense payments has been transferred from Finance to IPEA as part of the *Parliamentary Business Resources Legislation Amendment (Machinery of Government Change)*. Prior to 30 June 2026, we were responsible for the administration of parliamentary work expenses. Expense payments are submitted by a parliamentarian or their office and were checked and verified by us.

Target 6.1.2 measures the timeliness and accuracy of the processing of expense payments only, reflecting our role in the administration of expense payments. The timeliness of payments is demonstrated by calculating the percentage of payments made within the 20-day target. Accuracy is calculated through an assessment of a 10% sample of payments to confirm if the payment was made for the correct amount and made to the correct payee.

In 2025–26, 98.4%[43] [44] of expense payments were made accurately and 98%[45] of expense payments were made on time.

In addition to business-as-usual processing, we successfully managed increased volumes of expense payment requests during post-election peak periods, including office establishment activities, while also supporting preparation of Machinery of government (MoG) changes.

41 Percentage is rounded to the nearest decimal point.
42 Ibid.
43 See *Disclosures* below for further information relating to the result for this target.
44 Ibid.
45 Ibid.

6.1.3

We manage the relocation and establishment of new or permanent electorate offices. These projects are designed and delivered to meet the NCC (including accessibility), *Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010* and National Fit-out Guideline, including any physical security requirements.

In 2025–26, we delivered 9 projects to establish or relocate parliamentarians' permanent offices. Of the 9 projects delivered, 100% were delivered in accordance with the prescribed standards for the design, construction and delivery of class 5 commercial offices. Together these requirements provide parliamentarians, their staff and members of the public with safe, secure and accessible electorate offices to allow them to conduct their parliamentary business.

In addition, during 2025–26, we progressed and finalised the review of the revised National Fit-out Guideline, including the underlying documentation and governance processes that were initiated in 2024–25. As part of this process, we introduced new checklists for project managers and internal staff that aligned to the standards the projects are completed to. These changes will strengthen future evidence collection and documentation and improve assurance activities. The changed methodology only applies to projects that commenced from 4 May 2026 and does not apply to any of the 9 projects reported on during 2025–26.

As we implement the methodology improvements resulting from the review of the National Fit-out Guideline for projects commenced after 4 May 2026, we recognise the need for ongoing review of our practices and processes to make sure they are effective and provide assurance on the documentation that supports this performance target.

6.1.4

We provide safe and secure transport services to Australian high office holders and visiting foreign dignitaries. In 2025–26, 99.8% of COMCAR reservations were completed without service failure.

COMCAR's strong performance result was achieved through robust staff training and the effective use of the COMCAR Automated Resource System (CARS). Processes within the COMCAR National Operations Centre further supported operational reliability throughout the period. The COMCAR Automated Resource System allows Finance to monitor in real time the progress and execution of client bookings and estimated timings of trips, alerting us to any last-minute changes to bookings and flight arrivals.

We manage on average 44,000 trips each year for Australian high office holders and visiting foreign dignitaries. COMCAR maintains a driving workforce of approximately 270 to 300 casual drivers against a full-time equivalent allocation of 72. This workforce is supported by a budgeted administrative workforce of 60 staff. These staff:

- monitor the COMCAR National Operations Centre and are responsible for the allocation of drivers to booked trips
- act as client liaisons responsible for the management of challenging requirements such as travel to regional locations
- visit teams who work with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Australian Federal Police to manage the movements of visiting foreign dignitaries, and
- manage the COMCAR depots in each capital city (excluding Darwin and Hobart).

Disclosures

For target 6.1.1, the calculation of the result does not include any ad-hoc or over/under payments made due to late, incorrect or incomplete paperwork by the employee, their parliamentarian or their authorised officer.

To provide additional information on our performance, during 2025–26, we enhanced our tracking, monitoring, and reporting processes to include assessment of overpayments data as an indicator of accuracy for target 6.1.1. For target 6.1.2, the accuracy assessment is based on a 10% random sample of all payments for each quarter. Payments made outside the 20-day timeframe due to factors outside our control are excluded from the timeliness calculation.

Due to the MoG transfer of specific functions to IPEA, Finance no longer has ownership of, or access to, the underlying source data for quarter 4. As a result, we are unable to undertake the usual accuracy checking and validation processes for the quarter 4 records transferred to IPEA.

To maintain reporting continuity, the quarter 4 accuracy rate has been calculated using the average accuracy results achieved across quarters one to 3. Analysis of quarterly performance indicates low variability in accuracy results throughout the reporting period. On this basis, the use of the quarter one to quarter 3 average is assessed as providing a reasonable and reliable estimate of annual performance and an appropriate level of assurance in the circumstances.

While the inability to independently verify quarter 4 data represent a limitation, there is no evidence to suggest that the quarter 4 result would be materially different from the performance observed in quarters one to 3. Accordingly, the calculated result is considered fit for reporting purposes, subject to this caveat.

The timeliness component remains fully reportable, as it is supported by separate backend data sources that continue to be available to both Finance and IPEA. This has enabled validation and reporting of this measure independent of the transferred quarter 4 accuracy data.

For target 6.1.3, the assessment of performance relies on project documentation that varies across jurisdictions. For projects initiated prior to 4 May 2026, a risk-based approach is applied to the implementation of the National Fit-out Guidelines and accompanying checklists.

For target 6.1.4, trips that COMCAR is unable to service due to the short notice and those which COMCAR has no oversight of (such as trips delivered by Parliamentary Transport Offices) are excluded.

Measure 6.2 – Ministerial and parliamentary systems

Relevant systems are available to support Finance to provide services to parliamentarians, their employees and others as required by the Australian Government.

Targets	**6.2.1**	The COMCAR Automated Resource System (CARS) is available 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages.
	6.2.2	The Parliamentary Expenses Management System (PEMS) is available 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages.
Methodology	Measured through uptime statistics, demonstrating the platforms are available, excluding scheduled outages.	
Data sources	Uptime statistics, departmental records, including data in the COMCAR Automated Resource System and Parliamentary Expenses Management System.	
Source(s)	2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements, Outcome 3, Program 3.1, p.54. 2025–26 Corporate Plan, p.48.	

Performance targets	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
6.2.1 – the COMCAR Automated Resource System (CARS) is available 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages.	Achieved (99.7%)	Achieved (100%)
6.2.2 – the Parliamentary Expenses Management System (PEMS) is available 99% of the time, excluding scheduled outages.	Achieved (99.5%)	Achieved (100%)

Note: percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal point.

Analysis

To support the delivery of services to parliamentarians, their employees and others, we manage the COMCAR Automated Resource System (CARS) and Parliamentary Expenses Management System (PEMS).

In 2025–26, the COMCAR Automated Resource System was available 100% of the time and the Parliamentary Expenses Management System was available greater than 99.9%, excluding scheduled outages.

The COMCAR Automated Resource System remained available throughout the reporting period, allowing us to monitor in real time the progress and execution of client bookings and estimated timings of trips, alerting us to any last-minute changes to bookings and flight arrivals. These results reflect the regular engagement with the provider to identify and mitigate any system issues.

Similarly, the result for the Parliamentary Expenses Management System reflects sustained system stability and the ongoing efforts to manage risks and maintain reliable access for users.

Disclosures

This measure relies on data provided by third parties. Finance conduct quality assurance and acceptance reviews of quarterly reports from the supplier, including supplier-provided outage data and traceable duration calculations. Each outage is cross-checked against internal records, with discrepancies investigated to ensure accuracy, transparency, and consistency in reported system availability.

Note 1: 2026 Finance stakeholder survey methodology

In 2026, Finance conducted our second stakeholder survey to assess the quality and timeliness of our advice and support. For 2025–26, the Finance advice measure was mapped to our purpose statement, replacing 3 separate measures mapped to key activities 1, 2 and 3 in 2025–26. This allows for the scope of the measure to be broadened to assess more activities across the department and simplifies presentation of results in the annual performance statements.

An independent research provider, ORIMA Research, developed and conducted the survey on our behalf. The survey was conducted in accordance with the international quality standard ISO 20252, the international information security standard ISO 27001, as well as the Australian Privacy Principles contained in the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth). ORIMA Research also adhered to the Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021 administered by the Australian Data and Insights Association.

ORIMA provided a comprehensive results report analysing the quantitative and qualitative data collected, which informed our assessment of performance.

Who Finance surveyed

The survey was designed to gather stakeholder views on our advice and support and to identify areas of improvement. The survey sought feedback from senior officers from Commonwealth entities and companies who were well placed to assess of our performance, as defined by the stakeholder selection rules:

- Senior officers (Executive Level 2/equivalent and above) from Commonwealth entities and companies who have engaged with Finance in a substantial way between 1 July 2025 and 28 February 2026[46]. Engaging in a 'substantial way' was defined as:
  - engaging with Finance in relation to at least 3 different matters between 1 July 2025 and 28 February 2026 (e.g. obtained advice or support, participated in education or training, consulted on program or service delivery), or
  - engaging with Finance via multiple interactions (e.g. emails, meetings, telephone conversations) over a cumulative period (not necessarily continuous) of at least 4 weeks between 1 July 2025 and 28 February 2026.

Divisions developed their stakeholder population lists using the stakeholder selection rules and their interactions throughout the 2025–26 reporting period.

46 The cut-off date was determined to allow sufficient time for the development of stakeholder lists in time for the survey launch.

In considering the breadth and frequency of interactions throughout the year, some divisions provided limited stakeholder lists (i.e. their stakeholder lists may not have contained all stakeholders that met the stakeholder selection rules above). The approach and rationale for including stakeholders on the final stakeholder population lists included considerations of what was reasonably practicable with resources available and identifying senior executives with a broad understanding of Finance's operating environment who were well placed to provide informed feedback on our performance.

In the 2026 survey, 1,749 stakeholders were sent a survey invitation and 484 responded. This represents a 28% response rate. For comparison, in the 2025 survey 1,532 stakeholders were sent a survey invitation and 463 responded, representing a 30% response rate. We target a response rate of 20% or higher for reporting of valid and reliable performance information.

How the survey was conducted

The research involved data collection through an online survey. Survey fieldwork was conducted between 14 May and 12 June 2026. ORIMA emailed potential survey participants an invitation and a secure unique link to access the survey. To encourage open feedback, invitees could provide their responses on an anonymous basis (i.e. without their individual survey response being provided to us).

Measuring performance

The online survey questionnaire contained groups of questions addressing perceptions of effectiveness and timeliness to assess performance targets specified in our 2025–26 Corporate Plan.

Composite index measures (i.e. a measure containing multiple parts that contribute to an overall index score) were constructed for each metric. Each reported index for effectiveness and timeliness is the average of individual question indices for questions that address each.

The aggregate indices have the following properties:

- index scores of 0–49 indicate that, on average, respondents have provided an unfavourable assessment (e.g. 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' with a positive statement) of Finance's performance;
- an index score of 50 indicates that, on average, respondents have provided a neutral assessment (e.g. 'neither agree nor disagree' with a statement);
- index scores of 51–100 indicate that, on average, respondents have provided a favourable assessment;

- the higher the index score, the more positive the average respondent's perception of Finance's performance;
- if all respondents provided the most positive rating possible to all of the questions covering an area of performance, the index score would be 100; and
- if all respondents provided the least positive rating possible to all of the questions covering an area of performance, the index score would be 0.

Measuring quality of advice and support

The survey included questions to measure quality of our advice and support in the 2025–26 financial year. The statements used for the measurement of this target included:

- Finance advice was communicated clearly and concisely
- Finance advice and/or support was tailored to the circumstances
- Finance provided timely advice and/or support (i.e. at an appropriate time)
- Finance considered risks, sensitivities and mitigation where applicable
- Finance advice added value in informing decision making.

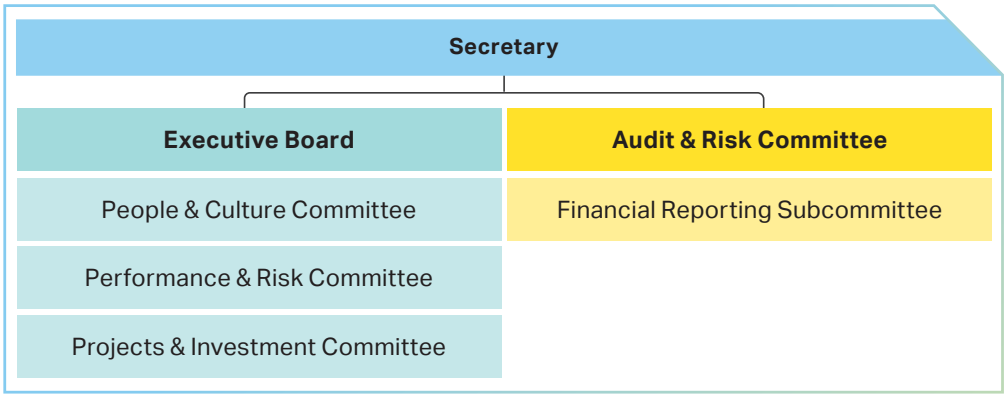
Part 3: Management and accountability

Corporate governance

Our governance framework promotes clear governance and helps us deliver our purpose and priorities (see Figure 5).

We review our governance framework each year so that it remains appropriate and supports decision-making across Finance, aligns with our priorities and risk management, and helps the Secretary meet their duties under the PGPA Act and the Public Service Act.

Figure 5: Our governance committee structure as at 30 June 2026



- **Executive Board** is our chief advisory and decision-making body. Members of Executive Board provide strategic leadership to ensure we deliver on our purpose. Members of Executive Board include the Secretary and all 4 Deputy Secretaries.
- **People and Culture Committee** provides oversight and advice on matters relating to people management, workforce strategy, diversity and inclusion, leadership development, and workforce capability.
- **Performance and Risk Committee** provides oversight and advice on our strategic direction, management of risk and data, and how we measure our performance and outcomes.
- **Projects and Investment Committee** provides advice and support on the implementation of the department's projects and investments.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee provides independent advice to the Secretary on the appropriateness of our financial reporting, performance reporting, system of internal control and system of risk oversight and management under the PGPA Act. The latest charter is available on our website[47]. It is supported by the Financial Reporting Subcommittee (FRSC). The Performance Reporting Subcommittee (PRSC) ceased on 31 December 2025.

Table 6 shows our Audit and Risk Committee members during 2025–26, including an overview of their qualifications, attendance and remuneration.

Table 6: Audit and Risk Committee qualifications, attendance and remuneration

Member	No. of meetings attended / total no. of meetings	Total annual remuneration $(GST inc.)
ARC & FRSC Chair Don Cross	ARC 6 / 6 FRSC 4 / 4 PRSC 2 / 2	$50,000
Mr. Cross has a background of holding senior roles in financial statement audit, internal audit, management assurance and performance and program management. He brings this expertise to his role as Chair or Member of Audit and Risk Committees across several Commonwealth entities delivering policy, regulatory and service delivery functions. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand and a Certified Public Accountant.		
ARC Member & PRSC Chair Wendy Southern PSM	ARC 6 / 6 FRSC 4 / 4 PRSC 2 / 2	$36,300
Dr. Southern previously held the roles of Deputy Director-General of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and Deputy Secretary at both the Department of Health and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Her responsibilities have spanned across strategic policy, program management, organisational governance, transformation, and corporate management. She currently serves on the Audit and Risk Committees of the National Archives of Australia, Department of Home Affairs, Australian Federal Police, and the Australian Centre for Disease Control. Dr. Southern also chairs the Parliamentary Budget Office Audit and Risk Committee.		

47 https://www.finance.gov.au/publications/charter/audit-committee-charter

Member	No. of meetings attended / total no. of meetings	Total annual remuneration $(GST inc.)
ARC & FRSC Member Chris Ramsden	ARC 6 / 6 FRSC 4 / 4 PRSC 2 / 2	$35,200
Mr. Ramsden has held senior executive roles including Chief Operating Officer at the Clean Energy Regulator and the National Gallery of Australia, and Chief Financial Officer at ComSuper, the Australian Customs Service and the Department of the Environment. He was also Deputy Chief Financial Officer at the Department of Health and Ageing. He currently serves on the Audit and Risk Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission. He also chairs the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Financial Reporting Subcommittee. Mr. Ramsden has a Business Degree in Accounting and Finance and is a Fellow of CPA Australia.		
ARC Member Alexandra Spark	ARC 6 / 6 FRSC 4 / 4 PRSC 2 / 2	$33,000
Ms. Spark is a Chartered Accountant and Risk Specialist with over 25 years of experience in financial statement audit, risk management, regulation and corporate governance. She was a partner at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and has worked with a range of clients across the public and private sectors, both in Australia and internationally. She currently serves as a member of numerous Audit and Risk Committees across several Commonwealth entities and various State government entities. She is also a non-executive director.		
Former ARC Deputy Chair & PRSC Member Ian McPhee AO PSM	ARC 3 / 3 FRSC 2 / 2 PRSC 2 / 2	$25,300
Mr. McPhee served as the Australian Auditor-General from 2005 to 2015. He was the Independent Governance Expert for the Australian Banking Industry from 2016 to 2018 and chaired the independent Review Panel at CPA Australia in 2017. He was also the ACT Public Sector Standards Commissioner (part time) from 2018 until October 2025. He has served as a member and chair of Audit and Risk Committees for several government entities. Mr. McPhee's term as a committee member ceased on 31 December 2025.		

Enterprise Performance Framework

Our Enterprise Performance Framework links our planning, performance and reporting documents. It brings together the Portfolio Budget Statements, corporate plan, annual report, division operational plans and supporting guidance.

The framework includes:

- the structural elements, such as our purpose, key activities, and Portfolio Budget Statements outcomes and programs

- planning documents, including the corporate plan, Portfolio Budget Statements and division operational plans
- performance measures, targets and other assessment methods set out in the corporate plan and Portfolio Budget Statements
- reporting documents that assess performance, including quarterly performance reports, annual performance statements and the annual report, and
- guidance and procedures that support planning, performance monitoring and reporting.

We regularly review and improve the framework to strengthen the performance information we provide to parliament and the public.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

Our Enterprise Risk Management Framework sets out how we identify, assess, manage and monitor risks across the department. It aligns with the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy and enables us to meet our obligations under the PGPA Act.

The Secretary and Executive Board oversee this risk management system, supported by the Performance and Risk Committee and Audit and Risk Committee. We regularly review our risk profile, including strategic and enterprise risks, drawing on information about changes in our operating environment and reports to our governance committees.

In 2025–26, we improved our internal reporting tools and guidance to make risk management easier and more consistent. We also worked with risk champions across the department to strengthen risk management in day-to-day operations.

Integrity

Our work is guided by the APS Values: impartial, committed to service, accountable, respectful, ethical and stewardship. To support these values, we have established leadership values and behaviours for all levels across the department:

- act with integrity – lead by example, act with transparency, accountability, and honesty to deliver quality outcomes.
- collaborate, innovate – build stakeholder relationships based on respect and trust, to drive quality and better ways of working.
- be part of the solution – take a positive approach to your daily work by endeavouring to understand the challenges and providing or contributing to solutions.
- develop self and others – know your strengths and areas for development and invest time and effort to develop others.

During 2025–26, we continued to engage leaders and governance committees on integrity matters, including our integrity framework and reporting arrangements. Our Executive Board continued to monitor integrity-related metrics through quarterly reporting.

Business continuity management

Business continuity helps us continue delivering essential activities during and after disruptions. We do this through plans, procedures and arrangements that support critical services until normal operations resume. For Finance, effective business continuity means we can continue providing advice and support on the management of public resources when unexpected events occur.

In 2025–26, we updated our business continuity management policy and framework, guidance, tools and escalation procedures. These changes strengthen how we identify critical activities, prepare for disruptions and maintain services during expected events.

Fraud and corruption control and prevention

We are committed to a culture of integrity. Our people are expected to act with honesty, transparency, and accountability in all aspects of their work.

We take a range of steps to prevent, detect, and respond to fraud and corruption. We promptly assess reports of suspected fraud and corruption, and investigate them, where appropriate, in line with the Australian Government Investigations Standards.

In 2025–26, we introduced a new Fraud and Corruption Control Framework and Fraud and Corruption Control Plan to align with the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework. The framework focuses on preventing fraud and corruption, while supporting effective detection and response measures.

We continue to provide a range of channels for staff or members of the public to report suspected fraud or corruption, including:

- email: fraud@finance.gov.au
- fraud hotline: (02) 6215 3735
- fraud and corruption incident form, and
- mail: Department of Finance Fraud Officer, 1 Canberra Avenue Forrest ACT 2603.

Internal audit

In 2025–26, we worked with our internal audit provider, Axiom Associates, to complete 19 internal audits. These audits assessed our business processes, systems of internal control and risk management, and identified opportunities for improvement.

The audits help us strengthen governance, manage risk and improve how we deliver our activities.

We develop our internal audit plan in consultation with our senior executives, and governance committees, including Executive Board and Audit and Risk Committee, and consideration of other internal and external assurance processes (including Gateway Reviews).

External scrutiny

External bodies, such as the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO), the Australian Information Commissioner, the Commonwealth Ombudsman and parliamentary committees, review our work to ensure transparency, accountability and compliance.

External audit

In 2025–26, the ANAO tabled 4 reports in Parliament which scrutinised the operations of Finance:

- Auditor-General Report No.3: Implementation of Procurement Reforms: Digital Transformation Agency and Department of Finance.
- Auditor-General Report No.11: Securing Supply Through Onshore Vaccine Manufacturing Capability.
- Auditor-General Report No.12: Managing the Privacy of Client Information in Services Australia.
- Auditor-General Report No.37: Support and Regulation of Indigenous Corporations.

Australian Information Commissioner decisions

In 2025–26, there were 3 decisions by the Australian Information Commissioner:

- *'AOS' and Department of Finance (Freedom of information) [2024] AICmr 220* - access refusal decision set aside and new decision substituted for partial release of information.
- *'AOU' and Department of Finance (Freedom of information) [2024] AICmr 222* - internal review decision set aside and decision substituted that the applicant is not liable to pay any charge in respect of their request.
- *William Summers and Department of Finance (Freedom of information) [2024] AICmr 252* - internal review decision set aside and decision substituted that the documents are not conditionally exempt.

Parliamentary committees

Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration

The Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration covers the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Finance portfolios and maintains oversight over the Parliamentary Departments. These are divided into 2 committees – Legislation Committee and References Committee.

Legislation Committee

We appeared before the Legislation Committee at its Senate Estimates hearings on 7 and 8 October 2025, 1 and 2 December 2025, 9 and 10 February 2026 and 26, 27 and 28 May 2026.

On 24 October 2025, we provided a submission to the Inquiry into *Public Consultancy and Services Contracts Bill 2025* and attended a hearing as part of the same inquiry on 20 February 2026.

On 12 December 2025, we provided a submission to the Inquiry into *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Amendment (Ban Unethical Contractors) Bill 2025* and attended a hearing as part of the same inquiry on 20 February 2026.

References Committee

We did not appear before the References Committee in 2025–26.

Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit

The Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA) initiates inquiries into public administration matters and can conduct inquiries into matters referred to them by either House of Parliament.

In 2025–26, we engaged with the JCPAA as outlined below, in addition to our ongoing liaison on the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability framework:

- on 15 August 2025, a joint executive minute from the Secretary and CEO of the Digital Transformation Agency was provided addressing recommendations 1, 2 and 3 from *Report 509: Inquiry into public sector information technology procurement and projects*.
- on 10 March 2026, in accordance with recommendation 3 of Report 509, a 12-month update was provided through a joint executive minute from the Secretary and CEO of the Digital Transformation Agency.
- on 28 August 2025, an executive minute from the Secretary was provided addressing recommendations 1, 2 and 3 from *Report 511: Inquiry into contract management frameworks operated by Commonwealth entities*.
- on 18 September 2025, an executive minute from the Secretary was provided addressing recommendations 1, 7, 8 and 9 from *Report 512, Report of the Inquiry in the Administration of Commonwealth Regulations*.
- on 12 December 2025, an executive minute from the Secretary relating to Report 512 was provided, updating the response to recommendations 1, 8 and 9.
- on 5 May 2026, an executive minute from the Secretary relating to Report 512 was provided, updating the response to recommendation 8.
- on 2 December 2025, an executive minute from the Secretary was provided addressing recommendations 2 and 4 from *Report 506: Inquiry into Commonwealth Financial Statements 2022–23*.
- on 4 December 2025, we provided a submission to the Inquiry into Commonwealth Financial Statements 2023–24 and 2024–25 and attended hearings as part of the same inquiry on 29 April 2026.
- on 15 May 2026, we provided a submission to the Inquiry into the management of client privacy in the Australian public sector.

Other committees

We attended hearings or provided submissions to the following parliamentary committees during 2025–26:

- Senate Environment and Communications References Committee: Inquiry into the Climate Risk Assessment (submission provided on 12 September 2025, hearing attended on 16 September 2025).
- Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters: Inquiry into the conduct of the 2025 federal election (hearing attended on 31 October 2025).
- Senate Select Committee on Productivity in Australia: Inquiry into Productivity in Australia (submission provided on 19 February 2026).
- Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee: Inquiry into Management of Defence estate assets (submission provided on 17 April 2026, hearing attended on 4 May 2026).
- Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity: Inquiry into Intergenerational Housing Inequity (hearing attended on 18 May 2026).

Our submissions, responses to questions taken on notice (written and taken during hearings), and the transcripts of committee hearings are available on the Parliament of Australia website[48].

In addition to attending scheduled hearings, we participated in private briefings with parliamentary committees during the reporting period.

Freedom of Information

Entities subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report.

Our plan is available on our website at https://www.finance.gov.au/about-us/freedom-information.

Capability review

In April 2026, the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) commenced an independent Capability Review of the Department of Finance, as part of the legislated review program under the *Public Service Act 1999*. The review is being conducted by 4 Senior Reviewers, supported by the APSC. The review remained underway at 30 June 2026, and no final report was issued during the 2025–26 reporting period.

The final report is expected to be completed in October 2026. It will then be tabled in Parliament and published. Finance will prepare and publish an action plan in response to the review within 90 days of receiving the final report.

48 https://www.aph.gov.au/

Asset management

We manage 55 properties and national land interests, known as the Finance Owned Estate. This portfolio includes office buildings, heritage assets, law courts, special purpose facilities, vacant land, and contaminated sites. We also manage over 250 leased sites nationally to accommodate parliamentarians and their staff, including 7 Commonwealth Parliament Offices (CPO) in capital cities outside of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). In addition, we maintain 8 COMCAR depots across Australia.

We manage these assets with support from a private sector property service provider and in accordance with environment and heritage legislation, including the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* Environmental and heritage considerations help inform decisions about maintenance, use, and future divestment of each property.

We continue to improve the performance and efficiency of our buildings to support the APS Net Zero 2030 targets. During 2025–26, we reduced reliance on natural gas at several sites by replacing gas boilers with electric heating systems. We will continue to upgrade building infrastructure and increase electrification where practical and cost-effective.

From 1 January 2026, we began voluntarily purchasing renewable electricity for Finance Owned Estate properties outside the ACT[49]. This is expected to increase renewable electricity supply at these properties to 50% in 2026[50] and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions over time.

We also manage the whole-of-government Property Services Coordinated Procurement Arrangements, which provides facilities management and leasing services to non-corporate Commonwealth entities. Under the first iteration of the arrangements, 76 entities received services and approximately $1.5 billion in savings was achieved between 2018 and 2025 through lower leasing and property operating costs. The second iteration of the arrangements commenced in April 2025 and will continue to support government property management and other initiatives such as APS Net Zero 2030.

49 Renewable electricity purchases for property in the ACT are managed separately through the Whole-of-Australian-Government arrangements. Finance's renewable energy purchases apply to properties included in the departments emissions reporting under the Australian Government Emissions Reporting Framework.

50 The target will be achieved through the voluntary purchase of large-scale generation certificates, in addition to renewable electricity supplied through the Large-scale Renewable Energy Target. Information on Australia's renewable energy supply is available on the Clean Energy Regulator website (https://cer.gov.au/schemes/renewable-energy-target/renewable-energy-target-liability-and-exemptions/renewable-power-percentage).

Part 4: Human resource management

Workforce planning

Our workforce priorities in 2025–26 were to retain skilled and engaged employees, build capability, and improve workforce planning.

During the year we:

- worked with employees to develop our next workforce strategy
- released *Shaping Finance Together*, a 3-year action plan in response to the APS Census results, and shared examples of progress and outcomes
- enhanced the graduate program for the whole-of-government Accounting and Financial Management Stream
- launched our first Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan
- continued regular information sessions for managers on people management matters
- implemented the APS senior executive service (SES) Performance Leadership Framework and updated supporting policies
- strengthened our commitment to safe, proactive and healthy workplaces, and
- reviewed and improved recruitment processes, including how artificial intelligence may affect our workforce and recruitment practices.

The People and Culture Committee continued to oversee implementation of these workforce priorities and monitor progress on a quarterly basis.

