### Table of Acronyms and Defined Terms

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<td>BA</td>
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General Outline

1. This Explanatory Memorandum accompanies the Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2019-2020 (the Bill).

2. The main purpose of the Bill is to propose appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for services that are not the ordinary annual services of the Government in addition to amounts appropriated through the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 and the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020.

3. Appropriations for the ordinary annual services of the Government must be contained in a separate Bill from other appropriations in accordance with sections 53 and 54 of the Australian Constitution (the Constitution). Consequently, the Bill proposes appropriations that are not for the ordinary annual services of the Government. Annual appropriations that are for the ordinary annual services of the Government are proposed in the Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2019-2020. Together these two Bills are termed the Additional Estimates Appropriation Bills.

4. The Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements are published and tabled in the Parliament in relation to the Bill. This Explanatory Memorandum should be read in conjunction with the various 2019-20 portfolio statements (being the Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20 and the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements) which contain details on the appropriations set out in the Schedules of the Bills.

Structure of the Bill

5. The Bill provides for the appropriation of specified amounts for expenditure by Australian Government entities, primarily being non-corporate Commonwealth entities (non-corporate entities) under the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act).

6. Part 1 of the Bill deals with definitions, the interpretative role of the portfolio statements, and the concept of notional transactions. Part 2 of the Bill proposes appropriations to make payments of the amounts in Schedule 2 for State, ACT, NT and local government items (clause 7), administered items (clause 8), administered assets and liabilities items (clause 9), other departmental items (clause 10) and corporate entity items (clause 11). Part 3 of the Bill specifies the Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM) provision (clause 12).

7. Part 4 deals with credits to special accounts (clause 13), the conditions that apply to payments of State, ACT, NT and local government items (clause 14), provides for amounts to be appropriated as necessary (clause 15) and specifies when the Bill is repealed (clause 16). In addition to the AFM provision in Part 3, clause 15 of the Bill recognises that the appropriations proposed in the Bill may also be varied by the PGPA Act.
Financial Impact

8 The Bill, if enacted, would appropriate the amounts specified in Schedule 2 as set out in section 6.
Statement of compatibility with human rights

1 The Bill seeks to appropriate money for services that are not considered to be the ordinary annual services of the Government.

2 Accordingly, the Bill performs an important constitutional function, by authorising the withdrawal of money from the CRF for the broad purposes identified in the Bill.

3 However, as the High Court has emphasised, beyond this, the Appropriation Acts do not ordinarily confer authority to engage in executive action. In particular, they do not ordinarily confer legal authority to spend. To the extent that any item of the Bill might be read as purporting to confer such authority, the Government does not rely on the item to provide it.

4 Given that the legal effect of Appropriation Bills is limited in this way, the Bill is not seen as engaging, or otherwise affecting, the rights or freedoms relevant to the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011.

5 Detailed information on the relevant appropriations, however, is contained in the portfolio statements.
Notes on clauses

Part 1—Preliminary

Clause 1—Short title

1. Clause 1 specifies that the short title of the Bill, once enacted, will be the Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2019-2020.

Clause 2—Commencement

2. Clause 2 provides for the Bill to commence as an Act on the day of the Royal Assent.

Clause 3—Definitions

3. Clause 3 defines the key terms used in the Bill, such as “administered item”, “non-corporate entity”, and “State, ACT, NT and local government item”.

Clause 4—Portfolio statements

4. Clause 4 declares that the portfolio statements are relevant documents under paragraph 15AB(2)(g) of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 (AI Act) which provides for material to be considered in the interpretation of an Act if the material is declared by the Act to be relevant material for the purposes of section 15AB of the AI Act.

5. The purpose of the portfolio statements is to provide information on the proposed allocation of resources to Government outcomes by Commonwealth entities within each portfolio. The term “portfolio statements” is defined in the Bill, at clause 3, to mean the Portfolio Budget Statements 2019-20 and the Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements tabled in relation to the Bill.

