

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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OUR PERFORMANCE

Part 2 of the 2013–14 annual report covers our performance in areas for which activity is measured across the department, including:

- services to ministers and parliament
- our financial performance.

This annual report also responds to the programme deliverables and key performance indicators published in the Portfolio Budget Statements and Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements. Programme performance information includes:

- achievements contributing to programme deliverables
- evaluations and reviews
- purchaser-provider arrangements (where relevant)
- results set against key performance indicators.

SERVICES TO MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENT

Ministerial correspondence

During the reporting period, we processed approximately 39,059 items of correspondence—an average of approximately 156 items per day. This is an increase of approximately 97 per cent from the previous financial year. Common topics and issues arising in ministerial correspondence included: the Human Rights Anti-Discrimination Bill, same-sex marriage, the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*, and slavery and human trafficking.

Performance indicators

Table 1: Services to ministers and parliament 2013–14

SUBMISSIONS TO MINISTERS	RESPONSES TO MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE	RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE	BRIEFS	SPEECHES
1,460	3,387	32	349	71

Note: Approximate numbers of meeting briefs, question time briefs and parliamentary questions on notice (does not include updated briefs or briefs provided by portfolio agencies).

OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Parliament, via the Appropriation Acts, provides the department with two types of funding: departmental and administered. We use departmental resources to deliver services (programmes). We also administer payments, revenues and other resources on behalf of the government, which controls how we use them and requires us to account for them separately. Our resources are outlined in Table 4 and the allocation of expenses to outcomes and administered items for 2013–14 is detailed in Table 5.

Analysis of financial performance

Under the Administrative Arrangements Order of 18 September 2013, responsibility for arts and culture functions (including payments to portfolio agency *Commonwealth Authorities and Company Act 1997* (CAC Act) bodies) was transferred to the department from the former Department of Regional Australia, Local Government Arts and Sports. Responsibility for Indigenous justice programmes was also transferred from the department to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

The departmental operating result for 2013–14 was a deficit of \$18.213 million compared to a deficit of \$19.779 million for 2012–13. The deficit is primarily attributable to unfunded depreciation and amortisation expenses of \$25.753 million. Departmental expenses include \$52.123 million relating to the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce and \$30.814 million relating to the Ministry for the Arts. Departmental revenue includes \$53.560 million relating to the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce and an increase in revenue from government of \$32.002 million due to new measures and the effect of the machinery of government changes under the Administrative Arrangements Order of 18 September 2013.

The total administered expenses for 2013–14 was \$952.795 million compared to \$626.881 million in 2012–13. The 2013–14 expenses include \$279.414 million in payments to portfolio agency CAC Act bodies, \$129.444 million for arts programmes, \$87.347 million for the royal commissions including legal assistance for witnesses and \$27.234 million for Australian Victims of Terrorism Overseas payments. In addition, the 2013–14 expenses include \$2.442 million for Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payments compared to \$170.176 million in 2012–13.

Table 2: Department revenue and expenses

	2013–14	2012–13
Revenues	\$330.444 million	\$242.242 million
Expenses	\$352.197 million	\$262.205 million

Table 3: Administered expenses

	2013–14	2012–13
Administered expenses	\$952.795 million	\$626.881 million

RESOURCE STATEMENT 2013-14

Table 4: Department resource statement

	ACTUAL AVAILABLE APPROPRIATION FOR 2013-14 \$'000	PAYMENTS MADE 2013-14 \$'000	BALANCE REMAINING 2013-14 \$'000
	(A)	(B)	(A)-(B)
Ordinary annual services¹			
Prior year departmental appropriation	45,000	37,839	7,161
Departmental appropriation	239,369	191,101	48,268
S 31 relevant agency receipts	89,689	89,689	-
Total	374,058	318,629	55,429
Administered expenses			
Outcome 1	533,172	472,389	
Outcome 2	134,859	133,632	
Payments to CAC Act bodies	270,813	270,813	
Total	938,844	876,834	
Total ordinary annual services	A 1,312,902	1,195,463	
Other services²			
Administered expenses			
Specific payments to states, Act, NT and local government			
Prior year administered appropriation	1,490	1,176	
Outcome 1	5,000	3,903	
Total	6,490	5,079	
Departmental non-operating			
Prior year equity injections	2,064	2,064	-
Equity injections	6,920	-	6,920
Total	8,984	2,064	6,920
Administered non-operating			
Prior year administered appropriation	25,622	12,578	
Administered assets and liabilities	129,447	107,808	
Payments to CAC Act bodies	8,601	8,601	
Total	163,670	128,987	
Total other services	B 179,144	136,130	
Total Available Annual Appropriations and payments	1,492,046	1,331,593	

OUR PERFORMANCE

	ACTUAL AVAILABLE APPROPRIATION FOR 2013-14 \$'000	PAYMENTS MADE 2013-14 \$'000	BALANCE REMAINING 2013-14 \$'000
	(A)	(B)	(A)-(B)
Special appropriations			
Special appropriations limited by criteria/entitlement			
Law Officers Act 1964 s 16(13)—former Solicitors-General	450	414	
Judges (Long Leave Payments) Act 1979	89	89	
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999—Australian Victims of Terrorism Overseas Payment	29,057	27,152	
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999	13,000	1,933	
Financial Management And Accountability Act 1997	27	27	
Total special appropriations	42,623	29,615	
Total appropriations excluding special accounts	1,534,669	1,361,208	
Special accounts			
Opening balance	5,929		
Appropriation receipts	5,645		
Non-appropriation receipts to Special accounts	30,565		
Payments made		31,668	
Total special account	42,139	31,668	10,471
Total resourcing and payments			
A+B+C+D	1,576,808	1,392,876	
Less appropriations drawn from annual or special appropriations above and credited to special accounts and/or CAC Act bodies through annual appropriations	279,414	279,414	
Total net resourcing and payments for agency	1,297,394	1,113,462	

1 Appropriation Bill (No 1) 2013-14, Appropriation Bill (No 3) 2013-14 and Appropriation Bill (No 5) 2013-14. This also includes Prior Year departmental appropriation and section 31 relevant agency receipts.

2 Appropriation Bill (No 2) 2013-14, Appropriation Bill (No 4) 2013-14 and Appropriation Bill (No 6) 2013-14.

RESOURCE SUMMARIES

Table 5: Resource summaries

Expenses for Outcome 1	BUDGET*	ACTUAL	VARIATION
Outcome 1: A just and secure society through the maintenance and improvement of Australia's law and justice framework and its national security and emergency management system	2013-14 \$'000	2013-14 \$'000	2013-14 \$'000
	(A)	(B)	(A)-(B)
Programme 1.1: Attorney-General's Department operating expenses—civil justice and legal services			
Departmental expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	95,698	91,973	3,725
Revenues from independent sources (Section 31)	59,779	59,779	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	10,922	11,688	(766)
Total for Programme 1.1	166,399	163,440	2,959
Programme 1.2: Attorney-General's Department operating expenses—national security and criminal justice			
Departmental expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	118,367	114,603	3,764
Revenues from independent sources (Section 31)	32,611	32,611	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	11,153	10,730	423
Total for Programme 1.2	162,131	157,944	4,187
Programme 1.3: Justice services			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	112,627	97,376	15,251
Special appropriations	539	289	250
Total for Programme 1.3	113,166	97,665	15,501
Programme 1.4: Family relationships			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	161,405	161,225	180
Total for Programme 1.4	161,405	161,225	180
Programme 1.5: Indigenous law and justice			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	107,220	106,815	405
Total for Programme 1.5	107,220	106,815	405
Programme 1.6: National security and criminal justice			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	42,176	41,444	732
Other services (Appropriation Bill No 2)	5,000	4,814	186
Special appropriations	29,057	27,234	1,823

OUR PERFORMANCE

Expenses for Outcome 1	BUDGET* 2013-14 \$'000	ACTUAL EXPENSES 2013-14 \$'000	VARIATION 2013-14 \$'000
Outcome 1: A just and secure society through the maintenance and improvement of Australia's law and justice framework and its national security and emergency management system	(A)	(B)	(A)-(B)
Special accounts	11,593	11,593	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	1,872	1,796	76
Total for Programme 1.6	89,698	86,881	2,817
Programme 1.7: Australian Government Disaster Financial Support Payments			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	2,000	506	1,494
Special appropriations	13,000	2,507	10,493
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	14,880	8,471	6,409
Total for Programme 1.7	29,880	11,484	18,396
Programme 1.8: Royal commissions			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	97,096	77,284	19,812
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	7,016	2,584	4,432
Total for Programme 1.8	104,112	79,868	24,244
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type			
Administered Expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	522,524	484,650	37,874
Other services (Appropriation Bill No 2)	5,000	4,814	186
Special appropriations	42,596	30,030	12,566
Special accounts	11,593	11,593	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	23,768	12,851	10,917
Departmental expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	214,066	206,576	7,490
Revenues from independent sources (Section 31)	92,389	92,389	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	22,075	22,418	[344]
Total expenses for Outcome 1	934,011	865,321	68,689
Average Staffing Level (number)	1,419	1,394	

* Full year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2013-14 Budget.

1 Departmental Appropriation combines Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1) and Revenue from independent sources (section 31).