Strategic commissioning framework

Our APS workforce continues to deliver key activities, including providing advice on expenditure, budget updates, and the frameworks and policies that support the use and management of public resources. We have developed the skills and expertise needed to deliver our core functions and priority initiatives, with contractors and consultants only used in limited circumstances.

Consistent with the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework, we engage external resources only when specialist or independent advice is required, or where skills are not available within the APS.

In 2025–26, we began reducing contractor expenditure by including bringing ICT roles in-house, such as those supporting the Central Budget Management System. This work is expected to reduce contractor expenditure by up to $17 million across the period to 2028–29. Bringing the maintenance and support of this system into the APS will strengthen internal capability and support delivery of this whole-of-government platform.

We are also expanding the in-house delivery of general insurance and risk-management through the transition of Comcover claims management to an APS-led model. Over the next 2 years, we will seek to reduce reliance on external labour by converting 31 contractor roles and further developing our internal claims management capability.

Capability and development

Our Learning and Development Framework supports employee development and performance. It provides learning opportunities across 4 areas designed to build skills needed now and in the future. Our programs align with workforce priorities and are supported by academic partnerships, the APSC and the APS Academy.

In 2025–26, more than 2,100 people participated in targeted learning programs. These programs focused on:

- data and digital capability
- management and leadership skills, and
- stakeholder engagement and partnership skills.

We also continued to deliver entry-level development programs across the APS. We strengthened the whole-of-government Accounting and Financial Management Stream graduate program, which supports the development of finance professionals across the Australian Government.

In partnership with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), we continue to lead the Australian Government Career Starter Program. The program helps recent year 12 graduates gain ongoing APS employment while completing a Certificate IV in Government or Human Resources. Participants are employed at the APS1 level across 13 APS agencies and can progress to APS2 on successful completion of the program.

Performance management

Our Performance Management Framework supports employee performance and development. It is based on clear expectations, regular feedback and opportunities to build skills and capability.

In 2025–26, we reviewed our performance framework for non-SES employees and consulted staff on improvements to how we support performance and development. We also provided resources and learning programs to help employees set goals, receive and provide feedback, and participate in performance discussions with confidence.

Workforce diversity and inclusion

We support a workforce culture that is inclusive, safe and respectful. Our 5 employee-led diversity networks promote gender equality, disability inclusion, LGBTQI+ inclusion, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and cultural and linguistic diversity. The Cultural Network Leadership Group helps coordinate activities across these networks and supports diversity and inclusion initiatives across the department.

In 2025–26, we:

- celebrated events such as Lunar New Year, Harmony Week, International Day of People with Disability, and International Women's Day
- continued to provide low-sensory rooms within One Canberra Avenue (OCA) to support different working needs, and
- monitored progress against the targets in our Gender Equity Action Plan, which supports the APS Gender Equity Strategy and Action Plan, and Workplace Gender Equity Agency reporting framework.

Reconciliation initiatives

We launched our 2026–2028 Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan in February 2026. The Reconciliation Action Plan sets out how we will support reconciliation and contribute to the Australian Government's Closing the Gap priority reforms.

Our approach focuses on:

- increasing the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees
- providing a culturally safe workplace for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, and
- supporting reconciliation across the APS through our policy leadership role.

During 2025–26, we:

- reviewed cultural learning needs across the department as part of annual business planning
- delivered cultural learning activities to increase understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories, knowledge and rights
- held events for National Reconciliation Week and NAIDOC Week
- recognised other important dates including the Anniversary of the Apology to the Stolen Generation, Coming of the Light, and Indigenous Literacy Day, and
- promoted reconciliation through department-wide initiatives and activities.

Disability reporting

The National Disability Strategy 2021–2031 vision is for an inclusive Australian society that ensures people with disability can fulfil their potential, as equal members of the community. The strategy sets out practical changes that will assist people with disability across 7 outcome areas. Additional information is available on the Department of Social Services website[51].

Disability reporting is included in the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports and the APS Statistical Bulletin. These reports are available at http://www.apsc.gov.au.

51 https://www.dss.gov.au/disability-and-australias-disability-strategy-2021-2031

Workplace health and safety

We are committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for our employees. Our approach to work health and safety (WHS) helps us to meet our responsibilities under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth)* (WHS Act) and the *Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*.

In 2025–26, we:

- reviewed our Work Health and Safety Management System including policies, procedures, governance arrangements and safety performance measures
- reviewed our Rehabilitation Management System, with a greater focus on early intervention and support for our employees
- commenced a project to strengthen the management of psychosocial hazards, including participation in the Comcare Psychosocial Hazard Inspection program and use of the People at Work survey
- introduced an online incident reporting system through Lighthouse
- launched the Healthy Mind and Body hub, providing wellbeing resources, tools and training for employees
- delivered 1,070 influenza vaccinations across Finance workplaces
- coordinated 103 ergonomic workstation assessments, and
- continued to provide an Employee Assistance Program for our employees and their immediate families.

During 2025–26, 4 incidents were reported to Comcare (the WHS Regulator). No investigations were commenced.

Employee arrangements

The *Department of Finance Enterprise Agreement 2024–2027* outlines the employment conditions for all our non-SES employees, including COMCAR drivers. In certain circumstances, we use individual flexibility arrangements to secure specific expertise or specialist skills critical to our business needs.

SES remuneration and employment conditions are determined under subsection 24(1) of the Public Service Act.

Table 7: Employment arrangements for SES and non-SES employees, at 30 June 2026

Arrangement	SES	Non-SES	Total
Enterprise agreement	–	2,191	**2,191**
Individual flexibility arrangements	–	13	**13**
Determinations under subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*	80	–	**80**

Staff on individual flexibility arrangements are included in the enterprise agreement total.

Table 8: Salary ranges by employment classification, at 30 June 2026

	Salary ranges	
Classification	**Minimum ($)**	**Maximum ($)**
SES3	$383,705	$443,481
SES2	$299,586	$337,384
SES1	$233,917	$272,641
EL2	$160,177	$199,535
EL1	$131,199	$169,260
APS6	$101,355	$132,061
APS5	$92,127	$103,372
APS4	$82,613	$94,289
APS3	$73,242	$84,487
APS2	$65,890	$75,405
APS1	$57,497	$66,179

Non-salary benefits

We offer a range of non-salary benefits to our employees, including:

- access to flexible working arrangements
- a confidential employee assistance program for employees and their immediate family
- on-site gym
- annual influenza immunisation
- training, mentoring and learning and development programs, and
- contributions to relevant professional memberships.

Our employees are eligible to participate in salary sacrifice arrangements for non-salary benefits, including novated car leases and additional employer superannuation contributions.

Executive remuneration

The remuneration for the Secretary and statutory office holders is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal under the Remuneration *Tribunal Act 1973*. Remuneration for our SES employees is established through individual determinations made under section 24(1) of the Public Service Act.

Table 9: Information about remuneration for senior executives

		Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Remuneration band	Number of senior executives	Average base salary ($)	Average other benefits and allowances ($)	Average superannuation contributions ($)	Average long service leave ($)	Average termination benefits ($)	Average total remuneration ($)
$0 – $220,000	20	73,144	–	15,044	13,601	–	101,788
$220,001 – $245,000	2	192,871	–	29,244	9,281	–	232,185
$245,001 – $270,000	6	213,734	789	35,048	8,063	–	256,846
$270,001 – $295,000	14	233,471	–	40,330	11,448	–	285,280
$295,001 – $320,000	20	247,460	32	43,285	17,358	–	308,103
$320,001 – $345,000	13	270,385	–	47,071	17,637	–	335,134
$345,001 – $370,000	6	295,488	40	51,886	16,805	–	364,259
$370,001 – $395,000	3	276,045	81	50,136	31,224	29,654	387,059
$395,001 – $420,000	3	323,319	–	60,861	23,618	–	407,798
$420,001 – $445,000	2	348,885	–	57,303	16,331	–	422,520

The table includes all substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period, including those who have been promoted, transferred or ceased during the reporting period. Therefore, more than one individual may have filled a single position over the course of the year.

Long service leave on separation may create a negative leave expense for amounts accrued but not yet vested.

Table 10: Information about remuneration for other highly paid staff

		Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Remuneration band	Number of other highly paid officers	Average base salary ($)	Average other benefits and allowances ($)	Average superannuation contributions ($)	Average long service leave ($)	Average other long-term benefits ($)	Average termination benefits ($)	Average total remuneration ($)
$320,001 – $345,000	1	119,443	1,000	19,122	12,698	–	169,090	321,353

Table above includes other highly paid staff who received remuneration during the reporting period, including those who have been promoted, transferred, or ceased during the reporting period.

Key management personnel

Our key management personnel are identified as the members of the Executive Board (the Secretary and all 4 Deputy Secretaries).

Table 11: Information about remuneration for key management personnel

			Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Name	Position	Term as key management personnel	Base salary ($)	Bonuses ($)	Other benefits and allowances ($)	Superannuation contributions ($)	Long service leave ($)	Other long-term benefits ($)	Termination benefits ($)	Total remuneration ($)
Matt Yannopoulos	Secretary	29 September 2025 – 30 June 2026	636,265	–	–	81,339	29,878	–	–	747,481
Richard Windeyer[a]	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026	527,921	–	–	80,793	21,236	–	–	629,951
Nathan Williamson	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2025 – 3 August 2025	53,713	–	–	6,889	967	–	–	61,570
Simon Newnham	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026	469,207	–	–	81,106	23,192	–	–	573,504
Cath Patterson	Deputy Secretary	1 July 2025 – 7 December 2025	197,082	–	–	34,019	4,840	–	–	235,941
Anna Harmer[b]	Deputy Secretary	4 August 2025 – 30 June 2026	365,289	–	–	57,249	10,346	–	–	432,884
Marisa Purvis-Smith	Deputy Secretary	16 February 2026 – 30 June 2026	182,002	–	–	31,059	10,405	–	–	223,465
Stephen Sorbello	Acting Deputy Secretary	1 July 2025 – 11 January 2026	52,518	–	–	7,639	1,833	–	–	61,990
Andrew Danks	Acting Deputy Secretary	1 July 2025 – 28 September 2025 25 December 2025 – 15 February 2026	146,200	–	–	19,354	5,652	–	–	171,206

a. Richard Windeyer acted as Secretary prior to the appointment of Matt Yannopoulos PSM.

b. Anna Harmer acted as Deputy Secretary during the period 4 August 2025 to 1 March 2026 before permanently appointed to the KMP position.

Machinery-of-government changes

There were no new machinery of government changes impacting staff movements during 2025–26.

Part 5:
Financial reporting

Overview of financial performance

Our financial statements are presented below, with the ANAO issuing an unmodified audit opinion on 17 September 2026.

Departmental activities

We manage a diverse range of activities that are delivered for whole-of-government purposes and supported through special accounts. These activities are subject to external factors that can significantly impact the operating result in any given year. The 2025–26 operating deficit of $1,879.2m (2024–25: deficit $528.0m) is primarily due to general insurance activities provided to Australian Government entities that were impacted by new and existing claims.

While we recognised an operating deficit in 2025–26 under the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position remains strong. At 30 June 2026, we held net assets of $1.8b, which largely comprised the Finance Owned Estate which includes 55 non-Defence Commonwealth-owned properties in Australia. Total net assets decreased by $1.6b primarily driven by an increase in liabilities due to outstanding insurance claims.

Administered activities on behalf of the Australian Government

In 2025–26, we administered 4 programs on behalf of the Australian Government with expenses of $12.2b including:

- $9.8b for Public Sector Superannuation including member benefits for Commonwealth defined benefit superannuation schemes
- $1.7b for the Australian Government Investment Funds including distributions to portfolio special accounts, and
- $0.7b for Ministerial and Parliamentary Services including salaries and entitlements for staff employed under the Members of Parliament (Staff) Act, and COMCAR services.

Administered income of $2.4b mainly comprises $1.3b of interest, dividends, distributions and income from the Australian Government Investment Funds and $1.1b of superannuation contributions.

At 30 June 2026, administered assets were $74.3b which largely consists of the Australian Government Investment Funds and investments in Commonwealth entities and companies. Total assets increased by $2.9b from 2024–25 mainly due to an increase in loans $1.5b, gains from the Investment funds $0.6b and a $0.8b increase in the value in investment in entities and companies.

Administered liabilities of $173.9b largely consist of member benefits for the Commonwealth defined benefit superannuation liabilities.

Compliance with finance law

In 2025–26, we had no significant issues under section 19 of the PGPA Act relating to non-compliance with the financial law.

Procurement

Performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules

Our approach to procurement activities is consistent with the principles of the PGPA Act and related regulations, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant internal policies. This is further supported by our Accountable Authority Instructions and supporting procurement operational guidance. We focus on obtaining value for money, encouraging competition, efficient, effective, economical, and ethical use of government resources, accountability, and transparency in all our procurement activities.

Information on significant procurements expected to be undertaken is in our annual procurement plan, available on AusTender.

Small-to-medium enterprises and Indigenous business

We support small business participation in the government procurement market. An example of measures to support small business enterprises include:

- using a straightforward approach-to-market templates, communicated in clear and simple language, and presented in an accessible format
- using standard contracts for low-risk procurements valued under $200,000; and
- using the Australian Industry Participation policies and programs to encourage small-to-medium enterprise engagement opportunities.

Small and medium enterprises and small enterprise participation statistics are available on our website.

We recognise the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. Further information on payment times can be found at Table 12.

Table 12: Small businesses being paid on time

	2025–26 Percentage (%) of invoices paid within 20 days by number	2025–26 Percentage (%) of invoices paid within 20 days by value	Total value of invoices ($)	2025–26 Percentage (%) of eInvoices paid within 5 days by number	2025–26 Percentage (%) of eInvoices paid within 5 days by value	Total value of eInvoices ($)
Eligible invoices up to $1 million (GST inclusive)	96.2	99.5	179,410,462	98.3	99.4	4,205,971
All eligible invoices (GST inclusive)	96.2	99.8	493,585,006	98.3	99.6	5,875,079

Interest paid on late paid invoices and eInvoices	2025–26 interest paid on late invoices due payment in 20 days	2025–26 interest paid on late eInvoices due payment in 5 days
$ 1,845.77	$1,845.77	–

Consultancies

We engage consultants for specialist expertise or when independent research, review or assessment is required. Prior to engaging consultants, we proactively consider our obligations under the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework to ensure the skills and expertise we are seeking cannot first be sourced internally from within the department. Where outsourcing to a consultant is required, we incorporate capability building and knowledge transfer opportunities to maximise the benefits of engaging externally. Decisions to engage consultants are made in accordance with the PGPA Act and related regulations, including the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and relevant internal policies.

During 2025–26, 236 new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into. These were valued at $40.4m, with expenditure against these of $8.1m. A further 6 reportable consultancy contracts were active during the reporting period, involving total actual expenditure of $4.8m.

The main categories for which consultants were engaged were:

- management advisory services, and
- other professional services, including Information technology consultation, strategic planning consultation.

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 13: 2025–26 Reportable consultancy contracts

Reportable Consultancy Contracts	No. of Contracts	2025–26 expenditure ($, including GST)
New contracts entered during the period	236	8,145,018
Ongoing contracts entered during a previous period	6	4,757,291
TOTAL	**242**	**12,902,309**

Table 14: 2025–26 Top 5 consultants (by value of expenditure)

2025–26 Top 5 Consultants	Actual 2025–26 spend ($, including GST)	Proportion of 2025–26 total spend (%)
GHD Pty Ltd	2,370,421	17.7%
KPMG Australia	1,641,575	12.3%
MARSH PTY LTD	1,086,466	8.1%
AXIOM ASSOCIATES (AUST) PTY LTD	916,126	6.9%
NOUS GROUP PTY LTD	556,629	4.2%

Non-consultancies

During 2025–26, 466 new reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into. These were valued at $465.7m, with expenditure against these of $75.9m. In addition, 209 reportable non-consultancy contracts were active during the reporting period, involving total actual expenditure of $73.4m.

The main categories for which non-consultants were engaged were:

- leases and rental of property or buildings
- building construction and support and maintenance and repair services; and
- ICT services.

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 15: 2025–26 Reportable non-consultancy contracts

Reportable Non-consultancy Contracts	No. of Contracts	2025–26 expenditure ($, including GST)
New contracts entered during the period	466	75,894,492
Ongoing contracts entered during a previous period	209	73,360,001
TOTAL	**675**	**149,254,493**

Table 16: 2025–26 Top 5 non-consultancies (by value of expenditure)

2025–26 Top 5 Non-consultants	Actual 2025–26 spend ($, including GST)	Proportion of 2025–26 total spend (%)
Hunter Mason (VIC) Pty Ltd	15,429,099	9.2%
Gruden Pty Ltd	13,417,346	8.0%
Jones Lang LaSalle (ACT) P/L	12,300,622	7.3%
Data#3	12,280,397	7.3%
Salsa Digital	11,870,468	7.1%

Grants

Information on grants awarded by us during the period of 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 is available on the GrantConnect website[52].

52 https://www.grants.gov.au/

Advertising and market research

During 2025–26, we did not conduct any advertising campaigns.

During 2025–26, our total payments for advertising and market research were $315,972.25 (GST inclusive).

Table 17 shows payments of $17,300 or more (GST inclusive) to advertising and market research, polling, direct mail, and media advertising organisations, as required under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

The following payments to market research organisations relate to the whole-of-government master media agency contract that we manage. The lead entity responsible for specific advertising or market research contracts reports the relevant expenditure under their annual report.

Table 17: Advertising and market research payments, 2025–26

Organisation	Purpose	Expenditure ($, Including GST)
Market research organisations		
Fiftyfive5	Customer Satisfaction survey	54,381.25
Total reportable market research organisations		54,381.25
Media advertising organisations		
Approach Consulting Pty Ltd	Recruitment advertising	28,000.00
Australian Public Service	Recruitment advertising	35,145.00
Horizon One Recruitment Pty Ltd	Recruitment advertising	24,533.00
Chandler Macleod	Recruitment advertising	47,135.00
Relatbl Recruiting	Recruitment advertising	25,455.00
Beaumont & Beaumont	Recruitment advertising	61,323.00
CONNECT3I	Recruitment advertising	40,000.00
Total reportable media advertising organisations		261,591.00
Total reportable payments of $		315,972.25

Central advertising system

We administer the central advertising system, which consolidates the government's buying power to support the proper use of public resources. In 2025–26:

- total campaign advertising media expenditure was $171.2m, comprising $167.6m by non-corporate Commonwealth entities and $3.6m by corporate Commonwealth entities, Commonwealth companies and other bodies.
- total non-campaign advertising media expenditure was $28.7m, comprising $27.5m by non-corporate Commonwealth entities and $1.3m by corporate Commonwealth entities, Commonwealth companies and other bodies.

Financial statements

Australian National Audit Office

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Finance

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Department of Finance (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2026:

(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 2026 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 2026 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Secretary and Chief Financial 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 material accounting policy information 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 their 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.

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Key Audit Matter	How the audit addressed the matter

Valuation of the liability for outstanding insurance claims
 	
Refer to Note C1 'General insurance activities'
 	
The Entity provides insurance to Australian Government entities. The estimation of outstanding insurance claims liability involves significant judgement given the inherent uncertainty in estimating the expected future payments for claims incurred.
 	
I consider the estimation of the outstanding insurance claims liability for the Australian Government's self-managed general insurance fund to be a key audit matter due to:
 	
• the balance being significant relative to the Entity's Statement of Financial Position ($3.9 billion outstanding insurance claims liability as at 30 June 2026); and
• the complex calculation of the liability that involves significant judgement over key assumptions including claim ratios, expected frequency of claims, severity of claims and discount rates.
	To address the key audit matter, I:
	
	• tested the accuracy and completeness of data used to calculate the liability, including, agreeing a sample of payments made to claimants, and assessing the quality assurance and reconciliation processes used by the Entity to provide data to its actuary; and
	• evaluated the Entity's actuarial report and year-end adjustments by:
	  ○ assessing the competence, capability and objectivity of the actuary;
	  ○ assessing the appropriateness of the valuation model, including the model's theoretical soundness, mathematical integrity and the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the model; and
	  ○ assessing the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in the valuation model by comparing to those used in the insurance industry and in prior periods.

Key audit matter	**How the audit addressed the matter**
Valuation of collective investment vehicles held at fair value through profit or loss *Refer to Note C2 'Investment funds'* As at 30 June 2026, collective investment vehicles totaled $18.3 billion. Collective investment vehicles comprise holdings of a diverse range of asset categories including private equity funds, hedge funds, debt funds, infrastructure funds and property funds. Valuation techniques are varied depending on the particular asset category and holding. All investments are held in custody by the Entity's appointed custodian. I consider the valuation of collective investment vehicles to be a key audit matter due to the size of the investments and the inherent subjectivity, significant judgements and estimates required where market data is not available to determine the fair value of these investments. In addition, disclosures that support the users' understanding of the valuation of collective investment vehicles are complex.	To assess the controls over the valuation of all collective investment vehicles, I: • inspected the custodian's independent auditor's assurance report in respect of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the valuation of investments by the custodian; • assessed the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the custodian's independent auditor; and • tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of a selection of the controls in place at the Entity to assess the valuation of collective investment vehicles whether they be performed by the custodian, the collective investment vehicle manager, a valuation expert or management. I assessed, on a sample basis, the valuation of indirectly held single infrastructure investments as at 30 June 2026. To do so I: • evaluated the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the valuation expert used by management; and • tested the valuation models used including the reasonableness of key assumptions regarding growth rates, discount rates and multiples

	applied to earnings within the models by performing a cross-check between management's valuation and the valuation applied by comparable companies, including considering the underlying assumptions. To assess the valuation of all other collective investment vehicles as at 30 June 2026, on a sample basis, I: • agreed the fair value to the capital account statements received from the underlying investment manager; • obtained audited financial statements of each underlying collective investment vehicle as at 30 June 2026, where available, and agreed the audited net asset value to the capital account statement; • performed an assessment of the audited financial statements of the collective investment vehicles which included: o considering the regulatory framework under which the financial statements were prepared and the accounting policies adopted; and o evaluating the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the audit firm performing the audit and the opinion provided; • where 30 June 2026 audited financial statements were unavailable, investigated significant movements from the date of the most recent audited financial statements and obtained additional evidence to support these movements; and • assessed the accuracy and completeness of the related disclosures in Note C2 to the financial statements to support the user's understanding of collective investment vehicles.
Key audit matter **Valuation of superannuation provisions** *Refer to Note C3 'Superannuation'* The Entity administers defined benefit schemes that entitle Australian Government employees to retirement benefits based on past service. I consider the valuation of the superannuation provisions to be a key audit matter due to: • the balance being significant relative to the Entity's Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities ($169.9 billion as at 30 June 2026); and • the measurement of the provision being complex, requiring significant professional judgement in the selection of long-term	**How the audit addressed the matter** To address the key audit matter, I: • assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the arrangements under which superannuation administration services are provided in relation to the defined benefit schemes, including management of members' data used in the valuation model; • tested the accuracy and completeness of data used to calculate the superannuation provisions, including, assessing the quality assurance and reconciliation processes used by the Entity to provide data to its actuary; • evaluated the reasonableness of the review

assumptions (including economic assumptions relating to the general economic environment and demographics of the schemes' members), to which the valuation of the schemes is highly sensitive.	performed by the Entity's actuary to confirm the integrity of the data used for estimating the defined benefit provision; and • evaluated the appropriateness of the methodology and reasonableness of the key assumptions applied in estimating the superannuation provision by: o comparing economic assumptions to realistic long-term expectations over the term of the schemes' liabilities, based on the Government's economic forecasts; and o assessing the detailed analysis undertaken by the Entity's actuary for consistency with historical data on the membership experience with regards to: ▪ promotional salary increases; ▪ rates of retirement, redundancy, resignation; and ▪ mortality.

Key audit matter	How the audit addressed the matter
Valuation of Properties *Refer to Note D5 'Non-financial assets'* The Entity is responsible for the management of the Australian Government's domestic non-defence property portfolio, including delivery of major capital works projects as directed by the Government. I consider the valuation of the Entity's land, buildings and investment properties to be a key audit matter due to the valuations being dependent on assumptions that require significant judgement about fair market rents, discount rates, condition and use of the properties, and comparable properties. Where observable market data is not available, the valuation is subject to a higher level of judgement. As at 30 June 2026, the reported fair value of non-financial assets was $550.7 million for land, $1,524.2 million for buildings and $761.9 million for investment properties.	To address the key audit matter, I: • evaluated the appropriateness of the Entity's methodologies and the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in the valuation models by: o evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Entity's valuers; o testing the accuracy and completeness of data used to value the Entity's properties, including, assessing the quality assurance and reconciliation processes used by the Entity to provide data to its valuer; o assessing the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in the valuation model for relevance by comparing with prior periods and observable market data; and o assessing whether all properties have been valued at their highest and best use.

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



Carla Jago
Deputy Auditor-General for Australia

Delegate of the Auditor-General

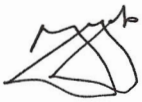
Canberra
17 September 2026

Department of Finance

Statement by the Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 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.

