

Audit report of the 2024–25  
annual performance statements

Department of the Treasury



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT on the 2024-25 Annual Performance Statements of the Department of the Treasury**

**To the Minister for Finance**

### ***Conclusion***

In my opinion, the 2024-25 Annual Performance Statements of the Department of the Treasury (Treasury):

- present fairly Treasury's performance in achieving its purpose for the year ended 30 June 2025; and
- are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of Division 3 of Part 2-3 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the PGPA Act).

### ***Audit criteria***

To assess whether the Treasury's annual performance statements complied with Division 3 of Part 2-3 of the PGPA Act, I applied the following criteria:

- whether the entity's key activities, performance measures and specified targets are appropriate to measure and assess the entity's performance in achieving its purposes.
- whether the performance statements are prepared based upon appropriate records that properly record and explain the entity's performance.
- whether the annual performance statements present fairly the entity's performance in achieving the entity's purposes in the reporting period.

### ***Accountable Authority's responsibilities***

As the Accountable Authority of Treasury, the Secretary is responsible under the PGPA Act for:

- the preparation of annual performance statements that accurately present the Treasury's performance in the reporting period and comply with the requirements of the PGPA Act and any requirements prescribed by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* (the Rule);
- keeping records about the Treasury's performance as required by the PGPA Act; and
- establishing internal controls that the Accountable Authority determines are appropriate to enable the preparation of annual performance statements.

### ***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the performance statements***

My responsibility is to conduct a reasonable assurance engagement to express an independent opinion on the Treasury's annual performance statements.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which include the relevant Standard on Assurance Engagements (ASAE) 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Procedures were planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual performance statements of the entity present fairly the entity's performance in achieving its purposes and comply, in all material respects, with the PGPA Act and Rule.

The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures depend on my judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, in the annual performance statements. In making these risk assessments, I obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the preparation of the annual performance statements in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

***Independence and quality control***

I have complied with the independence and other relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements, and applied Auditing Standard ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements* in undertaking this assurance engagement.

***Inherent limitations***

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected. An assurance engagement is not designed to detect all instances of non-compliance of the annual performance statements with the PGPA Act and the Rule as it is not performed continuously throughout the period and the assurance procedures performed are undertaken on a test basis. The reasonable assurance conclusion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Australian National Audit Office



Ann MacNeill

Acting Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

24 September 2025

# Part 2

## Report on performance

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# Annual Performance Statements 2024–25

## Statement of preparation

I, as the Accountable Authority of the Department of the Treasury, present the Annual Performance Statements 2024–25 as required under section 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In my opinion, the Annual Performance Statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the Treasury and comply with section 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

In accordance with subsection 16F of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 (PGPA Rule), these statements report on our performance in the year ended 30 June 2025, assessed against the purpose, key activities and performance measures relevant to the Treasury published in:

- the Department of the Treasury 2024–25 Corporate Plan (Corporate Plan 2024–25)
- 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements – the Department of the Treasury (PBS 2024–25).

In accordance with subsection 17J of the PGPA Rule, these statements include reporting for performance measures transferred to Treasury through the machinery of government changes on 13 May 2025.



**Jenny Wilkinson PSM**  
Secretary to the Treasury

24 September 2025

# Treasury's purpose

We provide advice to the government and implement policies and programs to achieve strong and sustainable economic and fiscal outcomes for Australians.

As set out in the Corporate Plan 2024–25, Treasury achieves our purpose through our key activities:

- **Key activity 1:** Treasury's policy advice and analysis is impactful, informed and influential
- **Key activity 2:** Treasury's implementation of policies and regulation supports Australia's economy and national interest
- **Key activity 3:** Treasury's external engagements enable implementation of the government's economic and fiscal agenda.

In 2024–25, Treasury used 12 performance measures across the 3 key activities of the Corporate Plan 2024–25 to assess performance against the activities undertaken to achieve our purpose.

Treasury made no amendments to performance information published in the Corporate Plan 2024–25.

# Treasury's outcome

Supporting and implementing informed decisions on policies for the good of the Australian people, including for achieving strong, sustainable economic growth, through the provision of advice to Treasury ministers and the efficient administration of Treasury's functions.