PART 2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Expenses for Outcome 2	BUDGET* 2013-14 \$'000	ACTUAL EXPENSES 2013-14 \$'000	VARIATION 2013-14 \$'000
Outcome : Participation in, and access to, Australia's arts and culture through developing and supporting cultural expression	(A)	(B)	(A)-(B)
Programme 2.1: Arts and cultural development			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	131,930	127,775	4,155
Special accounts	500	479	21
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	2,390	1,190	1,200
Departmental expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	16,637	16,613	24
Revenues from independent sources (Section 31)	4,624	4,624	-
Special accounts	3,672	2,102	1,570
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	5,231	7,475	(2,245)
Total for Programme 2.1	164,984	160,258	4,726
Outcome 2 Totals by appropriation type			
Administered Expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	131,930	127,775	4,155
Special accounts	500	479	21
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	2,390	1,190	1,200
Departmental expenses			
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1)	16,637	16,613	24
Revenues from independent sources (Section 31)	4,624	4,624	-
Special Accounts	3,672	2,102	1,570
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year	5,231	7,475	(2,245)
Total expenses for Outcome 2	164,984	160,258	4,726
Average staffing level (number)	133	133	

* Full year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2013-14 Budget.

1 Departmental Appropriation combines Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No 1) and Revenue from independent sources (section 31).

PROGRAMME 1.1: CIVIL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia.

ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

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Reducing Australia's regulatory burden

The department developed three legislative measures in conjunction with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel for the government's first repeal day on 26 March 2014. Firstly, 13 bulk repeal Regulations were tabled in parliament which repealed 9,878 spent and redundant legislative instruments from across government. This was the largest bulk repeal ever undertaken by the Commonwealth. Secondly, the *Amending Acts 1901 to 1969 Repeal Act 2014* repealed over 1,000 amending Acts made between 1901 and 1969 across all portfolios. Thirdly, the *Statute Law Revision Act (No 1) 2014* corrected technical errors in legislation and repealed spent and redundant provisions and Acts. Together, these measures have made the statute book more accurate and more efficient for businesses, community organisations and individuals to use.

The department collaborated with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, the Office of Best Practice Regulation and the Office of Deregulation in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to develop the *Guide to Managing Sunsetting of Legislative Instruments*. The guide was released in 2014 and assists agencies to manage the review and sunseting (automatic ceasing) of legislative instruments.

The department also worked with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel to develop amendments to the *Personal Property Securities Act 2009* seeking to reduce the regulatory burden on small and medium hire businesses as part of the government's repeal day agenda. The Personal Property Securities Amendment (Deregulatory Measures) Bill 2014 proposes the repeal of provisions deeming short term leases of certain goods to be security interests. This will reduce the number of short-term lease arrangements that may need to be registered on the Personal Property Securities Register.

Working internationally

Successful outcome in the Whaling case

The International Court of Justice delivered its judgment in the case concerning *Whaling in the Antarctic* (Australia v Japan: New Zealand intervening) on Monday, 31 March 2014. The delivery of the judgment was the culmination of a four-year, whole-of-government effort led by the department. The department worked with international and local legal counsel, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of the Environment to prepare and present Australia's written and oral arguments.

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In the case, which was initiated by Australia in May 2010, Australia argued that Japan was in breach of various provisions of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) with respect to its whaling programme in the Southern Ocean (known as JARPA II). The court found that Japan had not acted in conformity with various obligations under the ICRW prohibiting commercial whaling, namely the moratorium on commercial whaling, the factory ship moratorium and the Southern Ocean Sanctuary. The court ordered that Japan revoke any extant authorisation, permit or licence granted in relation to JARPA II, and refrain from granting any further permits under that programme. The court also stated in its judgment that it expects Japan to take account of its reasoning and conclusions when evaluating the possibility of granting any future permits under Article VIII of the ICRW.

Conclusion of the Korea and Japan free trade agreements

Australia concluded the Japan–Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA) on 7 April 2014 and signed the Korea–Australia Free Trade Agreement (KAFTA) on 8 April 2014, delivering on the government's commitment to expedite conclusion of these free trade agreements (FTA).

JAEPA is a comprehensive FTA with Australia's second largest trading partner and the third-biggest economy in the world. It achieves market access gains for agricultural, manufacturing and resources exports, as well as professional services. JAEPA will also promote and protect two-way investment. KAFTA is a comprehensive FTA that substantially liberalises trade with Australia's third-largest export market and fourth-largest trading partner. It includes market access gains for Australian exporters of goods, especially agricultural products, creates new market openings for Australian service providers, and will encourage further two-way investment. These FTAs will protect our competitive position in the Japanese and Korean markets and will translate into more jobs and higher economic growth for Australia.

The negotiation of FTAs is led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. However, the department has been very involved in the negotiation of JAEPA and KAFTA. The main areas of focus were provision of international trade law advice across the FTAs, together with policy input on investment, dispute settlement, intellectual property, legal services market access, national security and arts-related issues.

Private international law

The *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* came into operation on 11 October 2013. This Act streamlines the processes for managing and resolving civil and criminal proceedings, where elements of the proceedings span Australia and New Zealand. The aim of this regime is to reduce the costs associated with litigation, improve efficiency, and minimise the existing barriers to enforcing judgments and regulatory sanctions between the two countries.

Improving the effectiveness of the justice system

National roll-out of self-representation services

The department implemented a national roll-out of a self-representation service in registries of the Federal Court and Federal Circuit Court across Australia. The service provides assistance to people who are unable to otherwise afford legal representation. It offers face-to-face and telephone legal information as well as advice on how best to present cases across all Australian jurisdictions.

PROGRAMME 1.1: CIVIL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES

The service assists people to understand their rights and responsibilities in a wide range of civil law areas such as employment law, bankruptcy law and discrimination. It helps people to understand the best course of action to resolve their disputes as well as the social and financial consequences of pursuing an action through the courts. Where appropriate, the service can also help a person to secure pro bono representation in court.

New intercountry adoption programme between Australia and South Africa

The department has progressed intercountry adoption reforms, as part of the Australian Government's response to the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Intercountry Adoption. As a result of the department's work, the South Africa–Australia intercountry adoption programme was opened. The department also progressed amendments to the *Family Law (Bilateral Arrangements—Intercountry Adoption) Regulations 1998*, to allow adoptions from Australia's non-Hague Convention partner countries to be treated in a manner equivalent to adoptions from partner countries. This means that families adopting through the Taiwan and South Korea programmes can have their adoptions recognised in Australia without needing to go to a state or territory court. The amendments also affect Ethiopian adoptions not yet finalised in Australia.

Legislation implementing marriage celebrant cost recovery arrangements

Legislation to implement cost recovery arrangements for the Marriage Celebrants Programme was passed by parliament on 27 March 2014 and commenced 1 July 2014. The *Marriage (Celebrant Registration Charge) Act 2014* and *Marriage Amendment (Celebrant Administration and Fees) Act 2014* enable the department to charge a registration fee for new celebrants and impose an annual registration charge for existing celebrants. All money collected as a result of the annual celebrant registration charge will be used to administer the programme.

Privacy

The department oversaw major reforms to enhance privacy protection for Australians. The *Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Act 2012* commenced on 12 March 2014 and created a single set of privacy principles, a more comprehensive credit reporting system and stronger enforcement powers. The reforms gave effect to recommendations from the Australian Law Reform Commission (ALRC) in its 2008 report *For Your Information: Australian Privacy Law and Practice* (ALRC Report 108).

Reform of the National Classification Scheme

The ALRC report on the National Classification Scheme (ALRC Report 118) included 57 recommendations for major structural reforms to the regulatory framework for classification. Commonwealth, state and territory classification ministers agreed to a first tranche of reforms based on a number of ALRC recommendations that can be implemented in the short-term. These reforms will be implemented by the Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Amendment (Classification Tools and Other Measures) Bill 2014, which was passed by the House of Representatives on 25 March 2014.

In particular, the ALRC report included a recommendation for the use of classification tools to enable large volumes of content to be classified and thereby enhance the responsiveness and efficiency of the classification system. The Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Amendment (Classification Tools and Other Measures) Bill will allow classification tools to be approved by the

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minister. In the next reporting period, it is anticipated that the department will conduct a pilot of a global classification tool called the International Age Rating Coalition. State and territory ministers with classification responsibilities have agreed for this tool to be trialled once the legislation passes.

Legal protections against discrimination

New protections from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status came into effect on 1 August 2013, through an amendment to the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*. The amendments also expanded the term 'marital status' discrimination to 'marital or relationship status' discrimination to extend protections to same-sex de facto couples.

Copyright

The department played a key role in the negotiation and agreement of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled which was signed by Australia on 23 June 2014. This treaty will give the estimated 285 million people with vision impairment around the world access to more books published in accessible formats, including large print, braille or audio. Australia's signing is an important step toward realising the treaty's goals. The department will now assist government as it works towards ratification of the treaty.

Native title

The Attorney-General hosted a meeting of Commonwealth, state and territory native title ministers in Sydney on 11 October 2013. This was the first meeting of native title ministers since 2009 and laid the foundation for renewed engagement with the states and territories on significant native title policy issues. A further meeting of native title ministers was held on 15 August 2014, at which ministers discussed potential areas of reform to improve the operation of the native title system. Ministers also agreed to convene a further meeting within six months.