Clause 5—Notional transactions between entities that are part of the Commonwealth

6. Clause 5 provides that notional transactions between non-corporate entities are to be treated as if they are real transactions. Notional transactions, therefore, require the debiting of an appropriation made by Parliament. The payments of the amounts in Schedule 2 from one non-corporate entity to another do not require, in a constitutional sense, an appropriation, because both non-corporate entities operate within the CRF. For reasons of financial discipline and transparency, the practice has arisen for these payments between non-corporate entities to be treated as though they required an appropriation, and to debit an appropriation when such notional payments are made. This is consistent with section 76 of the PGPA Act.
Notes on clauses

When a non-corporate entity makes a payment, whether to another non-corporate entity or another part of the same non-corporate entity (such as a different “business unit” within the entity), it is to be treated as a “real” payment. This means that the appropriation made by Parliament is extinguished by the amount of the notional payment, even though no payment is actually made from the CRF. Similarly, a notional receipt in such a situation is to be treated by the receiving non-corporate entity (where relevant) as if it were a real receipt. This does not mean every internal transfer of public money involves a notional payment and receipt.

Part 2—Appropriation items

Clause 6—Summary of appropriations

Clause 6 sets out the total of the appropriations in Schedule 2 of the Bill. The amounts in Schedule 2 may be increased by a determination under clause 12 (Advance to the Finance Minister).

The amounts in Schedule 2 of the Bill may be adjusted further in accordance with sections 74 to 75 of the PGPA Act. Specifically:

- Section 74 of the PGPA Act, when read with Rule 27 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, permits non-corporate entities to retain certain types of receipts by adding them to their most recent departmental item or other type of appropriation in an Appropriation Act when prescribed.

- Appropriations may be adjusted by amounts recoverable by a non-corporate entity from the Australian Taxation Office for Goods and Services Tax (GST), in accordance with section 74A of the PGPA Act. The amounts specified in Schedule 2 exclude recoverable GST. The appropriations shown represent the net amount that Parliament is asked to allocate to particular purposes.

Section 74A has the effect of increasing an appropriation by the amount of the GST qualifying amount arising from payments in respect of the appropriation. As a result, there is sufficient appropriation for payments under an appropriation item, provided that the amount of those payments, less the amount of recoverable GST, can be met from the initial amount shown against the item in Schedule 2. Section 74A also applies to notional transactions between and within non-corporate entities.

- Items may be adjusted to take into account the transfer of functions between non-corporate entities, in accordance with section 75 of the PGPA Act. It is possible that adjustments under section 75 may result in new items and/or outcomes being created in an Appropriation Act.

Additionally, the Finance Minister manages the payment from items in the Bill by non-corporate entities using a discretionary power under section 51 of the PGPA Act. Section 51 allows the Finance Minister to manage the timing and the
Notes on clauses

amount of appropriated money to be made available to a Commonwealth entity (an entity as defined in section 10 of the PGPA Act), except as required by law.

Clause 7—State, ACT, NT and local government items

11 Clause 7 provides administered appropriations for financial assistance to the States, ACT, NT and local governments. State, ACT, NT and local government items are appropriated separately for each outcome, making it clear what the funding is intended to achieve. The amount specified in Schedule 2 for an outcome may be applied by a non-corporate entity for the purpose of making payments to any of the States, ACT, NT or local government authorities for the purpose of achieving that outcome.

12 Clauses 7 and 14 delegate Parliament’s power under section 96 of the Constitution to impose terms and conditions on payments of financial assistance to the States to the responsible Ministers listed in Schedule 1 of the Bill. Schedule 1 also lists the Ministers who may determine the amounts and timing of those payments. These payments are usually made pursuant to eligibility rules and conditions established by the Government or Parliament.

13 Additional information on payments to the States, Territories and local government can be found in the portfolio statements of the relevant entities. These documents can be found at www.budget.gov.au.

Clause 8—Administered items

14 Subclause 8(1) provides for the appropriation of new administered outcome amounts to be applied by a non-corporate entity for the purpose of contributing to the outcome for a non-corporate entity. An “administered item” is defined in clause 3 to be an amount set out in Schedule 2 opposite an outcome for a non-corporate entity under the heading “New Administered Outcomes”. As with administered items in the Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2019-2020, New Administered Outcomes are appropriated separately for outcomes, making it clear what the funding is intended to achieve.

15 The purposes for which each administered item can be spent are further set out in subclause 8(2). Subclause 8(2) provides that where the portfolio statements indicate a particular activity is in respect of a particular outcome, then expenditure on that activity is taken to be expenditure for the purpose of contributing to achieving that outcome.