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



Matthew Yannopoulos PSM
Secretary
Department of Finance
16 September 2026



Neil Dawson
Chief Financial Officer
Department of Finance
16 September 2026

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Department of Finance
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Note ref		Actuals 30 June 2026 $'000	Actuals 30 June 2025 $'000	Budget 30 June 2026 $'000
NET COST OF SERVICES					
Expenses					
Employee benefits	E1.1	B1	**273,631**	259,079	*240,025*
Suppliers	D1	B2	**232,324**	198,615	*262,121*
Insurance claims	C1.1	B3	**1,821,037**	862,151	*362,787*
Competitive neutrality	H2		**3,718**	3,396	*3,396*
Notional reinsurance expense	C1.1		**5,000**	5,000	*5,000*
Depreciation and amortisation	D5.1	B4	**111,474**	104,234	*109,532*
Depreciation - right-of-use	D5.2		**13,675**	13,823	*18,847*
Non-financial asset write-downs and impairments	D5.1	B4	**464,091**	40,030	*35,559*
Impairment of financial assets	D3.3		**261**	848	-
Losses from asset sales			**-**	2,540	-
Interest on lease liabilities			**13,041**	13,256	*7,144*
Other expenses			**80**	148	-
Total expenses			**2,938,332**	1,503,120	*1,044,411*
Own-source income					
Own-source revenue					
Premium revenue	C1.1	B3	**222,998**	242,176	*244,415*
Reinsurance and other recoveries revenue	C1.1		**5,927**	3,612	-
Rental income	D2.1		**81,698**	78,543	*82,788*
Contracts with customers	D2.2	B5	**161,554**	131,878	*125,898*
Resources received free of charge	H2		**1,655**	1,680	*1,416*
Interest	D3.3		**275**	-	*6,212*
Other revenue			**-**	-	*620*
Total own-source revenue			**474,107**	457,889	*461,349*
Gains					
Gains			**728**	3,767	-
Total gains			**728**	3,767	-
Total own-source income			**474,835**	461,656	*461,349*
Net (cost of)/contribution by services			**(2,463,497)**	(1,041,464)	*(583,062)*
Revenue from Government	F1.1		**586,930**	515,559	*564,857*
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax on continuing operations			**(1,876,567)**	(525,905)	*(18,205)*
Income tax equivalent	H2		**2,665**	2,054	*2,570*
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax on continuing operations			**(1,879,232)**	(527,959)	*(20,775)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services					
Changes in asset revaluation reserves	D5.1	B4	**8,453**	(14,667)	*(2,045)*
Total comprehensive income/(loss)			**(1,870,779)**	(542,626)	*(22,820)*

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

Department of Finance
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2026

	Note ref		Actuals 30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000	*Budget 30 June 2026 $'000*
Assets					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents	D3.1		**22,318**	18,921	*26,551*
Special account cash held in OPA	F3.1	B2,B3,B4	**2,931,594**	2,675,682	*2,392,880*
Trade and other receivables	D3.1	B5	**19,880**	18,770	*38,231*
Appropriations receivable					
Other departmental undrawn	F1.2		**105,823**	91,668	*74,467*
Reinsurance and other recoveries	C1.3		**2,025**	1,357	-
Loans	D3.1	B6	**22,423**	-	*75,564*
Lease incentive assets			**121**	253	*386*
Other financial assets			**5,156**	3,492	*11,456*
Total financial assets			**3,109,340**	2,810,143	*2,619,535*
Non-financial assets					
Land	D5.1	B4	**550,689**	545,174	*542,729*
Buildings	D5.1	B4	**1,524,229**	1,746,464	*2,012,053*
Leasehold improvements	D5.1	B4	**25,887**	25,823	-
Investment property	D5.1	B4	**761,868**	801,565	*719,850*
Plant and equipment	D5.1		**19,686**	23,884	*16,742*
Intangibles	D5.1		**97,466**	104,489	*115,066*
Right-of-use assets	D5.2		**240,421**	253,242	*228,469*
Prepayments			**6,578**	10,677	*10,364*
Total non-financial assets			**3,226,824**	3,511,318	*3,645,273*
Total Assets			**6,336,164**	6,321,461	*6,264,808*
Liabilities					
Trade creditors and accruals	D3.1		**57,225**	45,919	*61,270*
Unearned revenue	D6		**36,052**	50,561	*32,003*
Return of equity - special accounts			**40,743**	53,228	*56,077*
Outstanding insurance claims	C1.4	B3	**3,947,656**	2,343,123	*1,630,615*
Employee provisions	E1.2		**94,424**	82,961	*78,369*
Lease liabilities	D7		**309,970**	314,276	*296,123*
Other provisions	D8		**1,438**	1,393	*1,394*
Other payables			**12,277**	13,646	*13,178*
Total liabilities			**4,499,785**	2,905,107	*2,169,029*
Net assets			**1,836,379**	3,416,354	*4,095,779*
Equity					
Retained earnings		B2,B3,B6	**(2,724,275)**	(843,147)	*(395,163)*
Asset revaluation reserves		B4	**433,921**	425,468	*436,336*
Contributed equity/capital			**4,126,733**	3,834,033	*4,054,606*
Total equity			**1,836,379**	3,416,354	*4,095,779*

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

Department of Finance
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended 30 June 2026

	Note ref	Actuals							
		30 June 2026				30 June 2025			
		Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserves	Contributed equity/capital	Total	Retained earnings	Asset revaluation reserves	Contributed equity/capital	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening balance									
Balance carried forward		**(843,147)**	**425,468**	**3,834,033**	**3,416,354**	(315,188)	440,135	3,082,509	3,207,456
Adjusted opening balance		**(843,147)**	**425,468**	**3,834,033**	**3,416,354**	(315,188)	440,135	3,082,509	3,207,456
Comprehensive income									
Deficit for the period		**(1,879,232)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,879,232)**	(527,959)	-	-	(527,959)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**8,453**	**-**	**8,453**	-	(14,667)	-	(14,667)
Total comprehensive income		**(1,879,232)**	**8,453**	**-**	**(1,870,779)**	(527,959)	(14,667)	-	(542,626)
Transactions with owners									
Distributions to owners									
Return of equity - special accounts		**-**	**-**	**(23,499)**	**(23,499)**	-	-	(30,630)	(30,630)
Return of appropriation		**(1,896)**	**-**	**(63)**	**(1,959)**	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	D9	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	31	31
Contributions by owners									
Departmental capital budget	F1.1	**-**	**-**	**4,602**	**4,602**	-	-	5,529	5,529
Equity injection - appropriations	F1.1	**-**	**-**	**276,385**	**276,385**	-	-	769,068	769,068
Transfer of assets	D5.1	**-**	**-**	**35,275**	**35,275**	-	-	7,526	7,526
Total transactions with owners		**(1,896)**	**-**	**292,700**	**290,804**	-	-	751,524	751,524
Closing balance		**(2,724,275)**	**433,921**	**4,126,733**	**1,836,379**	(843,147)	425,468	3,834,033	3,416,354
Budget 30 June 2026									
Opening balance		*(367,797)*	*438,381*	*3,803,819*	***3,874,403***	*(52,380)*	*529,316*	*3,065,197*	*3,542,133*
Adjustment for changes in accounting policies		-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Adjusted opening balance		***(367,797)***	***438,381***	***3,803,819***	***3,874,403***	*(52,380)*	*529,316*	*3,065,197*	*3,542,133*
Total comprehensive income		*(20,775)*	*(2,045)*	-	***(22,820)***	*(42,638)*	-	-	*(42,638)*
Total transactions with owners		*(6,591)*	-	*250,787*	***244,196***	-	-	*741,133*	*741,133*
Closing balance		***(395,163)***	***436,336***	***4,054,606***	***4,095,779***	*(95,018)*	*529,316*	*3,806,330*	*4,240,628*

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

Department of Finance
Cash Flow Statement
for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Note ref	Actuals 30 June 2026 $'000	Actuals 30 June 2025 $'000	Budget 30 June 2026 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contracts with customers		**145,665**	181,832	*129,459*
Revenue from Government		**572,807**	510,637	*573,643*
Insurance premiums		**223,007**	242,176	*245,860*
Reinsurance and other recoveries		**5,259**	3,632	-
Interest and dividends		**275**	-	*6,212*
Rent received		**81,698**	78,543	*82,307*
Net GST received		**-**	61	-
Other		**4,769**	7,373	*620*
Total cash received		**1,033,480**	1,024,254	*1,038,101*
Cash used				
Employees		**260,715**	253,470	*237,086*
Suppliers		**236,745**	208,488	*236,094*
Insurance claims		**216,504**	194,500	*436,968*
Interest payments on lease liabilities		**13,041**	13,256	*7,144*
Net GST paid		**1,502**	-	-
Other		**12,883**	8,339	*31,652*
Total cash used		**741,390**	678,053	*948,944*
Net cash received/(used) for operating activities		**292,090**	346,201	*89,157*
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Repayments of loans		**806**	-	*60,102*
Total cash received		**806**	-	*60,102*
Cash used				
Purchase of land and buildings		**222,304**	146,399	*267,315*
Purchase of leasehold improvements		**116**	18	-
Purchase of investment property		**8,436**	22,858	-
Purchase of plant and equipment		**2,027**	10,708	*1,482*
Purchase of intangibles		**14,446**	14,830	*9,775*
Loans		**23,229**	-	*24,180*
Total cash used		**270,558**	194,813	*302,752*
Net cash received/(used) for investing activities		**(269,752)**	(194,813)	*(242,650)*
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributed equity		**280,955**	776,294	*283,899*
Restructuring		**-**	31	-
Total cash received		**280,955**	776,325	*283,899*
Cash used				
Return of contributed equity		**35,984**	33,479	*33,112*
Return of appropriation		**1,959**	-	-
Principal payments on lease liabilities		**6,041**	4,558	*11,303*
Total cash used		**43,984**	38,037	*44,415*
Net cash received/(used) for financing activities		**236,971**	738,288	*239,484*
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**259,309**	889,676	*85,991*
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**2,694,603**	1,804,927	*2,333,440*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	D3.1	**2,953,912**	2,694,603	*2,419,431*

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

Department of Finance
Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2026

		Actuals		Budget
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	*30 June 2026*
	Note ref	**$'000**	$'000	*$'000*
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	E1.1	**482,250**	492,095	*472,019*
Superannuation expense	C3.1	**9,796,812**	9,734,923	*10,036,100*
Suppliers	D1	**138,560**	138,923	*136,101*
Investment funds	C2.1 B7	**148,094**	100,116	*143,297*
Investment funds distributions	C2.1 B7	**1,516,419**	1,514,863	*1,316,596*
Depreciation and amortisation	D5.1	**31,936**	32,345	*10,175*
Depreciation - right-of-use	D5.2	**56,608**	50,853	*50,898*
Non-financial asset write-downs and impairments	D5.1	**784**	287	*3*
Impairment of financial assets	D3.3	**42**	-	-
Grants		**4,032**	4,813	*3,163*
Interest on lease liabilities		**14,044**	5,280	*8,888*
Other expenses		**2,884**	5,559	*7,257*
Total expenses		**12,192,465**	12,080,057	*12,184,497*
Income				
Non-taxation revenue				
Interest	D3.3	**98,453**	57,905	*118,500*
Dividends	D3.3	**17,980**	6,614	*34,276*
Investment funds	C2.1 B7	**1,169,910**	1,041,522	*1,283,098*
Contracts with customers	D2.2	**4,811**	5,664	-
Superannuation contributions	C3.1	**1,085,546**	1,118,952	*950,607*
Resources received free of charge	H2	**5,357**	5,172	*4,684*
Other revenue		**3,788**	2,889	*4,458*
Total revenues		**2,385,845**	2,238,718	*2,395,623*
Gains				
Investment funds	C2.1 B7	**4,945,629**	4,317,649	*2,168,465*
Other gains		**3,918**	7,298	-
Total gains		**4,949,547**	4,324,947	*2,168,465*
Total income		**7,335,392**	6,563,665	*4,564,088*
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		**(4,857,073)**	(5,516,392)	*(7,620,409)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Movement in carrying amount of superannuation	C3.1 B8	**6,987,629**	2,586,862	-
Changes in asset revaluation reserves	D5.1	**30,175**	37,835	-
Items subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Gains/(losses) in carrying amount of Investments in entities and companies	D3.3	**(55,382)**	(178,450)	-
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**6,962,422**	2,446,247	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**2,105,349**	(3,070,145)	*(7,620,409)*

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Department of Finance
Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities
as at 30 June 2026

		Actuals		Budget
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	*30 June 2026*
	Note ref	**$'000**	$'000	*$'000*
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents	D3.1	**800,775**	802,707	*800,959*
Special account cash held in OPA	D3.1	**278,068**	279,201	*144,503*
Trade and other receivables	D3.1	**5,179**	5,816	*2,725*
Investment funds	C2.2 B7	**67,032,866**	66,428,622	*62,181,335*
Loans	D3.1	**1,963,107**	495,168	*2,128,411*
Investments in entities and companies	D3.1	**3,578,104**	2,761,853	*4,915,432*
Other financial assets		**47,042**	101,462	*82,521*
Total financial assets		**73,705,141**	70,874,829	*70,255,886*
Non-financial assets				
Leasehold improvements	D5.1	**133,523**	83,713	*165,009*
Infrastructure	D5.1	**143,787**	146,999	*110,540*
Plant and equipment	D5.1	**29,504**	26,595	*22,793*
Intangibles	D5.1	**54**	103	*164*
Right-of-use assets	D5.2	**326,791**	343,378	*265,856*
Prepayments		**6,388**	7,113	*5,851*
Total non-financial assets		**640,047**	607,901	*570,213*
Total assets		**74,345,188**	71,482,730	*70,826,099*
Liabilities				
Trade creditors and accruals	D3.1	**21,702**	21,497	*60,074*
Investment funds	C2.2 B7	**816,610**	663,392	*1,033,627*
OPA overnight cash payable	D3.1	**2,502,638**	2,426,085	*2,705,968*
Employee provisions	E1.2	**276,530**	290,475	*264,490*
Superannuation provisions	C3.1 B8	**169,882,836**	171,885,918	*171,053,560*
Lease liabilities	D7	**355,173**	362,844	*305,519*
Other provisions	D8	**17,887**	18,157	*18,830*
Other payables		**16,727**	11,176	*9,201*
Total liabilities		**173,890,103**	175,679,544	*175,451,269*
Net assets/(liabilities)		**(99,544,915)**	(104,196,814)	*(104,625,170)*

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Department of Finance
Administered Reconciliation Schedule
for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Note ref	Actuals 30 June 2026 $'000	Actuals 30 June 2025 $'000
Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July		**(104,196,814)**	(104,262,951)
Net cost of services		**(4,857,073)**	(5,516,392)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		**6,962,422**	2,446,247
Transfers (to)/from the Australian Government			
Appropriation transfers from OPA			
Annual appropriations	F1.1	**421,873**	397,261
Administered assets and liabilities appropriations	F1.1	**2,326,213**	567,168
Special appropriations	F2.1	**10,304,322**	9,880,551
Contributions from Government to the investment funds	F3.2	**-**	1,577,194
Restructuring	D9	**-**	472
Other		**1,319**	5,246
Appropriation transfers to OPA			
Transfers to OPA		**(6,402,222)**	(5,377,639)
Investment funds return to Government	F3.2	**(4,000,000)**	(4,000,000)
OPA transfers with other Commonwealth entities			
Transfers to other Commonwealth entities	H2	**(1,172,337,615)**	(1,081,140,385)
Transfers from other Commonwealth entities	H2	**1,172,232,660**	1,081,226,414
Closing assets less liabilities		**(99,544,915)**	(104,196,814)

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Department of Finance
Administered Cash Flow Statement
for the period ended 30 June 2026

	Note ref	Actuals 30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000	Budget 30 June 2026 $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contracts with customers		**4,316**	4,648	*5,987*
Superannuation contributions - employers		**1,138,737**	1,095,158	*942,218*
Superannuation contributions - members		**5,156,860**	4,216,021	*4,624,776*
Interest and dividends		**1,234,287**	1,096,680	*2,715,363*
Realised exchange gains		**28**	16,572	-
Net GST received		**1,788**	-	-
Other		**5,980**	5,180	*2,123*
Total cash received		**7,541,996**	6,434,259	*8,290,467*
Cash used				
Employees		**491,215**	464,484	*472,019*
Suppliers		**240,664**	220,283	*275,222*
Investment fund distributions		**1,516,419**	1,514,863	*1,316,596*
Superannuation payments		**10,041,096**	9,597,731	*9,993,401*
Realised exchange losses		**31,995**	6,161	-
Grants		**4,032**	4,813	*3,163*
Interest payments on lease liabilities		**14,044**	5,280	*8,888*
Net GST paid		**-**	2,050	-
Other		**3,045**	6,330	*7,302*
Total cash used		**12,342,510**	11,821,995	*12,076,591*
Net cash received/(used) for operating activities		**(4,800,514)**	(5,387,736)	*(3,786,124)*
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sale of financial investments		**75,607,502**	91,310,624	*5,545,044*
Net gains from sale of financial instruments		**1,424,771**	1,221,897	-
Repayments of advances and loans		**12,848**	12,682	*12,847*
Total cash received		**77,045,121**	92,545,203	*5,557,891*
Cash used				
Purchase of financial investments		**72,513,521**	89,555,110	*2,651,346*
Investments in entities and companies		**871,634**	413,759	*1,480,171*
Loans		**1,460,000**	250,000	*1,530,000*
Purchase of leasehold improvements		**40,996**	61,688	-
Purchase of infrastructure		**4,048**	3,180	-
Purchase of plant and equipment		**6,177**	8,165	*21,998*
Total cash used		**74,896,376**	90,291,902	*5,683,515*
Net cash received/(used) for investing activities		**2,148,745**	2,253,301	*(125,624)*

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Department of Finance
Administered Cash Flow Statement
for the period ended 30 June 2026

		Actuals		Budget
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	*30 June 2026*
	Note ref	**$'000**	$'000	*$'000*
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Contributions to investment funds		**-**	1,577,194	-
Restructuring		**-**	472	-
Total cash received		**-**	1,577,666	-
Cash used				
Investment funds distributions to Government		**4,000,000**	4,000,000	*4,000,000*
Principal payments on lease liabilities		**46,370**	55,644	*39,455*
Total cash used		**4,046,370**	4,055,644	4,039,455
Net cash received/(used) for financing activities		**(4,046,370)**	(2,477,978)	*(4,039,455)*
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**(6,698,139)**	(5,612,413)	*(7,951,203)*
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		**1,081,908**	1,175,382	*990,230*
OPA transfers with other Commonwealth entities				
Transfers to other Commonwealth entities		**(1,172,261,062)**	(1,081,258,596)	-
Transfers from other Commonwealth entities		**1,172,232,660**	1,081,226,414	-
Total cash from/(to) OPA		**(28,402)**	(32,182)	-
Finance administered transfers				
Appropriation transfers from OPA		**13,125,698**	10,928,760	*13,607,094*
Appropriation transfers to OPA		**(6,402,222)**	(5,377,639)	*(5,700,659)*
Total cash from/(to) OPA		**6,723,476**	5,551,121	*7,906,435*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	D3.1	**1,078,843**	1,081,908	*945,462*

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

A. About this report

The Department of Finance (Finance) is an Australian Government controlled not-for-profit entity, its purpose being: to assist the Australian Government to achieve its fiscal and policy objectives by advising on expenditure, managing sustainable public sector resourcing, driving public sector transformation and delivering efficient, cost-effective services to, and for, the Government.

Finance is structured to fulfil its purpose through three outcomes, as set out in the 2025-26 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) these are:

Outcome 1: Support sustainable Australian Government finances through providing high-quality policy advice and operational support to the government and Commonwealth entities to maintain effective and efficient use of public resources.

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.

Outcome 3: Support for parliamentarians and others as required by the Australian Government through the delivery of, and advice on, work expenses and allowances, entitlements and targeted programs.

Finance's activities are classified as either Departmental or Administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses controlled or incurred by Finance in its own right.

Administered items are controlled by the Government and managed or overseen by Finance on behalf of the Government. These items are distinguished from Departmental items using shading.

Administered items include:

- Superannuation schemes for current and former civilian Australian Government employees, parliamentarians, current and former Governor-Generals, Federal Judges and Federal Circuit Court Judges
- Australian Government investment funds
- Entitlements, allowances and work expenses provided to current and former members of parliament and their staff
- Grants
- State, territory, Defence Housing Australia (DHA) and Snowy Hydro Limited government loans and associated interest
- Investments in entities and companies.

In some areas of this financial report, Departmental and Administered items are included in the same section. This is for presentation purposes only and these balances should not be compared.

The continued existence of Finance in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continued funding by Parliament.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are required by section 42 of the PGPA Act. They have been prepared in accordance with the *PGPA (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015* (FRR) and Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period. Finance has applied simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the AASB and has included additional disclosures for financial instruments, fair value, administered investments and superannuation as required under subsection 18(4) of the FRR.

Basis of accounting

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.

All assets have been assessed for impairment at the end of the reporting period and no impairment indicators exist unless otherwise stated.

Comparative reclassifications

Minor changes were made to the comparatives in both the Departmental and Administered financial statements as a

result of the reclassification, disaggregation or merging of some line items. There was no change to the comparative operating surplus or net assets reported.

How to read this report

The following pages set out the notes to the financial statements, which include further information required to understand the financial statements. This has been assessed against materiality and relevance to the operations, financial position and performance of Finance. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars (AUD).

Key judgements and estimates

In applying Finance's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates and assumptions to future events. Judgements and estimates that are material to the financial statements are found in the following notes:

C1 General insurance activities
C2 Investment funds
C3 Superannuation
D3 Financial instruments
D5 Non-financial assets
D8 Other Provisions
E1 Employee benefits

With the exception of judgements and estimates applied in the above notes, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

New Australian Accounting Standards (AAS)

All new, revised or amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material financial impact on Finance's financial statements.

Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts* applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026 and has not been early adopted by Finance. AASB 17 replaces AASB 1023 *General Insurance Contracts* and introduces revised recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for insurance contracts.

Finance has undertaken a preliminary assessment and expects AASB 17 to apply to part of its insurance portfolio. Implementation work is ongoing, including assessment of the scope of arrangements within AASB 17 and the interaction with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* for claims or arrangements that may fall outside the scope of AASB 17.

The adoption of AASB 17 is expected to affect the measurement and disclosure of insurance-related balances, primarily liabilities for incurred claims. The quantitative impact cannot yet be reliably estimated and will depend on the finalisation of implementation judgements, actuarial inputs and data available at transition. Any transition adjustment, where required, is expected to be recognised in opening equity at 1 July 2026.

B. Budgetary variance reporting

The following table provides explanation of the variances between Finance's original budget estimates, as presented in the 2025-26 Portfolio Budget Statements and Finance's actual financial performance and position for the year.

Explanations are provided for major budget variances only. Variances are treated as major when it is considered important for the reader's understanding or is relevant to an assessment of the discharge of accountability and to an analysis of the performance of Finance.

Note Reference	Affected line items	Explanation
B1 Employees	Employee benefits Employee provisions	Average staffing levels are higher than budgeted as a result of new measures and increased program delivery.
B2 Suppliers	Suppliers	Supplier expenses are below budget due to reduced reliance on external labour and delays in the timing of budget measures and other programs related expenditure.
B3 General insurance activities	Insurance claims Special account cash held in OPA Outstanding insurance claims Premium revenue Retained earnings	Insurance claims expense and liability have increased due to new and existing very large claims. Premium revenue is below budget as a result of changes to the insurance premium-setting policy implemented after the budget was finalised.
B4 Finance owned estate and non-financial assets	Depreciation and amortisation Non-financial asset write-downs and impairments Land, Buildings, Investment property, Leasehold improvements, Intangibles Changes in Asset revaluation reserves Retained earnings	Changes in asset revaluation reserves and non-financial asset write-downs are not budgeted for and are associated with annual independent valuations of Finance's land, buildings and investment properties. Intangibles reduction is mainly due to IT projects delays in addition to unanticipated escalation of amortisation charges for some IT software to reflect its expected use.
B5 Contracts with customers	Contracts with customers, Trades and other receivables and Unearned revenue	The increase in revenue reflects higher-than-expected demand for cost-recovered WoAG technology services and procurement panel fees, revenue received from a Crown Lease Variation Charge for a property within the Finance-owned estate. Unearned revenue is related to a capital project delivery for another entity.
B6 Loans	Loans Retained earnings	The Budget had assumed that the Fleet Financing loans will commence from 1 July 2025, whereas the lending under the Fleet Financing Arrangement commenced in November 2025 due to the longer than anticipated procurement process. In addition, uptake of the loans has been lower than forecast in the Budget, due to lower-than-expected initial demand of fleet vehicles.

Note Reference	Affected line items	Explanation
B7 Investment funds	Investment funds revenues, expenses, gains Investment funds assets and liabilities Investment funds distributions	The net asset balance differs from the Budget due to: • Investment fund returns being higher than the original Budget expectation which assumed each fund would earn the mid-point of the investment mandate benchmark return; and • Government decisions for additional disbursements from the Disaster Ready Fund.
B8 Superannuation	Movement in carrying amount of superannuation Superannuation provisions	For budget reporting purposes, the discount rate of 5.0 per cent used by actuaries in preparing the Long-Term Cost Reports (LTCRs) is used to value the superannuation liability. The use of the LTCR rate reduces the volatility in reported liabilities that would occur from year to year if the long-term government bond rate was used. Consistent with Australian Accounting Standards, for financial reporting purposes, the superannuation liability and expense are valued using the long-term government bond rate as at 30 June and 1 July respectively. Changes in the rates used for budget and financial reporting purposes significantly impact on the superannuation provisions and superannuation expense.

C. General business disclosures

This section includes disclosures for operations which are significant in size and/or nature for Finance.

C1 General insurance activities

Finance provides insurance and risk management services to Australian General Government Sector entities. The classes of business cover include: Liability, Property, Motor Vehicle, and Personal Accident and Travel.

These services are funded from the Comcover Special Account, refer to Note F3.1.

Policy and measurement

Premium revenue
Premium revenue includes amounts charged excluding Goods and Services Tax (GST). Premiums are recognised as revenue over the period insured which is from 1 July to 30 June each year.

Notional reinsurance expense
A notional reinsurance charge of $5.0 million is paid to the Official Public Account (OPA) each year.

Reinsurance and other recoveries
Reinsurance and other recoveries received or receivable in respect of gross claims paid and movements in reinsurance and other recovery assets are recognised as revenue in the year they occur.

Reinsurance and other recovery assets are actuarially assessed as the present value of the expected future receipts, calculated on the same basis as the outstanding claims liability.

Insurance claims expense and outstanding insurance claims liabilities
Claims expense represents claims payments and the movement in the gross outstanding claims liability.

For claims arising from insurance services provided to General Government Sector entities, Finance recognises the full claims exposure of the Commonwealth.

The outstanding insurance claims liability is actuarially assessed and measured at the central estimate of the present value of expected future payments of claims incurred at the reporting date with an additional risk margin to allow for inherent uncertainty in the central estimate. The expected future payments include those in relation to unpaid reported claims; claims incurred but not reported (IBNR); claims incurred but not enough reported (IBNER); and indirect expenses that are expected to be incurred in settling these claims. Changes in claims estimates are recognised in the surplus/(deficit) in the year in which the estimates are changed.

Assets backing general insurance liabilities
The balance of the Comcover Special Account and receivables from insurance activities are held to back general insurance liabilities. For further information in relation to the Comcover Special Account, refer to Note F3.1.

Key judgements and estimates

Finance takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. The claim estimates and judgements are regularly evaluated and updated based on historical experience and other factors. However, given the uncertainty in the estimation process, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

Finance's activities are classified into two main categories: **Property** (Property, Motor Vehicle and Personal Accident and Travel) and **Liability**. Different actuarial methods and assumptions are applied at a more granular level taking into account the characteristics of the class of business, claim type and the extent of the development of each past accident period.

The estimation of IBNR and IBNER are generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty where claims notification and settlement may not happen for many years after the event giving rise to the claim. For this reason, Liability classes of business typically display greater variability between the initial estimates and final outcomes.

Key actuarial assumptions

The key actuarial assumptions for the determination of the outstanding claims liabilities are set out in the table below:

	30 June 2026		30 June 2025	
	Property	**Liability**	Property	Liability
Average discount rate	**4.5%**	**4.5%**	3.5%	3.6%
Average inflation rate	**2.5%**	**3.4%**	2.7%	3.5%
Average weighted term to settlement (years)	**2.1**	**3.3**	2.0	2.8
Expense rate	**1.7%**	**0.4%**	1.3%	0.5%
Risk margin	**18.9%**	**23.6%**	18.8%	13.6%

Process used to determine actuarial assumptions

Discount rate	To allow for the time value of money, projected payments are discounted at a risk free rate derived from market yields on Australian Government securities at the reporting date.
Inflation rate	Claims inflation is incorporated into the resulting projected payments to allow for both expected levels of economic inflation and superimposed inflation. Economic inflation is based on economic indicators such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and/or increases in average weekly earnings. Superimposed inflation is past claims inflation in excess of wage inflation. A review of past claims reveals no evidence of superimposed inflation.
Average weighted term to settlement	The average weighted term to settlement is based on historic payment patterns.
Expense rate	Claims handling expenses are calculated by reference to Finance's claims handling remuneration agreements for direct expenses and internal costs for indirect expenses.
Risk margin	The risk margin is assessed by examining the historical variability of the claims experience, considering industry studies and benchmarks and applying actuarial judgement, especially in respect of uncertainties not reflected in the claims data. This assessment is performed for each class of business. Diversification benefit is allowed for, with consideration given to industry studies and benchmarks.

Sensitivity analysis

Finance has conducted sensitivity analysis to quantify the impact of changes in the key underlying assumptions on the surplus/(deficit). The sensitivity analysis has been performed for each variable independently of all other changes and is net of reinsurance and other recoveries. The table below describes how a change in each assumption will affect the surplus/(deficit).

		30 June 2026		30 June 2025	
		Property	**Liability**	Property	Liability
Assumption	**Movement**	**$'000**	**$'000**	$'000	$'000
Average discount rate	+1%	**5,159**	**119,338**	5,003	53,015
	-1%	**(4,929)**	**(112,066)**	(4,773)	(49,936)
Average inflation rate	+1%	**(6,000)**	**(147,421)**	(5,564)	(60,956)
	-1%	**6,177**	**154,655**	5,733	63,660
Average weighted term to settlement (years)	+1 year	**4,629**	**40,427**	1,125	(7,643)
	-1 year	**(4,654)**	**(42,555)**	(2,045)	(1,473)
Expense rate	+1%	**(2,425)**	**(36,878)**	(2,432)	(20,856)
	-1%	**2,425**	**36,878**	2,432	20,856
Risk margin	+1%	**(2,075)**	**(29,952)**	(2,073)	(18,460)
	-1%	**2,075**	**29,952**	2,073	18,460

The movements are the absolute movement in the assumption (e.g. +1% increase in the expense rate for Property from 0.7% to 1.7%).

Insurance risk management

Finance is exposed to insurance risk, which is discussed below.

Objectives, policies and processes for managing insurance risk
Finance provides insurance and risk management services to deliver a net benefit to the Australian Government over the longer term. The transfer of insurance risk from participating General Government Sector entities offers the most comprehensive and cost effective approach to the management of risk exposures. The provision of a captive fund focuses on improving risk identification and management in entities and increases in transparency and accountability to the Australian Government and the public.

Key processes to manage the insurable risk exposure of the Commonwealth include:

- Detailed risk exposure surveys
- Actuarial modelling of claims history, exposures and industry experience to provide an estimate of expected claims costs for the insured year and to determine the annual premium collection
- Claim management and investigation processes
- Appointment of an independent actuary for valuation services of the outstanding claims liability
- WoAG policy development and risk management advisory and education services to improve risk awareness and capability of Fund Members.

Concentration of insurance risk
No reinsurance policies were placed in 2025-26 (2024-25: nil), reflecting the capacity of the Australian Government to cost-effectively self-insure against infrequent large claims.