The status of applications and determinations in the native title system is continually examined by the department with a view to increasing the rate of claim resolution and easing system pressures. In the last decade, the number of applications has decreased by over a third. However, the number of consent determinations has continued to increase, indicating recent reforms are contributing to speedier, negotiated outcomes. For example, in the 2013–14 financial year, the Federal Court handed down 55 consent determinations, the highest number in any entire financial year-to-date. A significant emerging area of litigation involves applications for compensation by native title holders under the *Native Title Act 1993* for acts that have impacted their rights and interests.

Defence Abuse Response Taskforce

The Defence Abuse Response Taskforce (the Taskforce) was established in late 2012 to assess and respond to individual cases of abuse in the Australian Defence Force that occurred prior to 11 April 2011. Although the Taskforce is administratively housed in the department, all funding for the Taskforce and its activities is provided by the Department of Defence. In 2013–14, the Taskforce achieved a number of significant milestones such as:

PROGRAMME 1.1: CIVIL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES

- the finalisation of initial assessments for the majority of the 2,400 cases before the Taskforce
- the engagement of a cohort of external facilitators for the Australia-wide roll-out of a restorative engagement programme
- the finalisation of the formal tender process for the provision of the nation-wide defence abuse counselling programme
- the continuing referral of matters to the relevant Commonwealth, state or territory police agencies for consideration and possible criminal investigation, as well as the referral of matters to the Chief of the Defence Force for possible administrative action
- the tabling in parliament of six interim reports identifying the Taskforce's progress and statistics which may be found at the official Taskforce website (www.defenceabusetaaskforce.gov.au).

On 18 June 2014, the final report on abuse at HMAS Leeuwin was tabled in parliament in conjunction with the Taskforce's sixth interim report. The Taskforce continues to work towards achieving the outcomes identified in its Terms of Reference, particularly the continuation of reparation payments to complainants under the Defence Abuse Reparation Scheme.

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EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS

Independent review of the Federal Court, Family Court and Federal Circuit Court of Australia

In January 2014, the department engaged KPMG to conduct an independent review of the Federal Court, Family Court and Federal Circuit Court of Australia, in consultation with the courts and other key stakeholders. The Attorney-General is carefully considering the findings from the review relating to funding and performance to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of court services, so that improved access to justice is provided to families and other litigants seeking to resolve their disputes.

Review of freedom of information laws

On 2 August 2013, a report was tabled on the operation of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) and the *Australian Information Act 2010* by former senior public servant and diplomat, Dr Allan Hawke AC. The report considered the extent to which the current regulatory regime continues to provide an effective framework for access to government information. In making recommendations, the report focused on preserving the right of access to government information and suggested changes and adjustments to the operation of FOI exemptions, fees and charges, and coverage of specific agencies.

ALRC Inquiry into Serious Invasions of Privacy in the Digital Era

On 12 June 2013, the former Attorney-General Mark Dreyfus QC issued terms of reference to the ALRC for an inquiry into Serious Invasions of Privacy in the Digital Era. Professor Barbara McDonald was appointed to lead the inquiry. The ALRC was asked to consider innovative ways the law can redress serious invasions of privacy, taking into account issues such as freedom of expression. The ALRC released an issues paper on 8 October 2013 and a discussion paper on 31 March 2014.

ALRC Inquiry into Native Title

On 3 August 2013, the ALRC commenced an inquiry into two areas of native title law: connection requirements and any barriers to justice imposed by the authorisation and joinder provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*. Professor Lee Godden was appointed to lead the inquiry. The ALRC released an issues paper on 20 March 2014, and expects to release a discussion paper in September 2014. Consultations with key native title stakeholders will continue throughout the inquiry. The commission is due to report by March 2015.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 6: Results against key performance indicators, Programme 1.1

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESULTS
Accurate, timely and high-quality legal and policy advice	<p>2013-14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>The department provided legal and policy advice to support the Attorney-General as First Law Officer in consideration of legal issues in areas including constitutional law, public international law and native title.</p> <p>The department finalised three terms of reference for the ALRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review of Commonwealth laws for consistency with traditional rights and privileges • review of the Native Title Act • equal recognition before the law for people with disabilities. <p>The department supported the Attorney-General in his consideration of reforms to section 18C of the <i>Racial Discrimination Act 1975</i>.</p> <p>The department finalised Australia’s fifth report under the Convention Against Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>The department appeared before the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to respond to questions from the committee regarding Australia’s compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The <i>Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Act 2012</i> implemented several measures to strengthen privacy protections.</p> <p>The <i>Guide to Managing Sunsetting of Legislative Instruments</i> was released to assist agencies. Legislative housekeeping measures have improved the accuracy, efficiency and usability of the Commonwealth statute book.</p> <p>The department supported the Australian Government in making appointments to federal courts and tribunals. During the year, five judges were appointed to the Federal Court of Australia and one judge to the Federal Circuit Court of Australia. In addition, three appointments were made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and two to the Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal.</p> <p>The department worked collaboratively with federal courts and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal on administration issues, including accommodation and financial pressures. A review of the performance and funding of the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia, commissioned by the department, will help to inform the Australian Government’s consideration of these issues.</p>

PROGRAMME 1.1: CIVIL JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Effective management of civil justice and legal services programmes

RESULTS

2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements

The department's coordination of government legal services has assisted the effective management of Australia's law and justice framework.

The department has implemented cost recovery arrangements for the Marriage Celebrants Programme starting from 1 July 2014. These measures provide marriage celebrants with access to support and guidance which will help to ensure that legally-correct services are provided to marrying couples in Australia.

The department managed funding agreements under the Commonwealth Human Rights Education Programme, and funded a broad range of legal assistance services to assist disadvantaged Australians, including Indigenous peoples. The department continues to coordinate whole-of-government activities related to Indigenous constitutional recognition

The department launched its Register of Authorised Persons for Warrants and other Functions. This is a resource designed to assist the department, the federal courts and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal to access information about federal judges and Administrative Appeals Tribunal members who are authorised to perform functions in their personal capacity. It is also a tool for law enforcement agencies to locate authorised persons by court or Administrative Appeals Tribunal registry. The register delivers efficiencies by providing a consolidated online portal with authorisation records, warrant seeking processes and referral details.

PROGRAMME 1.2: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia.

ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

Enhancing security

Counter-terrorism

The department has played a key role in developing new counter-terrorism policy and legislative measures to ensure agencies are better able to combat the evolving challenges of home grown terrorism and the threat from Australians who participate in terrorist activities overseas. During 2013–14, the department was involved in:

- reviewing and improving security and legislative measures to respond effectively to Australian citizens' involvement with terrorist organisations and to discourage people engaging in overseas conflicts
- maintaining strong relationships with the community and working with community leaders to discourage people travelling to fight in overseas conflicts
- promoting safe, legal channels to make humanitarian contributions.

Contribution to Operation Sovereign Borders

A key government priority in 2013–14 was to address the prevalence of people-smuggling activities through Operation Sovereign Borders (OSB). The department is one of 15 government agencies contributing to the Joint Agency Taskforce, which was established to oversee the implementation of OSB. In support of the Attorney-General, as the Australian Government's First Law Officer, the department continues to assist with consideration of legal issues and litigation relating to OSB. This work is supported via the secondment of two departmental staff members to the Joint Agency Taskforce Headquarters to provide legal and policy analysis. In addition, the department has established a virtual team to support OSB which is able to draw on expertise from across the department.

The department is also contributing to key OSB regional efforts to combat people smuggling by working with countries in the Indo-Pacific region to encourage the establishment of tougher laws relating to people smuggling. In March 2014, the department co-chaired (with Thailand) a Bali Process workshop in Bangkok that finalised draft policy guides on criminalising migrant smuggling and human trafficking. Delegates from 38 Bali Process member countries and organisations endorsed the policy guides, which will be a valuable and practical tool for assisting countries within the region to criminalise migrant smuggling and human trafficking. The development of the policy guides was a key outcome of the Fifth Bali Process Ministerial Meeting in April 2013. The department also participated, as part of Australian Government delegations, in joint working groups to strengthen legal cooperation on people smuggling and other transnational crime with Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

PROGRAMME 1.2: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Australian Victims of Terrorism Overseas Payment Scheme

The scheme provides financial assistance to Australian victims of overseas terrorist acts declared by the Prime Minister and was activated for the first time on 21 October 2013. Assistance of up to \$75,000 is available to Australians who are harmed in declared terrorist acts as well as \$75,000 to be shared amongst Australians who are close family members of those killed. The Department of Human Services administers and processes the claims under the scheme. As at the end of the 2013–14 financial year, \$29,057,338 had been paid to victims.

Cyber security

During 2013–14, the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) Australia signed frameworks for operational collaboration with national computer emergency response teams in both Malaysia and Indonesia—in addition to existing arrangements with counterparts in Germany, Estonia, Republic of Korea, China and Japan. Through the CERT Australia, the department provides support to Australian industry in combating cyber threats.

Identity security

In 2013–14, the department led the development of new National Identity Proofing Guidelines to provide for more flexible risk-based approaches to verifying identity online. The guidelines are expected to be finalised later in 2014. Identity crime is amongst the most prevalent crimes in Australia, and is identified as one of the key enablers of serious and organised crime. Under the *National Identity Security Strategy*, the department is leading the Australian Government approach to identity security in order to promote community trust in the online environment and reduce identity crime more broadly—ultimately protecting the privacy of Australian citizens.