# Results and analysis

## Analysis of performance against Treasury's purpose

Treasury's annual performance statements report on the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. The statements provide a clear read of Treasury's performance over the financial year against the key activities and performance measures in the Corporate Plan 2024–25 and 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS).<sup>1</sup>

Treasury achieved, substantially achieved, or partially achieved 12 of the 12 performance measures.

- Performance measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 were achieved.
- Performance measure 13 was substantially achieved.
- Performance measures 5 and 9 were partially achieved.

A summary of achievement against the activities and performance measures is provided on pages 25 to 27. A detailed assessment of achievement and analysis for individual performance measures is presented on pages 28 to 81.

### Key activity 1: Treasury's policy advice and analysis is impactful, informed and influential

Advice and analysis provided by Treasury to our ministers is a key component of achieving our purpose. The quality of Treasury's advice to portfolio ministers (performance measure 1) was assessed using a structured feedback questionnaire. Our policy advice was rated highly by Treasury ministers or their representatives.

Treasury has a strong track record of shaping government decisions through policy advice on economic and demographic implications. Our policy advice supported high-profile government measures, including personal income tax cuts. It also assisted in whole-of-government efforts to advise the government on the Net Zero Plan, and the design and delivery of multiple programs and regulatory functions, including supporting the growth and resilience of small businesses.

Ministerial feedback described Treasury's advice as robust, well-regarded, thoughtful, influential and providing a broad perspective on the issues. Treasury's senior executives will discuss the feedback, and the results will be used to improve performance. Treasury is reporting that performance measure 1 is achieved for the ministerial feedback questionnaire.

<sup>1</sup> Performance information in the 2024–25 Portfolio Budget Statements was updated through the Corporate Plan 2024–25.



Treasury consulted across government on policy matters and used a stakeholder survey to assess the quality of our policy advice (performance measure 1). Survey results for the Australian Government stakeholders significantly improved from 2023–24 to report this measure as achieved. There were improvements in stakeholder feedback for Treasury's international economic, climate and energy, macroeconomic, fiscal, foreign investment, financial systems and superannuation policy advice and our advice on the development of legislation. Treasury has continued to improve the framework for the stakeholder survey by including the National Interest Framework, which is part of our expanding role.

Treasury's policy advice is supported by forecasting and analysis. This included economic and demographic forecasts for the 2024–25 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) and the 2025–26 Budget. We use forecasting for Gross Domestic Product and total tax receipts (excluding company tax) against actual outcomes as part of the budget papers in performance measures 2 and 3. These performance measures have been achieved in 2024–25.

Treasury focuses on the timely delivery of budget documents (performance measure 4), including transparency on the Commonwealth Budget position. These publications are the outcomes of Treasury's policy advice, analysis, forecasting, and broad consultation with government and external stakeholders. The legislative requirements and timeframes for these publications are outlined in the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998* (Charter).

This reporting period covered the Federal Election and publication of the 2025 Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook. The 2023–24 Final Budget Outcome, 2024–25 MYEFO and 2025–26 Budget were also released. Performance measure 4 was achieved. Treasury also delivered the 2025–26 Women's Budget Statement on 25 March 2025 as part of the budget documents, although this is not a Charter requirement.

## **Key activity 2: Treasury's implementation of policies and regulation supports Australia's economy and national interest**

Treasury implements policies through programs, legislation, taxation measures, regulatory functions in Treasury and consultation with portfolio regulators. A range of measures are used to assess our implementation, monitor changes in the market and provide an overall understanding of our policy outcomes. These measures relate to advice on the competitiveness of markets, stability of financial systems, international taxation, the management of our legislative program, foreign investment and payment times regulation.

Treasury is responsible for financial systems, investment, retirement incomes, provision of actuarial services, corporations, competition, and consumer data and law. Performance measure 5 assesses Australia's competitiveness in 2024–25 using data from the Institute for Management Development. The 2024–25 data is compared with the 2021–22 World Competitiveness Ranking data. Performance measure 5 assessed Australia as marginally less competitive in 2024–25 compared with 2023–24. As Australia did not meet the target this was a partially achieved result.