C1.1 Underwriting result

	Departmental	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Direct premium revenue		
Premium revenue	**222,998**	242,176
Premium revenue eliminated on consolidation	**3,848**	3,841
Total direct premium revenue	**226,846**	246,017
Notional reinsurance expense	**(5,000)**	(5,000)
Net premium revenue	**221,846**	241,017
Net incurred claims		
Insurance claims	**(1,821,037)**	(862,151)
Insurance claims expense eliminated on consolidation	**(6,905)**	(3,159)
Reinsurance and other recoveries revenue	**5,927**	3,612
Total net claims	**(1,822,015)**	(861,698)
Other underwriting expenses	**(9,778)**	(9,994)
Underwriting result	**(1,609,947)**	(630,676)
Revenue from Government	**211,007**	153,681
Operating surplus/(deficit)	**(1,398,940)**	(476,995)

C1.2 Net claims incurred

	30 June 2026			30 June 2025		
	Current year $'000	**Prior years $'000**	**Total $'000**	Current year $'000	Prior years $'000	Total $'000
Gross claims incurred						
Undiscounted	310,788	1,519,121	**1,829,909**	340,830	503,228	844,058
Discount and discount movement	(16,091)	3,091	**(13,000)**	(9,683)	22,758	13,075
Gross claims incurred discounted	**294,697**	**1,522,212**	**1,816,909**	331,147	525,986	857,133
Reinsurance and other recoveries						
Undiscounted	(1,278)	(4,700)	**(5,978)**	(807)	(2,784)	(3,591)
Discount and discount movement	32	19	**51**	7	(28)	(21)
Reinsurance and other recoveries discounted	**(1,246)**	**(4,681)**	**(5,927)**	(800)	(2,812)	(3,612)
Net claims incurred	**293,451**	**1,517,531**	**1,810,982**	330,347	523,174	853,521
Claims handling expense			**11,033**			8,177
Total net claims			**1,822,015**			861,698

The current year net claims incurred is impacted by adverse developments in large liability claims.

C1.3 Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable

	Departmental	
	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000
Reinsurance and other recoveries		
Reinsurance and other recoveries	**2,211**	1,492
Discount to present value	**(186)**	(135)
Total reinsurance and other recoveries	**2,025**	1,357

C1.4 Outstanding insurance claims liability

	Departmental	
	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000
Gross claims liability - undiscounted	**3,227,065**	2,068,413
Discount to present value	**(38,545)**	(27,650)
Gross claims liability - discounted	**3,188,520**	2,040,763
Claims handling expense	**14,168**	12,534
Gross central estimate	**3,202,688**	2,053,297
Risk margin	**744,968**	289,826
Outstanding insurance claims liability	**3,947,656**	2,343,123
Risk margin adopted	**23.3%**	14.1%
Probability of adequacy of the risk margin	**75.0%**	75.0%

Reconciliation of the movement in discounted outstanding claims liability

	Property	Liability	**30 June 2026 Total**	30 June 2025 Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	$'000
Net outstanding claims liability at the beginning of the year	245,825	2,095,941	**2,341,766**	1,674,095
Incurred claims	84,312	209,140	**293,452**	330,305
Claims payments	(83,930)	(123,187)	**(207,117)**	(185,909)
Unwinding of discount	5,773	5,305	**11,078**	16,059
Risk margin release	(12,028)	(16,034)	**(28,062)**	(32,743)
Changes in assumptions and experience	5,361	1,529,153	**1,534,514**	539,959
Net outstanding claims liability at the end of the year	**245,313**	**3,700,318**	**3,945,631**	2,341,766
Reinsurance and other recoveries	1,287	738	**2,025**	1,357
Gross outstanding claims liability at the end of the year	**246,600**	**3,701,056**	**3,947,656**	2,343,123

C1.5 Claims development table

The following table shows the development of the estimated undiscounted outstanding claims relative to the ultimate expected claims for the 10 most recent accident years.

	Prior	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Estimate of net ultimate claims costs												
At end of accident year		86,286	93,055	117,798	219,627	150,603	198,357	198,687	283,435	290,338	256,645	
One year later		91,391	139,062	109,241	248,787	153,453	203,351	172,914	360,094	804,866		
Two years later		89,415	159,898	110,226	287,041	142,267	410,680	162,396	357,010			
Three years later		85,866	163,988	125,008	364,278	133,194	391,002	151,814				
Four years later		96,024	178,649	161,318	325,559	151,458	389,905					
Five years later		106,044	175,723	144,264	910,814	156,336						
Six years later		105,228	166,709	152,852	940,255							
Seven years later		89,980	169,926	158,449								
Eight years later		94,945	647,947									
Nine years later		92,631										
Estimate of net ultimate claims costs		92,631	647,947	158,449	940,255	156,336	389,905	151,814	357,010	804,866	256,645	
Cumulative payments		81,786	162,954	90,883	264,735	115,145	115,735	80,723	97,534	53,683	25,983	
Net claims liability - undiscounted	358,440	10,845	484,993	67,566	675,520	41,191	274,170	71,091	259,476	751,183	230,662	3,225,137
Discount to present value	(142)	(49)	(42)	(380)	(7,814)	(1,308)	(1,931)	(2,868)	(3,493)	(7,163)	(13,191)	(38,381)
Net claims liability - discounted	358,298	10,796	484,951	67,186	667,706	39,883	272,239	68,223	255,983	744,020	217,471	3,186,756
Claims handling expense												14,168
Net central estimate												**3,200,924**
Net risk margin												744,707
Total net outstanding claims liability												**3,945,631**
Reinsurance and other recoveries												2,025
Total gross outstanding claims liability												**3,947,656**

The claims development table discloses amounts net of reinsurance and other recoveries to give the most meaningful insight into the impact on surplus/(deficit).

C2 Investment funds

Finance provides advice on the investment mandates and governance arrangements for the investment funds. This includes advice on the credit of amounts to, and debits of amounts from, the investment funds. The Future Fund Board of Guardians (the Board), supported by the Future Fund Management Agency (FFMA), is responsible for the management and investment of the assets of the investment funds. The investment funds consist of the respective special accounts and the investments of the:

- **DisabilityCare Australia Fund (DCAF)** – an investment fund established by the *DisabilityCare Australia Fund Act 2013* to support the Commonwealth's ability to reimburse States and Territories, and the Commonwealth Government for expenditure incurred in relation to the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013.*
- **Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF)** – an investment fund established under the *Medical Research Future Fund Act 2015* to support medical research and innovation into the future.
- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund (ATSILSFF)** – an investment fund established under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund Act 2018* to support the making of annual and discretionary payments to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation.
- **Future Drought Fund (FDF)** – an investment fund established under the *Future Drought Fund Act 2019* to fund initiatives that enhance future drought resilience, preparedness and response across Australia.
- **Disaster Ready Fund (DRF)** – an investment fund initially established under the *Emergency Response Fund Act 2019* to fund emergency response and recovery following natural disasters in Australia that have significant or catastrophic impact as well as resilience initiatives. On 1 March 2023, the Emergency Response Fund was renamed to the DRF and is governed by the *Disaster Ready Fund Act 2019*. The Act allows the Government to draw up to $200 million in any given year to fund natural disaster resilience and risk reduction from 2023-24 onwards.
- **Housing Australia Future Fund (HAFF)** – an investment fund established under the *Housing Australia Future Fund Act 2023* to provide additional funding to support and increase social and affordable housing, as well as other acute housing needs including, but not limited to, the particular needs of Indigenous communities and housing services for women, children and veterans.

Key judgements and estimates

In applying Finance's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates and assumptions to future events. Judgements and estimates which are material to the financial statements are located throughout the investment funds disclosure.

Policy and measurement

Investment mandate

Each fund has an investment mandate that is determined by the responsible Ministers under legislation. For the DCAF, the investment mandate sets a target benchmark return of the Australian three month bank bill swap rate + 0.3 per cent per annum calculated on a rolling 12 month basis (net of fees). The investment mandate also requires the Board to invest in such a way to minimise the probability of capital losses over a 12 month horizon.

The investment mandate for the MRFF sets an average return of at least the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) Cash Rate target + 1.5 per cent to 2.0 per cent per annum, net of investment fees, over a rolling 10 year term as the benchmark return on the Fund. In targeting the benchmark return, the Board must determine an acceptable but not excessive level of risk measured in terms such as the probability of losses in a particular year.

The investment mandates for the ATSILSFF, FDF, DRF and HAFF set a benchmark return of CPI Index + 2.0 per cent to 3.0 per cent per annum, net of investment fees over the long term. In targeting the benchmark return, the Board must determine an acceptable but not excessive level of risk, including having regard to the plausible capital loss from investment return.

Investments

All investments are designated as financial assets through profit and loss on acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, all investments held at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income each reporting date.

Investments are recognised and derecognised on trade date where purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract, the terms of which require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Investments are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the investment.

Investments in collective investment vehicles are recorded at fair value on the date which consideration is provided to the contractual counterparty under the terms of the relevant subscription agreement. Any associated due diligence costs in relation to these investments are expensed when incurred.

The following methods are adopted by the investment funds in determining the fair value of investments:

- Listed securities, exchange traded futures and options and investments in listed managed investment schemes are recorded at the quoted market prices on relevant stock exchanges.
- Unlisted managed investment schemes and collective investment vehicles are re-measured based on the estimated fair value of the net assets of each scheme or vehicle at the reporting date. Collective investment vehicles are entities that enable investors to pool their money and invest the pooled funds, rather than buying securities directly. Collective investment vehicles are used to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds, debt funds, listed equity funds, infrastructure funds and property funds and are usually structured as interests in limited partnerships and limited liability companies.

  In determining the fair value of the net assets of unitised unlisted managed investment schemes and collective investment vehicles, reference is made to the underlying unit price provided by the Manager (where available) and capital account statements and the most recent audited financial statements of each scheme or vehicle.

  Manager valuation reports are reviewed to ensure the underlying valuation principles are materially compliant with Australian Accounting Standards and applicable industry standards including International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines as endorsed by the Australian Investment Council.
- Derivative instruments including forward foreign exchange currency contracts, swaps, options, forward contracts on mortgage backed securities, futures and rights and warrants are recorded at their fair value on the date the contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair values at each reporting date. The investment funds have entered into derivative contracts to manage their exposure to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, equity market risk, inflation risk and credit risk. The investment funds also use derivatives to gain indirect exposure to market risks. The use of derivative financial instruments by the investment funds is governed by the *DisabilityCare Australia Fund Act 2013*, the *Medical Research Future Fund Act 2015*, the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund Act 2018*, the *Future Drought Fund Act 2019,* the *Disaster Ready Fund Act 2019* and the *Housing Australia Future Fund Act 2023*. Further disclosure regarding the use of derivatives by the investment funds is presented in Note C2.3.
- Interest bearing securities including asset backed securities, commercial paper, negotiable certificate of deposit, mortgage backed securities, government securities and corporate debt securities which are traded in active markets are valued at the quoted market price. Securities for which no active market is observable are valued at current market rates using broker sourced market quotations and/or independent pricing services as at the reporting date.

MRFF Investment Companies

Whilst all investments are held by the Future Fund Board of Guardians (the Board) in respect of the relevant Investment Fund, some investments are indirectly held through wholly owned investment holding companies, MRFF Investment Companies (MRFFICs).

The MRFFICs are funded primarily via loan arrangements between the Board in respect of the MRFF and each respective MRFFIC. These loans are designated as financial assets and measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income each reporting date. Loan assets are repayable on demand. On 1 July 2023 the loans were restructured into a interest-free revolving credit facility.

As the MRFFICs hold a material portion of the investments of the investment funds, disclosures in the financial instruments and managing financial risk notes (Note C2.3) include the underlying investments of the MRFFICs on a look-through basis as this provides users of the information with more relevant information in relation to the investment portfolio.

Income

Interest income is interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. Dividends, franking credits and distribution income are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Net realised gain/loss on investments held at fair value through profit or loss includes:

- Realised interest income including coupon payments received during the year
- Net realised gains/losses including realised gains and losses as compared to the original cost of the investment
- Net realised changes in the fair value including the current year unrealised gain/loss on investments held as at reporting date.

C2.1 Investment funds operating results

	30 June 2026 Total $'000	30 June 2025 Total $'000
Revenue		
Interest	**629,405**	629,324
Dividends and distributions	**540,505**	412,198
Total revenue	**1,169,910**	1,041,522
Gains on financial investments	**4,945,629**	4,317,649
Total income	**6,115,539**	5,359,171
Expenses		
Supplier expenses	**88,343**	93,444
Foreign exchange losses	**59,751**	6,672
Total expenses	**148,094**	100,116
Net investment funds return	**5,967,445**	5,259,055
less investment funds distributions	**1,516,419**	1,514,863
Net surplus/(deficit)[1]	**4,451,026**	3,744,192
Attributable to:		
DCAF	**780,329**	969,438
MRFF	**1,793,549**	1,406,844
ATSILSFF	**216,824**	164,089
FDF	**522,901**	399,417
DRF	**373,625**	272,787
HAFF	**763,798**	531,617
Net surplus/(deficit)[1]	**4,451,026**	3,744,192

[1] Includes investment funds distributions for ATSILSFF $66.4 million, DCAF $0.0 million, DRF $200.0 million, FDF $100.0 million, HAFF $500.0 million and MRFF $650.0 million (2025: ATSILSFF $64.9 million, DCAF $0.0 million, DRF $200.0 million, FDF $100.0 million, HAFF $500.0 million and MRFF $650.0 million).

C2.2 Investment funds financial position

	30 June 2026 Total $'000	30 June 2025 Total $'000
Assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,391,318**	14,378,577
Other receivables	**182,017**	190,190
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**14,573,335**	14,568,767
Financial assets measured at FVPL		
Interest bearing securities	**20,245,148**	23,634,092
MRFFICs	**5,426,922**	5,277,398
Listed equities and managed investment schemes	**11,844,678**	9,844,801
Collective investment vehicles	**13,683,245**	11,899,078
Restricted cash	**599,144**	377,844
Derivatives	**660,394**	826,642
Total financial assets measured at FVPL	**52,459,531**	51,859,855
Total assets	**67,032,866**	66,428,622
Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	**25,691**	46,970
Unsettled purchases	**133,784**	126,468
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**159,475**	173,438
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL		
Derivatives	**657,135**	489,954
Total financial liabilities measured at FVPL	**657,135**	489,954
Total liabilities	**816,610**	663,392
Net assets	**66,216,256**	65,765,230
Attributable to:[1]		
DCAF	**14,451,721**	17,671,392
MRFF	**26,276,106**	24,482,557
ATSILSFF	**2,651,578**	2,434,754
FDF	**5,846,122**	5,323,221
DRF	**5,299,480**	4,925,855
HAFF	**11,691,249**	10,927,451
Total net assets	**66,216,256**	65,765,230

[1] Details of the investment activity and performance of the funds are available on FFMA's website.

Collective investment vehicles

The investment funds, directly and via the investment companies, have committed to provide capital to various collective investment vehicles. The total of these commitments at reporting date is $3,643 million (30 June 2025: $2,848 million). The investment funds' commitments, being capital calls, are set out in the various underlying subscription documents. Whilst the actual timing of the capital calls to be made by the managers of these vehicles is uncertain, as it is dependent on the managers sourcing suitable investment opportunities, the investment funds have recorded the commitments as being current in accordance with the underlying legal documents. The investment funds have appropriate liquidity planning in place to ensure a suitable allocation of resources will be available to cover these future commitments of capital.

The table below provides more detailed information of collective investment vehicles at the reporting date:

			30 June 2026		
Description of underlying Strategy		**Capital committed local currency $'000**	**Outstanding commitments AUD equivalent $'000**	**Net capital cost AUD equivalent $'000**	**Fair value AUD equivalent $'000**
Directly held by MRFF and DCAF					
Alternatives	AUD	5,916,282	594	5,804,291	7,865,644
Alternatives	USD	129,815	53,406	102,531	178,662
Debt	AUD	1,671,079	316,240	1,191,362	1,458,028
Debt	EUR	694,701	482,280	659,907	666,574
Debt	USD	663,374	345,068	619,494	752,074
Global Infrastructure	AUD	246,902	50,000	187,214	953,733
Global Infrastructure	EUR	82,310	72,269	66,499	110,607
Global Infrastructure	USD	488,751	258,168	422,096	551,371
Private Equity	EUR	13,500	22,279	-	-
Private Equity	USD	369,187	278,661	253,235	304,213
Property	AUD	4,528	655	3,965	5,544
Property	EUR	193,965	194,120	127,944	138,525
Property	GBP	84,148	59,820	81,285	88,938
Property	USD	731,804	276,508	555,096	609,332
Total			**2,410,068**	**10,074,919**	**13,683,245**
Via MRFF investment companies					
Alternatives	AUD	320,329	929	230,825	387,623
Alternatives	USD	225,242	32,674	287,352	386,514
Debt	USD	184,036	136,184	96,817	114,597
Global Infrastructure	AUD	607,632	-	546,703	731,084
Global Infrastructure	EUR	11,000	-	18,422	23,678
Global Infrastructure	USD	38,399	11,911	46,306	52,942
Listed Equities	JPY	20,006,935	-	195,781	255,452
Private equity	AUD	244,779	12,990	185,713	226,014
Private equity	EUR	197,002	190,751	87,637	111,824
Private equity	JPY	1,250,000	11,102	-	-
Private equity	USD	1,690,743	504,863	1,618,916	2,063,124
Property	AUD	185,000	108,503	75,206	76,102
Property	EUR	206,135	61,819	7,457	164,607
Property	JPY	3,700,000	28,363	4,770	4,740
Property	USD	156,401	133,091	57,425	48,883
Total			**1,233,180**	**3,459,330**	**4,647,184**

C2.3 Managing financial risk

The investment funds have entered into forward foreign exchange currency contracts, currency swaps and options and commodity futures to manage their exposure to foreign exchange risk. The investment funds also use interest rate

futures and swaps to manage their exposure to interest rate risk and credit default swaps to manage their exposure to credit risk and/or gain indirect exposure to credit risk. The investment funds also use equity derivatives to manage market exposure to equity price risk.

C2.3.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in the prices of various assets flowing from changes in interest rates and foreign currency risk. The investment funds have entered into derivative contracts to manage their exposure to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, equity market risk and credit risk. The investment funds also use derivatives to gain indirect exposure to market risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure

The investment funds are exposed to risk of loss arising from movement in the prices of various assets flowing through interest rate changes. The total exposure for each class of financial asset is set out below.

Financial assets exposed to interest rate risk	Variable interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
30 June 2026	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	14,394,711	-	-	**14,394,711**
Interest bearing securities	9,694,993	10,557,342	-	**20,252,335**
Other financial assets	-	-	32,385,820	**32,385,820**
Total investment	**24,089,704**	**10,557,342**	**32,385,820**	**67,032,866**
Swaps (notional amount) - pay	(4,963,306)	(10,519,144)	-	
Swaps (notional amount) - receive	10,519,144	4,963,306	-	
30 June 2025				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,390,350	-	-	14,390,350
Interest bearing securities	10,043,578	13,746,891	-	23,790,469
Other financial assets	-	-	28,247,803	28,247,803
Total investment	24,433,928	13,746,891	28,247,803	66,428,622
Swaps (notional amount) - pay	(10,737,321)	(8,180,106)	-	
Swaps (notional amount) - receive	15,692,481	3,216,956	-	

Interest rate derivative contracts

The investment funds had open positions in exchange traded interest rate futures contracts and interest rate swap agreements at the reporting date. Interest rate derivative contracts are used by the investment funds investment managers to manage the exposure to interest rate risk and to ensure it remains within approved limits. The notional value of the open contracts and their fair value are set out below.

	30 June 2026		30 June 2025	
	Notional value	**Fair market value**	Notional value	Fair market value
	$'000	**$'000**	$'000	$'000
Total interest rate derivatives	**28,991,152**	**184,125**	14,520,821	102,532

Interest rate futures contract open positions are cash margined daily with the relevant futures clearing exchange. The above fair market value represents the value of the open contracts at reporting date, these positions have been cash settled via postings to or from the associated margin account with the resulting gain or loss recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The investment funds are exposed to interest rate risk in relation to their investments. The impact of a change in interest rates is disclosed in the table below, with all other variables held constant. The table demonstrates the impact on the operating result of a 99 basis point (2025: 132 basis point) change in bond yields with all other variables held constant. It is assumed that the 99 basis point change occurs as at the reporting date and there are concurrent movements in interest rates and parallel shifts in the yield curves. A 99 basis point movement would impact on the debt portfolios' (including derivatives) contribution to the investment funds operating result. The impact on the operating result includes the increase/(decrease) in interest income on floating rate securities from the basis point change.

Sensitivity by year	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Net cost of services $'000
2026	**Discount rate**	**+0.99%**	**(880,998)**
		-0.99%	**926,311**
2025	Discount rate	+1.32%	(1,038,310)
		-1.32%	1,075,783

Foreign currency risk

The investment funds and MRFFICs undertake certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies and are therefore exposed to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. Exposure to foreign currency risk is managed utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The exposure in AUD equivalents to foreign currency risk at reporting date is as follows.

Financial assets exposed to currency risk **30 June 2026**	**USD** **$'000**	**EURO** **$'000**	**GBP** **$'000**	**JPY** **$'000**	**Other** **$'000**	**Total** **$'000**
Cash & cash equivalents	802,919	288,658	80,818	24,498	44,118	**1,241,011**
Interest bearing securities	4,978,349	1,439,473	452,858	342,440	50,367	**7,263,487**
Listed equities	6,335,643	791,379	350,040	470,388	1,796,817	**9,744,267**
Collective investment vehicles	5,061,711	1,215,815	88,938	260,192	-	**6,626,656**
Other investments	353,475	15,340	(8,658)	17,195	2,164	**379,516**
Receivables	52,561	15,382	4,502	528	7,433	**80,406**
Payables	(98,997)	(5,963)	(7,937)	(38)	(511)	**(113,446)**
Total physical exposure	**17,485,661**	**3,760,084**	**960,561**	**1,115,203**	**1,900,388**	**25,221,897**
Derivatives						
Buy foreign currency	8,178,971	852,984	105,961	615,320	3,477,526	**13,230,762**
Sell foreign currency	(19,730,178)	(3,472,153)	(987,561)	(617,577)	(2,773,444)	**(27,580,913)**
Total derivative exposure	**(11,551,207)**	**(2,619,169)**	**(881,600)**	**(2,257)**	**704,082**	**(14,350,151)**
Net exposure	**5,934,454**	**1,140,915**	**78,961**	**1,112,946**	**2,604,470**	**10,871,746**
Financial assets exposed to currency risk 30 June 2025						
Cash and cash equivalents	740,995	715,879	64,050	31,704	48,893	1,601,521
Interest bearing securities	6,030,424	1,979,417	467,756	238,803	167,107	8,883,507
Listed equities	4,915,211	730,333	329,134	345,884	1,735,537	8,056,099
Collective investment vehicles	5,090,072	1,057,910	95,622	108,683	-	6,352,287
Other investments	251,598	34,235	24,425	51,995	2,021	364,274
Receivables	69,916	18,199	4,516	500	14,655	107,786
Payables	(63,148)	(28,275)	(27,678)	(39)	(21)	(119,161)
Total physical exposure	17,035,068	4,507,698	957,825	777,530	1,968,192	25,246,313
Derivatives						
Buy foreign currency	3,252,798	2,214,589	512,588	954,593	4,008,977	10,943,545
Sell foreign currency	(15,363,213)	(5,343,966)	(1,482,405)	(516,215)	(3,568,635)	(26,274,434)
Total derivative exposure	(12,110,415)	(3,129,377)	(969,817)	438,378	440,342	(15,330,889)
Net exposure	4,924,653	1,378,321	(11,992)	1,215,908	2,408,534	9,915,424

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis table below demonstrates the impact on the operating result of a movement in the value of the AUD relative to the actual net exposures as at year end, with all other variables held constant.

Sensitivity by year	Risk variable	Change in risk variable	Net cost of services
			$'000
2026	**Exchange rate**	**+9.06%**	**(1,644,672)**
		-9.06%	**1,996,601**
2025	Exchange rate	+8.06%	(1,233,228)
		-8.06%	1,464,553

Other price risk

The investment funds are exposed to price risk arising from equity investments. The equity price risk is the risk that the value of the investment funds equity portfolio will decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the price of individual stocks. The exposure to equity price risk at the reporting date was as follows:

30 June 2026	$'000
Domestic equities and managed investment schemes	2,858,455
International equities and managed investment schemes	9,744,268
Total equity price risk exposure	**12,602,723**

Equity derivative contracts

Equity futures are used to manage the exposure to equity price risk. The notional value and fair value of the open positions at the reporting date are set out in the following table.

30 June 2026	Notional value $'000	Fair market value $'000
Total equity derivative	2,036,384	68,060

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The analysis below demonstrates the impact on the operating result of the following movements:

- +/- 20% on Australian equities
- +/- 15% on International equities

The sensitivity analysis has been performed to assess the direct risk of holding equity instruments. The analysis is undertaken on the base currency values of the underlying exposures.

Impact on operating results 30 June 2026	$'000
20% increase in Australian equities	890,549
15% increase in International equities	1,861,024
Total	**2,751,573**
20% decrease in Australian equities	(890,625)
15% decrease in International equities	(1,866,646)
Total	**(2,757,271)**

C2.3.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the investment funds will not be able to meet their obligations as they fall due. The investment funds must be in a position to meet the distribution payments required up to the amount periodically declared. This is managed by the FFMA under the Short-term Liquidity Risk Policy which includes a short-term crash test which is applied to the portfolio of each investment fund to ensure they are able to meet their immediate cash flow obligations under a plausible but very severe market dislocation.

C2.3.3 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of loss that arises from a counterparty failing to meet their contractual commitments in full and on time, or from losses arising from the change in value of a traded financial instrument as a result of changes in credit risk on that instrument. The Future Fund Board of Guardians sets limits on the credit ratings of debt investments when appointing investment managers. These limits are reflected in the underlying investment mandates and are monitored by FFMA with compliance reported to the Board. The investment funds' maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the investment funds' financial position. Exposures are measured at the fair value of the underlying securities which is equivalent to their carrying value in the Balance Sheet. Any associated income which is outstanding has been included within the numbers presented. None of these accrued income amounts are past due.

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	
Interest bearing securities issued by	**$'000**	$'000	*As at 30 June 2026, the investment funds had an exposure of 27.98% of net assets to interest bearing securities issued by domestic banks and cash deposits held with banks. Exposures to domestic banks are identified in this table.*
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	**5,705,480**	5,702,538	
Westpac Banking Corporation	**1,888,241**	2,309,545	
National Australia Bank	**4,013,692**	5,334,979	
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	**6,919,926**	6,794,550	
Total	**18,527,339**	20,141,612	

Credit exposure by credit rating

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	
	$'000	$'000	
Long-term rated securities			*The investment funds use Moody's and Standard & Poors credit rating scales to report exposure to credit risk. The long term credit risk exposures range from 'AAA' (extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments) to 'below investment grade/not rated'. The investments classified as below investment grade are held in debt mandates. This table provides information regarding the credit risk exposures of the debt instruments held by the investment funds at reporting date according to the credit ratings of the underlying debt instruments.*
AAA	**6,635,510**	7,149,730	
AA	**1,241,953**	1,295,594	
A	**2,983,008**	3,321,170	
BBB	**1,103,859**	1,588,802	
Below investment grade/not rated	**1,845,364**	2,453,298	
Short-term rated securities			
A-1+	**19,725,534**	21,173,028	
A-1	**348,252**	396,529	
A-2	**9,857**	209,313	
Below investment grade/not rated	**-**	15,509	
Other			
US Government Guaranteed	**753,709**	577,846	
Total debt securities held	**34,647,046**	38,180,819	
Other non-debt financial assets	**32,385,820**	28,247,803	
Total financial assets	**67,032,866**	66,428,622	

Credit risk derivatives

The investment funds managers utilise credit default swaps to gain exposure to, and to hedge, credit risk. The investment funds transact in credit default swaps in the form of centrally cleared over-the-counter contracts. Centrally cleared transactions are cash margined at least daily. Managers are required to fully cash back all sold credit protection positions. Outstanding positions are marked to market and collateralisation of out of the money positions is required by the central clearing exchange.

	Notional value 30 June 2026 $'000	Fair market value 30 June 2026 $'000	
Buy credit protection	89,500	(2,752)	*The notional value of the open credit default swap positions, the impact on increasing or reducing credit exposures and their fair value are set out in this table.*
Total	**89,500**	**(2,752)**	

C3 Superannuation

C3.1 Overview of schemes

Finance administers the following defined benefit superannuation schemes on behalf of the Australian Government:

- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), including the 1922 Scheme
- Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS)
- Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme (PCSS)
- Governor-General Pension Scheme (G-GPS)
- Judges' Pensions Scheme (JPS)
- Division 2 Judges of the Federal Circuit Court and Family Court of Australia Death and Disability Scheme (FCFC DDS).

The CSS, PSS and PCSS are closed to new members.

Finance recognises an Administered liability for the present value of the Australian Government's expected future payments arising from the PCSS, JPS, G-GPS and FCFC DDS and the unfunded components of the CSS and PSS. These liabilities are based on an annual actuarial assessment. The funded components of these schemes are reported in the financial statements of the respective schemes. Finance also has the responsibility to record the Australian Government's transactions in relation to the above schemes.

Policy and measurement

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the year in which they occur. Interest on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the surplus/(deficit). The return on plan assets excluding the amount included in interest income is recognised in OCI.

Superannuation liabilities are calculated annually as the present value of future benefit obligations less the fair value of scheme assets. The rate used to discount future benefits is determined by reference to the government bond rate at the reporting date.