Expanding commercial access to the Document Verification Service

In early 2014, the department extended the availability of the Document Verification Service (DVS) to private sector organisations with client-identification obligations under Commonwealth legislation, such as anti-money laundering regulations. The DVS is a secure, online system enabling organisations to verify information presented on identity documents directly with the records of the document-issuing government agency. It is a central component of national efforts to strengthen Australia's identity security arrangements through the *National Identity Security Strategy*.

In addition to helping reduce the compliance costs of obligations of private sector organisations, the DVS helps businesses to reduce identity fraud and enhance the privacy of their customers. By mid-2014, a total of 170 private sector organisations had been approved for DVS access.

Development of the Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern

In collaboration with businesses across a range of industries, the department developed and launched the voluntary national Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern. The code is an evidence-based, risk management tool that helps businesses assess the potential risks of chemicals being stolen or diverted for terrorist purposes and suggests measures that businesses can adopt to reduce these risks while minimising the burden on industry. The code also encourages businesses to recognise and report suspicious behaviour to the national security hotline, which assists security and law enforcement agencies in detecting and preventing terrorist acts involving chemicals. To support the

PART 2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

code, the department continues to progress awareness-raising work educating businesses and the wider community in the importance of chemical security.

Building disaster resilience

Over the last 12 months, the department has worked closely with the states and territories, and local government representatives on a broad range of national projects to strengthen Australia's resilience to natural disasters. Some of the highlights include:

- Emergency Alert, the national telephone-based emergency warning system which has been used extensively by state and territory authorised warning agencies to warn communities of bushfire, flood and cyclone risks across Australia. The location-based warning capability has been operating on all three carrier networks since October 2013. This enhancement has considerably improved the rates of successful delivery of warning messages to mobile telephones.
- Establishment of the Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre which provides a long-term research base directly supporting the emergency management sector in all areas of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Revision of the *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines* and publication of state-wide risk assessments which will help communities better understand the risks they face and enable them to act on that information.
- Development of capability and investment plans to support the implementation of the *Enhancing Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment Roadmap* which will help ensure that land use planning decisions are better informed by an understanding of disaster risk.
- Delivery of the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience Community Engagement Framework*, used by emergency management practitioners to effectively engage with communities.
- Development of a national impact assessment model to better target relief and recovery assistance to communities affected by disasters.

Emergency assistance concessional loans

The department has worked with the states and territories and across a range of government agencies to deliver the government's election commitment to make available concessional loans to small businesses who have suffered a loss of income as a result of a natural disaster. The new loan scheme was delivered on 23 December 2013 under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements and was activated for the first time on 7 March 2014 in response to the Hazelwood coal mine fire in Morwell, Victoria. This scheme provides for emergency assistance concessional loans of up to \$100,000 to be provided to small businesses, primary producers and voluntary non-profit bodies.

National Situational Awareness Tool

The department partnered with Geoscience Australia and the Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation to develop the National Situational Awareness Tool (NSAT). Extensive consultation was undertaken with the Emergency Management Spatial Information Network of Australia and each state and territory fire and emergency service, to enable geospatial incident and meteorological data to be shared in real time between jurisdictions and the Australian Government. The NSAT was operational in its initial phase by October 2013, and was used extensively over the course of the 2013-14 summer.

PROGRAMME 1.2: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The department continues to work with its partners to further expand and improve the NSAT ahead of the 2014–15 summer in order to provide a truly nationally consistent approach to situational awareness.

Combating crime

The department has helped to deliver a number of measures to combat gangs and organised crime that complement the work of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) led National Anti-Gangs Squad and the new Australian Crime Commission (ACC) led Anti-Gang Intelligence Coordination Centre, including:

- supporting multi-agency law enforcement taskforces to tackle serious and organised crime on the waterfront and disrupt the illicit goods supply chain in Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales
- strengthening our ability to target the criminal business model by
 - introducing amendments to strengthen unexplained wealth laws
 - tightening the customer due diligence requirements businesses must apply when providing services which can be exploited to launder illicit money
 - commencing a comprehensive review of Australia’s anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regime
- adding four additional substances, which are marketed as synthetic LSD, to the list of substances that attract the Commonwealth’s serious drug offence penalties
- working with state and territory counterparts to develop a national framework for consistent responses to the threats posed by new psychoactive substances, which health ministers endorsed in April 2014, and police and justice ministers endorsed at the Law, Crime and Community Safety Standing Council meeting on 4 July 2014.

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Australian Ballistics Information Network

The department played an integral role in the successful implementation of the Australian Ballistics Information Network (ABIN), which was launched by the Minister for Justice on 21 May 2014. The ABIN manages electronic ballistic information on a national basis and allows police to collect ballistic information from crime scenes and recovered firearms for comparison and matching to suspects and other crimes throughout Australia.

The department built jurisdictional support for the ABIN by working closely with state and territory senior officials and police commissioners as well as ministers through the Standing Council on Police and Emergency Management. The department also worked closely with CrimTrac, which is managing the technology behind the ABIN.

Combating corruption

The department developed a range of initiatives to combat corruption, including leading Australia’s engagement in multilateral anti-corruption forums. In December 2013, the department assumed the co-chair position (alongside Italy) on the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group under Australia’s 2014 G20 Presidency. As co-chair, the department is in the process of finalising work on the Group’s 2013–14 Anti-Corruption Action Plan (as agreed by G20 leaders). The Working Group’s recent endorsement of G20 High Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency was led by the department and has been a key achievement of the Group under the Action Plan. The department is also leading development of the G20’s post-2014 anti-corruption priorities and work plan.

Customer due diligence laws

The department worked closely with the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) to amend Australia's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) requirements for customer due diligence. The reforms were signed into law on 19 May 2014 following extensive public consultation. The reforms increase corporate transparency by requiring regulated businesses (such as banks) to know the identity of the person who owns or controls their corporate customers. The changes also strengthen requirements for customer due diligence in high-risk situations, including when dealing with politically exposed people. The changes are critical to preventing the abuse of trusts and companies to obscure criminal identities when laundering money or financing terrorism.

Working internationally

International crime cooperation

A Treaty between Australia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Extradition came into force on 7 April 2014. The treaty facilitates closer cooperation between Australia and Vietnam and will ensure neither country becomes a safe haven for persons accused of serious crimes in the other country.

A number of extradition cases continue to engage the interest of the Australian and international communities, including Croatia's request for Daniel Snedden (also known as Dragan Vasiljkovic), who is wanted to face prosecution for alleged war crimes. Another matter that attracted significant public interest was Peter Nash, who was surrendered to the United States to face prosecution for money laundering, computer and drugs offences. Following a judgment in favour of the Commonwealth in the High Court, the Australian Government also surrendered Mr Adamas to Indonesia to face charges in relation to corruption offences.

Following legislative amendments which enable Australia to ask a court to register non-conviction-based restraining orders from any foreign country, approximately \$20 million in assets has been restrained in Australia in response to eight mutual assistance requests from partner countries. At the time of writing, proceedings relating to these assets were still in progress.

Aid-funded work in the Indo-Pacific region

In 2013-14, the department developed, piloted and delivered its interactive training course on legal policy development to over 75 officials from 13 Pacific Island countries. Building legal policy skills is critical to strengthening the capacity of our partner countries to develop and implement effective legislation. The department also supported the development of modern and effective crime and policing laws to improve community safety in Pacific Island countries through:

- assistance to reform the Cook Islands' *Crimes Act 1969*
- the delivery of training and assistance in Kiribati and Tuvalu to implement their new policing legislation
- working with the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police to undertake a review of forensics legislation in the Pacific region.

The department continues to deploy 11 officers to Papua New Guinea's justice agencies under the Strongim Gavman Programme to improve the delivery of law and justice services and support the rule of law in Papua New Guinea. The department is assisting Papua New Guinea to enhance its ability to prevent and combat corruption through a two-year project delivered jointly with AUSTRAC.

PROGRAMME 1.2: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

This project includes legislative reform, mentoring and training to strengthen the effectiveness of Papua New Guinea's anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing laws and its ability to recover the proceeds of crime, including corruption.

The department also continued to work with countries such as Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Pakistan to strengthen their laws to combat transnational crime. For example, the department worked with Pakistan to strengthen its terrorist asset freezing laws, including amendments to its *Anti Terrorism Act 1997*. We also collaborated with Indonesia's anti-corruption commission to deliver judicial dialogues in Indonesia on the use of Indonesia's anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws.

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EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS

Assessment of extending the Document Verification Service

This review considered the risks of extending the DVS to the private sector, the appropriateness of governance arrangements and provided advice on the compliance regime for users of the service. In early 2014, the department extended the availability of the service to private sector organisations with client identification obligations under Commonwealth legislation, such as anti-money laundering regulations.