Treasury has worked with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority to ensure there are no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated entities. In this way Treasury is supporting the financial stability of Australia (performance measure 6). Treasury monitored trends and economic activity in the financial system that could contribute to entity failures. Consistent with the previous year, there were no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated entities in 2024–25 and the performance measure was achieved.

The Pillar Two undertaxed profits rule was given domestic effect by primary and subordinate legislation in December 2024 (performance measure 7). This is the culmination of Treasury's concerted international engagement on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and advice to the government. The implementation of this legislation reduces the incentives for large multinational entities to shift profits to low tax jurisdictions. Treasury is reporting that this measure has been achieved. As this measure is complete it will not be reported on in 2025–26.

The Treasury legislation program (performance measure 8) is a mechanism for delivering the government's priorities. The Parliamentary legislation implemented government policies and included reforms for taxation, regulation, and scam prevention. The *Future Made in Australia Act 2024* that passed by Parliament in December 2024 is another key legislative measure. Treasury delivered 97 per cent of legislative measures committed to during the reporting period and within sitting periods agreed with the government. Performance measure 8 is reported as achieved consistent with the prior reporting period.

Treasury is responsible for 2 regulatory functions: the foreign investment framework, and the Payment Times Reporting Scheme (performance measure 9). A stakeholder survey is used to assess Treasury's performance against the 3 principles of best practice regulation set out in Department of Finance guidance (RMG 128).

The assessment of regulatory performance through a stakeholder survey is challenging. Treasury continued to implement reforms for the foreign investment framework during the period. The Payment Times Reporting Regulator commenced implementation of major regulatory reforms that brought significant changes to the framework. These framework changes may have influenced survey responses. The foreign investment framework and the Payment Times Reporting Scheme reported a partially achieved result.

## Key activity 3: Treasury's external engagements enable implementation of the government's economic and fiscal agenda

Treasury's external engagement through international and state agreements, consultation on policy, economic modelling, programs and legislation, informs and enables our key activities. A ministerial feedback questionnaire and stakeholder survey were used to assess working relationships with Treasury ministers, portfolio agencies, Australian Government entities, and external stakeholders (performance measure 11).

Treasury ministers or their representatives gave positive feedback. The results are consistent with prior years. Feedback included improvements to stakeholder consultation and good coverage of third-party perspectives. Treasury is reporting that performance measure 11 is achieved for the ministerial feedback questionnaire.

A high proportion of Treasury's collaboration focused on policy development and reforms, regulation, legislation and program delivery. Consultation occurred on Treasury's modelling and forecasting activities and on budget, fiscal and economic updates, superannuation member services and key elements of the government's retirement reforms. Treasury's work with states and territories included the delivery of the government's housing agenda and revitalising national competition policy.

Stakeholders from the Australian Government, states and territories and non-government organisations, including peak bodies and those from the not-for-profits sector, were surveyed for performance measure 11. Stakeholder responses were positive, and this performance measure was achieved.

Treasury works with stakeholders to effectively administer spending arrangements under legislation and agreements. All payments to international financial institutions (performance measure 12) were administered within legislative requirements and agreements, and this measure was achieved. Payments were made to the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

Performance measure 13 assesses payments to states and territories administered in accordance with the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations* and other relevant agreements. The payments to states and territories provide Commonwealth funding for health services, skills and workforce development, housing, homelessness and affordable housing, energy bill relief, education, infrastructure and environment to support the government's agenda. This measure was substantially achieved.

