

The Senate

Economics
Legislation Committee

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Membership of Committee	iii
Chapter 1	1
OVERVIEW OF 2008-09 ANNUAL REPORTS	1
Introduction	1
Purpose and requirements of annual reports	2
Reports referred to the committee	2
Timeliness	3
Remarks made in the Senate	5
Bodies not presenting annual reports to the Senate	5
Other comments on reports	5
Chapter 2	7
INDIVIDUAL 2008-09 ANNUAL REPORTS	7
Reports under the Innovation, Industry, Science and Research portfolio	7
Reports under the Resources, Energy and Tourism portfolio	9
Reports under the Treasury portfolio	10
Appendix 1	15
Abbreviations	
Appendix 2	17
Innovation, Industry, Science and Research Portfolio	
List of annual reports tabled in the Senate during the period 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009	
Appendix 3	19
Resources, Energy and Tourism Portfolio	

List of annual reports tabled in the Senate during the period 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009

Appendix 4	21
Treasury Portfolio	
List of annual reports tabled in the Senate during the period 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009	
Appendix 5	23
Portfolio structure and outcomes for the Innovation, Industry, Science and Research Portfolio	
Appendix 6	25
Portfolio structure and outcomes for the Resources, Energy and Tourism Portfolio	
Appendix 7	27
Portfolio structure and outcomes for the Treasury portfolio	

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF 2008-09 ANNUAL REPORTS

Introduction

1.1 Annual reports of departments and agencies are referred to Senate Committees under Senate Standing Order 25(20). The Senate Economics Legislation Committee is responsible for the scrutiny of departments and agencies in the following portfolios:

- Innovation, Industry, Science and Research;
- Resources, Energy and Tourism; and
- Treasury.¹

1.2 The structures and outcomes for each of these portfolios are summarised in Appendices 5, 6 and 7.

1.3 Standing order 25(20) requires the committee to:

- examine each annual report referred to it and report to the Senate whether the report is apparently satisfactory;
- consider in more detail, and report to the Senate on, each annual report which is not apparently satisfactory, and on the other annual reports which it selects for more detailed consideration;
- investigate and report to the Senate on any lateness in the presentation of annual reports;
- in considering an annual report, take into account any relevant remarks about the report made in debate in the Senate;
- if the committee so determines, consider annual reports of departments and budget-related agencies in conjunction with examination of estimates;
- report on annual reports tabled by 31 October each year by the tenth sitting day of the following year, and on annual reports tabled by 30 April each year by the tenth sitting day after 30 June of that year;
- draw to the attention of the Senate any significant matters relating to the operations and performance of the bodies furnishing the annual reports; and
- report to the Senate each year whether there are any bodies which do not present annual reports to the Senate and which should present such reports.²

1 *Journals of the Senate*, No. 2, 13 February 2008, pp 97–98.

2 Standing Order 25(20), *Standing Orders and other orders of the Senate*, September 2006, p. 27.

Purpose and requirements of annual reports

1.4 Annual reports provide information on the success (or otherwise) of departments and agencies in meeting their goals and so assist in ensuring the public accountability of government departments and agencies. Their tabling in the Parliament, and scrutiny by Senate committees, allows Parliament to make informed judgments on the executive's performance in administering government programmes.

1.5 Departments of State and Executive Agencies present their annual reports pursuant to sections 63(2) and 70(2) of the *Public Service Act 1999*, respectively.³ Commonwealth authorities and companies present their annual reports pursuant to their own enabling legislation and/or sections 9 and 36 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act), respectively.⁴ The Department of Finance and Deregulation publishes a chart on their website that shows which agencies are subject to various acts.⁵ The legislation governing the annual reports of various agencies is shown in Appendices 2, 3 and 4.

1.6 The enabling legislation of some agencies may require that agency to report on matters other than those included in the guidelines, or impose different reporting requirements. The Committee's view is that such agencies, while bound by their enabling legislation, should also comply with the requirements imposed under the government's policy, to the extent that the requirements do not conflict.

Reports referred to the committee

1.7 Under Standing Order 25(20)(f), the committee is required to report on the annual reports of departments and agencies tabled in the Senate between 1 May and 31 October each year by the tenth sitting day of the following year. This year that date is 11 March 2010. The committee is also required to report on annual reports tabled in the Senate between 1 November and 30 April of the following year by the tenth sitting day after 30 June of that year.⁶

3 They are required to comply with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's *Requirements for Annual Reports for Departments, Executive Agencies and FMA Act Bodies*, approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit on 18 June 2008. See http://www.dpmc.gov.au/guidelines/docs/annual_report_requirements.pdf. Section 3(1) of the Requirements states that they also 'apply to prescribed agencies under section 5 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*'. The financial statements must be produced in accordance with the Financial Management and Accountability Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2007).