AusCheck client satisfaction survey 2014

This year's AusCheck client satisfaction survey, conducted independently by Orima Research in June 2014, reported 94.5 per cent of respondents as agreeing or strongly agreeing that AusCheck's services are of high quality. This outcome represents a result that is consistent with AusCheck's previous high levels of client satisfaction.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 7: Results against key performance indicators, Programme 1.2

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESULTS
<p>Accurate, timely and high-quality advice</p>	<p>2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>The department provided advice on Australia’s national security law and policy framework to a range of stakeholders including the Attorney-General, Australian Government agencies, state and territory government agencies and the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor.</p> <p>The department also provided advice to assist the Minister for Justice to respond effectively to the challenges posed by serious and organised crime. This included coordinating and prioritising measures to target outlaw motorcycle gangs and supporting the Minister’s participation in the new Law, Crime and Community Safety Council. This council will enable the Commonwealth to work collaboratively with the states and territories to develop a national response to organised crime. The department has also provided input to parliamentary inquiries on significant financial crime, proceeds of crime and corruption-related issues.</p> <p>The department continued to provide assistance and advice to build strong regional legal frameworks and to strengthen capacity in the Indo-Pacific region, helping to create a coordinated response to tackling transnational crime, and promoting a stable and secure region. Key assistance was provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook Islands, including in-country consultations and drafting, to review and reform its <i>Crimes Act 1969</i> • Kiribati and Tuvalu to assist implementation of reformed policing legislation • PNG to improve the delivery of law and justice services and enhance its ability to prevent and combat corruption • Indonesia to strengthen application of its anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws • Pakistan to strengthen its terrorist asset freezing laws.

PROGRAMME 1.2: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Effective management of national security and criminal justice programmes

RESULTS

2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements

The department facilitated 235 government decisions about the release of federal prisoners.

The department received 497 applications to import firearms and firearm-related articles, and granted permission in 432 cases (some related to applications made in the previous financial year).

The department completed 82,451 background checks for the Aviation Security Identification Card Scheme, 66,240 background checks for the Maritime Security Identification Card Scheme, and 199 background checks for the National Health Security Checking Scheme.

In accordance with the *AusCheck Guidelines*, 37 individual requests were received for access to the AusCheck database seeking information for national security and/or law enforcement purposes. Requesting agencies were the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS), the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the Office of Transport Security (OTS).

During the reporting period AusCheck provided 12 copies of the current security card inventory to the ACC and the AFP. Ten copies were provided to the ACBPS. Approved agencies may also apply to AusCheck for direct access to the AusCheck database. At 30 June 2014, officers from the AFP and OTS maintain direct access to the database.

The department contributed to key Operation Sovereign Borders regional efforts to encourage the establishment of tougher laws to combat people smuggling. This included training 35 Sri Lankan prosecutors and 10 Indonesian prosecutors to strengthen their capacity to prosecute people smuggling and human trafficking cases.

The department led implementation of the *National Identity Security Strategy* by Australian governments to provide national leadership on identity security policy. Implementation of key projects under the strategy, including expansion of the DVS, has strengthened Australia's identity security infrastructure.

PROGRAMME 1.3: JUSTICE SERVICES

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

Completion of the review of legal assistance and the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services

The department commissioned a review of the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services. The review was conducted by an independent consultant, ACIL Allen Consulting, and is available from our website (www.ag.gov.au).

The review evaluated the quality, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of all four Commonwealth-funded legal assistance programmes: legal aid commissions, community legal centres, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services and family violence prevention legal services for Indigenous Australians.

The review also evaluated the operation of the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services, which fosters a collaborative approach to service delivery, with a strategic focus on early intervention and prevention activities. The agreement delivers ongoing Commonwealth funding for legal aid commissions and sets out the objectives of Australia's legal assistance system, as agreed between the Australian Government and each state and territory.

The review suggests options for short, medium and long-term reform that will inform decisions about the future direction of government-funded legal assistance services. The review's findings will also inform the final recommendations of a Productivity Commission inquiry into access to justice arrangements.

Legal support mechanisms for royal commissions

The department is implementing a range of legal support mechanisms to support royal commissions. More information about royal commissions is detailed under Programme 1.8. The legal support mechanisms include legal financial assistance and witness expenses for individuals who have been called, or given leave, to appear at a hearing of a royal commission. The department also has a free national legal advisory service to aid people engaging, or seeking to engage, with a royal commission. Funds have been provided to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services and family violence prevention legal services to work alongside and support the work of the legal advisory service.

EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS

Review of the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services

The department commissioned an independent review of the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services, as required in the final year of the agreement. The review has been completed and final reports have been published on our website (www.ag.gov.au).

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 8: Results against key performance indicator, Programme 1.3

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESULTS
Improved access to justice	<p>2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>Legal aid commissions are funded under the National Partnership Agreement on Legal Assistance Services to provide legal assistance to disadvantaged people for priority Commonwealth law matters. Delivery of Commonwealth funded legal assistance services by legal aid commissions has increased 2.8 per cent nationally when compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year (July–December).</p> <p>Data reported by legal aid commissions for the first six months of 2013–14 show that there has been a 4.1 per cent increase in preventative services (excluding web hits) and a 7 per cent decrease in early intervention services.</p> <p>In 2013–14, community legal centres have provided approximately 262,000 advices, closed approximately 49,000 cases and delivered approximately 4,300 community legal education sessions.</p> <p>In 2013–14, funding was provided to establish and operate a free national legal advisory service for people engaging with, or seeking to engage, with the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The centre, knowmore (www.knowmore.org.au), has provided over 3,600 instances of advice, information and referral since opening in July 2013.</p>

PROGRAMME 1.4: FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

During 2013-14, the Australian Government provided \$156.3 million to 69 not-for-profit community-based organisations and one business to provide nine different types of services throughout Australia—to assist Australian families during and after separation and divorce.

Improving the effectiveness of the justice system

The department has been working with the states and territories, the family law courts and legal aid bodies to improve collaboration between the child protection and family law systems to achieve the best outcomes for children. Key initiatives were to establish a taskforce to examine the sharing of experts' reports between the child protection and family law systems and a secure national collaboration website for stakeholders in the child protection and family law systems for information-sharing.

The department has progressed intercountry adoption reforms, as part of the Australian Government's response to the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Intercountry Adoption. As a result of the department's work, the South Africa-Australia intercountry adoption programme was opened. The department also progressed amendments to the *Family Law (Bilateral Arrangements-Intercountry Adoption) Regulations 1998*, to allow adoptions from Australia's non-Hague Convention partner countries to be treated in a manner equivalent to adoptions from partner countries. This means that families adopting through the Taiwan and South Korea programmes can have their adoptions recognised in Australia without needing to go to a state or territory court. The amendments also affect Ethiopian adoptions not yet finalised in Australia.

EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS

Sharing of experts' reports between the child protection and family law systems

In 2013, the department established a taskforce to examine the sharing of experts' reports between the child protection and family law systems—chaired by Professor Richard Chisholm (former Family Court Judge). Professor Chisholm drafted a report which made recommendations for legislative and practise changes to facilitate the sharing of experts' reports (which will promote information-sharing to ensure the best outcomes for children). Professor Chisholm's report was published on our website (www.ag.gov.au).

PROGRAMME 1.4: FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Role of independent children's lawyers in the family law system

In November 2013, the department published a report commissioned by the Australian Institute of Family Studies which examined the role of independent children's lawyers in the family law system. The study provided valuable information about how they are used within the family law system, how they are regarded, and the experiences of children and families involved in cases where an independent children's lawyer was appointed.

Survey of recently separated parents 2012

The department commissioned a study by the Australian Institute of Family Studies about the views and experiences of over 6,000 separated families, called the *Survey of Recently Separated Parents 2012*. A central aim of the survey was to gain a more detailed understanding of parents' experiences of, and system responses to, family violence and concerns about child safety. The study was released in November 2013.

Post-separation parenting, property and relationship dynamics after five years

The department commissioned the Australian Institute of Family Studies to undertake a third wave of the Longitudinal Study of Separated Families (LSSF) entitled *Post-separation parenting, property and relationship dynamics after five years*.

The LSSF is a national study of parents with a child or children under 18 years of age who separated after the 2006 family law reforms were introduced, and who were registered with the Child Support Programme (now in the Department of Human Services) in 2007. The LSSF provides an understanding of family dynamics, pathways taken through the family law system, care-time arrangements, property division, child support arrangements and children's wellbeing five to seven years after the family's separation. This was released in June 2014.

Evaluation of family violence amendments to the *Family Law Act 1975*

The department commissioned an evaluation of the 2012 family violence amendments to the *Family Law Act 1975*, examining their impact on the family law system. The evaluation, which is being undertaken by the Australian Institute of Family Studies, will build upon earlier research studies including the LSSF and the *Survey of Recently Separated Parents 2012*, and also involves interviews with family law practitioners and clients.