Amounts recognised in the Schedule of Comprehensive Income and Schedule of Assets and Liabilities

			Other				
	CSS	PSS	PCSS	G-GPS	JPS	FCFC DDS	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
30 June 2026							
Revenues	12,760	1,072,643	143	-	-	-	**1,085,546**
Expenses	2,789,653	6,850,806	38,616	965	115,467	1,305	**9,796,812**
OCI	1,607,548	5,210,318	58,208	3,911	110,477	(2,833)	**6,987,629**
Liabilities	62,251,136	105,637,250	735,771	16,230	1,238,654	3,795	**169,882,836**
30 June 2025							
Revenues	17,113	1,101,665	174	-	-	-	1,118,952
Expenses	2,886,480	6,688,891	39,566	10,310	108,511	1,165	9,734,923
OCI	(746,547)	3,260,886	31,477	1,661	38,220	1,165	2,586,862
Liabilities	65,494,529	104,267,109	803,731	20,208	1,300,341	-	171,885,918

The expected employer productivity contributions for 2027 are: $1.2 million for the CSS and $110.9 million for the PSS (2026 actual: $1.8 million for the CSS and $142.0 million for the PSS).

C3.2 Scheme information

The funding arrangements for the various schemes:

Scheme	Funding arrangements
1922 Scheme	Unfunded. There are no longer any members contributing under this Act. Benefits are paid to members from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).
CSS and PSS	Partially funded. Contributions generally comprise basic member contributions and employer productivity (up to 3 per cent) contributions. Benefits are paid to members from the CRF.
PCSS	Unfunded. Member contributions are a fixed percentage of: parliamentary allowance; salary for Ministers of State; and allowance by way of salary for office holders, which is paid into the CRF. Benefits are paid to members from the CRF.
G-GPS, JPS and FCFCDDS	Unfunded. Members are not required to contribute towards the cost of their benefit during their term of appointment. Benefits are paid to members from the CRF.

The nature of the benefits provided under the schemes:

Scheme	Benefits Paid
1922 Scheme	The benefit payable is a lifetime indexed pension (indexed in January and July in line with changes in the CPI). The payments and liabilities in respect of these members are included in the CSS amounts.
CSS	The types of benefits payable are a lifetime indexed pension (indexed in January and July in line with changes in the CPI), a lifetime non-indexed pension and a lump sum payment. The main retirement benefit is the employer-financed indexed pension that is calculated by a set formula based on a member's age, years of contributory service and final salary. Where a member has preserved their benefit in the scheme, when the benefit becomes payable the employer financed indexed pension is calculated by applying age-based factors to the amount of two and a half times the member's accumulated basic member contributions and interest. Member's basic contributions, employer productivity contributions and interest can be taken as a lump sum or an additional non-indexed lifetime pension. This benefit is determined by the value of contributions and investment returns, and in the case of the non-indexed pension by applying age-based factors.
PSS	The types of benefits payable are a lifetime indexed pension (indexed in January and July in line with changes in the CPI) and a lump sum payment. On retirement a lump sum benefit is payable which is calculated based on the member's length of contributory membership, their rate of member contributions and final average salary (average of a member's superannuation salary on their last three birthdays). Where a member preserves their benefit in the scheme, generally the member's lump sum benefit at that time is crystallised with the funded component of the benefit accumulating with interest and the unfunded component accumulating with changes in the CPI, until the benefit becomes payable. Generally members can convert 50 per cent or more of their lump sum to a lifetime indexed pension. The indexed pension is calculated by applying age-based factors to the amount of the lump sum to be converted to a pension.
PCSS	The benefit payable is a lifetime pension or lump sum depending on length of service and additional offices held. Where a retiring member has sufficient parliamentary service to meet the pension qualification period for a lifetime pension (which is payable as set out in the Act), pension benefits are expressed as a percentage of the superannuation salary applicable for the PCSS and are indexed by movements in that superannuation salary.

	A PCSS member who qualifies for a pension can also elect to convert up to half of their benefit to a lump sum. Lump sum benefits are payable to PCSS members who do not have sufficient parliamentary service to qualify for a lifetime pension.
G-GPS	The benefit payable is a lifetime pension equal to 60 per cent of the salary of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia. There is no minimum qualification period.
JPS	The benefit payable is a lifetime pension equal to 60 per cent of the judicial salary, payable where a judge has 10 or more years' service and is 60 years of age or older. Provisions are made for part pension (pro-rated based on length of service) where a judge retires on reaching the maximum retirement age with at least 6 years but less than 10 years' service.
FCFCDDS	Division 2 Federal Circuit and Family Court Judges who retire due to permanent disability are provided with a pension equal to 60 per cent of the salary the Judge would have received if they had not retired, and is payable until the earlier of the Judge attaining age 70, or his/her death. In addition, a Judge continues to receive employer superannuation contributions in respect of this pension until they reach age 65.

Generally, benefits may also be payable to any surviving eligible spouse and children on the death of a member or pensioner.

Regulatory framework

The following table details the enabling legislation for each of the individually disclosed defined benefit schemes and whether the scheme must comply with the requirements of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993,* as well as a number of other Acts.

Scheme	Enabling Act	Period open to new members	Regulatory requirement
CSS	*Superannuation Act 1976*	1 July 1976 to 30 June 1990	Compliance with the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* required for these schemes.
PSS	*Superannuation Act 1990*	1 July 1990 to 30 June 2005	
1922 Scheme	*Superannuation Act 1922*	1 July 1922 to 30 June 1976	These schemes are exempt from *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.
PCSS	*Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948*	Up to 8 October 2004	
G-GPS	*Governor-General Act 1974*	To present	
JPS	*Judges' Pensions Act 1968*	To present	
FCFC DDS	*Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia Act 2021*	To present	

Governance

The Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation (CSC) was established under the *Governance of Australian Government Superannuation Schemes Act 2011* and is the trustee for the CSS and PSS. CSC is responsible for:

- providing administration services for each scheme
- management and investment of scheme assets
- compliance with superannuation taxation and other applicable laws
- compliance with relevant legislation including the *Governance of Australian Government Superannuation Schemes Act 2011*.

CSC is supported by a custodian and other specialist providers.

The PCSS is administered by Finance on behalf of the Minister for Finance. The Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust (the Trust) has responsibility for matters where discretion has been given under the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948*. The Trust consists of five trustees - the Minister for Finance (or a Minister authorised by the Minister for Finance) who is the presiding trustee, plus two Senators and two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by their respective Houses.

The enabling Acts for the 'other' defined benefit superannuation schemes confer certain powers to the Secretary of Finance in relation to administration of each scheme. Day-to-day administration of the schemes is undertaken by Finance.

C3.3 Risks and assumptions

The schemes are exposed to interest rate risk, investment risk, longevity risk and salary risk. The following pages identify and explain the amounts reported in these financial statements and detail the principal actuarial assumptions underpinning each of the major schemes, including an analysis of the sensitivity of changes in these assumptions to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Composition of scheme assets

The fair value of scheme assets for CSS and PSS at 30 June 2026 is $25.8 billion (30 June 2025 was $27.0 billion). The assets are diversified in the following sectors:

	CSS	PSS
Australian equities	22%	23%
International equities	27%	27%
Private capital	10%	10%
Property and infrastructure	12%	12%
Corporate bonds	2%	3%
Alternative strategies	13%	13%
Cash and sovereign bonds	14%	12%

This includes $779.8 million of Australian Government bonds (30 June 2025: $810.2 million).

Key judgements and estimates

CSS, PSS, and PCSS

Assumptions have been made regarding rates of retirement, death (for active, preserved and pension members), mortality improvements, invalidity, resignation, retrenchment, retention and take up rates of pensions in the scheme. Assumptions have also been made for the ages of spouses and rates of member contributions. These assumptions are consistent to those used within the 2023 Long Term Cost Reports (LTCRs).

Membership data as at 30 June 2025 has been rolled forward to 30 June 2026 by making allowance for estimated investment earnings, contributions, salary increases, benefit payments and benefit accruals, using the actuarial assumptions from the LTCRs where other information is not available. The defined benefit obligation calculated is based on the rolled forward membership data that was then adjusted to reflect the difference between expected benefit payments and actual benefit payments to 30 June 2026.

The fair value of scheme assets as at 30 June 2026 (CSS and PSS only) were estimated using the unaudited net scheme assets available to pay benefits at 31 May 2026 rolled forward to 30 June 2026 with cash flow items provided by the CSC.

Other Schemes (G-GPS, JPS and FCFC DDS)

Membership data as at 31 May 2026 has been rolled forward to 30 June 2026. Other actuarial assumptions are consistent to those used within the LTCRs.

Key actuarial assumptions

The key actuarial assumptions for the defined benefit obligation are set out in the table below:

	CSS	PSS	Other
Discount rate (%)	4.9	5.3	5.3
Salary growth rate to June 2027 (%)	3.5	3.5	0.0
Salary growth rate to June 2028 (%)	3.5	3.5	3.5
Salary growth rate to June 2029 (%)	3.5	3.5	3.5
Salary growth rate to June 2030 and thereafter (%)	3.5	3.5	3.7
Pension increase rate to June 2027 (%)	3.75	3.75	3.5
Pension increase rate to June 2028 (%)	2.5	2.5	3.5
Pension increase rate to June 2029 (%)	2.5	2.5	3.5
Pension increase rate to June 2030 and thereafter (%)	2.5	2.5	3.7
Maturity profile (years)	9.7 (CSS 1976) 6.2 (CSS 1922)	15.2	11.1 (PCSS) 12.9 (G-GPS) 12.2 (JPS) 6.2 (FCCJDDS)

Process used to determine actuarial assumptions

Discount rate	The relevant Australian Government Treasury Bond rates were used for the calculation of the defined benefit obligation.
Salary growth rate	For the CSS and PSS a long-term salary growth rate of 3.5 per cent per annum is applied. The long-term rate is determined by taking into consideration the duration of the salary linked liabilities, economy-wide wage growth, productivity growth and inflationary expectations plus assumed promotional increases. The assumed rate for future salary increases having regard to the average expected outlook for national wage inflation. The long-term rates are consistent with those used in the LTCRs for the schemes.
Expected pension increase rate	For the CSS and PSS, pensions are increased in line with changes in the CPI. For Other Schemes, the assumed rate for the pension increase has been determined having regard to the average estimated applicable wage inflation.
Maturity profile	This reflects the weighted average duration of each schemes' defined benefit obligation as at 30 June.

Sensitivity analysis for significant actuarial assumptions

Finance has conducted a sensitivity analysis to quantify the impact of changes in the key underlying assumptions on the defined benefit obligation. The defined benefit obligation has been recalculated by changing the assumptions as outlined below, whilst retaining all other assumptions.

Assumption	Movement	CSS $'000	PSS $'000	Other $'000
Discount rate[1]	+ 0.5%	(2,774,305)	(8,388,244)	(107,561)
	- 0.5%	3,005,518	9,361,031	116,634
Salary growth rate	+ 0.5%	6,154	1,160,520	113,332
	- 0.5%	(6,013)	(1,111,141)	(105,502)
Pension increase rate	+ 0.5%	2,619,524	7,737,577	n/a
	- 0.5%	(2,440,332)	(7,066,688)	n/a

[1] An increase in the discount rate between financial years generates a decrease in the defined benefit obligation and a gain in OCI. Conversely, a decrease in the discount rate between financial years causes an increase in the defined benefit obligation and a loss to OCI.

C3.4 Superannuation Schemes

	30 June 2026				30 June 2025			
	CSS	**PSS**	**Other**	**Total**	CSS	PSS	Other	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation								
Value at beginning of the year	66,371,255	130,387,711	2,124,280	**198,883,246**	67,249,242	127,911,570	2,151,646	197,312,458
Current service cost	8,849	1,762,857	55,170	**1,826,876**	9,381	1,942,191	61,119	2,012,691
Interest expense	2,815,107	6,284,215	101,183	**9,200,505**	2,918,750	5,919,450	98,433	8,936,633
Contribution from scheme participants	5,698	478,898	-	**484,596**	8,229	489,440	-	497,669
Productivity contribution	1,842	142,038	-	**143,880**	2,585	144,463	-	147,048
Actuarial losses/(gains) in liabilities arising from:								
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	(2,359,401)	(6,476,040)	(96,328)	**(8,931,769)**	766,374	(3,662,069)	(57,858)	(2,953,553)
Liability experience	797,552	2,592,738	(73,435)	**3,316,855**	19,802	1,735,811	(14,665)	1,740,948
Benefits paid	(4,622,382)	(4,452,894)	(116,420)	**(9,191,696)**	(4,602,554)	(4,071,231)	(114,395)	(8,788,180)
Taxes, premiums and expenses paid	(413)	(21,608)	-	**(22,021)**	(554)	(21,914)	-	(22,468)
Closing value of the defined benefit obligation	**63,018,107**	**130,697,915**	**1,994,450**	**195,710,472**	66,371,255	130,387,711	2,124,280	198,883,246
Reconciliation of the fair value of plan assets								
Value at beginning of the year	876,726	26,120,602	-	**26,997,328**	1,037,435	26,233,990	-	27,271,425
Interest income	34,303	1,196,266	-	**1,230,569**	41,651	1,172,750	-	1,214,401
Actual return on Scheme assets less interest income	45,699	1,327,016	-	**1,372,715**	39,629	1,334,628	-	1,374,257
Contribution from scheme participants	5,698	478,898	-	**484,596**	8,229	489,440	-	497,669
Productivity contribution	1,842	142,038	-	**143,880**	2,585	144,463	-	147,048
Net appropriation from the CRF	4,425,498	270,347	116,420	**4,812,265**	4,350,305	838,476	114,395	5,303,176
Benefits paid	(4,622,382)	(4,452,894)	(116,420)	**(9,191,696)**	(4,602,554)	(4,071,231)	(114,395)	(8,788,180)
Taxes, premiums and expenses paid	(413)	(21,608)	-	**(22,021)**	(554)	(21,914)	-	(22,468)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**766,971**	**25,060,665**	**-**	**25,827,636**	876,726	26,120,602	-	26,997,328
Closing value of the net defined benefit liability	**62,251,136**	**105,637,250**	**1,994,450**	**169,882,836**	65,494,529	104,267,109	2,124,280	171,885,918

The fair value of CSS and PSS scheme assets relates to investments in the Pooled Superannuation Trust (PST).

D. Operating resources

This section provides further information about major expenses, revenue, assets and liabilities held or administered by Finance, significant estimates and judgements made and the management of risk in relation to these items.

D1 Supplier expenses

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Communication and information technology	**86,292**	78,143	**33,393**	31,817
Consultants and contractors	**57,450**	32,013	**1,978**	607
Domestic property portfolio expenses	**57,003**	48,024	**-**	-
General supplier expenses	**10,156**	18,031	**27,181**	18,512
Office expenses	**168**	183	**48,722**	56,676
Superannuation administration costs	**335**	524	**8,124**	8,464
Master media agency services	**12,329**	11,599	**-**	-
Property operating expenses	**4,076**	4,587	**17,521**	21,548
Training	**2,870**	3,359	**570**	689
Travel	**1,645**	2,152	**1,071**	610
Total supplier expenses	**232,324**	198,615	**138,560**	138,923

D2 Own source revenue

D2.1 Rental Income

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Operating lease				
Investment properties	**62,330**	60,719	**-**	-
Lease income	**17,791**	17,392	**-**	-
Subleasing right-of-use assets	**1,577**	432	**-**	-
Total rental income	**81,698**	78,543	**-**	-

Lease income commitment receivables (including GST):

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Domestic property portfolio rent receivable	**388,641**	389,399	**-**	-
Total commitments receivable	**388,641**	389,399	**-**	-
By maturity:				
Within one year	**76,909**	70,592	**-**	-
One to two years	**74,683**	65,106	**-**	-
Two to three years	**75,129**	64,398	**-**	-
Three to four years	**46,745**	64,980	**-**	-
Four to five years	**24,576**	22,443	**-**	-
More than five years	**90,599**	101,880	**-**	-
Total commitments receivables	**388,641**	389,399	**-**	-

D2.2 Contracts with customers

Policy and measurement

Revenue from contracts with customers mainly relates to goods and services that Finance provides to other Australian Government entities in delivering Finance's outcomes. Revenue is recognised when control has transferred to the customer at the transaction price to which Finance expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts or both.

Information about Finance's revenue from contracts with customers and performance obligations is summarised below:

Delivery of government technology services
Information and communications technology services revenue includes subscription services for GovCMS and GovTeams which provides web content management and collaboration services for government entities. In addition, it includes revenue associated with Parliamentary Document Management System (PDMS) which is a subscription service to support ministerial level correspondence, briefing and submissions; parliamentary questions on notice; senate estimates briefings and questions on notice; executive level communications; and general communication and media enquiries. These services are consumption based that are payable in advance, with performance obligations satisfied over time.

Other revenue included here are fees from government entities for the use of the Intra-government Communications Network (ICON). Government entities are charged for connection, consumption, decommissioning and annual memberships. Performance obligations for connection and decommissioning services are satisfied when the associated action is complete and payment is due. Membership fees are charged up to 12 months in advance with the performance obligations satisfied over the subscription period.

Procurement
Coordinated procurement arrangements (facilitated through the Coordinated Procurement Contracting Special Account) are established for commonly used goods or services by Australian Government entities including travel, campaign evaluation and market research, government advertising, motor vehicle leasing, stationery and office supplies. Administration fees are received from suppliers for participant entities accessing the services. The performance obligations are satisfied upon delivery of the service and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days from delivery.

Service Delivery Office
The Service Delivery Office (SDO) provides management and project shared services for human resources, financial operations, and support of Enterprise Resource Planning systems to enable entities to focus on their core business.

Management services are specified for each customer service and charged on a per unit price basis. Fees for each service are estimated based on the customer's consumption for the following 12 month period, invoiced quarterly in advance with adjustments for actual experience performed each month. Performance obligations are satisfied over time consistent with the expected consumption and adjustments for actual experience.

Project services are charged as a fixed fee with price variations above or below five percent subject to agreement by both parties. Performance obligations are attributed to the specified deliverable in the statement of work. The customer pays a deposit equal to 50 percent of the transaction price, recognised as a contract liability until earned, with the balance payable on completion. Revenue is recognised over time as the SDO's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use and is entitled to payment for its performance completed. The SDO measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation on the basis of an input model, such as actual costs incurred (generally labour hours) or a scheduled performance indicator as appropriate. Where actual costs are used, the completion percentage is tested with the project manager for impairment. Revenue recognised in excess of the 50 percent deposit is recognised as a contract asset until invoiced.

Property and construction
Revenues are primarily attributable to services charged on a cost recovery basis or contractual rights provided. Performance obligations are satisfied over time consistent with the consumption of resources. Payment may include amounts received in advance or on completion depending on the service provided.

Ministerial and Parliamentary Services
Revenues substantially comprise of the Ministerial Communications Network, National Telepresence System and COMCAR driver services.

Information and telecommunication services are charged to agencies for connection, consumption, decommissioning and annual memberships. Performance obligations for connection and decommissioning services are satisfied when the associated action is complete and payment is due. Membership fees are charged up to 12 months in advance with the performance obligations satisfied over the subscription period.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000	**30 June 2026 $'000**	30 June 2025 $'000
Program				
Delivery of government technology services	**50,473**	42,396	**-**	-
Procurement	**40,959**	48,232	**-**	-
Service Delivery Office	**32,129**	32,525	**-**	-
Property and construction	**31,839**	3,641	**-**	-
Ministerial and Parliamentary Services	**1,388**	150	**4,811**	5,664
Other	**4,766**	4,934	**-**	-
Total contracts with customers	**161,554**	131,878	**4,811**	5,664

D3 Financial instruments

Policy and measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification is based on Finance's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when Finance becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Financial assets at amortised cost
Includes cash and cash equivalents which are readily convertible to cash, trade receivables, loans and other receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest rate.

Impairment is assessed at the end of the reporting period using the simplified approach for trade and other receivables which measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime credit losses.

Income is recognised on an effective rate basis.

Financial assets at FVOCI
Includes designated equity investments in entities and companies which are not held for trading. Any gains or losses as a result of a fair value measurement or recognition of an impairment loss allowance are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at FVPL
Includes financial assets that are not classified as financial assets at amortised cost or at FVOCI (i.e. mandatorily held at FVPL) and is generally held for trading. Any gains or losses as a result of a fair value measurement are recognised through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Includes suppliers and other payables with a fixed or determinable amount to be paid that are not quoted in an active market. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVPL
Includes derivatives held by the investment funds. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value with subsequent adjustments recognised in profit and loss.

D3.1 Categories of financial instruments

	Note ref	Departmental 30 June 2026 $'000	Departmental 30 June 2025 $'000	Administered 30 June 2026 $'000	Administered 30 June 2025 $'000
Financial Assets					
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents					
OPA balance	H2	**-**	-	**800,000**	800,000
Operating cash balance	F1.2	**6,165**	6,479	**775**	2,707
Special account cash held by Finance	F3.1	**16,153**	12,442	**-**	-
Special account cash held in OPA	F3.1	**2,931,594**	2,675,682	**278,068**	279,201
Trade and other receivables					
Contract assets from contracts with customers		**8,954**	10,629	**670**	28
Contract receivables		**10,330**	7,841	**3,075**	4,793
Other		**596**	300	**1,434**	995
Investment funds	C2.2	**-**	-	**14,573,335**	14,568,767
Loans					
State and territory government loans		**-**	-	**66,358**	75,168
DHA and Snowy Hydro loans		**-**	-	**1,896,749**	420,000
Fleet Financing loan		**22,423**	-	**-**	-
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost		**2,996,215**	2,713,373	**17,620,464**	16,151,659
Financial assets designated at FVOCI					
Investments in entities and companies		**-**	-	**3,578,104**	2,761,853
Total financial assets designated at FVOCI		**-**	-	**3,578,104**	2,761,853
Financial assets measured at FVPL					
Investment funds	C2.2	**-**	-	**52,459,531**	51,859,855
Total financial assets measured at FVPL		**-**	-	**52,459,531**	51,859,855
Total financial assets		**2,996,215**	2,713,373	**73,658,099**	70,773,367
Financial Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Trade creditors and accruals		**57,225**	45,919	**21,702**	21,497
Investment funds	C2.2	**-**	-	**159,475**	173,438
OPA overnight cash payable	H2	**-**	-	**2,502,638**	2,426,085
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		**57,225**	45,919	**2,683,815**	2,621,020
Financial liabilities measured at FVPL					
Investment funds	C2.2	**-**	-	**657,135**	489,954
Total financial liabilities measured at FVPL		**-**	-	**657,135**	489,954
Total financial liabilities		**57,225**	45,919	**3,340,950**	3,110,974

D3.2 Fair value information by financial asset class

The following table sets out the fair value, valuation techniques and inputs used for Administered financial instruments. The techniques used to value financial instruments have not changed during the year.

Financial instruments have been valued using inputs under the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Finance can access at measurement date
- Level 2: observable inputs that are derived from prices in active markets
- Level 3: inputs that are not observable and involve significant judgement.

	Level	Inputs used	Valuation technique	**30 June 2026 $'000**	30 June 2025 $'000
Financial assets					
Investments in entities and companies	3	NET	Cost approach	**3,275,512**	2,433,299
Investments in entities and companies	3	WACC	Income approach	**302,593**	328,554
Investment funds					
Interest bearing securities	1	NET	Market approach	**11,043**	-
Other investments	1	NET	Market approach	**13,170,641**	10,896,423
Derivative assets	1	NET	Market approach	**193,518**	119,028
Interest bearing securities	2	N/A	Price Index[1]	**20,160,945**	23,551,225
Other investments	2	N/A	Market approach	**1,774**	-
Derivative assets	2	N/A	Market approach	**461,800**	707,617
Interest bearing securities	3	NET	Market approach	**80,347**	239,244
Other investments	3	NET	Market approach	**18,359,880**	16,314,849
Derivative assets	3	NET	Market approach	**5,077**	-
Total financial assets measured at fair value				**56,023,130**	54,590,239
Financial liabilities					
Investment funds - derivative liabilities	1	NET	Market approach	**139,118**	75,362
Investment funds - derivative liabilities	2	N/A	Market approach	**516,775**	414,592
Investment funds - derivatives liabilities	3	NET	Market approach	**1,242**	-
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value				**657,135**	489,954

[1] Price Index values based on observable market data relating to prices, industry accepted pricing models and broker/dealer quotes.

Movements of recurring level 3 financial assets

	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000
Opening balance of investments in entities and companies	**2,761,853**	2,520,941
Equity injections	871,634	413,759
Total gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(55,382)	(178,450)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in profit and loss	-	5,603
Closing balance of investments in entities and companies	**3,578,105**	2,761,853
Opening balance of investment funds - financial assets at FVPL	**16,554,093**	13,715,062
Purchase	3,796,656	4,113,733
Sales	(3,052,461)	(2,384,300)
Transfers into level 3	1,273	-
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net cost of services	1,171,289	1,135,602
Transfers out of level 3	(25,546)	(26,004)
Closing balance of investment funds - financial assets at FVPL	**18,445,304**	16,554,093

Key judgements, estimates and summary of Departmental loan

Fleet Financing Loan
Loans issued under the WoAG Automotive Leasing and Fleet Management Services Deed are measured at amortised cost, with interest and principal received in accordance with the contractual terms of the arrangement.

Key judgements, estimates and summary of investment entities

Loans to state and territory governments
Concessional loan balances receivable from states and territories are measured at amortised cost and no security is held for these. Repayments are based on a reducing balance method. The amortised cost differs from the fair value disclosed in Note D3.2.

Loans to Defence Housing Australia (DHA)
Loans to DHA are carried at amortised cost and no security is held for these. Interest rates are currently floating and paid quarterly, principal is required to be repaid in full at maturity.

Loans to Snowy Hydro Limited
Loans to Snowy Hydro Limited are carried at amortised cost and no security is held for these. Interest rates are currently floating and paid quarterly, principal is required to be repaid in full at maturity.

Investments in entities and companies
Investments includes a shareholding in a private company and Commonwealth Entities and Companies (CECs).

- CEA Technologies Pty Ltd (CEA), on 28 July 2023, the Commonwealth purchased a non-controlling (49.01 per cent) shareholding in CEA, which manufactures defence radar systems. At that time, the Commonwealth also acquired convertible notes issued by ITC Technologies Pty Ltd (ITC) which held a 22.83 per cent shareholding in CEA. On 28 January 2025, the convertible notes converted to equity in ITC and through ITC, increased, the Commonwealth's shareholding in CEA to a controlling 71.84 per cent. On 28 January 2025, CEA became a majority owned Commonwealth company and subsequently prescribed a GBE on 15 March 2025. The Commonwealth continues to retain an option to acquire the remaining shareholding in CEA at a future date allowing the Commonwealth to pay a fixed amount and move to 100 per cent ownership of CEA.
- The value of the Commonwealth's investment in CEA has been measured using the estimated future cash flows of the company sourced from their 10-year forecast, discounted using a weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC is calculated using inputs derived from either professional judgement or observable historical market data of comparable entities. The impact of WACC changes is included in the Market Risk analysis at Note D4.1. CEA value as at 30 June 2026 is $302.6 million (30 June 2025: $328.5 million).

CECs are wholly owned by the Commonwealth and managed by Finance on behalf of the Commonwealth. CECs are not controlled by Finance and have been reported as investments and measured at FVOCI. The following are details of the CECs reported by Finance:

- CSC is a trustee and administrator of the Commonwealth superannuation schemes. The value of CSC has been measured using the net assets (NET) reported in its financial statements. A change in the net assets would result in an equal change in reported fair value. CSC value as at 30 June 2026 is $61.9 million (30 June 2025: $57.6 million).
- Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd (ANI) is a Commonwealth Company that is prescribed as a GBE. ANI's primary objective is to support the Commonwealth's continuous naval shipbuilding program through acquiring, holding, managing and developing critical infrastructure and related facilities used in connection with this program. ANI redeveloped the Osborne South Shipyard, and established access arrangements with naval shipbuilding prime contractors as infrastructure was completed. ANI will support the nuclear-powered submarine program through the development of infrastructure and facilities in Osborne. The value of ANI has been measured using net assets reported in its financial statements. A change in the net assets would result in an equal change in reported fair value. ANI value as at 30 June 2026 is $2,880.4 million (30 June 2025: $2,029.2 million).
- ASC Pty Ltd (ASC) is a Commonwealth Company that is prescribed as a GBE. The Government has selected ASC to continue to sustain and is responsible for the ongoing sustainment and life of type extension of the Collins Class submarine fleet and provides submariner training services to the Royal Australian Navy. The Government has also selected ASC for the sustainment of nuclear-powered submarines, commencing with the Virginia class and

followed by the SSN AUKUS.

The fair value for ASC as at 30 June 2026 has been determined using the adjusted net assets methodology. The valuation is based on Net Assets less Intangible Assets and Deferred Tax Assets. As part of the Australian Government's AUKUS initiative ASC is investing in capability for its future roles in nuclear-powered submarine sustainment and build activities. This investment is in advance of contracting new revenue streams resulting in the cashflows being uncertain in the short term. Therefore, an adjusted net assets valuation is considered a more accurate assessment of fair value. Adjusted net assets as at 30 June 2026 is $333.2 million (30 June 2025: $346.4 million).