4 Reports of Commonwealth authorities subject to the *CAC Act* must be produced in accordance with the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Report of Operations) Orders 2008 and the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Orders (Financial Statements for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2007). Annual reports of Commonwealth companies are required to be based on the reporting requirements under the Corporations Act 2001.

5 <http://www.finance.gov.au/financial-framework/fma-legislation/fma-agencies.html>; and <http://www.finance.gov.au/financial-framework/cac-legislation/cac-bodies.html>.

6 On the current sitting plan that date will be 22 September 2010.

1.8 This report examines the following annual reports for 2008-09, which were tabled in the Senate by 31 October 2009, within their required timeframe:

- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
- Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)
- Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)
- Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)
- Australian Office of Financial Management (AOFM)
- Australian Research Council (ARC)
- Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)
- Australian Taxation Office (ATO)
- Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC)
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
- Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (DIISR)
- Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (DRET)
- Inspector-General of Taxation (IGT)
- National Offshore Petroleum Safety Authority (NOPSA)
- Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)

1.9 Comments on these individual reports are contained in Chapter 2.

Timeliness

1.10 Standing Order 25(20)(c) requires the committee to report to the Senate on the late presentation of annual reports.

1.11 The legislative requirements for the tabling of annual reports vary between different types of agencies.⁷ However, the Government's policy is 'that all annual reports should be tabled by 31 October'.⁸

7 The various requirements are set out in the Committee's report *Annual reports (No. 1 of 2009)*, March 2009, p. 4.

8 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, *Requirements for Annual Reports for Departments, Executive Agencies and FMA Act Bodies*, 18 June 2008, p. 1; Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, *Tabling Circular No. 1/2008, Tabling of 2007-08 Departmental and Agency Annual Reports*, p. 1; and Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, *Guidelines for the Presentation of Government Documents to the Parliament (Including Government Responses to Committee Reports, Ministerial Statements, Annual Reports and Other Instruments)*, July 2008, paragraph 4.10.

1.12 The Committee notes that there are a significant number of organisations whose annual reports, while prepared and sent to the minister by October, were not tabled until November. These are listed in Table 1. (The Productivity Commission's annual report was presented to the House of Representatives on 29 October 2009.) The Committee believes these reports should have been tabled more promptly.

Table 1: Reports tabled after 30 October

	Transmitted	Received by Senate	Tabled
Anglo-Australian Observatory	undated		25 Nov
Innovation Investment funds	29 Sep		25 Nov
Tourism Australia	15 Oct		18 Nov
Treasury	12 Oct	30 Oct	16 Nov
Australian Prudential Regulation Authority	19 Oct	20 Nov	23 Nov
Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation	22 Sep	5 Nov	16 Nov
Australian Securities and Investments Commission	9 Sep	5 Nov	16 Nov
Financial Reporting Council	14 Oct	13 Nov	16 Nov
Financial Reporting Panel	1 Oct	4 Nov	16 Nov
Auditing and Assurance Standards Board	2 Oct	4 Nov	16 Nov
Australian Accounting Standards Board	2 Oct	4 Nov	16 Nov
Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board	1 Oct	30 Oct	16 Nov
Corporations and Markets Advisory Committee	18 Sep	4 Nov	16 Nov
Productivity Commission	undated		17 Nov
Royal Australian Mint	10 Sep	30 Oct	16 Nov
Superannuation Complaints Tribunal	11 Sep	13 Nov	16 Nov
Takeovers Panel	15 Oct	30 Oct	16 Nov

1.13 The Committee notes that the Foreign Investment Review Board only sent its 2007-08 annual report to the Treasurer on 20 July 2009 and it was tabled on 11 August 2009, over nine months late. As of end-November 2009, the 2008-09 annual report has not been tabled, so it is also overdue. A recent report by the Economics References Committee 'recommends that the Minister require FIRB to be

more assiduous in producing a timely annual report'.⁹ This Committee agrees with that recommendation.

1.14 The Innovation Australia annual report for 2007-08 was not published until 2009. The Committee has been advised by DIISR that the annual report for 2008-09 will probably be tabled in late February 2010. The report will discuss a range of programmes involving significant expenditures aimed at stimulating innovation and commercialisation by Australian industry. The Committee believes that it should have been prepared by 31 October 2009.

1.15 The Snowy Hydro annual report for 2008-09 is on their website, dated 26 August 2009. However it is yet to be tabled in parliament. Under the *Snowy Corporatisation Act*, Snowy Hydro is required to provide its report prior to its annual general meeting, and the meeting is not scheduled to occur until April 2010. The Committee believes that nonetheless it would be appropriate for the report to be tabled by end-October each year.

Remarks made in the Senate

1.16 Senate Standing Order 25(20)(d) directs the committee to take into account remarks made in the Senate when considering annual reports.