PURCHASER-PROVIDER ARRANGEMENTS

The Department of Social Services managed contractual arrangements with organisations funded to provide family law services under the Family Support Programme. This arrangement was delivered under a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Social Services and ourselves. The Family Support Programme commenced on 1 July 2011 and brought together a number of existing family, children and parenting services, most of which received funding through the Department of Social Services portfolio. During 2013–14, the Family Support Programme worked with and supported families, nurturing children, especially those considered to be vulnerable and disadvantaged.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 9: Results against key performance indicator, Programme 1.4

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESULTS
Improved access to justice in family matters	<p>2013-14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>During 2013-14, the Australian Government provided \$156.3 million to 69 not-for-profit community based organisations and one business to provide nine different types of services throughout Australia—to assist Australian families during and after separation and divorce. The continuing high uptake of these services provides improved access to justice in family matters. The nine service types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 Family Relationship Centres with 91,081 clients • 65 Children’s Contact Services with 53,471 clients • 40 Family Law Counselling services, 7,660 Parenting Orders Programme services with 10,973 clients • 28 Post Separation Cooperative Parenting services with 6,623 clients • 18 Family Dispute Resolution services with 19,657 clients • 42 Regional Family Dispute Resolution services with 8,635 clients • 18 Supporting Children after Separation Programme services with 11,026 clients • Family Relationship Advice Line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information and advice component—with 61,514 calls – Telephone and Online Dispute Resolution Service—with 4,262 sessions – Legal Advice Service—with 12,601 calls. <p>Most family law service types experienced increases in client numbers or calls in 2013-14, with the largest percentage increase of around 12 per cent occurring in Family Relationship Centres and Family Dispute Resolution services.</p> <p>The department has progressed significant intercountry adoption reforms, as part of the Australian Government’s response to the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Intercountry Adoption. As a result of the department’s work, the South Africa–Australia intercountry adoption programme was opened. The department also progressed amendments to the <i>Family Law (Bilateral Arrangements–Intercountry Adoption) Regulations 1998</i>, to allow adoptions from Australia’s non-Hague Convention partner countries to be treated in a manner equivalent to adoptions from partner countries.</p> <p>The department developed the <i>Family Law TermFinder</i>, in partnership with Macquarie University and the Australian National University. It is an accessible and reliable plain language translation tool of the most common terminology used in family law. <i>Family Law TermFinder</i> enhances access to justice in family law matters by assisting separating and separated families to better understand the terminology used in the family law system. <i>Family Law TermFinder</i> has also been translated into five community languages (Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Arabic and Spanish), so Australian families from non-English speaking backgrounds can access the resource.</p> <p>The department funded the Family Law Section of the Law Council of Australia, to develop a resource for lawyers on the 1980 Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction. It will assist in improving the skills of the profession and will provide greater consistency in management of these Hague matters.</p>

PROGRAMME 1.5: INDIGENOUS LAW AND JUSTICE

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

Following the 2013 federal election, responsibility for most Indigenous community safety and justice programmes transferred to the Indigenous Affairs Group within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. We continue to work with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to ensure that our work complements their programmes and is contributing to improving safety in communities across Australia.

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ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

Indigenous Legal Assistance Programme

The department continues to administer funding to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services to deliver high-quality, culturally-sensitive legal assistance services under the Indigenous Legal Assistance Programme (previously known as the Indigenous Legal Assistance and Policy Reform Programme). The majority of service outlets are located in regional and remote areas. Outreach service delivery models are employed to ensure legal assistance services are available at court circuits and bush courts.

Assistance is provided mainly in criminal law matters (84 per cent), with 11 per cent civil law matters and approximately five per cent family law matters. Approximately 33 per cent of clients are 24 years of age or younger.

The department also administered the National Indigenous Legal Professional of the Year Award 2014 and the Indigenous Law Student of the Year Prize 2014. The awards recognise the outstanding achievements of Indigenous Australians working or studying in the legal profession. Judged by the Law Council of Australia, the National Indigenous Legal Professional of the Year is awarded to a solicitor or barrister who has demonstrated exceptional commitment to providing legal representation, advice or assistance and championing the rights of Indigenous persons in a legal environment. The Indigenous Law Student of the Year is presented to a candidate with outstanding academic achievement and community involvement. The 2014 awards were presented to the successful candidates at the World Indigenous Legal Conference hosted by the Indigenous Lawyers Association of Queensland in Brisbane on 26 June 2014.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 10: Results against key performance indicator, Programme 1.5

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESULTS
Improved access to justice for Indigenous people	<p>2013-14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>The department has contributed to improving access to justice for Indigenous Australians by funding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services through the Indigenous Legal Assistance Programme. Demand for this type of service continues with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services provided assistance in 86,949 case matters, 90,103 advices and 29,436 duty lawyer matters in 2013-14.</p> <p>Funding was provided to six recipients under the Native Title Anthropologist Grants Programme. All funding was provided as three-year grants to 2015-16 except for a grant to the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, which was for one year.</p>

PROGRAMME 1.6: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

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ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

National Aerial Firefighting Centre

In 2013–14, the department worked with the National Aerial Firefighting Centre (NAFC) to provide an effective national aerial firefighting capability. Over the 2013–14 bushfire season, NAFC contracted a total of 73 specialised aircraft to deliver services across the country. This included firebombing, intelligence gathering, reconnaissance and supervision aircraft. The national fleet was involved in a number of major bushfire events throughout Australia, including the Sydney/Blue Mountains fire in NSW, East Gippsland and Morwell coal mine fires in Victoria, and the Bangor fires in South Australia. A notable achievement was the early engagement of two Ericsson Aircranes into Sydney, in preparation for a possible early fire season. This early placement provided invaluable support to the firefighting effort during the October 2013 NSW bushfires.

Natural Disaster Resilience Programme

On 5 March 2014, the Prime Minister signed a new National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience. The agreement is the mechanism for administering the Natural Disaster Resilience Programme and is a joint funding agreement between Commonwealth, state and territory governments. Through the agreement, the Australian Government will provide \$52.2 million over two years for states and territories to invest in disaster resilience projects, which are prioritised in accordance with their respective state-wide natural disaster risk assessments and consistent with the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience*. The agreement allows states and territories to have increased flexibility to effectively meet the requirements of local communities threatened by disasters in the strategic context of their risk priorities.

Crime prevention

The department administered the Secure Schools Programme which was a targeted grants programme designed to assist schools at risk of racially, religiously or ethnically motivated crimes such as violence, arson and vandalism. It provided funding for security infrastructure such as fencing, lighting and CCTV cameras. Under the programme, \$35 million was provided through three funding rounds and a total of 126 projects at 76 government and non-government schools and preschools were funded. Round three of the programme ceased on 30 June 2014. The Australian Government has extended the programme (as the Schools Security Programme) with a further \$18 million over three years for schools and preschools at risk of attack, violence or harassment stemming from racial or religious intolerance.

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The Australian Government expanded the completed Safer Suburbs Programme by awarding \$3,842,539 in grants to 32 local councils under the Taxi Security Scheme to improve the safety and security of taxi drivers at taxi ranks. The scheme will cease on 30 June 2015.

The department administers funding rounds under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002* which allows confiscated funds to be given back to the community to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of crime in Australia. In 2013-14, the Australian Government committed \$50 million over three years for the department to deliver the Safer Streets Programme. The programme provides solutions for the problem of local crime hot spots and addresses anti-social behaviour with a focus on retail, entertainment and commercial precincts through the installation of security infrastructure.

International Criminal Court

The department continued to manage Australia's financial obligations to the International Criminal Court and supported Australia's engagement with the court.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 11: Results against key performance indicators, Programme 1.6

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESULTS
Improved community resilience	<p>2013-14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>The Australian Government continued to provide funding via the National Emergency Management Projects grants programme, the National Disaster Resilience Programme and the National Aerial Firefighting Centre (NAFC) to achieve priority disaster resilience initiatives identified by the Council of Australian Governments and emergency management ministers.</p> <p>The NAFC's ability to effectively and quickly mobilise aircraft continues to enhance Australia's aerial firefighting capability. The number of aircraft contracted increased from the previous financial year (52 aircraft compared to 73 aircraft).</p> <p>As part of the Countering Violent Extremism programme, the department administered the fourth round of the Building Community Resilience grants programme. This enabled expenditure of \$854,204 in administered funds to strengthen community resilience and resist violent extremist influences. By delivering the grants programme, a range of projects were progressed including leadership and youth empowerment programmes, digital media and film training and internet-focused programmes including a social media campaign and a website focusing on delivering counter narratives.</p>

PROGRAMME 1.6: NATIONAL SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Improved protection of national security

RESULTS

2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements

The capability provided by the NAFC enhances Australia's capacity to effectively respond to emergencies and disasters. It supports Australia's resilience-based approach to emergency management as outlined in the *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience*.

The department addressed Australia's counter-terrorism challenges by delivering a range of capability development activities and exercises. In 2013–14, the department administered the counter-terrorism exercise programme under the Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee Capability Development programme. This enabled expenditure of \$1.092 million in administered funds to support jurisdictions conducting drill style exercises to test and evaluate elements of their counter-terrorism arrangements and build preparedness, prevention, response and recovery capability.

The department continued to engage with state and territory governments through the Australia-New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee activities, including the development and launch of *Active Shooter Guidelines for Places of Mass Gathering* and ongoing initiatives to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure.

PROGRAMME 1.7: AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DISASTER FINANCIAL SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

In 2013-14 the department improved the collection and assessment of impact data to improve its advice to government on the targeting of Commonwealth recovery assistance. The department enhanced the systematic monitoring, collection, storage and reporting of impact data during a disaster, including strengthening networks across agencies to better leverage Australian Government sources of baseline information.

Australian Government allowances and payments

In 2013-14, \$1,955,009.89¹ was provided under the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP) to 1,697 people to assist them with their disaster recovery needs. The AGDRP was activated for two major bushfire events—the October 2013 bushfires in New South Wales and the January 2014 Parkerville bushfires in Western Australia. These events were determined to require an additional level of Commonwealth support for those who had been most severely affected by the fires. Activation of the AGDRP complements personal hardship and distress assistance delivered by the states and territories and cost-shared by the Commonwealth under Category A of the National Disaster and Relief and Recovery Arrangements. Category A personal hardship and distress assistance was activated for 35 events in 2013-14, spanning 124 local government areas.