16 New Administered Outcomes are those administered by a non-corporate entity on behalf of the Government (e.g. certain grants, benefits and transfer payments). These payments are usually made pursuant to eligibility rules and conditions established by the Government or the Parliament. Specifically, administered items are tied to outcomes (departmental items are not).
Notes on clauses

17 New Administered Outcomes are typically proposed when a non-corporate entity’s outcomes are changed to reflect new program objectives, strategies and/or activities; and/or

- a non-corporate entity seeks administered operating appropriations for the first time (including existing non-corporate entities that have received departmental operating appropriations in the past); and/or
- annual administered operating appropriations are proposed for the first time, for programs previously funded by special appropriations.

Clause 9—Administered assets and liabilities items

18 Clause 9 provides amounts in Schedule 2 to acquire administered assets, enhance existing administered assets and/or discharge administered liabilities relating to activities administered by non-corporate entities on behalf of the Government. Administered assets and liabilities appropriations are provided for functions managed by a non-corporate entity on behalf of the Government. Administered assets and liabilities items can be applied for any outcomes of the non-corporate entity in Schedule 2 of the Bill; Schedule 1 of the Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2019-2020; Schedule 1 of the Supply Act (No. 1) 2019-2020; Schedule 2 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020; Schedule 2 of the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020; or Schedule 1 of the Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2019-2020.

Clause 10—Other departmental items

19 Clause 10 appropriates departmental non-operating appropriations in the form of equity injections, over which the non-corporate entity also exercises control. This clause provides that the amount specified in other departmental items for a non-corporate entity may be applied for the departmental expenditure of the entity. For example, “equity injections” can be provided to non-corporate entities to enable investment in assets to facilitate departmental activities and for Designated Collecting Institutions to purchase heritage and cultural assets.

20 Other departmental items are not expressed in terms of a particular financial year. For example, equity injection appropriations provide funding to meet the cost expected to be incurred in the Budget year to acquire a new asset, however, for a number of reasons, some part of the appropriation might not be required until a later financial year. Other departmental items are available until they are spent, or the Act through which they were appropriated is repealed. Annual Appropriation Acts have a lifespan of up to three years after which they automatically repeal.

Clause 11—Corporate entity items

21 Clause 11 provides for appropriations of money for corporate entities to be paid from the CRF by the relevant Department. Clause 11 provides that payments for corporate entities must be used for the purposes of those entities.
Notes on clauses

22 A “corporate entity” is defined in clause 3 to be a corporate Commonwealth entity or a Commonwealth company within the meaning of the PGPA Act. Many corporate entities receive funding from appropriations. However, these entities are legally separate from the Commonwealth, and as a result, do not debit appropriations or make payments from the CRF.

23 Corporate entity payments are initiated by requests to the relevant portfolio Departments from the corporate entity. The Finance Minister manages appropriations for corporate entities through a discretionary power to control the timing and amount made available under section 51 of the PGPA Act, except as required by law. Corporate entities hold the amounts paid to them on their own account.

24 Subclause 11(2) provides that if a corporate entity is subject to another Act that requires amounts appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of that entity to be paid to the entity, then the full amount of the corporate entity payment must be paid to the entity.

25 The purpose of subclause 11(2) is to clarify that subclause 11(1) is not intended to qualify any obligations in other legislation regulating a corporate entity, where that other legislation requires the Commonwealth to pay the full amount appropriated for the purposes of the entity.

26 In addition to the annual appropriations, some corporate entities may also receive public money from related entities such as a portfolio Department and from special appropriations managed by those Departments. Many corporate entities also receive funds from external sources.

Part 3—Advance to the Finance Minister

Clause 12—Advance to the Finance Minister

27 Section 12 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 and section 12 of the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 enable the Finance Minister to allocate additional amounts for items when satisfied that there is an urgent need for expenditure, and the existing appropriation in the current year, is not provided for, or is insufficiently provided for. The allocated amount is referred to as the Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM). Subsection 12(3) of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 provides that the total amount that can be determined under the AFM provisions of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 and the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 is $380 million.