1.17 None of the annual reports considered in this report have been the subject of debate in the Senate.

Bodies not presenting annual reports to the Senate

1.18 The committee is required to report to the Senate each year under Standing Order 25 (20)(h) on whether there are any bodies not presenting annual reports to the Senate which should. The committee is satisfied that there are no bodies within the Innovation, Industry, Science and Research; Resources, Energy and Tourism; or Treasury portfolios that are avoiding their obligation.

1.19 The Committee notes that the office of the Chief Scientist is now a full-time position. The Committee suggests that, regardless of any legal obligation, the Chief Scientist should consider releasing a public annual report to inform the community about her work.

Other comments on reports

1.20 Taking into account the reporting guidelines specified by the legislation under which departments and agencies present their annual reports, the Committee considers that the reports it has examined are generally 'apparently satisfactory'.

9 Senate Economics References Committee, *Foreign Investment by State-owned Enterprises*, September 2009, p. 16.

Compliance indices

1.21 While no longer mandatory under the reporting requirements, the Committee recommends the inclusion of a compliance index in the annual reports of the larger and more complex agencies. The index preferably should include a nil return entry where the agency has nothing to report under an item. A compliance index is a useful feature of reports and considerably assists the Committee's task of assessing reports. It also assists agencies by clearly showing that their compliance obligations have been met. It can be particularly useful for agencies with reporting requirements under various Acts.

1.22 The Committee commends a number of departments and agencies for their inclusion of compliance indices in their 2008-09 annual reports.

External scrutiny and accountability

1.23 It is required that annual reports:

... must provide information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny of the department and the department's response, including particulars of:

(a) judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals that have had, or may have, a significant impact on the operations of the department; and

(b) reports on the operations of the department by the Auditor-General (other than the report on financial statements), a Parliamentary committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.¹⁰

1.24 Annual reports should be a primary reference document for parliamentarians and others looking for information about external scrutiny of government agencies. As noted above, the primary purpose of annual reports is accountability to the Parliament – it is therefore important that details about external scrutiny are included in a clear manner in annual reports. It is particularly important that details about parliamentary scrutiny are included in annual reports, including appearances at Senate estimates hearings (which are the subject of bi-annual reports to the Senate).

1.25 The committee commends the Australian Taxation Office in particular for providing comprehensive details relating to external scrutiny and accountability in its 2007-08 annual report.

10 *Requirements for Annual Reports for Departments, Executive Agencies and FMA Act Bodies.* Clause 11 of Schedule 1 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Report of Operations) Orders 2008* states that the same requirements apply to Commonwealth authorities that present their annual reports in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the *CAC Act*.

Chapter 2

INDIVIDUAL 2008-09 ANNUAL REPORTS

Reports under the Innovation, Industry, Science and Research portfolio

Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (DIISR)

2.1 The Department's annual report emphasised the report of the 'Cutler Review', *Venturous Australia: Building Strength in Innovation* and the Government's response in *Powering Ideas: an Innovation Agenda for the 21st Century*. Work has begun on initiatives arising from these reports, such as reforms to research funding for universities. DIISR also drew attention to the components of the stimulus package involving longer-term investment in skills, innovation, education and infrastructure. Of particular interest to the Committee, given its 2008 report on space science, was the Department's work to advance Australia's bid to host the Square Kilometre Array radio telescope.

2.2 The annual report also described the work of IP Australia, which faced the challenge of reduced revenue but still managed to reduce its inventory of unprocessed patent applications.

2.3 The report includes compliance indices for both DIISR and IP Australia but no discussion of external scrutiny, despite DIISR appearing at Estimates in October 2008 and February 2009 and both DIISR and IP Australia in June 2009.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

2.4 CSIRO's annual report highlights the significant royalties from their wireless technologies and the commercialisation of their UltraBattery, as well as scientific progress in areas as diverse as solar cells, growth of prawns, sequencing the bovine genome and reducing emissions with a new aluminium production technology. During the year CSIRO published a report on water availability in the Murray-Darling basin, one of its largest ever research projects, and provided expertise in responding to the Victorian bushfires. CSIRO noted the increasing demand for their expertise in areas such as energy, climate change and water management.

2.5 The annual report includes a compliance index and discusses CSIRO's accountability to the government but not to the parliament. CSIRO had appeared at Estimates in October 2008 and February and June 2009.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS)

2.6 AIATSIS is a statutory authority whose goal is to be the world's leading research, collecting and publishing institution in the field of Australian Indigenous studies. Its annual report highlights its research and the growing public interest evident in increased sales and hits to its website.

2.7 The committee commends the Institute for including a compliance index in its report.

Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)

2.8 ANSTO is a Commonwealth authority. It is a research and development agency and operates the OPAL reactor. The annual report highlights that the reactor recovered from the disruptions of the previous year and was able to resume production of radiopharmaceuticals, both for domestic use and export.

2.9 The committee commends ANSTO for including a compliance index in its report.

2.10 As in the previous year, the annual report states that 'there were no reports on the operations of ANSTO by a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman during the reporting year.'¹ However, ANSTO appeared before the committee at Senate estimates hearings three times during 2008-09.

Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)

2.11 AIMS is a statutory authority established by the *AIMS Act 1972*. Its mission is research to support the sustainable use and protection of the marine environment.

2.12 Its annual report highlights funding for the Australian Tropical Oceans Simulator, to be built at its Townsville headquarters, which will extend its understanding of climate change and ocean acidification. AIMS reports strong evidence that these factors are responsible for slower growth in coral reefs. In other work, AIMS recently quantified the value of marine industries at \$38 billion in 2006-07. Research led by AIMS discovered new species in the Great Barrier Reef and Ningaloo Reef.

2.13 The committee commends AIMS for including a compliance index in its report.

Australian Research Council (ARC)

2.14 The ARC is an independent agency, established under the ARC Act 2001, responsible for managing the National Competitive Grants Program, implementing the Excellence in Research in Australia (ERA) initiative and advising the government on research matters.

2.15 Its annual report highlighted funding for over 1,000 research projects (from over 5,000 proposals) and the establishment of the Centre for Groundwater Research and Training. The ARC analysed submissions relating to more than 20,000 journals in preparation for inclusion in the ERA-ranked journal list. The ARC also released its strategic plan for 2008-09 to 2010-11.

1 Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, *Annual Report 2008-09*, p. 90.

2.16 The Committee commends the ARC for noting in its annual report its appearances at Estimates and its responses to questions taken on notice. The ARC also refers in its annual report to the ARC providing witnesses to the Committee's public hearing for its inquiry into space science and industry. The Committee also commends ARC for including a compliance index in its report.

Reports under the Resources, Energy and Tourism portfolio

Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (DRET)

2.17 Highlights of DRET's year included the launch of the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, the issue of new petroleum exploration permits, progress in development of new LNG projects, the release of the national Energy Security Assessment, initiatives to develop the geothermal industry and development of a national Long-Term Tourism Strategy.

2.18 DRET's annual report also includes (as Chapter 4) the annual report of Geoscience Australia, a prescribed agency.² Geoscience conducted its largest single marine geoscience survey, off Western Australia, and provided spatial information to assist in management of the Victorian bushfires and their aftermath.

2.19 The Committee commends the Department for the inclusion of a compliance index. It also commends it for noting the appearances before Senate estimates of both DRET and Geoscience.³

National Offshore Petroleum Safety Authority (NOPSA)

2.20 NOPSA is a prescribed agency under the FMA Act. Its annual report notes that in 2008-09 'the offshore petroleum industry went from a period of growth to one of consolidation and cost cutting' which posed challenges. NOPSA is concerned about 'the relatively high level of personal injuries' in the industry. It highlights one response; the 'Stand Together for Safety' two-hour stand-down dedicated to health and safety issues. Improvements were also made to safety training during staff inductions in the industry.

2.21 Of particular interest to the Committee given its December 2008 report on the matter was NOPSA's contribution to investigations of the fire and explosion at the facilities on Varanus Island.

2.22 The committee commends NOPSA for including a compliance index in its report and referring to its appearance at the October 2008 estimates hearing.

2.23 The NOPSA Board also produced its own, very brief, annual report.

2 The 2007-08 DRET annual report had also included the annual report of the National Offshore Petroleum Safety Authority Board but this now reports separately.

3 The Committee had been critical of this omission in its corresponding report last year.

Reports under the Treasury portfolio

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

2.24 The ABS refers in its annual report to its additional funding which facilitated the reinstatement of the full sample for the Labour Force Survey and the monthly Retail Survey and allows new projects such as an index of living costs for government benefit recipients, measures of progress in reforming human service delivery and improved information concerning indigenous people.

2.25 The annual report includes three special articles, on the role of a national statistical agency in a global financial crisis; climate change and official statistics; and the role of official statistics in COAG information-related initiatives for measuring outcomes.

2.26 The Committee commends the ABS on the inclusion of a compliance index, and notes that it is prominently placed at the front of the annual report. However the Committee suggests that in the discussion of external scrutiny the ABS could have referred to its appearances at Senate estimates in October 2008 and February and June 2009.

Australian Statistics Advisory Council (ASAC)

2.27 ASAC advises both the Minister and the Statistician and met three times during 2008-09. In its annual report ASAC welcomed the increased funding for the ABS but expressed concern that the 2011 census will have no innovations.

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)

2.28 The ACCC is a prescribed agency. It reports jointly with the Australian Energy Regulator (AER). The ACCC described as the highlight of 2008-09 the introduction of criminal sanctions for cartel conduct. The ACCC conducted 412 reviews of mergers proposals in 2008-09 with substantial concerns identified in 16 cases. It also provided strategic advice to the Government on issues such as national consumer law, water trading, grocery pricing and the national broadband network. The AER completed its first review of electricity distribution network revenues and prices.