# Performance summary 2024–25

## Key activity 1: Treasury’s policy advice and analysis is impactful, informed and influential

Performance measure	2024–25 target	Performance achieved
<b>Performance measure 1</b> Proportion of Treasury ministers, key government entities and stakeholders that rate Treasury advice highly.	83% Ministerial feedback questionnaire	<b>Achieved</b>
	80% Stakeholder survey	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 2</b> Variance between actual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and forecast real GDP.	Real GDP falls within 70% confidence interval of forecast real GDP.	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 3</b> Variance between actual total tax receipts (excluding company tax) and forecast.	Total tax receipts (excluding company tax) for 2024–25 falls within 70% confidence interval of forecast at the 2024–25 Budget.	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 4</b> Delivered in line with the requirements of the <i>Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998</i> (Charter).	100%	<b>Achieved</b>

**Key activity 2: Treasury’s implementation of policies and regulation supports Australia’s economy and national interest**

Performance measure	2024–25 target	Performance achieved
<b>Performance measure 5</b> Australia maintains or improves its 2022 score on markets related inputs to the World Competitiveness Ranking produced by the Institute for Management Development.	Competitiveness score >105	<b>Partially achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 6</b> No disorderly failures of institutions prudentially regulated in Australia.	No disorderly failures of prudentially regulated institutions.	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 7</b> Treasury contributes to the development of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action 1.	Australia implements legislation to give domestic effect to the undertaxed payments rule under Pillar Two in accordance with the progress and timelines of the OECD (subject to government decision to implement the pillars).	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 8</b> Proportion of legislative measures committed for delivery at the beginning of a parliamentary sitting period, adjusted for any government reprioritisation of legislative measures during the sitting period, and compared to the actual number delivered.	91%	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 9</b> Proportion of stakeholders that report a high level of satisfaction regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the clarity, transparency, and consistent application of Treasury’s regulatory frameworks (Regulator Performance (RMG 128) Principle 1)</li><li>risk-based, data-driven decision making (RMG 128 Principle 2)</li><li>Treasury’s responsive communication and collaboration (RMG 128 Principle 3)</li></ul>	65% Foreign Investment Framework	<b>Partially achieved</b>
	65% Payment Times Reporting Scheme	<b>Partially achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 10</b> Treasury has removed performance measure 10 for the Payment Times Reporting Regulator from the Corporate Plan 2024–25 and will not report on performance in the 2024–25 period.	Not applicable	<b>Not applicable</b>

Key activity 3: Treasury’s external engagements enable implementation of the government’s economic and fiscal agenda

Performance measure	2024–25 target	Performance achieved
<b>Performance measure 11</b> Proportion of Treasury ministers, Treasury portfolio agencies and regulators, and key stakeholders that highly rate working with the Treasury.	80%	<b>Achieved</b>
	Ministerial feedback questionnaire	
	80%	<b>Achieved</b>
	Stakeholder survey	
<b>Performance measure 12</b> Proportion of payments to international financial institutions are transferred within legislated requirements and agreements.	100%	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Performance measure 13</b> Proportion of payments to the states are delivered within requirements of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations and other relevant agreements between the Commonwealth and the states.	100%	<b>Substantially achieved</b>

# Key activity 1 – Treasury’s policy advice and analysis is impactful, informed and influential

## Intended result 1.1

Treasury’s policy advice, including economic and fiscal policy advice, reflects a whole of economy view.

### Performance measure 1

Proportion of Treasury ministers, key government entities and stakeholders that rate Treasury advice highly.<sup>(a)</sup>

<b>Methodology</b>	Independent stakeholder survey with key government entities and stakeholders conducted by a third-party provider, and structured interviews with Treasury ministers or their delegates. The assessment of the ministerial feedback questionnaire will be weighted so that the Treasurer’s responses account for 50% of the overall percentage measure. Stakeholder selection is governed by transparent stakeholder selection rules.
<b>Target</b>	<b>Ministerial feedback questionnaire:</b> 83% <b>Stakeholder survey:</b> 80%
<b>Data sources</b>	Stakeholder lists and responses to the annual stakeholder feedback survey and the ministerial feedback questionnaire from Treasury ministers or their delegates.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Ministerial feedback questionnaire: Achieved</b> 100% of Treasury ministers or their delegate provided overall ratings in the high-performance range. <sup>(b)</sup> Achieved means ≥83% of Treasury ministers or their delegate provide ‘High’ overall rating. <b>Stakeholder survey: Achieved</b> 84% of survey respondents provided overall ratings in the high-performance range. Achieved means ≥80% of survey respondents provide ‘High’ overall rating.