- ITC Technologies Pty Ltd (ITC) was a Commonwealth Company acquired by the Commonwealth on 28 January 2025 as part of the Commonwealth's staged investment in CEA. ITC has transferred its CEA shares to the Commonwealth and was deregistered on 22 October 2025.

D3.3 Net gains or losses on financial assets

		Departmental		Administered	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	Note ref	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Interest					
OPA deposits		**-**	-	**28,731**	31,853
State and territory government loans		**-**	-	**8,532**	10,154
DHA and Snowy Hydro loans		**-**	-	**61,190**	12,686
Other		**275**	-	**-**	3,212
Impairment of financial assets		**(261)**	(848)	**(42)**	-
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised cost		**14**	(848)	**98,411**	57,905
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Dividends		**-**	-	**17,980**	6,614
Gains/(losses) on investments in entities and companies	D3.2	**-**	-	**(55,382)**	(178,450)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI		**-**	-	**(37,402)**	(171,836)
Financial assets measured as FVPL					
Investment funds					
Interest	C2.1	**-**	-	**629,405**	629,324
Dividends and distributions	C2.1	**-**	-	**540,505**	412,198
Gains/(losses) on financial investments	C2.1	**-**	-	**4,945,629**	4,317,649
Foreign exchange losses	C2.1	**-**	-	**(59,751)**	(6,672)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVPL		**-**	-	**6,055,788**	5,352,499
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets		**14**	(848)	**6,116,797**	5,238,568

D4 Managing financial risk

Finance is generally exposed to a low level of risk in relation to its financial instruments with the exception of the investment funds which are exposed to a moderate level of risk commensurate with the types of financial instruments held and the markets in which those instruments are traded. These risks are discussed as part of the investment funds (Note C2). Non-investment fund risks are discussed below.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk exposure

			Effect on	
		Change in risk variable	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Equity
30 June 2026	**Risk variable**	**%**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Overnight cash deposits with the RBA	**Deposit rate**	**+0.99%**	**7,913**	**-**
		-0.99%	**(7,927)**	**-**
Investments in entities and companies	**Discount rate**	**+0.99%**	**-**	**(28,042)**
		-0.99%	**-**	**45,498**
30 June 2025				
Overnight cash deposits with the RBA	Deposit rate	+1.32%	10,559	-
		-1.32%	(10,561)	-
Investments in entities and companies	Discount rate	+1.32%	-	(68,692)
		-1.32%	-	96,328

D4.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will be unable to pay its debts when they fall due. As Finance is appropriation funded, the risk of not meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities is highly remote. Internal policies and procedures are also in place to ensure there are appropriate resources available to meet obligations. Credit terms for goods and services are payment within 30 days. Disclosures in relation to the investment funds are included as part of Note C2.3.2.

D4.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that entities owing debts to Finance will not pay those debts as and when they fall due. Finance is exposed to a moderate level of credit risk in relation to the investment fund's assets and investments in entities and companies as they are more vulnerable to adverse business and economic conditions but currently have the capacity to meet financial commitments; all other financial assets are considered to be low risk. Trade and other receivables have standard 30 day terms. Additional disclosures for the investment funds credit risk are included in Note C2.3.3.

D5 Non-financial assets

Finance owned estate

Finance manages a diverse portfolio of 55 non-defence Commonwealth-owned properties in Australia. The portfolio includes office buildings, law courts, special purpose facilities, heritage assets, vacant land, contaminated sites and major capital works projects under construction.

Properties held for investment purposes are predominantly leased to other Australian Government entities with rental income recognised systematically over the period of the lease. Where these properties operate in an active rental market, a competitive neutrality charge is applied to cover indirect taxes such as payroll tax, council rates, stamp duty, land tax and income tax which is paid to the OPA on an annual basis.

Surplus funds arising from property operations and divestment proceeds are paid to the OPA in the following financial year as a return of equity.

Policy and measurement

Non-financial assets (excluding assets held for sale) are not expected to be sold or realised within the next 12 months.

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles are recognised where they meet an individual asset recognition threshold of $5,000. All purchases under this threshold are expensed in the year of acquisition, other than when they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total in which case they are recognised on a group basis. The recognition and measurement policy for each asset class is outlined below:

Asset class (includes work in progress)	Initial Recognition	Subsequent Recognition	Revaluation Frequency	Fair value measured at
Land	At cost	Fair value	Annually	Market selling price or discounted cash flows
Buildings				Market selling price, discounted cash flows or current replacement cost
Leasehold improvements	At cost	Fair value	At least once every three years	Current replacement cost
Plant and equipment				Market selling price or current replacement cost
Infrastructure	At cost	Fair value	Annually	Current replacement cost
Investment property	At cost, except where acquired at nominal cost, then fair value	Fair value	Annually	Market selling price, discounted cash flows or current replacement cost
Intangibles (including internally developed and externally acquired software)	At cost	Cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses	N/A	N/A
Right-of-use assets	At cost	Cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses	N/A	N/A

Revaluations

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. For property, plant and equipment, revaluation increments are credited to equity except to the extent it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was 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.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus/(deficit) in the year in which they arise.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset is restated to the revalued amount.

Decontamination, restoration and decommissioning costs
Obligations relating to the dismantling, removal, remediation and restoration are recognised in the cost of property, plant and equipment where they can be reliably estimated, with a corresponding provision for remediation costs.

There are also a small number of properties with potential remediation issues that are currently subject to further investigation. A provision is recognised for remediation of these properties only when there is agreement from Government that Finance will meet the costs of the remediation, the liability can be reliably measured and the funding is legally available.

Depreciation/amortisation
Depreciable assets are written down to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method of depreciation. Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current and future reporting periods as appropriate. Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

Asset Class	2026 and 2025
Buildings on freehold land	3 to 100 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or lease term
Intangibles	3 to 16 years
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	1 to 45 years
Right-of-use	Lesser of useful life or lease term

Assets held for sale
Assets held for sale includes properties that have been fully prepared for sale, are being actively marketed at fair value and are likely to settle within the next 12 months. Also included are properties that are currently under offer or contract (contract issued or exchanged but not yet settled) as at the end of the reporting period. These properties are valued at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Right-of-use assets
Right-of-use assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are disclosed separately from owned assets in the Statement of Financial Position and the Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities with details by class of underlying asset disclosed in Note D5.2.

An impairment review is undertaken for any right-of-use asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right-of-use asset that is impaired. Right-of-use assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition.

Key judgements and estimates

Valuation of non-financial assets
Independent valuations are obtained annually for all land, buildings and investment property. Where available, assets are valued based upon observable inputs. Where observable inputs are not available, valuation techniques rely on unobservable inputs.

For land and buildings, the valuations include calculations of estimated market cash flows which are adjusted to take into account physical, economic and external factors such as sale prices of comparable assets, replacement cost, expected useful life and adjustments for obsolescence. Some buildings are componentised into various depreciable assets where each component may have different useful lives.

For investment property, judgements include income and expenditure, as well as average vacancy periods and costs of establishing a new tenant, as leases become due for renewal and properties become vacant.

Some properties within the portfolio are subject to remediation or have heritage value and this is taken into account by the valuer in assessing the market value of the property.

There are a small number of properties where the highest and best use differs from the current use. While the fair values for these properties have been measured in the financial statements using the highest and best use for each, they are not being utilised at their highest and best use.

Leasehold improvements and plant and equipment is subject to a formal independent valuation at least once every three years. An independent valuation was undertaken for 30 June 2026.

For infrastructure assets (the Intra-government Communications Network (ICON)), an independent valuation is conducted annually. Current replacement cost has been adopted to determine the fair value of these assets. The valuation includes an age/life analysis on the physical deterioration and obsolescence on ICON assets.

Finance reviews all reports received from independent valuers to ensure valuations align with its own assumptions and understanding of the respective assets and their circumstances.

D5.1 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles

	Departmental						
Owned assets (excluding operating leases)	**Land**	**Buildings [1, 2]**	**Leasehold improve-ments**	**Invest-ment property**	**Plant and equip-ment**	**Intang-ibles**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
As at 1 July 2025							
Gross book value	247,539	1,423,032	31,830	81,181	30,384	249,670	**2,063,636**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(6,007)	-	(6,500)	(145,181)	**(157,688)**
Total as at 1 July 2025	**247,539**	**1,423,032**	**25,823**	**81,181**	**23,884**	**104,489**	**1,905,948**
Additions	-	234,420	116	-	1,656	13,997	**250,189**
Transfers from agencies	-	35,275	-	-	-	-	**35,275**
Revaluations recognised in OCI	4,965	-	2,397	-	618	-	**7,980**
Impairments recognised in NCOS	-	(4,208)	-	-	(362)	(1,422)	**(5,992)**
Revaluations recognised in NCOS	-	(339,597)	-	2,727	-	-	**(336,870)**
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(71,203)	(3,273)	-	(5,286)	(19,598)	**(99,360)**
Reclassification	-	-	824	-	(824)	-	**-**
Transfers from/to owned assets under operating leases	-	-	-	425	-	-	**425**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**252,504**	**1,277,719**	**25,887**	**84,333**	**19,686**	**97,466**	**1,757,595**
Represented by							
Gross book value	252,504	1,277,719	26,632	84,333	19,882	258,304	**1,919,374**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	(745)	-	(196)	(160,838)	**(161,779)**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**252,504**	**1,277,719**	**25,887**	**84,333**	**19,686**	**97,466**	**1,757,595**
Owned assets under operating leases							
As at 1 July 2025	**297,635**	**323,432**	**-**	**720,384**	**-**	**-**	**1,341,451**
Additions	-	5,561	-	8,436	-	-	**13,997**
Revaluations recognised in OCI	550	-	-	-	-	-	**550**
Revaluations recognised in NCOS	-	(70,369)	-	(50,860)	-	-	**(121,229)**
Depreciation	-	(12,114)	-	-	-	-	**(12,114)**
Transfers from/to owned assets	-	-	-	(425)	-	-	**(425)**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**298,185**	**246,510**	**-**	**677,535**	**-**	**-**	**1,222,230**
Represented by							
Gross book value	298,185	246,510	-	677,535	-	-	**1,222,230**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**298,185**	**246,510**	**-**	**677,535**	**-**	**-**	**1,222,230**
Total owned assets							
As at 30 June 2026	**550,689**	**1,524,229**	**25,887**	**761,868**	**19,686**	**97,466**	**2,979,825**
As at 30 June 2025	545,174	1,746,464	25,823	801,565	23,884	104,489	3,247,399

[1] The construction cost of the Centres of National Resilience (CNRs) in Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth was $1.3 billion. The CNRs are subjected to future government decisions on additional uses with various stakeholders which may impact their longer-term carrying value. The Brisbane and Perth CNRs were built on Department of Defence owned land. The transfer of ownership of the Brisbane land is subject to Ministerial Agreement and has a carrying value of $76.8 million. The Perth land will be transferred once the site is subdivided and registered.

[2] Finance is currently constructing the National Security Office Precinct with minor parts of the constructed asset being held at tenant agencies as Assets Under Construction. These assets will continue to be equity transferred to Finance as the development progresses.

Capital commitments payable (GST inclusive)

Departmental	30 June 2026			30 June 2025		
	Within one year	**Between one and five years**	**Total**	Within one year	Between one and five years	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant and equipment	**586,306**	**1,187,669**	**1,773,975**	162,587	1,129	163,716
Intangible assets development	**3,365**	**93**	**3,458**	3,167	1,138	4,305
Total capital commitments	**589,671**	**1,187,762**	**1,777,433**	165,754	2,267	168,021

Administered	**Leasehold improve-ments**	**Infrastruct-ure**	**Plant and equipment**	**Intangibles**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
As at 1 July 2025					
Gross book value	134,280	146,999	34,555	445	**316,279**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(50,567)	-	(7,960)	(342)	**(58,869)**
Total as at 1 July 2025	**83,713**	**146,999**	**26,595**	**103**	**257,410**
Additions	41,972	4,048	5,983	-	**52,003**
Revaluations recognised in OCI	30,585	(1,954)	1,544	-	**30,175**
Impairments recognised in NCOS	(222)	-	(405)	-	**(627)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(22,425)	(5,306)	(4,156)	(49)	**(31,936)**
Disposals	(100)	-	(57)	-	**(157)**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**133,523**	**143,787**	**29,504**	**54**	**306,868**
Represented by					
Gross book value	139,263	143,787	29,521	445	**313,016**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(5,740)	-	(17)	(391)	**(6,148)**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**133,523**	**143,787**	**29,504**	**54**	**306,868**

Capital commitments payable (GST inclusive)

Administered	30 June 2026			30 June 2025		
	Within one year	**Between one and five years**	**Total**	Within one year	Between one and five years	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	$'000	$'000	$'000
Land and buildings	**11,914**	**-**	**11,914**	29,863	-	29,863
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	**2,998**	**161**	**3,159**	7,233	-	7,233
Total capital commitments	**14,912**	**161**	**15,073**	37,096	-	37,096

D5.2 Right-of-use assets

Departmental

	Buildings $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2025				
Gross book value	349,739	4,370	87	354,196
Accumulated depreciation	(97,335)	(3,556)	(63)	(100,954)
Total as at 1 July 2025	**252,404**	**814**	**24**	**253,242**
Additions	41	1,610	84	**1,735**
Disposals	(881)	-	-	**(881)**
Depreciation	(12,928)	(714)	(33)	**(13,675)**
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2026	**238,636**	**1,710**	**75**	**240,421**
Represented by				
Gross book value	348,648	4,267	105	**353,020**
Accumulated depreciation	(110,012)	(2,557)	(30)	**(112,599)**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**238,636**	**1,710**	**75**	**240,421**

Administered

	Buildings $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
As at 1 July 2025				
Gross book value	600,727	7,069	12,504	**620,300**
Accumulated depreciation	(260,073)	(6,654)	(10,195)	**(276,922)**
Total as at 1 July 2025	**340,654**	**415**	**2,309**	**343,378**
Additions	62,446	-	16,987	**79,433**
Disposals	(15,634)	111	(282)	**(15,805)**
Depreciation	(45,103)	(298)	(11,207)	**(56,608)**
Other movements	(23,606)	-	(1)	**(23,607)**
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2026	**318,757**	**228**	**7,806**	**326,791**
Represented by				
Gross book value	467,905	1,198	17,920	**487,023**
Accumulated depreciation	(149,148)	(970)	(10,114)	**(160,232)**
Total as at 30 June 2026	**318,757**	**228**	**7,806**	**326,791**

D5.3 Fair value information by non-financial asset class

Fair value measurements

Finance only holds non-financial assets in the following two levels of the fair value hierarchy:

Level 2: observable inputs (other than quoted prices in active markets) are used to calculate the fair value of the asset.

Level 3: inputs used to calculate the fair value are not observable.

The following tables set out (by asset class) the valuation technique, inputs used and the level of the fair value hierarchy per AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*:

				Departmental		Administered	
				30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
Non-financial assets	**Level**	**Inputs used**	**Valuation technique**	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Land	2	AMT	Market approach	**550,689**	545,174	**-**	-
Buildings	2	AMT	Market approach	**185**	185	**-**	-
Buildings	2	AMT	Income approach	**247,236**	312,457	**-**	-
Buildings	3	RCN, CEB	Cost approach	**1,276,808**	1,433,822	**-**	-
Leasehold improvements	3	RCN, CEB	Cost approach	**25,887**	25,823	**133,523**	83,713
Infrastructure	3	RCN, CEB	Cost approach	**-**	-	**143,787**	146,999
Investment property	2	AMT	Market approach	**97,293**	97,050	**-**	-
Investment property	2	AMT	Income approach	**586,975**	629,419	**-**	-
Investment property	3	RCN, CEB	Cost approach	**77,600**	75,096	**-**	-
Plant and equipment	2	AMT	Market approach	**9,275**	13,778	**4,263**	8,421
Plant and equipment	3	RCN, CEB	Cost approach	**10,411**	10,106	**25,241**	18,174
Total fair value 30 June 2026				**2,882,359**	3,142,910	**306,814**	257,307

Inputs used

Adjusted Market Transactions (AMT): market transactions of comparable assets, adjusted to reflect differences in price sensitive characteristics.

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.

D6 Unearned revenue

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Contract liabilities from contracts with customers	**36,052**	50,561	**-**	-
Total unearned revenue	**36,052**	50,561	**-**	-

D7 Lease liabilities

Policy and measurement

For all new contracts entered into, Finance considers whether the contract 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 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 determined, or Finance's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is 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 reassessment or modification.

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Lease liabilities	**309,970**	314,276	**355,173**	362,844
Total lease liabilities	**309,970**	314,276	**355,173**	362,844
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows				
Within 1 year	**18,930**	18,264	**49,881**	54,272
Between 1 to 5 years	**96,530**	94,588	**189,746**	198,239
More than 5 years	**362,715**	382,565	**185,320**	209,842
Total leases	**478,175**	495,417	**424,947**	462,353

D8 Other provisions

Policy and measurement

Finance recognises a provision when it has a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment, it is probable that payment will be made and the amount to be paid can be reliably measured.

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Remediation costs	**1,438**	1,393	**13,325**	12,088
Act of Grace	**-**	-	**3,734**	4,792
Same-Sex Relationships Act	**-**	-	**828**	1,277
Total other provisions	**1,438**	1,393	**17,887**	18,157
Movements of other provisions				
Opening balance	**1,393**	1,670	**18,157**	19,909
Additional provisions made	**76**	199	**2,116**	1,316
Unwinding of the discount rate	**53**	-	**517**	-
Amounts used	**-**	(476)	**(1,784)**	(1,390)
Amounts reversed	**(84)**	-	**(1,119)**	(1,678)
Closing balance	**1,438**	1,393	**17,887**	18,157

Further information

Act of Grace
The Act of Grace mechanism is a discretionary power found in section 65 of the PGPA Act, which allows payments to be made if it is appropriate and a decision maker considers there are special circumstances. In most cases these relate to pension payments to spouses of former members of the Commonwealth defined benefit superannuation schemes.

Same-Sex Relationships Act
The *Same-Sex Relationships (Equal Treatment in Commonwealth Laws – General Reform) Act 2008* removes discrimination against same-sex couples and their dependent children from a wide range of Commonwealth laws and programs. These relate to pension payments to partners of former members of the Commonwealth defined benefit superannuation schemes.

D9 Restructuring

Net assets received from or relinquished to another Government entity under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

Responsibility for human resources; work health safety support and advice; and education and cultural transformation for MOP(S) Act staff was relinquished to the Parliamentary Workplace Support Service (PWSS) during 2024-25. There were both Departmental and Administered components associated with this restructure transferred to PWSS.

	Departmental		Administered	
		PWSS		PWSS
	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000	**30 June 2026 $'000**	30 June 2025 $'000
FUNCTIONS RELINQUISHED				
Assets relinquished				
Appropriation Receivable	**-**	356	**-**	-
Total assets relinquished	**-**	356	**-**	-
Liabilities relinquished				
Employee provisions	**-**	387	**-**	472
Total liabilities relinquished	**-**	387	**-**	472
Net assets/(liabilities) relinquished	**-**	(31)	**-**	(472)

E. Our people

This section describes the employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

Finance provides salary and related benefits to:

- staff employed by current and former members of parliament under the *Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984* (MOP(S) Act)
- Parliamentarians under the *Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017* (PBR Act).

Finance provides post-employment benefits to former prime ministers under the PBR Act.

E1 Employee benefits

Policy and measurement

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave.

The 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 Finance's superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out at termination.

Superannuation

Finance employees are members of the CSS, PSS, PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes of the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme. The liability for defined benefits is recognised in Finance's Administered statements and reported in Note C3.

Finance makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation schemes at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Australian Government. Finance accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

MOP(S) Act Staff Entitlements

Finance recognises a provision for MOP(S) Act staff entitlements for staff employed under the MOP(S) Act to reflect expected future payments that may become payable under the MOP(S) Act employment framework, including in circumstances where employment ends under s14 and s16 of the MOP(S) Act.

Key judgements and estimates

Leave

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to an actuarial assessment. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Leave liabilities for employees engaged under the MOP(S) Act are calculated with reference to an actuarial assessment. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

MOP(S) Act Staff Entitlement

The provision is calculated with reference to an actuarial assessment. The estimate takes into account staffing profile, salary increases through promotion and inflation, length of service, voluntary and involuntary exit rates, discount rates and expected timing of payments.

Post-employment benefits

Provision is made for certain entitlements for former prime ministers, including staff, office and vehicle costs. The liability is calculated with reference to an actuarial assessment for each former prime minister individually where future recurrent expenditure assumptions are set having regard to historical data adjusted for inflation.

E1.1 Employee benefit expenses

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Wages and salaries	**202,494**	188,545	**357,930**	355,341
Superannuation expense				
Defined contribution plans	**25,890**	25,774	**55,530**	52,276
Defined benefit plans	**11,492**	11,179	**1,596**	6,418
Leave and other entitlements	**32,418**	32,539	**34,050**	27,454
Post-employment benefits	**-**	-	**3,390**	10,141
Separation and redundancies	**667**	517	**-**	-
MOP(S) Act Staff Entitlements	**-**	-	**7,143**	16,727
Other employee expenses	**670**	525	**22,611**	23,738
Total employee benefit expenses	**273,631**	259,079	**482,250**	492,095

E1.2 Employee provisions

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Leave	**94,424**	82,961	**49,241**	49,267
MOP(S) Act Staff Entitlements	**-**	-	**22,115**	39,424
Post-employment benefits	**-**	-	**205,174**	201,784
Total employee provisions	**94,424**	82,961	**276,530**	290,475

E2 Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Finance. Finance has determined the KMP to be the Finance Minister, the Special Minister of State and the members of Finance's Executive Board which consist of the Secretary and Deputy Secretaries.

	Departmental	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Short-term employee benefits		
Salary	**2,397**	2,414
Annual leave	**233**	239
Total short-term employee benefits	**2,630**	2,653
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	**399**	344
Total post-employment benefits	**399**	344
Other long-term benefits		
Long service leave	**108**	133
Total other long-term benefits	**108**	133
Termination benefits		
Separation and redundancies	**-**	-
Total termination benefits	**-**	-
Total key management personnel remuneration[1]	**3,137**	3,130
Number of key management personnel included in the table above[2]	**9**	8

1 The above table excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Finance Minister and the Special Minister of State whose remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal.

2 This represents the total number of people who held KMP positions during the year, including acting arrangements of more than four consecutive weeks. Finance recognised 5 KMP positions in 2025-26 (2024-25: 5).

E3 Related parties

Finance is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to Finance are KMP, cabinet ministers and other Australian Government entities. KMP remuneration for members of the Executive Board is disclosed in Note E2.

Transactions with related parties

Finance undertakes a number of functions on behalf of the Australian Government, as detailed in the financial statements. In performing these functions, Finance transacts with other Australian Government controlled entities for normal day-to-day business operations provided under normal terms and conditions or on a cost recovery basis. This includes general insurance activities and the collection of rental income. Finance also administers payments for work expenses, allowances and entitlements of parliamentarians (including cabinet ministers). These payments are made in the normal course of Administered operations and are paid in accordance with legislation and appropriate frameworks.

Giving consideration to the relationships with related parties and the transactions entered into during the year, it has been determined that there were no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

F. Funding

Departmental appropriations (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue from Government when Finance gains control. Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Administered appropriations are not recognised as revenue in the Schedule of Comprehensive Income. They are included in the Administered Reconciliation Schedule at the date they are drawn down to Finance's bank account for payment against the appropriation for annual and special appropriations, or the date stated in the determination for other Administered amounts.

F1 Annual appropriations

F1.1 Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

		Departmental		Administered	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	Footnote	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Ordinary annual services					
Annual Appropriation					
Ordinary annual services	1	**599,752**	520,090	**418,994**	425,294
Capital budget		**4,602**	5,529	**7,314**	14,194
Section 74 receipts of PGPA Act	2	**80,328**	81,760	**646**	1,054
Section 75 transfers of PGPA Act	3	**-**	(31)	**-**	(82)
Total		**684,682**	607,348	**426,954**	440,460
Appropriation applied	4	**(654,878)**	(600,831)	**(421,873)**	(397,261)
Variance	5	**29,804**	6,517	**5,081**	43,199
Other services					
Annual appropriation					
Equity injection	6	**280,685**	769,067	**-**	-
Assets and liabilities	7	**-**	-	**3,246,506**	1,041,567
Total		**280,685**	769,067	**3,246,506**	1,041,567
Appropriation applied		**(277,414)**	(766,396)	**(2,326,213)**	(567,168)
Variance	5,8,9	**3,271**	2,671	**920,293**	474,399

1. Amounts disclosed are inclusive of section 51 (s51) withholding of appropriations. For 2025-26 departmental appropriations, $12.9m was withheld following revised estimates, comprising $8.1m for Digital ID, $1.4m for Net Zero initiatives and $3.4m for ICON projects. A further $6.4m was withheld in relation to revised Digital ID estimates, and $0.2m was administratively quarantined for the Electoral Communications Panel. For administered appropriations, $1.6m relating to Ministerial Wing works was withheld. Further details of withheld appropriations are provided in Note F1.2 Unspent annual appropriations.
2. Section 74 receipts for Administered, excludes appropriation repayments.
3. In 2024-25, $0.1m in departmental and administered funding was transferred as part of the finalisation of the Parliamentary Workplace Support Service (PWSS) machinery of government (MoG) changes.
4. Appropriation applied includes cash payments made from current and prior year appropriations. CSC has spent Administered monies from the CRF on behalf of Finance. The money spent has been included in the table above.
5. The variances between total annual appropriations and appropriation applied is largely driven by the timing of cash payments and s51 withholding of appropriations.
6. Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for the year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.
7. The above amounts include s51 withholding of appropriations. For 2025-26 departmental appropriations, the withholding relates to the reappropriation of a 2025-26 equity injection as ordinary annual services in 2026-27 ($4.3 million). Further details on this appropriation are provided in the footnotes to Note F1.2: Unspent Annual Appropriations.
8. The administered assets and liabilities amounts above include s51 withholding of appropriations. In 2025-26, $356.1m was withheld due to revised estimates for equity injections in Government Business Enterprises (GBEs), compared with $503.1m withheld in 2024-25.
9. The variance in administered is due to unutilised equity injections in GBEs which will be subject to s51 withholdings.

F1.2 Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

		Departmental		Administered	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	**30 June 2026**	30 June 2025
	Footnote	**$'000**	$'000	**$'000**	$'000
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025-2026	1,2	**58,559**		**104,682**	
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025-2026 - Capital		**-**	-	**3,306**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2025-2026	3,4	**3,955**	-	**635,469**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2025-2026		**48,815**	-	**13,677**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2025-2026 - Capital		**1,125**	-	**1,645**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2025-2026		**-**	-	**284,710**	-
Supply Act (No. 1) 2025-2026	5	**3,362**	-	**4,037**	-
Supply Act (No. 1) 2025-2026 - Capital		**-**	-	**345**	-
Supply Act (No. 2) 2025-2026	6	**2,826**	-	**124**	-
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024-2025	7	**6,396**	58,827	**2,927**	74,660
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024-2025 - Capital		**-**	-	**3,482**	5,604
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2024-2025	8	**3,129**	4,449	**265,561**	265,561
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024-2025	9	**178**	3,641	**-**	44,752
Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024-2025 - Capital		**-**	-	**8,590**	8,590
Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2024-2025	10	**996**	3,187	**242,304**	242,304
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023-2024	11	**-**	26,001	**4,922**	6,470
Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023-2024 - Capital		**-**	-	**-**	1,169
Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023-2024	12,13	**2,600**	2,600	**990**	1,000
Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2023-2024	14	**63**	63	**-**	-
Supply Act (No. 2) 2022-2023	15	**-**	-	**-**	101
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023	16	**-**	818	**-**	-
Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023 - Capital	17	**-**	1,209	**-**	-
Supply Act (No. 4) 2022-2023	18	**-**	-	**-**	583
Operating Cash Balance		**6,165**	6,479	**775**	2,707
Total unspent appropriations		**138,169**	107,274	**1,577,546**	653,501

The above balances include amounts that are subjected to PGPA Act section 51 withholding which are still considered to be legally available appropriations:

1. Departmental: Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025-2026: $9.5m.
2. Administered: Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025-2026: $1.6m.
3. Departmental: Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2025-2026: $2.4m.
4. Administered: Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2025-2026: $356.1m.
5. Departmental: Supply Act (No. 1) 2025-2026: $3.4m.
6. Departmental: Supply Act (No. 2) 2025-2026: $1.9m.
7. Departmental: Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024-2025: $6.4m (2024-25: $4.5m and an additional $1.9m has been quarantined for administrative reasons).
8. Administered: Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2024-2025: $265.0m (2024-25: nil).
9. Departmental: Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024-2025: $0.2m (2024-25: $0.2m).
10. Administered: Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2024-2025: $238.1m (2024-25: nil).
11. Administered: Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2023-2024: $4.9m (2023-24: $4.9m). This appropriation will lapse on 1 July 2026.
12. Departmental: Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023-2024: $2.6m (2023-24: $2.6m). The appropriation will lapse on1 July 2026.