2.29 The Committee commends the two agencies for including a compliance index near the front of the annual report. It also notes that the annual report refers in a few places to submissions to parliamentary committees and appearances before them, although these are not all readily located from the index or the table of contents and exclude the ACCC's appearances at Senate estimates hearings.

2.30 The report states that 'the ACCC/AER is accountable for its activities through the courts, tribunals, parliament and the Commonwealth Ombudsman. In 2008-09 the ACCC/AER was not the subject of a report by the Auditor-General, a parliamentary

committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.⁴ The Committee notes that reports on the additional and budget estimates hearings are tabled in the Senate each year by all Senate committees, and therefore the ACCC is the subject (albeit not the sole subject) of a report. Furthermore, other committee reports may reflect upon evidence from the ACCC or make recommendations concerning them. The Committee therefore believes the ACCC should provide a fuller discussion of their scrutiny by parliamentary committees, preferably consolidated into one section of the report.

National Competition Council (NCC)

2.31 The NCC is a statutory authority which advises governments on third party access regulations. Among matters arising in 2008-09 were the NSW water infrastructure access regime, railway services for mines in WA and natural gas pipelines.

2.32 The Committee commends the NCC for including a compliance index in its annual report.

Australian Office of Financial Management (AOFM)

2.33 The AOFM is a prescribed agency responsible for the management of the government's debt, financial investments and cash balances. Their annual report opines that the global financial crisis confirms the wisdom of maintaining a bond market by issuing bonds even when borrowing was not needed for budget funding. In particular it allowed the government to increase the volume of issuance quickly in response to changed circumstances.

2.34 Also during 2008-09 the AOFM resumed issuance of treasury notes and followed a direction of the Treasurer to invest in residential mortgage-backed securities to support competition in lending for housing in Australia. The AOFM is consulting with Treasury and the ABS on how to improve information about the owners, by country, of bonds while minimising any deterrent effect publishing such information could have on demand for the bonds which would increase borrowing costs.

2.35 The Committee commends the AOFM for including a compliance index in its report.

2.36 The AOFM appeared before the committee at Senate estimates hearings three times during 2008-09. The Committee suggests that references to such appearances before Senate committees should be included in future reports as these appearances are an important aspect of external scrutiny of government agencies.

4 Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, *Annual Report 2008-09*, p. 103.

Australian Taxation Office (ATO)

2.37 The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is the government's principle revenue collection agency. Its annual report describes 2008-09 as 'a year of empathy and vigilance' noting the impact of droughts, floods and bushfires as well as the economic downturn. The ATO was responsible for the tax bonus payments component of the economic stimulus plan, the biggest single payment ever made through the tax system.

2.38 The Committee commends the ATO for the structure of its annual report, which provides both a simple 'at a glance' summary at the start (including 'areas for improvement') and comprehensive details, including both a compliance index and a separate list covering its reporting requirements specified in 27 Acts and information about interaction with parliamentary committees.⁵

Inspector-General of Taxation (IGT)

2.39 The IGT's annual report describes its completed reports on the causes and management of objections to Tax Office decisions, the administration of public binding advice and a review of non-lodgement. It also sets out the IGT's work programme for 2009-10.

2.40 The Committee commends the IGT for including a compliance index in its annual report.

Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC)

2.41 The CGC is a statutory authority with the goal of fiscal equalisation (i.e. providing state governments with the financial capacity to provide the same range and quality of services to their residents) through allocation of revenue from the Goods and Services Tax. Its annual report describes its major achievement for 2008-09 as preparation of the *Report on State Revenue Sharing Relativities 2009 Update*.

2.42 The annual report notes 'the Commission is subject to external scrutiny by bodies such as Parliamentary Committees...'.⁶ The Committee suggests that the CGC's annual report could be improved by including a specific compliance index.

Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)

2.43 The RBA's annual report discusses the impact of the global economic crisis, which led to the RBA reducing the cash rate six times, by a total of 425 basis points,

5 A minor point is that the ATO's appearance at Senate estimates hearings should appear under Economics Committee rather than Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit.

6 Commonwealth Grants Commission, *Annual Report 2008-09*, p. 12.

and adjusting its financial operations to help markets continue to function. There were intervention transactions in the foreign exchange market and the RBA responded to a surge in demand for banknotes. The government stimulus payments led to an increased volume of cheques. The RBA was also required to administer the Guarantee Scheme for Large Deposits and Wholesale Funding. Valuation gains from the weaker Australian dollar led to an exceptionally large profit.

2.44 The RBA also produces separate annual reports on its equity and diversity programme and its payment systems board.

2.45 The Committee commends the RBA for consistently tabling its annual report well before the required deadline and for providing comprehensive details relating to parliamentary accountability. However, the Committee suggests that the RBA's report could be improved by including a compliance index.