<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	<p>In 2023–24 and 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of achieved for the ministerial feedback questionnaire. All Treasury ministers or their delegates provided overall ratings in the high-performance range.</p> <p>In 2023–24, Treasury reported a result of partially achieved for the stakeholder survey with 74% of survey respondents providing a 'High' overall rating. In 2022–23, Treasury reported a result of not achieved for the stakeholder survey as 69% of survey respondents provided a 'High' overall rating.</p> <p>In 2021–22, Treasury reported it achieved an effectiveness result of 95% from Treasury ministers or their chiefs of staff and 85% from key stakeholders. The performance measure assessed the impact of Treasury's policy advice.<sup>(c)</sup></p>
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- a) Key stakeholders involved in the survey are senior executives in other Australian Government entities who dealt with Treasury in the past year (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025).
- b) The 'High' overall rating is the average of responses classified as 3.51 to 5.00 out of 5.00 in accordance with the Approach to Calculating Policy Advice detailed in Part 5 – Appendices – Methodology for the Annual Stakeholder Survey.
- c) In 2021–22, the effectiveness result was survey respondents' rating of Treasury against set questions as an indicator of effectiveness and is not directly comparable with the 2022–23, 2023–24 and 2024–25 results.

Analysis

Treasury used structured interviews with Treasury ministers or their representatives and surveyed stakeholders to assess its policy advice performance. Treasury engaged an external provider to develop and report on the ministerial feedback questionnaire and the stakeholder survey. All 5 ministerial interviews were conducted between January and March 2025, prior to the Federal Election (interviews usually occur between May and June).<sup>2</sup> A Treasury deputy secretary conducted the interviews, and the external provider attended as an objective observer and note taker.

Treasury introduced a policy advice matrix to the ministerial questionnaire and survey in 2022–23 to assess the extent to which its policy advice is informed, influential and impactful.<sup>3</sup> The matrix provides a more structured and comprehensive assessment of Treasury's advice.

Performance feedback from Treasury ministers and stakeholders is reported separately in this analysis.

2 Interviews were not conducted during the Federal Election. Treasury requires ministers to be in office for a minimum of 90 days to participate in the ministerial feedback questionnaire.

3 The application of the policy advice matrix is detailed in Part 5 – Appendices – Methodology for the Annual Stakeholder Survey.



**Ministerial feedback questionnaire**

The performance target has been achieved.

The ministerial interviews achieved a 100 per cent response rate and a performance result of 100 per cent. Treasury interviewed ministers or their representatives to complete the ministerial feedback questionnaire.<sup>4</sup> The Assistant Treasurer and Minister for Financial Services and the Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury participated in the interview personally. The Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Minister for Small Business was represented by their deputy chief of staff, and the Minister for Housing, Minister for Homelessness was represented by their chief of staff and senior adviser. The Treasurer was represented by their chief of staff.

Ministerial feedback described Treasury’s advice as evidence based and providing a broad perspective on issues. This included housing policy advice that considered macroeconomic perspectives and tax policy advice that provided an industry perspective. Treasury’s analytical capability and use of longitudinal data was also identified as important by our ministerial stakeholders.