These appropriations lapse on 1 July 2026:

13. Administered: Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2023-2024: $1.0m.
14. Departmental: Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2023-2024: $0.1m.

These appropriations were subject to withholding under section 51 of the PGPA Act and subsequently lapsed on 1 July 2025:

15. Administered: Supply Act (No.2) 2022-2023: $0.1m.
16. Departmental: Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023 $0.8m.
17. Departmental: Supply Act (No. 3) 2022-2023 - Capital $1.2m.
18. Administered: Supply Act (No.4) 2022-2023: $0.6m.

F2 Special appropriations

F2.1 Special appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

	Appropriations applied	
	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	$'000	$'000
Administered		
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act s 66 (Parliamentary Business Resources Regulations 2017 s 55)[1]	**(5,835)**	(5,482)
Governance of Australian Government Superannuation Schemes Act 2011	**(121)**	(370)
Governor-General Act 1974	**(1,032)**	(1,089)
Judges' Pensions Act 1968	**(66,677)**	(65,338)
Medibank Private Sale Act 2006	**-**	(7)
Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017	**(318,798)**	(346,529)
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948	**(48,341)**	(47,957)
Parliamentary Superannuation Act 2004	**(9,606)**	(8,901)
Same-Sex Relationships (Equal Treatment in Commonwealth Laws – Superannuation) Act 2008	**(46)**	(75)
Superannuation Act 1922	**(36,524)**	(39,753)
Superannuation Act 1976[2]	**(5,076,686)**	(5,047,987)
Superannuation Act 1990[2]	**(4,811,467)**	(4,395,597)
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 - s77 Repayments FINANCE	**(817)**	-
s128 - Judges' Disability and Death Benefits - Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia Act 2021	**(343)**	-
Total special appropriations applied	**(10,376,293)**	(9,959,085)

[1] For the 2025-26 reporting period this appropriation was limited to $6.5 million.

[2] Payments include amounts that are not an additional cost to the Australian Government and are funded from a return of superannuation benefit funded component associated with retirements of scheme members and reimbursements from the emerging cost entities.

Third party drawing arrangements

Agency	Appropriations drawn on (amounts included in the table above)
CSC	*Superannuation Act 1922, Superannuation Act 1976, Superannuation Act 1990, Governance of Australian Government Superannuation Schemes Act 2011,* PGPA Act s 77, *Same-Sex Relationships (Equal Treatment in Commonwealth Laws - Superannuation) Act 2008.*
Department of the House of Representatives and the Department of the Senate	*Parliamentary Superannuation Act 2004* *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act s 66 (Parliamentary Business Resources Regulations 2017 s 55)* *Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017 (PBR Act)*
Attorney-General's Department, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, and the Department of Parliamentary Services	*Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017 (PBR Act)*
Fair Work Commission	*Judges Pension Act 1968*

The following special appropriations were not drawn upon in the current or prior year:

- *ACT Government Loan Act 2014*
- *Airports (Transitional) Act 1996*
- *Lands Acquisition Act 1989*
- *Moomba-Sydney Pipeline System Sale Act 1994*
- *Parliamentary Retiring Allowances (Increases) Act 1971*
- *Public Works Committee Act 1969*
- *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2014*
- *AIDC Sale Act 1997*
- *Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia Act 2021*
- *Loans Securities Act 1919*
- *Parliamentary Retiring Allowances (Increases) Act 1967*
- *Public Accounts and Audit Committee Act 1951*
- *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*
- *Transferred Officers' Allowances Act 1948*
- *Superannuation Legislation (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act 2011*

F2.2 Disclosure by agent in relation to annual and special appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

The following table discloses appropriations Finance drew on behalf of other agencies:

		Appropriations applied	
		30 June 2026	30 June 2025
	Relationship	**$'000**	$'000
Attorney-General's Department			
Total receipts		**-**	-
Total payments	Solicitors-General pension payments	**(317)**	(310)

F3 Special accounts

A special account is an appropriation mechanism that notionally sets aside an amount within the CRF to be expended for specific purposes. The type of appropriation provided by a special account is a special appropriation. The appropriation mechanism remains available until the special account is abolished. The amount of appropriation that may be drawn from the CRF, via a special account, is limited to the balance of the particular special account.

A special account can be established either by the Finance Minister making a determination under section 78 of the PGPA Act, or by legislation as recognised under section 80 of the PGPA Act.

F3.1 Departmental special accounts

30 June 2026	Comcover $'000	Property $'000	CPCSA $'000	SDOSA $'000	Total $'000
Balance brought forward	1,890,018	293,968	478,227	25,911	**2,688,124**
Appropriations credited	211,007	354,491	697	-	**566,195**
Other receipts	240,430	132,169	45,034	53,199	**470,832**
Payments made	(247,228)	(402,311)	(75,178)	(52,687)	**(777,404)**
Balance carried forward	**2,094,227**	**378,317**	**448,780**	**26,423**	**2,947,747**
Balance represented by					
Cash held by Finance	6,692	8,071	673	717	**16,153**
Cash held in OPA	2,087,535	370,246	448,107	25,706	**2,931,594**
Special account balance	**2,094,227**	**378,317**	**448,780**	**26,423**	**2,947,747**
30 June 2025					
Balance brought forward	1,161,285	147,844	469,269	11,056	1,789,454
Appropriations credited	690,956	291,267	1,194	8,481	991,898
Other receipts	277,693	90,654	57,992	65,374	491,713
Payments made	(239,916)	(235,797)	(50,228)	(59,000)	(584,941)
Balance carried forward	1,890,018	293,968	478,227	25,911	2,688,124
Balance represented by					
Cash held by Finance	5,764	6,561	117	-	12,442
Cash held in OPA	1,884,254	287,407	478,110	25,911	2,675,682
Special account balance	1,890,018	293,968	478,227	25,911	2,688,124

Comcover Special Account
Establishing instrument: *PGPA Act Determination (Comcover Special Account 2018).* Purpose: For receipts and expenditure relating to the promotion of risk management to General Government Sector entities, to administer the Commonwealth's general insurance fund and to make payments in respect of any uninsured superannuation liability claims against an insured Commonwealth entity. This account is non-interest bearing. The special account determination sunsets on 1 April 2029.

Property Special Account
Establishing instrument: *PGPA Act Determination (Property Special Account 2024)*. Purpose: Facilitates the management of the Finance owned estate. This account is non-interest bearing. The special account determination sunsets on 12 December 2035.

Coordinated Procurement Contracting Special Account (CPCSA)
Establishing instrument: *PGPA Act Determination (Coordinated Procurement Contracting Special Account 2018)*. Purpose: For expenditure relating to the whole of government contract for providing fleet management and leasing services, centralised government advertising activities and other coordinated procurement contracts for the benefit of government entities. The account is non-interest bearing. The special account determination sunsets on 1 October 2028.

Service Delivery Office Special Account (SDOSA)
Establishing instrument: PGPA Act Determination (SDO Special Account 2018). Purpose: To enable the Department of Finance to facilitate the activities of the Service Delivery Office, a provider hub under the government's shared services program. The account is non-interest bearing. The special account determination sunsets on 1 April 2029.

F3.2 Administered special accounts

30 June 2026	DCAF $'000	MRFF $'000	ATSILSFF $'000	FDF $'000	DRF $'000	HAFF $'000	DHA $'000	Total $'000
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,201	**279,201**
Contributions from Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Investments realised	19,473,699	49,737,626	301,423	991,827	972,712	2,147,154	-	**73,624,441**
Other receipts	1,086,311	690,058	231,323	501,879	475,052	1,002,558	9,605	**3,996,786**
Investment funds return to Government	(4,000,000)	-	-	-	-		-	**(4,000,000)**
Purchase of investments	(16,539,122)	(49,699,623)	(465,341)	(1,391,708)	(1,245,791)	(2,645,701)	-	**(71,987,286)**
Investment funds distributions	-	(650,000)	(66,419)	(100,000)	(200,000)	(500,000)	-	**(1,516,419)**
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	**(10,000)**
Other payments	(20,888)	(78,061)	(986)	(1,998)	(1,973)	(4,011)	(738)	**(108,655)**
Balance carried forward	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**278,068**	**278,068**
Balance represented by								
Cash held in the OPA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**278,068**	**278,068**
30 June 2025								
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,419	374,419
Contributions from Government	1,577,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,577,194
Investments realised	22,820,204	57,966,393	576,161	1,120,912	1,093,208	7,082,991	-	90,659,869
Other receipts	930,167	254,092	198,462	431,395	416,765	282,760	5,242	2,518,883
Investment funds return to Government	(4,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000,000)
Purchase of investments	(21,312,036)	(57,506,568)	(708,997)	(1,450,680)	(1,308,346)	(6,862,418)	-	(89,149,045)
Investment funds distributions	-	(650,000)	(64,863)	(100,000)	(200,000)	(500,000)	-	(1,514,863)
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Other payments	(15,529)	(63,917)	(763)	(1,627)	(1,627)	(3,333)	(460)	(87,256)
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,201	279,201
Balance represented by								
Cash held in the OPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,201	279,201

DisabilityCare Australia Fund (DCAF) Special Account
Establishing instrument: *DisabilityCare Australia Fund Act 2013*, *s 11*. Purpose: To record all transactions relating to the DCAF, including interest and Medicare levy proceeds and reimbursements to State and Territory and Commonwealth Governments in relation to expenditure incurred under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*. The balance of the special account is invested by the Future Fund Board of Guardians (the Board). The Board may invest amounts standing to the credit of the special account in financial assets, although the special account itself is non-interest bearing. Investment in DCAF were made under the *DisabilityCare Australia Fund Act 2013 s 27*.

Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) Special Account
Establishing instrument: *Medical Research Future Fund Act 2015*, *s 14.* Purpose: To record all transactions relating to the MRFF, including interest received and payments in relation to medical research and medical innovation. The balance of the special account is invested by the Board. The Board invests amounts standing to the credit of the special account, although the special account itself is non-interest bearing. Investment in MRFF were made under the *Medical Research Future Fund Act 2015 s 37*.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund (ATSILSFF) Special Account
Establishing instrument: *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund Act 2019, s 12*. Purpose: To record all transactions relating to the ATSILSFF, including interest received and payments to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation. The balance of the special account is invested by the Board. The Board may invest amounts standing to the credit of the special account in financial assets, although the special account itself is non-interest bearing. Investment in ATSILSFF were made under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund 2019 Act s 30.*

Future Drought Fund (FDF) Special Account
Establishing Instrument: *Future Drought Fund Act 2019, s 13*. Purpose: To record all transactions relating to the FDF, including interest received and grant payments to persons and bodies in relation to drought resilience, preparedness and response. The balance of the special account is invested by the Board. The Board may invest amounts standing to the credit of the special account in financial assets, although the special account itself is non-interest bearing. Investment in FDF were made under the *Future Drought Fund Act 2019 s 39.*

Disaster Ready Fund (DRF) Special Account
Establishing Instrument: *Disaster Ready Fund Act 2019, s 12*. Purpose: For making payments up to $200 million in any given year to fund natural disaster resilience and risk reduction from 2023-24 onwards. The balance of the special account is invested by the Board. The Board may invest amounts standing to the credit of the special account in financial assets, although the special account itself is non-interest bearing. Investments in the DRF were made under the *Disaster Ready Fund Act 2019 s 37*.

Housing Australia Future Fund (HAFF) Special Account
Establishing instrument: *Housing Australia Future Fund Act 2023, s 10.* Purpose: To provide additional funding to support and increase social and affordable housing, as well as other acute housing needs including, but not limited to, the particular needs of Indigenous communities and housing services for women, children and veterans. The balance of the special account is invested by the Board. The Board may invest amounts standing to the credit of the special account in financial assets, although the special account itself is non-interest bearing. Investments in the HAFF were made under the *Housing Australia Future Fund 2023 s 39*.

Defence Housing Australia (DHA) Borrowings Special Accounts
Establishing instrument: *PGPA Act Determination (DHA Borrowing Special Account 2020*). Purpose: To provide a mechanism to support the operation of a revolving loan facility between DHA and the Commonwealth and allow DHA to more easily borrow money from the Commonwealth in accordance with s 36 of the *Defence Housing Australia Act 1987*.

The following Special Accounts have not been used during the current and comparative years:

Lands Acquisition Special Account
Establishing instrument: *Lands Acquisition Act 1989*, s *89A*. Purpose: For holding amounts of compensation due to be paid to a person in respect of compulsory acquisition of land where the amount of compensation payable to the person has been determined under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1989*, but after three months the amount remains unpaid due to default or delay on the part of the claimant. To date there have been no transactions through this account.

G. Managing other uncertainties

This section includes additional information about other events that may have an impact on future financials. These amounts have not been recorded elsewhere in the statements.

G1 Contingencies

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities 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 an asset or liability or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are recognised when settlement is greater than remote.

Finance does not have any significant quantifiable contingent assets or liabilities, nor does it have any unquantifiable contingent assets.

Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business (including the Finance owned estate and general insurance functions), Finance has a number of matters that are unquantifiable or subject to litigation. At the date of this report, Finance does not consider the outcome of any such matters likely to have a significant effect on its operations or financial position.

G2 Events after the Reporting Period

Equity transfer of Department of Defence assets to Finance

The Australian Government agreed to transfer 13 surplus properties from the Department of Defence to Finance effective 2 July 2026.

The transfer is expected to include land and building assets. As the decision occurred after the reporting date, it has been assessed as a non-adjusting event.

The estimated fair value of the assets to be transferred is $269 million. The transfer will be recognised in Finance's financial statements in 2026-27 and has not been recognised as at 30 June 2026.

Robodebt Settlement

The provision for the Robodebt class action settlement was initially recognised in 2024-25 and was recognised at $475 million as at 30 June 2026. The settlement was approved by the Federal Court on 23 June 2026. Subsequent to year end, Finance made a payment of $475 million on 1 July 2026 in relation to the recognised liability. As the obligation existed at the reporting date and the liability was recognised at 30 June 2026, the payment did not result in any further adjustment to the financial statements.

H. Other information

This section includes additional financial information which is considered relevant to assist users in understanding the financial statements.

H1 Current and non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000	**30 June 2026 $'000**	30 June 2025 $'000
Assets expected to be recovered in:				
No more than 12 months				
Cash and cash equivalents	**22,318**	18,921	**800,775**	802,707
Special account cash held in OPA	**2,931,594**	2,675,682	**278,068**	279,201
Trade and other receivables	**19,880**	18,770	**5,179**	5,816
Other departmental undrawn	**105,823**	91,668	**-**	-
Reinsurance and other recoveries	**1,240**	670	**-**	-
Lease incentive assets	**114**	132	**-**	-
Investment funds	**-**	-	**32,615,152**	32,591,803
Loans	**6,907**	-	**26,238**	48,810
Other financial assets	**5,156**	3,492	**47,042**	101,462
Right-of-use assets	**307**	197	**49,686**	4,567
Land	**309**	494	**-**	-
Buildings	**185**	-	**-**	-
Investment property	**1,527**	-	**-**	-
Prepayments	**6,353**	9,409	**5,922**	5,977
Total no more than 12 months	**3,101,713**	2,819,435	**33,828,062**	33,840,343
More than 12 months				
Reinsurance and other recoveries	**785**	687	**-**	-
Lease incentive assets	**7**	121	**-**	-
Investment funds	**-**	-	**34,417,714**	33,836,819
Loans	**15,516**	-	**1,936,869**	446,358
Investments in entities and companies	**-**	-	**3,578,104**	2,761,853
Land	**550,380**	544,680	**-**	-
Buildings	**1,524,044**	1,746,464	**-**	-
Leasehold improvements	**25,887**	25,823	**133,523**	83,713
Investment property	**760,341**	801,565	**-**	-
Infrastructure	**-**	-	**143,787**	146,999
Plant and equipment	**19,686**	23,884	**29,504**	26,595
Intangibles	**97,466**	104,489	**54**	103
Right-of-use assets	**240,114**	253,045	**277,105**	338,811
Prepayments	**225**	1,268	**466**	1,136
Total more than 12 months	**3,234,451**	3,502,026	**40,517,126**	37,642,387
Total assets	**6,336,164**	6,321,461	**74,345,188**	71,482,730

	Departmental		Administered	
	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000	**30 June 2026 $'000**	30 June 2025 $'000
Liabilities expected to be settled in:				
No more than 12 months				
Trade creditors and accruals	**57,225**	45,919	**21,702**	21,497
Unearned revenue	**36,052**	14,561	**-**	-
Return of equity - special accounts	**40,743**	53,228	**-**	-
Outstanding insurance claims	**2,032,328**	359,207	**-**	-
Investment funds	**-**	-	**816,610**	663,392
OPA overnight cash payable	**-**	-	**2,502,638**	2,426,085
Employee provisions	**26,818**	19,035	**18,086**	49,392
Superannuation provisions	**-**	-	**9,689,646**	9,178,800
Lease liabilities	**6,653**	5,287	**31,255**	42,047
Other provisions	**-**	541	**6,976**	2,840
Other payables	**12,277**	13,646	**16,727**	11,176
Total no more than 12 months	**2,212,096**	511,424	**13,103,640**	12,395,229
More than 12 months				
Unearned revenue	**-**	36,000	**-**	-
Outstanding insurance claims	**1,915,328**	1,983,916	**-**	-
Employee provisions	**67,606**	63,926	**258,444**	241,083
Superannuation provisions	**-**	-	**160,193,190**	162,707,118
Lease liabilities	**303,317**	308,989	**323,918**	320,797
Other provisions	**1,438**	852	**10,911**	15,317
More than 12 months	**2,287,689**	2,393,683	**160,786,463**	163,284,315
Total liabilities	**4,499,785**	2,905,107	**173,890,103**	175,679,544

H2 Other policy and disclosures

This section of the report provides additional information in relation to line items in the primary statements that do not have specific disclosures in the preceding notes. They are additional disclosures directed at the interests of particular users and their needs.

Competitive neutrality (including income tax equivalent)

Finance is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and GST.

Finance applies the Australian Government's Competitive Neutrality Policy Statement (June 1996) to properties in the portfolio that are leased and managed in a competitive environment. The taxation equivalent regime is applied as a competitive neutrality charge (shown as competitive neutrality and income tax equivalent in the Statement of Comprehensive Income) and a notional payment is calculated quarterly to cover indirect taxes such as payroll tax, council rates, stamp duty and land tax and income tax based upon accounting income; as if they have been applied to these properties. These amounts have been paid or are payable by Finance to the OPA.

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined, and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated. Use of the resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature. Resources received free of charged relate to Australian National Audit Office audit fees for Finance's financial statements and WoAG financial statements (2025-26: $1.7 million).

Resources received free of charge include rent for office space in the Ministerial Wing of Parliament House (2025-26: $5.4 million).

Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash held with outsiders, cash in special accounts and 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 an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents held for investment purposes are classified as investments.

Official public account (OPA)

The OPA consists of the central bank accounts administered by Finance where the aggregate balance represents the government's daily cash position. Cash in bank accounts held by non-corporate Commonwealth entities (NCEs) are consolidated in the OPA each night. The amounts to be returned to the NCEs before the next business day is reported in the Administered financial statements as OPA overnight cash payable. Transfers to and from the OPA with other Commonwealth entities represents receipts collected on behalf of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth payments drawn from the Appropriation Acts

Glossary

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards	ICON	Intra-government Communications Network
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board	Investment funds	Administered Investment Funds managed by the Future Fund Board of Guardians
AMT	Adjusted Market Transactions	JPS	Judges' Pensions Scheme
ANI	Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd	KMP	Key Management Personnel
ASC	ASC Pty Ltd	JPY	Japanese Yen
ATSILSFF	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund	LTCRs	2023 Long Term Cost Reports
AUD	Australian Dollar	m	Millions
AUKUS	Australia, United Kingdom and the United States security partnership	MoG	Machinery of Government
CEB	Consumed Economic Benefits	MOP(S) Act	*Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984*
CECs	Commonwealth Entities and Companies	MRFF	Medical Research Future Fund
CRF	Consolidated Revenue Fund	MRFFICs	Medical Research Future Fund Investment Companies
CPCSA	Coordinated Procurement Contracting Special Account	NCEs	Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities
CPI	Consumer Price Index	NCOS	Net Cost of Services
CSC	Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation	NET	Net Assets
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
DCAF	DisabilityCare Australia Fund	OPA	Official Public Account
DCB	Departmental Capital Budget	PBR Act	*Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017*
DHA	Defence Housing Australia	PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
DRF	Disaster Ready Fund	PDMS	Parliamentary Document Management System
EUR	Euro	PGPA Act	*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*
FCFCDDS	Federal Circuit Court and Family Court of Australia Death and Disability Scheme	PCSS	Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme
FDF	Future Drought Fund	PSS	Public Sector Superannuation Scheme
FFMA	Future Fund Management Agency	PSSap	Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan
FRR	*PGPA (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*	RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	RCN	Replacement Cost of New Assets
FVPL	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	SDO	Service Delivery Office
GBE	Government Business Enterprise	SDOSA	Service Delivery Office Special Account
GBP	British Pound	The Board	Future Fund Board of Guardians
G-GPS	Governor-General Pension Scheme	USD	United States Dollar
GST	Goods and Services Tax	WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
IBNR	Incurred But Not Reported	WoAG	Whole of Australian Government
IBNER	Incurred But Not Enough Reported		

Appendices

Appendix A: Entity resource statement and expenses by outcome

Table A1: Entity Resource Statement, 2025–26

	Actual Available appropriation - current year $'000 (a)	Payments made $'000 (b)	Balance remaining $'000 (a)-(b)
Departmental			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services [a,c]	779,478	654,878	124,600
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating [b]	290,983	277,414	13,569
Total departmental annual appropriations	**1,070,461**	**932,292**	**138,169**
Special accounts	3,725,151	777,404	2,947,747
Total special accounts	**3,725,151**	**777,404**	**2,947,747**
less departmental appropriations drawn from annual/special appropriations and credited to special accounts	566,195	566,195	–
Total departmental resourcing (A)	**4,229,417**	**1,143,501**	**3,085,916**
Administered			
Annual appropriations – ordinary annual services [a,c]	570,261	421,873	148,388
Annual appropriations – other services – non-operating [b]	3,755,371	2,326,213	1,429,158
Total administered annual appropriations	**4,325,632**	**2,748,086**	**1,577,546**
Administered special appropriations [d]	–	10,376,293	–
Total administered special appropriations	**–**	**10,376,293**	**–**
Special Accounts	77,900,428	77,622,360	278,068
Total special accounts	**77,900,428**	**77,622,360**	**278,068**
Total administered resourcing (B)	**82,226,060**	**90,746,739**	
Total resourcing and payments for Department of Finance (A + B)	**86,455,476**	**91,890,240**	

a. Supply Act (No. 1) 2025–2026, Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2025–2026 and Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2025–2026. This also includes prior-year appropriation and section 74 retainable receipts.

b. Supply Act (No. 2) 2025–2026, Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2025–2026 and Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2025–2026. This also includes prior-year appropriation.

c. Departmental and administered capital budgets are not separately identified in appropriation acts and form part of ordinary annual services items. For accounting purposes, this amount has been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.

d. Total resourcing excludes the actual available appropriation for all special appropriation. Special appropriations are limited by criteria or entitlement.

Further details of the department's resourcing is provided in the financial statements at Note F: Funding.

Table A2: Expenses for Outcome 1, 2025–26

Outcome 1: Support sustainable Australian Government finances through providing high-quality policy advice and operational support to the government and Commonwealth entities to maintain effective and efficient use of public resources.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 1.1: Budget and Financial Management			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Budget advice	71,196	67,639	3,557
Financial reporting	35,248	29,582	5,666
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [c]	14,674	13,677	997
Departmental total	121,118	110,898	10,220
Total for Program 1.1	**121,118**	**110,898**	**10,220**
Outcome 1 totals by appropriation type			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]	106,444	97,221	9,223
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [c]	14,674	13,677	997
Total expenses for Outcome 1	**121,118**	**110,898**	**10,220**
	2025–26	**2025–26**	
Average staffing level (number)	466	430	

a. Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustments made in the 2025–26 Portfolio Additional Estimates.

b. Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Supply Act No. 1 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3) and retained revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

c. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year is made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, write-down and impairment of non-financial and financial assets, and resources received free of charge.

Table A3: Expenses for Outcome 2, 2025–26

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, and service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 2.1: Public Sector Governance			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services [c]			
Grant in Aid – Australian Institute of Policy and Science	46	46	–
Grant in Aid – Chifley Research Centre	294	294	–
Grant in Aid – Green Institute	105	105	–
Grant in Aid – Menzies Research Centre	294	294	–
Grant in Aid – Page Research Centre	142	142	–
Grant in Aid – Royal Humane Society of Australasia	34	34	–
Grant in Aid – RSPCA Australia Inc	46	46	–
Special accounts			
DHA Borrowings Special Account	164	752	(588)
Administered total	1,125	1,713	(588)
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]	40,162	45,432	(5,270)
Financial framework	27,596	22,177	5,419
Government shareholder oversight	3,280	814	2,466
Regulatory reform	16,322	11,542	4,780
Data and Digital	16,753	24,244	(7,491)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [c]	7,736	3,847	3,889
Departmental total	111,849	108,056	3,793
Total for Program 2.1	**112,974**	**109,769**	**3,205**

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, and service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 2.2: DATA Scheme			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Office of the National Data Commissioner	13,030	10,674	2,356
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [c]	1,021	1,664	(643)
Departmental total	14,051	12,338	1,713
Total for Program 2.2	**14,051**	**12,338**	**1,713**
Program 2.3: Property and Construction			
Departmental expenses			
Special accounts			
Property Special Account [e]	244,182	645,821	(401,639)
Departmental total	244,182	645,821	(401,639)
Total for Program 2.3	**244,182**	**645,821**	**(401,639)**
Program 2.4: Insurance and Risk Management			
Departmental expenses			
Special accounts			
Comcover Special Account	383,774	1,835,825	(1,452,051)
Departmental total	383,774	1,835,825	(1,452,051)
Total for Program 2.4	**383,774**	**1,835,825**	**(1,452,051)**
Program 2.5: Procurement			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Procurement framework	7,342	14,379	(7,037)
Special accounts			
Coordinated Procurement Contracting Special Account	35,987	43,354	(7,367)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	1,586	618	968
Departmental total	44,915	58,351	(13,436)
Total for Program 2.5	**44,915**	**58,351**	**(13,436)**

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, and service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 2.6: Delivery of Government Technology Services			
Administered expenses			
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	3,389	5,306	(1,917)
Administered total	3,389	5,306	(1,917)
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Technology services	53,062	84,436	(31,374)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	2,620	3,206	(586)
Departmental total	55,682	87,642	(31,960)
Total for Program 2.6	**59,071**	**92,948**	**(33,877)**
Program 2.7: Service Delivery Office			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Shared services transformation program office	5,413	5,409	4
Special accounts			
SDO Special Account	51,047	30,663	20,384
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	360	111	249
Departmental total	56,820	36,183	20,637
Total for Program 2.7	**56,820**	**36,183**	**20,637**

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, and service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 2.8: Public Sector Superannuation			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services [c]			
Act of Grace	1,217	232	985
Compensation and legal expenses	500	188	312
Superannuation administration costs	8,124	8,124	–
Special appropriations			
Federal Circuit Court of Australia Act 1999	1,305	1,305	–
Governance of Australian Government Superannuation Schemes Act 2011	1,000	121	879
Governor-General Act 1974	965	965	–
Judges' Pensions Act 1968	115,467	115,467	–
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948	38,616	38,616	–
Parliamentary Superannuation Act 2004	9,525	9,953	(428)
Same-Sex Relationships (Equal Treatment in Commonwealth Laws General Law Reform) Act 2008	61	46	15
Superannuation Act 1922	11,394	11,394	–
Superannuation Act 1976	2,778,259	2,778,259	–
Superannuation Act 1990	6,850,805	6,850,806	(1)
Administered total	9,817,238	9,815,476	1,762
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Public Sector Superannuation	9,354	8,645	709
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	782	264	518
Departmental total	10,136	8,909	1,227
Total for Program 2.8	**9,827,374**	**9,824,385**	**2,989**

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, and service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 2.9: Australian Government Investment Funds			
Administered expenses			
Special Accounts			
DisabilityCare Australia Fund Special Account	18,583	19,568	(985)
Medical Research Future Fund Special Account	731,729	766,694	(34,965)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund Special Account	68,324	67,722	602
Future Drought Fund Special Account	104,216	102,498	1,718
Disaster Ready Fund	203,871	203,008	863
Housing Australia Future Fund	535,875	505,024	30,851
Administered total	1,662,598	1,664,514	(1,916)
Total for Program 2.9	**1,662,598**	**1,664,514**	**(1,916)**
Program 2.10: Nuclear Powered Submarine Program Advice			
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Commercial advice	2,486	3,214	(728)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	–	129	(129)
Departmental total	2,486	3,343	(857)
Total for Program 2.10	**2,486**	**3,343**	**(857)**
Outcome 2 totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services [c]	10,802	9,505	1,297
Special appropriations	9,807,397	9,806,932	465
Special accounts	1,662,762	1,665,266	(2,504)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	3,389	5,306	(1,917)
Administered total	11,484,350	11,487,009	(2,659)

Outcome 2: Support an efficient and high-performing public sector through providing leadership to Commonwealth entities in ongoing improvements to public sector governance, including through systems, frameworks, policy, advice, and service delivery, and managing, acquiring and divesting government investments.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]	194,800	230,966	(36,166)
Special accounts	714,990	2,555,663	(1,840,673)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	14,105	9,839	4,266
Departmental total	923,895	2,796,468	(1,872,573)
Total Expenses for Outcome 2	**12,408,245**	**14,283,477**	**(1,875,232)**
	2025–26	**2025–26**	
Average staffing level (number)	1,154	1,151	

a. Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustments made in the 2025–26 Portfolio Additional Estimates.

b. Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Supply Act No. 1 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3) and retained revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.*

c. Administered appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Supply Act No. 1 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3).

d. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year is made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, write-down and impairment of non-financial and financial assets, and resources received free of charge.

e. Excludes actual income tax equivalent expenses.