Senator Annette Hurley
Chair

Appendix 1

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
ANSTO	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation
ARC	Australian Research Council
ASAC	Australian Statistics Advisory Council
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
CAC Act	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i>
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DIISR	Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research
DRET	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
ERA	Excellence in Research in Australia
FIRB	Foreign Investment Review Board
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
IGT	Inspector-General of Taxation
IP	Intellectual Property
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
NCC	National Competition Council
OPAL	Open Pool Australian Lightwater
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia

Appendix 2

Innovation, Industry, Science and Research Portfolio List of annual reports tabled in the Senate during the period 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009

Reporting Body	Legislation	Date of transmittal letter	Date received	Date tabled
Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (and IP Australia)	<i>Public Service Act 1999 – sections 63(2) and 70(2)</i>	1/10/09		28/10/09
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	<i>Science and Industry Research Act 1949</i> <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 – section 9</i>	10/09	13/10/09	26/10/09
Australian Institute Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	<i>Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Act 1989 – section 4</i> <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 – section 9</i>	7/9/09		28/10/09
Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation	<i>Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation Act 1987 – section 29</i> <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 – section 9</i>	9/10/09		27/10/09
Australian Institute of Marine Science	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 – section 9</i>	11/9/09		27/10/09
Australian Research Council	<i>Australian Research Council Act 2001</i> <i>Public Service Act 1999 subsection 63(2)</i>	29/9/09	16/10/09	26/10/09

Appendix 3

Resources, Energy and Tourism Portfolio

List of annual reports tabled in the Senate during the period 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009

Reporting Body	Legislation	Date of transmittal letter	Date received	Date tabled
Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (including Geoscience Australia)	<i>Public Service Act 1999</i> – section 63 <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>	15/10/09		27/10/09
National Offshore Petroleum Safety Authority	<i>Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006</i> section 690 <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i> – section 49 <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> – subsection 70	3/9/09		27/10/09
National Offshore Petroleum Safety Authority Board	<i>Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006</i> section 690	13/10/09		27/10/09

Appendix 4

Treasury Portfolio

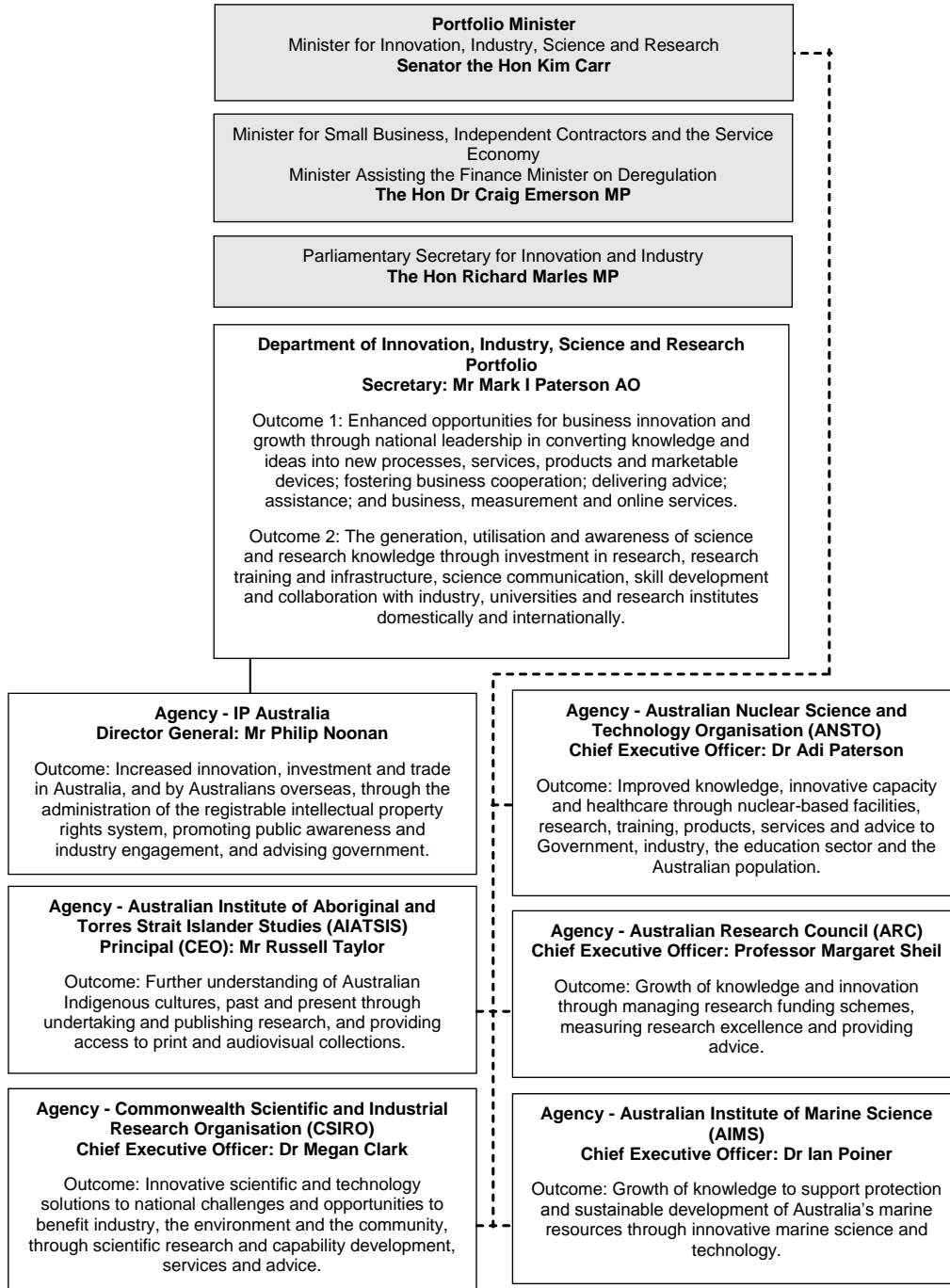
List of annual reports tabled in the Senate during the period 1 May 2009 to 31 October 2009