The department also implemented the newly legislated Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA). The DRA came into effect in October 2013 and was activated for two events—the October 2013 bushfires in New South Wales and in Queensland for tropical cyclone Ita in April 2014—with total expenditure in 2013-14 of approximately \$125,098.32.²

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- 1 This figure is based on the 2013-14 end of financial year report as at 15 August 2014. It includes expenditure for past financial year activations due to instances where claiming periods, and the duration of appeals processes, overlap financial years.
 - 2 This figure is based the 2013-14 end of financial year report as at 15 August 2014, the Eastern New South Wales Bushfires (13 October 2013) Management Information data as at 2 May 2014 and Tropical Cyclone Ita (11 April 2014) Management Information data as at 01 July 2014. Please note that DRA was administered by the Department of Social Services until March 2014. As such, the department's actual administered outlay for DRA was \$7,615.47. As part of Administrative Arrangements Order changes, this appropriation was allocated to the department. This change did not come into effect until March 2014.

PROGRAMME 1.7

The DRA is a short-term income support payment designed to assist employees, primary producers and sole traders who have lost income as a result of a natural disaster, thereby sustaining the local workforce to aid in local and regional economic recovery. Modelled on the ex gratia Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy, the DRA provides a permanent and administratively efficient method of providing disaster assistance to communities and complements other longer-term welfare payments such as the Newstart Allowance.

Ex gratia assistance to eligible New Zealand 'non-protected' Special Category Visa (subclass 444) holders was activated in line with AGDRP and DRA activations. Data indicates that there was approximately \$14,107.71 provided in 2013–14. In addition to this, there was also approximately \$499,961.02 paid in 2013–14 for the Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy which was replaced by the DRA in October 2013.³

The AGDRP, the DRA and the ex gratia payments are delivered by the Department of Human Services.

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RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 12: Results against key performance indicator, Programme 1.7

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESULTS
Immediate relief and recovery assistance is provided	<p>2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements</p> <p>Approximately 1,697 claims for the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment were paid to support individuals adversely affected by major disasters.</p> <p>Approximately 60 claims for Disaster Recovery Allowance were paid to provide short-term income support to individuals who experienced a loss of income as a direct result of a major disaster.</p> <p>Approximately 210 claims for ex gratia assistance to eligible New Zealand citizens and Disaster Income Recovery Subsidy were paid to assist individuals recovering from a major disaster.</p> <p>All ex gratia assistance was provided in a timely manner.</p> <p>Administered outlays totalled \$2,476,694.09.</p>

³ This figure is based on the 2013–14 end of financial year report as at 15 August 2014.

PROGRAMME 1.8: ROYAL COMMISSIONS

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 1 by protecting and promoting the rule of law and building a safe, secure and resilient Australia. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

There has been a change in the title of programme 1.8 from Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse to the more general title of Royal commissions. As at 30 June 2014, there were three royal commissions operating under this programme:

- The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au)
- The Royal Commission into the Home Insulation Program (www.homeinsulationroyalcommission.gov.au)
- The Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption (www.tradeunionroyalcommission.gov.au).

ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

The royal commissions operate in accordance with terms of reference set out in Letters Patent issued by the Governor-General. While royal commissions fall within the range of the department's responsibilities, they operate independently under the direction of royal commissioners. The department provides administrative support to royal commissions. This includes preparing Letters Patent and establishing the royal commissions, representing the Commonwealth's interests before royal commissions and administering legal assistance for witnesses and other parties.

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse was established on 11 January 2013 with the Governor-General appointing a six-member royal commission. There are three pillars that underpin the work of the royal commission allowing it to achieve its task as set out in the terms of reference: private sessions, public hearings, research and policy.

At 30 June 2014, the royal commission had conducted 1,872 private sessions in each capital city and regional centres including the Kimberley, Cairns, Coffs Harbour and Ballarat. Private sessions allow survivors to speak directly with a commissioner in a private and comfortable place and have assisted in better understanding the impacts of both abuse and any institutional response on participants over their lifetimes.

The royal commission held its first public hearing in Sydney in September 2013 and to date, has held 14 public hearings in five states and territories. Each public hearing focuses on a different institution and has so far explored the conduct of institutions including the Scouts, YMCA, Salvation Army and the Catholic and Anglican churches.

PROGRAMME 1.8: ROYAL COMMISSIONS

The royal commission has completed 21 research projects, released seven issues papers and held two roundtables to discuss key policy issues publicly. The first roundtable held in April 2014 focused on out-of-home care. Participants included government representatives, regulators, policy experts, care practitioners, Indigenous representatives, academics and advocacy groups. The second roundtable in June 2014 discussed working with children checks. The royal commission plans to hold roundtables on different policy issues, generally following the release of an issues paper and future topics are likely to include redress schemes and the criminal justice system.

At 30 June 2014, the royal commission had received a total of 14,322 calls to its call centre and 5936 pieces of correspondence. It has referred 198 matters to the police for investigation. The royal commission delivered its interim report on 30 June 2014.

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Royal Commission into the Home Insulation Program

The Royal Commission into the Home Insulation Program was established on 12 December 2013 by the Governor-General. Mr Ian Hanger AM QC was appointed as the Royal Commissioner.

The royal commission had held 37 days of public hearings as at 30 June 2014, and had heard from over 50 witnesses. These hearings were held in the Brisbane Magistrates Court. The royal commission has also undertaken more than 120 interviews and issued 125 summonses to produce documents, with over 70,000 documents in response to summonses received (including 59,000 documents provided by the Commonwealth).

The royal commission is to provide a report of its findings and recommendations no later than 31 August 2014.

Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption

The Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption was established in March 2014 by the Governor-General. The Hon John Dyson Heydon AC QC was appointed as the Royal Commissioner.

The first public hearings were held in May and June 2014 relating to the Australian Workers' Union and Health Services Union in Sydney and those relating to the Transport Workers Union and the Australian Workers' Union in Perth.

In June 2014, three initial issues papers were released seeking submissions from interested parties. These issues papers cover protections available to whistle-blowers, the duties of union officials and the funding of trade union elections. This is part of a broader consultation strategy designed to ensure the royal commission has access to a range of opinion on policy reform to complement its public hearings process.

The royal commission is to provide a report of its findings and recommendations no later than 31 December 2014.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 13: Results against key performance indicators, Programme 1.8

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESULTS
Reports are delivered on time in accordance with the terms of reference	<p>2013-14: Achieved</p> <p>2012-13: Achieved (key performance indicators combined)</p> <p>2011-12: Programme did not exist</p> <p>The Royal Commission into Institutionalised Responses to Child Sexual Abuse delivered its Interim Report in accordance with the terms of reference by the due date of 30 June 2014.</p> <p>The Royal Commission into the Home Insulation Program is to provide a report of its findings and recommendations in accordance with the terms of reference no later than 31 August 2014.</p> <p>The Royal Commission into Trade Union Governance and Corruption is to provide a report of its findings and recommendations in accordance with the terms of reference no later than 31 December 2014.</p>

PROGRAMME 2.1: ARTS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The objective of this programme is to contribute to Outcome 2 by administering a range of activities which support excellence in the arts and culture, develop and promote access to cultural activities, support Australian screen production, and protect Australia's movable cultural heritage. Details of financial results for administered items are provided in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements.

Following the 2013 federal election, responsibility for cultural affairs and support for the arts and for management of government records were transferred to the Attorney-General's portfolio. This has led to the addition of a new Outcome 2 and new Programme 2.1.

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ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES

Australian Ballet School student residence

A grant of \$1 million has been announced by the Australian Government to assist the Australian Ballet School to leverage private sector donations to help purchase a student residence in honour of the school's 50th anniversary. The one-off contribution will ensure the school can attract and support the most gifted young artists from interstate and regional areas by providing appropriate supervision, safety and care arrangements in Melbourne. On 24 May 2014, the school secured a property for its student residence.

Cultural Gifts Programme

The department made administrative changes to the Cultural Gifts Programme to simplify and improve assessment processes and reduce waiting times for applicants. The programme encourages Australians to donate items of cultural significance from private collections to public art galleries, museums, libraries and archives. Gifts can range from paintings, books, sculptures, manuscripts and personal papers to jewellery, ceramics—even entire technological, mechanical, scientific or social history collections. As a result of the changes, average waiting times have been reduced by half. In 2013–14 approximately 450 donations were endorsed, valued at approximately \$30 million.

Australian Government International Exhibitions Insurance Programme

In 2013–14, this programme provided approximately \$2 million to support the touring of seven major exhibitions, enabling Australian audiences to access significant cultural material to which they would otherwise not have had access. These included:

- *Mapping Our World: Terra Incognita to Australia*, hosted by the National Library of Australia
- *Italian Masterpieces: From Spain's Royal Court, Museo del Prado*, hosted by the National Gallery of Victoria
- *Genius and Ambition: The Royal Academy of Arts London 1768–1918*, hosted by the Bendigo Art Gallery.

PART 2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The programme provides funds to encourage the touring of major exhibitions, including works from international collections, to offset insurance costs for exhibition material with a minimum value of \$50 million.