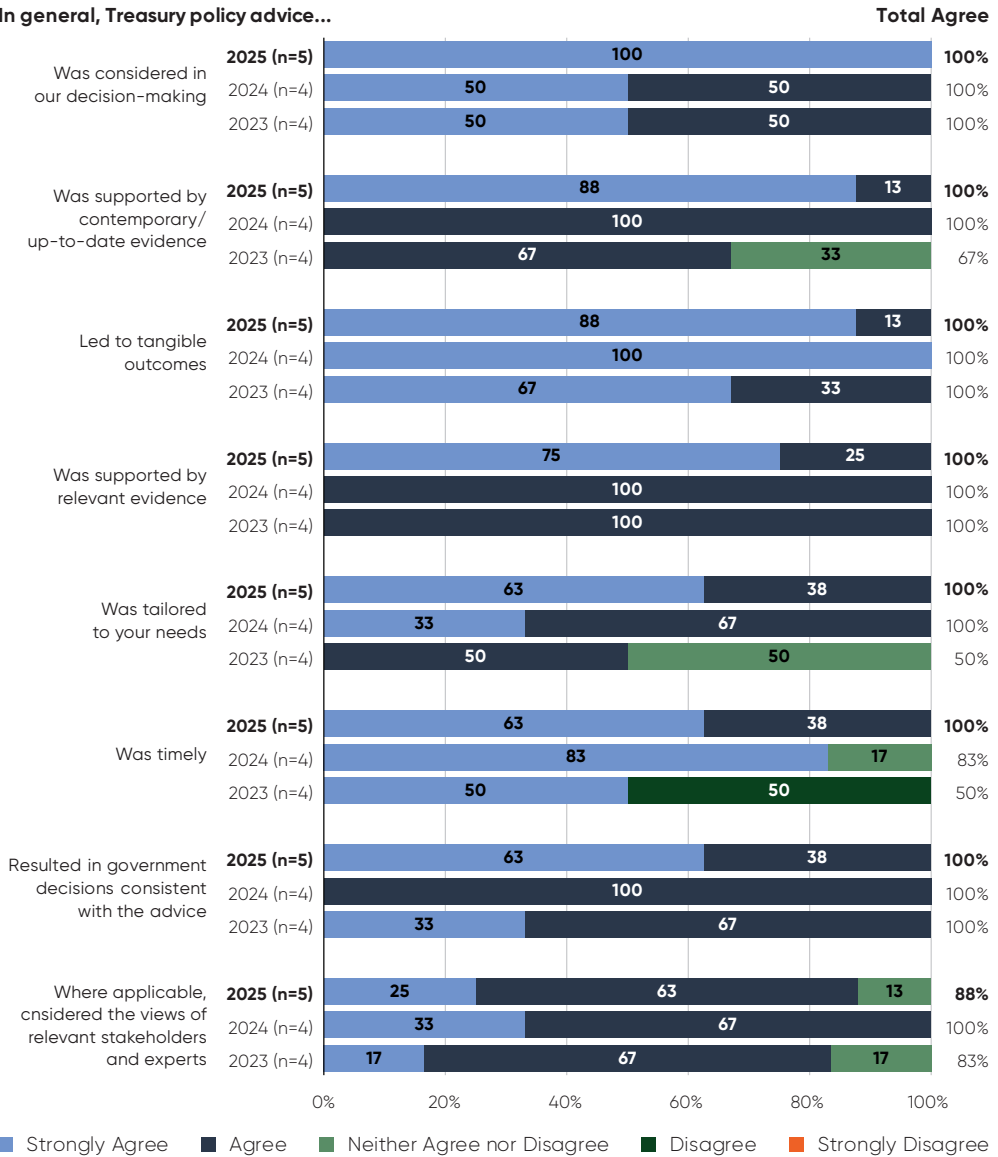
The ministerial feedback questionnaire used 3 criteria to assess Treasury’s performance. All ministerial stakeholders indicated that Treasury’s advice was informed, influential and impactful (100 per cent of ministerial stakeholders rated Treasury highly in each of these aspects). This result is consistent with the unanimously high overall ratings provided by ministerial stakeholders in 2023–24.

In 2024–25, all ministerial stakeholders were favourable in their assessments of nearly all aspects of Treasury’s policy advice. Ministerial stakeholders strongly agreed that Treasury’s policy advice was considered in their decision making (100 per cent strongly agreed compared to 50 per cent 2023–24) was supported by contemporary and up-to-date evidence (100 per cent agreed and strongly agreed compared to 100 per cent agreement in 2023–24) and part of the process leading to tangible outcomes (100 per cent, including 88 per cent that strongly agreed, in line with 100 per cent strong agreement in 2023–24).

All ministerial stakeholders agreed Treasury’s advice was supported by relevant evidence, timely, and resulted in government decisions consistent with the advice. Agreement was stronger than in 2023–24. Perceptions that Treasury’s policy advice considered the views of relevant stakeholders and experts was slightly lower compared to 2023–24 (88 per cent agreed and 13 per cent provided a neutral response).