Reporting Body	Legislation	Date of transmittal letter	Date received	Date tabled
Australian Bureau of Statistics	<i>Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975</i> –subsection 24(1) <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> – subsection 63(1)	2/8/09		28/10/09
Australian Statistics Advisory Council	<i>Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975</i> –subsection 24(2)	21/7/09		28/10/09
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, incorporating the Australian Energy Regulator	<i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> – sections 44AAJ and 171(1) <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>	7/9/09		27/10/09
National Competition Council	<i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> – section 290.	28/8/09	7/10/09	26/10/09
Australian Office of Financial Management	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>	1/10/09		27/10/09
Australian Taxation Office	<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> – section 14 <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i> <i>Plus 25 other acts listed on pp 152-3 of its annual report</i>	8/10/09		28/10/09
Inspector-General of Taxation	<i>Inspector-General of Taxation Act 2003</i> – section 41 <i>Financial Management and</i>	18/9/09		27/10/09

Reporting Body	Legislation	Date of transmittal letter	Date received	Date tabled
	<i>Accountability Act 1997</i>			
Commonwealth Grants Commission	<i>Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1973</i> <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>	1/9/09		27/10/09
Reserve Bank of Australia	<i>Reserve Bank Act 1959 – section 7</i>	4/9/09		27/10/09
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Payments System Board ■ Equity & Diversity annual report 	<i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 – section 9</i> No statutory requirement	7/10/09		27/10/09
	<i>Equal Employment Opportunity (Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1987 – section 9</i>	24/9/09		27/10/09

Appendix 5

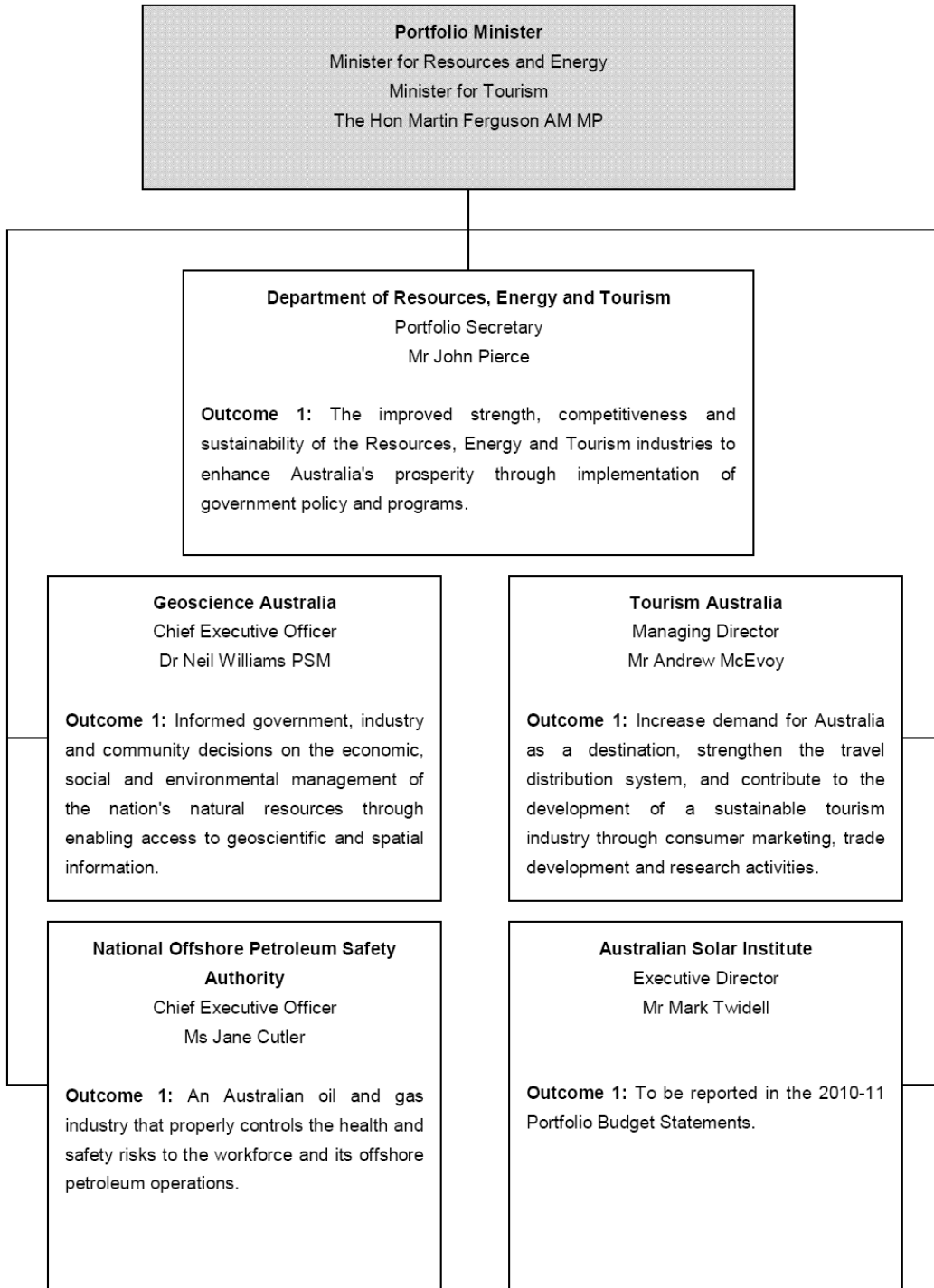
Portfolio structure and outcomes for the Innovation, Industry, Science and Research Portfolio¹