Indigenous repatriation

In partnership with the state and territory museums and the National Museum of Australia, the department supported the return and reburial of ancestral remains and the return of secret sacred objects to Indigenous communities including the Kamilaroi in Queensland, the Wadawurrung in Victoria, the Dongara and Bremer Bay communities in Western Australia, the Narungga and Nukunu communities in South Australia, and communities in Armidale, New South Wales. We coordinated and supported the Advisory Committee for Indigenous Repatriation to undertake public consultation with Indigenous communities and stakeholders around Australia on the long-term care of ancestral remains that cannot be returned home because of a lack of information relating to their origin.

We commenced a Career Pathways project for Indigenous students working in the field of Indigenous repatriation. Initially hosted at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery the project aims to develop the capacity, technical skills and employability of students, to provide continuous education and training, and to place them in museum jobs that enable them to manage the return and care of Indigenous ancestral remains and secret sacred objects.

RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 14: Results against key performance indicators, Programme 2.1

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESULTS
Access to high-quality cultural experiences and skills development opportunities in regional and remote areas is maintained or increased as measured by the number of funded activities, performances and events reported by state/territory and regional/remote categories	<p>2013–14: Achieved</p> <p>2012–13: Achieved</p> <p>2011–12: Substantially achieved</p> <p>In 2013–14, the Arts and Cultural Sector Indigenous Employment Initiative funded 585 positions in 147 regional and remote arts and cultural organisations, employing Indigenous people in jobs in the arts and cultural sectors.</p> <p>The Indigenous Languages Support programme supported 131 activities across Australia in 2013–14. Sixty-three activities (48 per cent) predominantly serviced remote or very remote locations, 52 activities (40 per cent) serviced regional areas and 16 activities (12 per cent) occurred mainly in urban areas. The funding devoted to remote areas totalled approximately \$7 million, to regional areas \$5 million and to urban areas \$1 million.</p> <p>The Indigenous Visual Arts Industry Support programme provided \$11.9 million for 114 activities across Australia during the reporting period, with close to 90 per cent of the activities delivered across regional and remote Australia. Seventy-six activities (67 per cent) predominantly serviced remote or very remote locations, 25 activities (22 per cent) serviced regional areas. The funding devoted to remote areas totalled approximately \$8 million and to regional areas \$2.4 million.</p> <p>The Indigenous Culture Support programme supported 136 activities across Australia in 2013–14, with a large proportion of funding provided for activities in rural and remote areas: 24 activities (18 per cent) in NT, 16 activities (12 per cent) in WA, 27 activities (20 per cent) in NSW, 26 activities (19 per cent) in QLD, 19 activities (14 per cent) in VIC, 5 activities (4 per cent) in TAS, and 18 activities (13 per cent) in SA.</p>

PROGRAMME 2.1: ARTS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESULTS
<p>Access for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to high-quality cultural experiences is maintained or increased as measured by the number and range of projects supported and the level of achievement of projects against key delivery requirements and programme objectives</p>	<p>2013–14: Achieved</p> <p>2012–13: Achieved</p> <p>2011–12: Achieved</p> <p>In 2013–14, the Arts and Cultural Sector Indigenous Employment Initiative funded the employment of 585 Indigenous people in jobs such as arts workers and gallery assistants, broadcasting assistants and technicians, cultural administrators and support officers, and languages assistants and mentors. The Arts and Cultural Sector Indigenous Employment Initiative is having a positive impact on the lives of employees by engendering pride in themselves, their workplaces and their culture.</p> <p>The Indigenous Languages Support programme assisted 131 activities across Australia in 2013–14. Funding supported community-based activities of diverse types, including audio-visual recording of speakers, linguistic analysis, production of new learning resources, training and professional development of Indigenous language workers, language camps, advocacy and public awareness initiatives, and innovative software developments that make the language work of communities faster and more effective.</p> <p>In 2013–14, the Indigenous Visual Arts Industry Support programme assisted a network of around 80 Indigenous-owned art centres and five industry service organisations. Funding facilitated the production and marketing of Indigenous art and the inter-generational transmission of stories of law and culture, as well as providing tailored training, and sustained economic development for Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>The Indigenous Culture Support programme assisted 136 Art and Culture activities throughout Australia. As well as continuing the development, maintenance and transmission of contemporary Indigenous cultural expression, these activities provided opportunities to promote respect for cultural knowledge and for Indigenous artists to produce contemporary work.</p>
<p>Ninety-five per cent of public and educational lending right payments made to eligible claimants annually by 30 June</p>	<p>2013–14: Achieved</p> <p>2012–13: Achieved</p> <p>2011–12: Achieved</p> <p>In 2013–14 the Public Lending Right programme paid over \$9.5 million to 7,852 eligible claimants. Under the Educational Lending Right programme 9,982 eligible claimants were paid more than \$11.3 million. Overall, 98.9 per cent of eligible claimants received their lending rights payments by 30 June 2014.</p>
<p>Increased sales of Prime Minister’s Literary Award shortlisted or winning titles</p>	<p>2013–14: Achieved</p> <p>2012–13: Achieved</p> <p>2011–12: Substantially achieved</p> <p>The Prime Minister’s Literary Awards continue to provide positive support to Australian writers and contribute to the sales of Australian books. The combined sales of all shortlisted titles, including those that subsequently won the six award categories, increased by 106 per cent in the month immediately after the announcement of shortlisted titles. Sales of five of the six winning titles increased between 100 and over 800 per cent in the month after the announcement of the award winners. These results compare favourably with those of 2012–13.</p>

PART 2 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESULTS
Applications (with all supporting documentation provided) for the Location and Post, Digital and Visual Effects (PDV) Offsets are assessed within 15 weeks	<p>2013-14: Partially achieved</p> <p>2012-13: Achieved</p> <p>2011-12: Achieved</p> <p>In 2013-14, 19 final applications for the Location Offset and PDV Offset were assessed and issued final certificates by the Minister for the Arts. This was a 58 per cent increase in the number of final applications assessed. Thirty-two per cent of the 2013-14 applications were assessed within 15 weeks.</p> <p>A factor that has contributed to the increase in the number of applications is that, in the 2010-11 Budget, the qualifying expenditure threshold for the PDV Offset was lowered from \$5 million to \$0.5 million.</p>
One hundred per cent of applications or referrals considered under the <i>Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986</i> are processed and considered in accordance with the requirements of the Act	<p>2013-14: Achieved</p> <p>2012-13: Achieved</p> <p>2011-12: Achieved</p> <p>In 2013-14, 97 applications for export permits were received by the department. Of these, 71 were finalised and 26 remain active as at 30 June 2014. This represents a decrease of 29 per cent in the number of applications received compared to 2012-13. In 2013-14, one export permit decision was reviewed by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). The AAT affirmed the decision of the minister's delegate in that case.</p> <p>Seven requests regarding the importation of cultural heritage objects that were allegedly illegally exported from another country were received by the department in 2013-14. The department worked collaboratively with relevant foreign governments and other Australian agencies, such as customs and the Australian Federal Police, to consider and process these matters as appropriate.</p> <p>The National Cultural Heritage Account was used to fund four acquisitions by four Australian institutions and organisations in 2013-14. Acquisitions and funding include: an 1880 Bechstein grand piano by the Powerhouse Museum, the painting <i>Landing at Anzac</i> (1915) by the Australian War Memorial, the John Fowler road locomotive 16161 by Canberra Museum and Gallery, and funding to digitise 6,000 glass-plate negatives from the Fairfax Archives in the National Library of Australia.</p>
Arts training organisations provide access to high-quality elite-level performing arts training for emerging Australian artists, including performance, design and production, as measured by the number of participants and range of training provided	<p>2013-14: Achieved</p> <p>2012-13: Achieved</p> <p>2011-12: Achieved</p> <p>In 2013-14, the seven national performing arts training organisations received operational funding totalling \$20.51 million. These organisations provided elite training in a wide range of specialisations, including performance, design and production. This training benefited 1,207 enrolled students and participants in the 2013 academic year and will benefit 1,224 enrolled students and participants in the 2014 academic year. Beyond their core training, these organisations provide extension courses and community programmes to more than 10,000 aspiring artists.</p> <p>One of the seven organisations, the National Institute of Dramatic Art, received \$1.685 million in annual capital works funding to improve the Australian Government-owned facility in which it operates. It also received \$5.903 million in retained capital works funding from previous years' funds.</p>

PROGRAMME 2.1: ARTS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Provide access to a mix of school-based and full-time traineeships in the arts and its related industries to support students in finding employment opportunities, as measured by the number of participants

RESULTS

2013–14: Achieved—trend information is not available as this is a new key performance indicator set out in the Portfolio Budget Statements

The ArtsReady programme was developed to provide skills development in the arts and related industries as well as accredited vocational training pathways that support students to find employment opportunities. Australian Football League (AFL) SportsReady is delivering the programme, in partnership with the arts sector and related industries, with a particular focus on supporting early school leavers, at risk and disadvantaged students.

ArtsReady delivers both school-based (students still at school) and full-time on-the-job traineeships in a variety of technical, management and administrative roles that address existing skills gaps identified by the industry. In 2013–14, 35 participants commenced an ArtsReady traineeship, nine in school-based positions, six part-time and 20 full-time. ArtsReady initially set a target of 100 traineeships in 2013–14, however, this figure proved unrealistic in the first year of the programme.