Table A4: Expenses for Outcome 3, 2025–26

Outcome 3: Support for Parliamentarians and others as required by the Australian Government through the delivery of, and advice on, work expenses and allowances, entitlements, and targeted programs.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Program 3.1: Ministerial and Parliamentary Services			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services [c]			
Electorate and ministerial support costs	410,222	389,220	21,002
Australian Political Exchange Program	948	852	96
Australian Political Parties for Democracy Program	2,200	2,200	–
Special Appropriations			
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (s 66)	5,633	6,043	(410)
Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017	264,636	279,688	(15,052)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	2,167	27,453	(25,286)
Administered total	685,806	705,456	(19,650)
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]			
Services to Senators, Members & their staff	30,147	24,447	5,700
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	2,908	6,519	(3,611)
Departmental total	33,055	30,966	2,089
Total for Program 3.1	**718,861**	**736,422**	**(17,561)**
Outcome 3 totals by appropriation type			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services [c]	413,370	392,272	21,098
Special appropriations	270,269	285,731	(15,462)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	2,167	27,453	(25,286)
Administered total	685,806	705,456	(19,650)

Outcome 3: Support for Parliamentarians and others as required by the Australian Government through the delivery of, and advice on, work expenses and allowances, entitlements, and targeted programs.	**Budget [a] 2025–26 $'000 (a)**	**Actual Expenses 2025–26 $'000 (b)**	**Variation 2025–26 $'000 (a)-(b)**
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriation [b]	30,147	24,447	5,700
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year [d]	2,908	6,519	(3,611)
Departmental total	33,055	30,966	2,089
Total Expenses for Outcome 3	**718,861**	**736,422**	**(17,561)**
	2025–26	**2025–26**	
Average staffing level (number)	309	298	

a. Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustments made in the 2025–26 Portfolio Additional Estimates.

b. Departmental appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Supply Act No. 1 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3) and retained revenue receipts under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.*

c. Administered appropriation combines ordinary annual services (Supply Act No. 1 and Appropriation Act Nos. 1 and 3).

d. Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year is made up of depreciation and amortisation expenses, write-down and impairment of non-financial and financial assets, and resources received free of charge.

Appendix B: Workforce statistics

Tables B1 to B13 show our workforce statistics for 2025–26, including staffing numbers and employment type (ongoing, non-ongoing or casual), substantive classification, gender, location and diversity information.

Please note: workforce data tables exclude the Secretary and the National Data Commissioner positions (including acting arrangements), which was occupied by a public office holder.

Table B1: Employee headcount by employment type, classification and gender at 30 June 2026

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Casual			Total			
Classification	Male	Female	Non-binary	Male	Female	Non-binary	Male	Female	Non-binary	Male	Female	Non-binary	Grand total
SES3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	**4**
SES2	10	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	–	**18**
SES1	22	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	36	–	**58**
EL2	114	152	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	115	153	–	**268**
EL1	254	395	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	256	399	1	**656**
APS6	161	237	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	162	241	2	**405**
APS5	112	135	2	3	8	–	–	–	–	115	143	2	**260**
APS4	61	90	2	5	10	–	10	5	–	76	105	2	**183**
APS3	46	33	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	50	37	0	**87**
APS2	11	13	1	1	–	–	252	44	–	264	57	1	**322**
APS1	13	7	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	14	9	–	**23**
TOTAL	**806**	**1,107**	**8**	**18**	**31**	**–**	**263**	**51**	**–**	**1,087**	**1,189**	**8**	**2,284**

Table B2: Employee headcount by employment type, classification and gender at 30 June 2025

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing			Casual			Total			
Classification	Male	Female	Non-binary	Male	Female	Non-binary	Male	Female	Non-binary	Male	Female	Non-binary	Grand total
SES3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	**4**
SES2	9	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	–	**17**
SES1	27	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	44	–	**71**
EL2	119	156	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	122	156	–	**278**
EL1	267	381	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	269	386	1	**656**
APS6	140	221	1	5	5	–	1	–	–	146	226	1	**373**
APS5	97	119	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	97	123	1	**221**
APS4	60	83	–	3	5	–	9	4	–	72	92	–	**164**
APS3	38	29	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	42	30	3	**75**
APS2	6	11	–	1	1	–	264	47	–	271	59	–	**330**
APS1	12	13	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	13	15	1	**29**
TOTAL	**778**	**1,065**	**7**	**18**	**21**	**–**	**276**	**53**	**–**	**1,072**	**1,139**	**7**	**2,218**

Table B3: Employee headcount by attendance type and classification at 30 June 2026

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing				
Classification	Full-time	Part-time	Total ongoing	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total non-ongoing	Grand total
SES3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	**4**
SES2	17	–	17	–	1	–	1	**18**
SES1	58	–	58	–	–	–	–	**58**
EL2	254	12	266	2	–	–	2	**268**
EL1	568	82	650	5	1	–	6	**656**
APS6	354	46	400	5	–	–	5	**405**
APS5	224	25	249	10	1	–	11	**260**
APS4	136	17	153	10	5	15	30	**183**
APS3	71	8	79	8	–	–	8	**87**
APS2	21	4	25	–	1	296	297	**322**
APS1	20	–	20	–	–	3	3	**23**
TOTAL	**1,727**	**194**	**1,921**	**40**	**9**	**314**	**363**	**2,284**

Table B4: Employee headcount by attendance type and classification at 30 June 2025

	Ongoing			Non-ongoing				
Classification	Full-time	Part-time	Total ongoing	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total non-ongoing	Grand total
SES3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	**4**
SES2	16	–	16	1	–	–	1	**17**
SES1	70	1	71	–	–	–	–	**71**
EL2	255	20	275	3	–	–	3	**278**
EL1	564	85	649	7	–	–	7	**656**
APS6	329	33	362	8	2	1	11	**373**
APS5	197	20	217	3	1	–	4	**221**
APS4	125	18	143	7	1	13	21	**164**
APS3	63	7	70	4	–	1	5	**75**
APS2	12	5	17	1	1	311	313	**330**
APS1	26	–	26	–	–	3	3	**29**
TOTAL	**1,661**	**189**	**1,850**	**34**	**5**	**329**	**368**	**2,218**

Table B5: Employee headcount by employment type and attendance type at 30 June 2026

Employment type	Full time	Part time	Casuals	Total
Ongoing	1,727	194	–	**1,921**
Non-ongoing	40	9	314	**363**
TOTAL	**1,767**	**203**	**314**	**2,284**

Table B6: Employee headcount by employment type and attendance type at 30 June 2025

Employment type	Full time	Part time	Casuals	Total
Ongoing	1,661	189	–	**1,850**
Non-ongoing	34	5	329	**368**
TOTAL	**1,695**	**194**	**329**	**2,218**

Table B7: Employee headcount by employment type, location and gender at 30 June 2026

	Male				Female				Non-binary				
Location	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Casual	Total male	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Casual	Total female	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Casual	Total non-binary	Grand total
ACT	768	15	154	937	1,050	26	29	1,105	8	–	–	8	**2,050**
NSW	7	1	40	48	10	3	7	20	–	–	–	–	**68**
NT	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**3**
QLD	4	1	19	24	11	–	4	15	–	–	–	–	**39**
SA	2	–	8	10	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	**15**
TAS	2	–	2	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**5**
VIC	18	1	27	46	25	2	7	34	–	–	–	–	**80**
WA	5	–	11	16	5	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	**24**
TOTAL	**806**	**18**	**263**	**1,087**	**1,107**	**31**	**51**	**1,189**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**8**	**2,284**

Table B8: Employee headcount by employment type, location and gender at 30 June 2025

	Male				Female				Non-binary				
Location	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Casual	Total male	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Casual	Total female	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Casual	Total non-binary	Grand total
ACT	745	16	159	920	1,016	19	29	1,064	7	–	–	7	**1,991**
NSW	7	–	41	48	9	1	6	16	–	–	–	–	**64**
NT	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**3**
QLD	2	–	21	23	8	–	3	11	–	–	–	–	**34**
SA	2	–	11	13	3	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	**19**
TAS	1	1	2	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	**5**
VIC	16	1	30	47	19	–	9	28	–	–	–	–	**75**
WA	5	–	10	15	8	–	4	12	–	–	–	–	**27**
TOTAL	**778**	**18**	**276**	**1,072**	**1,065**	**21**	**53**	**1,139**	**7**	**–**	**–**	**7**	**2,218**

Table B9: Employee headcount by employment type and location at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	Ongoing		Non-ongoing		Casual		Total	
Location	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
ACT	1,768	1,826	35	41	188	183	1,991	2,050
NSW	16	17	1	4	47	47	64	68
NT	1	1	–	–	2	2	3	3
QLD	10	15	–	1	24	23	34	39
SA	5	6	1	–	13	9	19	15
TAS	2	3	1	–	2	2	5	5
VIC	35	43	1	3	39	34	75	80
WA	13	10	–	–	14	14	27	24
TOTAL	**1,850**	**1,921**	**39**	**49**	**329**	**314**	**2,218**	**2,284**

Table B10: Ongoing and non-ongoing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander headcount at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	2025	2026
Employment type	**Total**	**Total**
Ongoing	32	**30**
Non-ongoing	–	1

Table B11: Proportion of ongoing employees with disability at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	2025	2026
Employment type	**Total**	**Total**
Ongoing	5.6%	**5.5%**

Table B12: Proportion of women in the ongoing workforce at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	2025	2026
Employment type	**Total**	**Total**
Ongoing	57.6%	**57.6%**

Table B13: Proportion of women in the ongoing SES workforce at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026

	2025	2026
Employment type	**Total**	**Total**
Ongoing	57.1%	**57%**

Appendix C: Gender equality reporting

Overview

Under *Working for Women: A Strategy for Gender Equality* (Working for Women), Australian Government departments report on their efforts to advance gender equality and strengthen gender analysis capability.

We support the Australian Government's commitment to improving outcomes for women and girls by considering gender equality in decision-making. As a central agency, we provide advice and guidance to support government policies and budget decisions. This annual report includes examples of how our work contributes to the economic outcomes of women and girls.

Our activities support the objectives of *Working for Women*, particularly Priority 3: Economic Equality and Security, and Priority 5: Leadership, Representation and Decision-making. During 2025–26, we undertook the following activities:

Priority area 3: Economic Equality and Security

We led the implementation of gender responsive budgeting across Commonwealth Budget processes. This approach helps government consider the effects of policy proposals on women and girls.

Gender responsive budgeting was reintroduced in the 2022–23 October Budget. Since the 2023–24 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, gender analysis has been required for all Cabinet submissions and new policy proposals.

During 2025–26, we continued to support Australian Government agencies to apply gender analysis through Budget processes and the publication of the Women's Budget Statement. The Statement highlighted reforms that supported the priorities of *Working for Women*, including reducing gender-based violence, improving women's health, and increasing safety and participation in workplaces.

We also provided advice on procurement and commercial arrangements, considering how government purchasing and contracting can support gender equality outcomes while maintaining value for money and meeting procurement requirements.

Priority area 5: Leadership, Representation and Decision-making

The government is working to reduce the gender pay gap by increasing transparency and support employers to improve gender equality. While the gap has narrowed, women continue to earn less than men on average. In November 2025, the national pay gap was 11.5%, the lowest level on record[53].

53 ABS, 'Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, November 2025', ABS, 2025; seasonally adjusted, ordinary time earnings.

In 2025, Finance reported a gender pay gap of -4% to the Workplace Gender Equality Agency. This means that, on average, women earned slightly more than men across the department.

The Gender Equality Action Plan guides our work to improve workforce representation, support respectful and inclusive workplaces, and strengthen leadership responsibility for gender equality. Workplace Gender Equality Agency reporting also helps us monitor pay equity, workforce composition and leadership representation, so we can identify areas for improvement and take targeted action.

Appendix D: Information of recoverable payments

We are responsible for administering the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme (PCSS), the Judges' Pensions Scheme, and the Governors-General Pension Scheme.

Legislation for these schemes requires that we report recoverable payments that arise from inadvertent overpayment of pension benefits (see Table D1).

Overpayments are most often a consequence of us receiving notification of an event that has a retrospective impact on an amount of pension already paid. In general, recoverable payments arise where:

- regular pension payments are made prior to receiving notification of the death of a member
- a PCSS member receives regular pension payments prior to providing notification of work undertaken in a recognised 'office of profit' position, which has the effect of reducing the amount of pension paid in an earlier period, and
- pension benefits are incorrectly calculated due to system or human error.

All amounts are recovered, although amounts paid and amounts recovered in one year may not align where recovery is undertaken in subsequent financial years. The number of recoverable payments and the amounts of those payments can vary significantly between financial years, particularly depending on the number of 'office of profit' positions held by retired parliamentarians in a relevant year.

Where we are notified of an event after the relevant financial year, any adjustments made to prior year information will be disclosed in the current year's report.

Table D1: Recoverable superannuation scheme payments – Parliamentarians, Judges and Governors-General, 2024–25 and 2025–26

	2024–25			2025–26		
Legislation	Number of payments	Amount paid $'000	Amount recovered $'000	Number of payments	Amount paid $'000	Amount recovered $'000
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948						
Death payments	34	122	39	39	127	159
Other payments	197*	702*	7	35	42	42
TOTAL	**231***	**824***	**46**	**74**	**168**	**201**
Judges' Pensions Act 1968						
Death payments	3	29	13	33*	450*	128
Other payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**3**	**29**	**13**	**33***	**450***	**128**
Governor-General Act 1974						
Death payments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other payments	3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Figure(s) includes payments (number of payments and relevant amounts) identified from historic reporting periods.

Appendix E: Commonwealth climate disclosure

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure is the government's policy for Commonwealth entities to publicly disclose their exposure to climate risks and opportunities, as well as their actions to manage them.

Under the policy, we have prepared a climate disclosure for reporting period 2025–26 following the Year 2 Reporting Provisions[54].

Our climate disclosure is available on our website[55] and the Transparency Portal[56].

54 https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/commonwealth-climate-disclosure-requirements
55 https://www.finance.gov.au/publications/reports/climate-disclosure-2025-26
56 https://www.transparency.gov.au/portfolio-entities-companies/finance/department-of-finance#climate%20disclosure%20reports

Appendix F: Data standards chair annual reporting

During 2025–26, the Data Standards Chair led the development and implementation of data standards for the Australian Government Digital ID System under the *Digital ID Act 2024* (Digital ID Act). The Chair worked with government, regulators and industry to help ensure a secure, interoperable and trusted digital identity ecosystem.

Dr Ian Oppermann served as Data Standards Chair for the first part of the reporting period. He supported the implementation and early operation of the Australian Government Digital ID System by working closely with policy teams, regulators, the System Administrator and delivery partners. This work helped align standards with legislative requirements, policy objectives and operational needs, and supported preparation for future private sector participation. Dr Oppermann's appointment concluded in December 2025 following his appointment as a Commissioner of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

Dr Scott Farrell was appointed Data Standards Chair for Digital ID and the Consumer Data Right on 10 December 2025. He continued engagement with government and industry stakeholders to support the ongoing development of Digital ID standards. His work focused on interoperability, implementation readiness and security and privacy protections.

The work of both Chairs supported the ongoing maturity of the Australian Government Digital ID System, helping it operate securely and expand over time.

Appendix G: Office of the National Data Commissioner 2025–26 Annual Report

Commissioner's Foreword

During 2025–26, the Office of the National Data Commissioner (ONDC) continued to support the operation of the DATA Scheme established under the *Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022* (DAT Act). As regulator of the DATA Scheme, the National Data Commissioner provides advice and guidance on its operation to the Minister, Scheme participants and others, and delivers education and tools to support best practice data handling and sharing.

The statutory review of the Act was a major event in 2025–26 for the DATA Scheme and ONDC. The review was finalised during the reporting period and considered the effectiveness of the Act and whether its operation supports improvements in public sector data availability, sharing and transparency. The government is considering its response to the Review.

Accordingly, a major focus for ONDC during 2025–26 has been supporting reform readiness, maintaining the foundations necessary to respond to future settings and to support the continued safe, responsible and transparent sharing of public sector data.

ONDC's work continues to be informed by the principles of regulator best practice, including continuous improvement, risk-based regulation, collaboration and engagement, and timely advice within government.

This report sets out ONDC's performance for 2025–26 and includes key requirements, metrics and descriptions of actions undertaken over the year.

Nicole Pearson
Acting National Data Commissioner

Key reporting

Activities to administer the DATA Scheme and support reform readiness

During 2025–26, the Commissioner continued to undertake regulatory and advisory activities in support of the DATA Scheme and assist Scheme entities to comply with its requirements. This included progressing accreditation applications, assessing changes in circumstances for accredited entities, facilitating and supporting data sharing requests, issuing formal advice under the Act and providing guidance on data sharing approaches. The ONDC also developed practical materials relevant to the administration of broader data sharing, including a model legislation-agnostic data sharing agreement template and an assessment of data management requirements to support the readiness of government data assets for AI uses. The ONDC also contributed subject matter expertise and operational analysis to support the government's consideration of the statutory review of the DAT Act.

Activities of the National Data Advisory Council

The National Data Advisory Council met once in 2025–26, focusing on the statutory review of the DAT Act. Throughout the year, the Council was supported through regular out-of-session communications and provided advice across a range of ONDC activities, including the National Data Commissioner's annual report. The Council also provided advice on feedback from Scheme participants, developments relating to Dataplace and the Australian Government Data Catalogue, and the ONDC's annual priorities and performance targets.

Data platforms

Dataplace and the Australian Government Data Catalogue jointly enhance whole-of-government data access and sharing. Dataplace, managed by the ONDC, connects data users with Commonwealth data custodians, enabling streamlined discovery, request and management of data sharing in accordance with the DATA Scheme. The Catalogue complements this by centralising access to government data assets, allowing users to discover publicly available data or request access to non-public data through Dataplace.

DATA Scheme activity, accreditation and regulatory functions

Table G1: 2025–26 DATA Scheme administration and regulatory activity

Category	Measure
Accredited Entities	• 6 data users accredited • 1 new data service provider accredited • 42 accredited entities as at 30 June 2026 • 7 entities accredited or renewed with conditions imposed • 0 accreditation suspensions • 1 accreditation cancelled • 0 accreditation assessment refusal.
Data Sharing Requests	• 5 data requests under the Scheme were received by Data Custodians for sharing under the DAT Act – No data sharing requests were agreed to under the DAT Act. – 10 data sharing requests[57] were refused by Data Custodians under the DAT Act on the basis that: » the requested data was publicly available » the request could be better met through alternative data sharing or access arrangements » the requested data was barred from being shared under the DAT Act or other legislation » the DAT Act did not provide an authorising pathway to share the requested data. • 0 requests were refused by Data Custodians where reasons were not given within 28 days • 2 general requests were made through Dataplace.
Data Sharing	• 0 data sharing agreements made under the Scheme • 0 data sharing from a variation to data sharing agreements under the Scheme • 1 general data sharing agreement • 0 administrative variations to data sharing agreements under the Scheme.
Compliance & Regulations	• 0 scheme complaints received by the Commissioner • 0 general complaints received by the Commissioner • 7 other complaints received by the Commissioner • 0 number of complaints received by data custodians relating to the data sharing scheme or a data custodian's conduct in relation to the scheme. • 18 events / changes in circumstances • 0 data breaches[58].
Legislation & Guidance	• 0 codes made by the National Data Commissioner • 0 code amendments by the National Data Commissioner • 0 legislative instruments and guidelines were made by the National Data Commissioner.

57 Includes requests submitted in previous financial years that were refused in the 2025–26 financial year.
58 Number of reported DATA Scheme-related data breaches.

Staffing and financial resources

The ONDC's average staffing level for the reporting period was 33.

Table G2: ONDC resourcing

Actual available appropriation for 2025–26 $'000 (a)	Payments made in 2025–26 $'000 (b)	Balance remaining 2025–26 $'000 (a) – (b)
7,878	7,288	590

Note: numbers are rounded to the nearest $'000 and totals may not add due to rounding.

Expenditure

Total operational expenditure for 2025–26 was $7.3 million, in line with funds appropriated. Expenditure comprised employee expenses of $6.4 million and supplier expenses of $0.915 million.

Revenue

The ONDC did not charge any fees during 2025–26.

Performance Reporting

ONDC supports increased sharing of government data, with performance reported in the Department of Finance's Annual Performance Statements.

Table G3: performance of data sharing in Dataplace

Performance target	2024–25 result	2025–26 result
Number of new data sharing requests on Dataplace that lead to sharing increase of 30% on the previous year.	Achieved (14)	Not achieved (1)

Aids to access

Abbreviations and acronyms

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AC	Companion of the Order of Australia
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AI	Artificial intelligence
AMT	Adjusted Market Transactions
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANI	Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd
AO	Order of Australia
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ASC	ASC Pty Ltd
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
ATSILSFF	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund
AUD	Australian Dollar
AUKUS	Australia, United Kingdom and the United States security partnership
CCD	Commonwealth Climate Disclosure
CDR	Consumer Data Right
CEB	Consumed Economic Benefits
CECs	Commonwealth entities and companies
CPI	Consumer price index
CPCSA	Coordinated Procurement Contracting Special Account
CRF	Consolidated Revenue Fund
CSC	Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
DAT Act	*Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022*
DCAF	DisabilityCare Australia Fund

DCB	Departmental Capital Budget
DHA	Defence Housing Australia
Digital ID Act	*Digital ID Act 2024*
Digital ID Rules	*Digital ID Rules 2024*
DRF	Disaster Ready Fund
EL	Executive level
EM	Estimates Memoranda
EUR	Euro
FCFCDDS	Federal Circuit Court and Family Court of Australia Death and Disability Scheme
FDF	Future Drought Fund
FFMA	Future Fund Management Agency
FOI Act	*Freedom of Information Act 1982*
FRR	PGPA (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015
FRSC	Financial Reporting Subcommittee
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVPL	Fair Value through Profit or Loss
GBE	Government business enterprise
GBP	British Pound
G-GPS	Governor-General Pension Scheme
GST	Goods and services tax
ICON	Intra-government Communications Network
ICT	Information and communications technology
IBNER	Incurred But Not Enough Reported
IBNR	Incurred But Not Reported
Investment funds	Administered Investment Funds managed by the Future Fund Board of Guardians
JCPAA	Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit
JPS	Judges' Pensions Scheme
JPY	Japanese Yen
KA	Key activity
KMP	Key management personnel

KPIs	Key performance indicators
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, intersex, asexual, and more
LTCRs	2023 Long Term Cost Reports
m	Millions
MoG	Machinery of government
MOP(S) Act	*Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 1984*
MRFF	Medical Research Future Fund
MRFFICs	Medical Research Future Fund Investment Companies
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee
NCEs	Non-Corporate Commonwealth Entities
NCOS	Net Cost of Services
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NET	Net Assets
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
ONDC	Office of the National Data Commissioner
OPA	Official Public Account
PBR Act	*Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017*
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PCSS	Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme
PDMS	Parliamentary Document Management System
PGPA	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability
PGPA Act	*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*
PGPA Rule	*Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*
PRSC	Performance Reporting Subcommittee
Public Service Act	*Public Service Act 1999*

PSM	Public Service Medal
PSS	Public Sector Superannuation
PSSap	Public Sector Superannuation accumulation plan
QLD	Queensland
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RCN	Replacement Cost of New Assets
RAP	Reconciliation Action Plan
SA	South Australia
SDO	Service Delivery Office
SDOSA	Service Delivery Office Special Account
SES	Senior executive service
SMOS	Special Minister of State
TAS	Tasmania
The Board	Future Fund Board of Guardians
USD	United States Dollar
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WHS	Work health and safety
WHS Act	*Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
WoAG	Whole-of-Australian-government

List of requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(g)	**Letter of transmittal**		
17AI	Letter of transmittal	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 Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	Mandatory
17AD(h)	**Aids to access**		
17AJ(a)	Contents	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	Index	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	Abbreviations and acronyms	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	List of requirements.	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	Inside cover	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	Inside cover	Entity's website address.	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	Inside cover	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory
17AD(a)	**Review by accountable authority**		
17AD(a)	Executive overview	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	Mandatory
17AD(b)	**Overview of the entity**		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	Role and core functions	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	Organisational structure	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	Role and core functions	A description of the outcomes and programs administered by the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	Purpose	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Accountable authority	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Accountable authority	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Accountable authority	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(b)	Portfolio overview	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments – mandatory
17AE(2)	Not applicable	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	If applicable, mandatory
17AD(c)	**Report on the Performance of the entity**		
	Annual performance Statements		
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statements	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(c)(ii)	***Report on Financial Performance***		
17AF(1)(a)	Overview of financial performance	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	Appendix A: Entity resource statement and expenses by outcome	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
17AF(2)	Not applicable	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.

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(d)	**Management and Accountability**		
	Corporate Governance		
17AG(2)(a)	Fraud and corruption control and prevention	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems).	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	Letter of transmittal	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	Letter of transmittal	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
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	Letter of transmittal	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	Corporate governance	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	Not applicable	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
	Audit Committee		
17AG(2A)(a)	Audit and Risk Committee	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	Audit and Risk Committee	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	Audit and Risk Committee	The qualifications, knowledge, skills, or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	Audit and Risk Committee	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	Audit and Risk Committee	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
	External Scrutiny		
17AG(3)	External scrutiny	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
17AG(3)(a)	External scrutiny	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
17AG(3)(b)	Not applicable	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor-General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(3)(c)	Capability review	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
	Management of Human Resources		
17AG(4)(a)	Part 4: Human resource management	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	Appendix B: Workforce statistics	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: • statistics on full-time employees • statistics on part-time employees • statistics on gender • statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(b)	Appendix B: Workforce statistics	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis; including the following: • statistics on staffing classification level • statistics on full-time employees • statistics on part-time employees • statistics on gender • statistics on staff location • statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)	Employee arrangements	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
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Employee arrangements	Information on the number of SES and non-SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	Employee arrangements	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	Employee arrangements	A description of non-salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Not applicable	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Not applicable	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Not applicable	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	If applicable, mandatory
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Not applicable	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	If applicable, mandatory
	Assets Management		
17AG(5)	Asset management	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	If applicable, mandatory
	Purchasing		
17AG(6)	Performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules	An assessment of entity performance against the *Commonwealth Procurement Rules*.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
	Reportable consultancy contracts		
17AG(7)(a)	Consultancies	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
17AG(7)(b)	Consultancies	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
17AG(7)(c)	Consultancies	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
17AG(7)(d)	Consultancies	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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
	Reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AG(7A)(a)	Non-consultancies	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
17AG(7A)(b)	Non-consultancies	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
17AD(daa)	***Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts***		
17AGA	Consultancies Non-consultancies	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory
	Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses		
17AG(8)	Not applicable	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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
	Exempt contracts		
17AG(9)	Not applicable	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
	Small business		
17AG(10)(a)	Small-to-medium enterprises and Indigenous business	A statement that *"[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."*	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	Small-to-medium enterprises and Indigenous business	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory
17AG(10)(c)	Small-to-medium enterprises and Indigenous business	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
	Financial Statements		
17AD(e)	Financial statements	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
	Executive Remuneration		
17AD(da)	Employee arrangements	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2-3 of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(f)	**Other Mandatory Information**		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	Not applicable	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
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	Advertising and market research	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	If applicable, mandatory
17AH(1)(b)	Grants	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
17AH(1)(c)	Disability reporting	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(d)	Freedom of Information	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)	Not applicable	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AH(2)	Appendix C: Gender equality reporting Appendix D: Information of recoverable payments Appendix E: Commonwealth climate disclosure Appendix F: Data standards chair annual reporting Appendix G: Office of the National Data Commissioner 2025–26 Annual Report	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory

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