¹ *Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2009-10, Innovation, Industry, Science and Research portfolio, p. 4.*

Appendix 6

Portfolio structure and outcomes for the Resources, Energy and Tourism Portfolio¹



1 *Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2009-10*, Resources, Energy and Tourism portfolio, p. 6.

Appendix 7

Portfolio structure and outcomes for the Treasury portfolio¹

<p>Portfolio Minister - Treasurer The Hon Wayne Swan MP</p> <p>Assistant Treasurer Senator the Hon Nick Sherry</p> <p>Minister for Financial Services, Superannuation and Corporate Law The Hon Chris Bowen MP</p> <p>Minister for Competition Policy and Consumer Affairs The Hon Dr Craig Emerson MP</p>
<p>Department of the Treasury Secretary: Dr Ken Henry AC</p> <p>Informed decisions on the development and implementation of policies to improve the wellbeing of the Australian people, including by achieving strong, sustainable economic growth, through the provision of advice to government and the efficient administration of federal financial relations</p>
<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics Statistician: Mr Brian Pink</p> <p>Informed decisions, research and discussion within governments and the community by leading the collection, analysis and provision of high quality, objective and relevant statistical information</p>
<p>Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Chairman: Mr Graeme Samuel AO</p> <p>Lawful competition, consumer protection, and regulated national infrastructure markets and services through regulation, including enforcement, education, price monitoring and determining the terms of access to infrastructure services</p>
<p>Australian Office of Financial Management Chief Executive Officer: Mr Neil Hyden</p> <p>To enhance the Commonwealth's capacity to manage its net debt portfolio, offering the prospect of savings in debt servicing costs and an improvement in the net worth of the Commonwealth over time</p>
<p>Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Chairman: Dr John Laker</p> <p>Enhanced public confidence in Australia's financial institutions through a framework of prudential regulation which balances financial safety and efficiency, competition, contestability and competitive neutrality</p>
<p>Australian Securities and Investments Commission Chairman: Mr Tony D'Aloisio</p> <p>Outcome 1: Improved confidence in financial market integrity and protection of investors and consumers through research, policy, education, compliance and deterrence that mitigates emerging risks Outcome 2: Streamlined and cost-effective interaction and access to information for business and the public, through registry, licensing and business facilitation services</p>
<p>Australian Taxation Office Commissioner: Mr Michael D'Ascenzo</p> <p>Confidence in the administration of aspects of Australia's taxation and superannuation systems through helping people understand their rights and obligations, improving ease of compliance and access to benefits, and managing non-compliance with the law</p>
<p>Commonwealth Grants Commission Secretary: Mr John Spasojevic</p> <p>Informed Government decisions on fiscal equalisation between the States and Territories through advice and recommendations on the distribution of GST revenue and health care grants</p>
<p>Corporations and Markets Advisory Committee Convenor: Mr Richard St John</p> <p>Informed decisions by Government on issues relating to corporations regulation and financial products, services and markets through independent and expert advice</p>

¹ *Portfolio Budget Statements 2009-10*, Treasury portfolio, pp 4-5.