28 Clause 12 of the Bill provides that irrespective of the amounts issued from the AFM before the commencement of the Bill, the amount available under section 12 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 will be restored to the original amount of $380 million. The clause ensures that there will be sufficient scope to provide amounts from the AFM for the remainder of the financial year.
29 Subclause 12(1) of the Bill specifies that if the Finance Minister has determined under subsection 12(2) of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 or subsection 12(2) of the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 to increase an amount in Schedule 2 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 or Schedule 2 of the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020, respectively, from the AFM, then the amount is to be disregarded for the purposes of subsection 12(3) of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 when the Bill commences. From the date this Bill commences as an Act the total amount that can be determined under the AFM will again be $380 million.

30 Subclause 12(2) of the Bill prevents appropriations for the same expenditure from both the AFM and the Bill. Subclause 12(2) ensures that if Schedule 2 of the Bill provides an amount for a particular expenditure and, prior to the commencement of the Bill, the Finance Minister determines an amount from the AFM under section 12 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 or section 12 of the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 for the same expenditure (the advanced amount), then the appropriation in the Bill will be reduced by the amount of the advanced amount. The appropriated amount cannot be reduced below nil.

31 For example, if the Bill provides $20 million for a program and an advanced amount of $5 million is determined by the Finance Minister under the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 for a particular payment under that program, then the amount appropriated by the Bill, once enacted, will be reduced by $5 million (i.e. appropriating only $15 million for the program).

32 The Finance Minister may continue to make determinations under subsection 12(2) of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 to add an amount from the AFM to an item of a Commonwealth entity if the criteria in subsection 12(1) of that Act are satisfied.

Part 4—Miscellaneous

Clause 13—Crediting amounts to special accounts

33 Clause 13 provides that if the purpose of an item in Schedule 2 is also the purpose of a special account (regardless of whether the item expressly refers to the special account), then amounts may be debited against the appropriation for that item and credited to the special account. Special accounts may be established under the PGPA Act by a determination of the Finance Minister (section 78) that is disallowable by Parliament or by another Act (sections 79 and 80). The determination or Act that establishes the special account will specify the purposes of the special account.

Clause 14—Conditions etc. applying to State, ACT, NT and local government items

34 Clause 14 deals with Parliament’s power under section 96 of the Constitution to provide financial assistance to the States. Clause 14 delegates the
power to the responsible Ministers listed in Schedule 1 of the Bill, by providing the Ministers named in Schedule 1 with the power to determine:

- conditions under which payments to the States, ACT, NT and local government may be made: clause 14(2)(a); and
- the amounts and timing of those payments: clause 14(2)(b).

35 Subclause 14(4) provides that determinations made under subclause 14(2) are not legislative instruments, because these determinations are not altering the appropriations approved by Parliament. Determinations under subclause 14(2) are administrative in nature and will simply determine how appropriations for State, ACT, NT and local government items will be paid.

36 Determinations under clause 14 or its equivalent are rare. Most payments to the States and Territories are governed by, and appropriated through, the Federal Financial Relations Act 2009. For the payments to the States, ACT, NT and local government in an even-numbered Appropriation Act, generally other legislative or agreed frameworks determine how the payments are made and when, such as the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995 or a National Agreement. Many of these arrangements can be found on the Federal Financial Relations website (http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/).

37 Although financial assistance is provided to the ACT, NT and local governments without reference to section 96 of the Constitution, those payments are administered in the same way. Therefore, the Ministers identified in Schedule 1 may set the amounts and timing and impose terms and conditions on those payments. Subclause 14(5) also notes that clause 14 will not limit the powers of the Commonwealth under section 96 of the Constitution to provide financial assistance to a State which is not appropriated by a State, ACT, NT and local government item.

38 In the Bill, appropriations to the States, ACT, NT and local government are sought for the Department of Education, Skills and Employment against Outcome 1 and the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications against Outcome 1 and Outcome 3.

39 Further information may also be found in their portfolio statements for the respective portfolios. The most recent detailed estimates of Commonwealth payments to the States, Territories and local governments from 2019-20 to 2022-23 may be found in Annex A to Appendix C in the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2019-20 which is available at http://www.budget.gov.au/.

**Clause 15—Appropriation of the Consolidated Revenue Fund**

40 Clause 15 provides that the CRF is appropriated as necessary for the purposes of the Bill. Significantly, this clause means that there is an appropriation in law when the Act commences. That is, the appropriations are not made or brought into existence just before they are paid, but when the Act commences.
This clause indicates that the amounts appropriated may be affected by the PGPA Act, in particular sections 74 to 75 (see clause 6), after the Act commences.

**Clause 16—Repeal of this Act**

41 Clause 16 specifies that the Bill, once enacted, will repeal at the start of 1 July 2022.

**Schedule 1—Payments to or for the States, ACT, NT and local government**

42 In accordance with clause 14, Schedule 1 lists the Ministers responsible for determinations on payments to or for the States, ACT, NT and local government.

**Schedule 2—Services for which money is appropriated**

43 Schedule 2 specifies the appropriations proposed for the other than ordinary annual services of the Government. Schedule 2 contains a summary table which lists the total amounts for each portfolio. A separate summary table is included for each portfolio, with other tables detailing the appropriations for each Commonwealth entity. More details about the appropriations in Schedule 2 are contained in the portfolio statements and the second reading speech for the Bill.

44 Schedule 2 includes, for information purposes, the amount appropriated in the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 and the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020, which is printed in italics and labelled as “Budget Appropriation (italic figures) – 2019-2020”, and a figure for the previous financial year labelled “Actual Available Appropriation (light figures) – 2018-2019”. The Budget Appropriation (BA) and Actual Available Appropriation (AAA) are estimates that do not affect the amount available at law. These figures provide a comparison with the proposed appropriations.

45 The BA and AAA are calculated for each item by adding the amounts appropriated in the relevant financial year’s annual Appropriation Acts, plus any AFMs, and any adjustments under sections 51 and 75 of the PGPA Act. In some instances, the figures may also be affected by limits applied administratively by the Department of Finance. In addition, where an entity’s outcome structure has changed since the last Appropriation Act, only ongoing outcomes may be shown in the Bill.

**Machinery of Government changes**

46 Since the commencement of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020, there have been changes to Departments pursuant to Machinery of Government (MoG) changes from the Administrative Arrangements Order (AAO) made on 5 December 2019 and commencing on 1 February 2020.
47 On 5 December 2019, the Governor-General in Council acting on the Prime Minister’s recommendations under section 64 of the Constitution abolished the following Departments of State commencing on 1 February 2020:

- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Communications and the Arts;
- Department of Employment, Skills, Small and Family Business; and
- Services Australia.

48 On 5 December 2019, the Governor-General in Council acting on the Prime Minister’s recommendations under section 64 of the Constitution renamed the Departments of State in the first column to the names in the second column commencing on 1 February 2020:

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<th>Before 1 February 2020</th>
<th>From 1 February 2020</th>
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<tr>
<td>Department of the Environment and Energy</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td>Department of Education, Skills and Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Industry, Innovation and Science</td>
<td>Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities and Regional Development</td>
<td>Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications</td>
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49 The AAO also resulted in the transfer of legislative responsibility and related functions between various Commonwealth entities to take effect on and from/commencing 1 February 2020, as follows:

- responsibility for agriculture has transferred from the Agriculture portfolio to the Agriculture, Water and the Environment portfolio;
- responsibility for communications and arts has transferred from the Communications and the Arts portfolio to the Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications portfolio;
- responsibility for employment and skills has transferred from the Employment, Skills, Small and Family Business portfolio to the Education, Skills and Employment portfolio;
- responsibility for small business has transferred from the Employment, Skills, Small and Family Business portfolio to the Industry, Science, Energy and Resources portfolio; and
50 The Governor-General in Council made an order, under section 65 of the Public Service Act 1999, establishing Services Australia as an Executive Agency commencing 1 February 2020 and specifying its functions. The Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Amendment (Services Australia) Rules 2020 prescribes Services Australia, in Schedule 1 to the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014, as a listed entity commencing 1 February 2020 for purposes of the PGPA Act.

51 Schedule 2 to the Bill therefore differs to Schedule 2 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 in the following ways:

- it refers to the new names of Departments and Portfolios as a result of the AAO;
- Commonwealth entities moved between portfolios as a result of the AAO are shown under their current portfolio;
- it includes amendments to outcome statements in relation to functions transferred between Departments; and
- appropriations proposed for functions transferred are included for the entity which has gained the function.

52 The Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Section 75 Transfers) Amendment Determination 2019-2020 (No. 3) amended references to the names of portfolios and Departments in Schedule 2 of the Supply Act (No. 2) 2019-2020 and in Schedule 2 of the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2019-2020, to reflect the AAO.