The 2024–25 results present a consistent improvement in Treasury’s policy advice over the 3 reporting periods commencing in 2022–23.

<sup>4</sup> The ministerial feedback questionnaire asked ministers to rate specific aspects or attributes of Treasury’s policy advice on a 5-point ‘agreement’ rating scale. The individual attribute ratings provided by ministers were aggregated to derive numerical scores that indicate ‘high’, ‘moderate’ and ‘low’ performance in each area, as well as ‘overall’ (the average of ratings for each area).

**Figure 2: Summary of performance results of ministerial interviews****In general, Treasury policy advice...**

Base: All ministerial stakeholders

As the Treasurer is the senior minister, and the high volume of interactions with the Treasurer and policy coverage, the survey ratings of the Treasurer (or representative) were weighted more highly than those of other ministers. The weighting formula had the effect that the Treasurer's responses accounted for 50 per cent of the aggregate performance results derived from the survey.

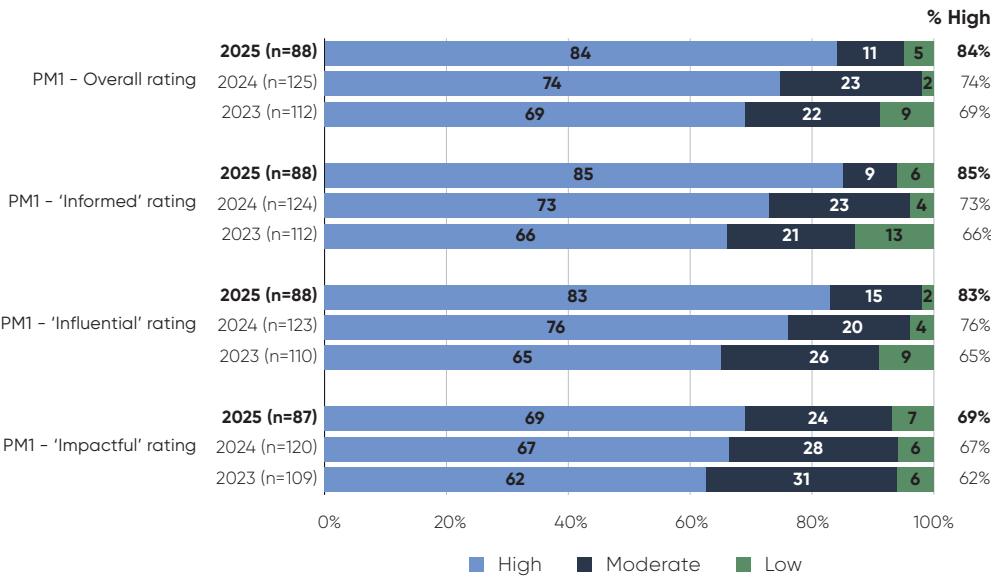
**Stakeholder survey**

The performance target has been achieved.

Treasury invited 421 Australian Government entity stakeholders to participate in the survey. This is an increase from 403 in 2023–24. The survey had a response rate of 23 per cent and achieved a performance result of 84 per cent.<sup>5</sup> This is a consistent improvement from 74 per cent achieved in 2023–24 and 69 per cent in 2022–23. A small proportion (11 per cent, down from 23 per cent in 2023–24) provided moderate ratings, while a smaller proportion (5 per cent, up from 2 per cent in 2023–24) provided low ratings.

Perceptions of Treasury advice being ‘informed’ improved the most. High ratings increased to 85 per cent from 73 per cent in 2023–24 and is consistent with improvements made in 2022–23 (up from 66 per cent). This was followed by ‘influential’ at 83 per cent, an increase from 76 per cent in 2023–24 and 65 per cent in 2022–23. Ratings for ‘impactful’ were 69 per cent, an increase from 67 per cent in 2023–24 and from 62 per cent in 2022–23. Out of the 3 criteria, stakeholders were least likely to perceive Treasury’s advice as ‘impactful’.

**Figure 3: Average ratings of stakeholder feedback for the 3 policy criteria**



Base: Australian Government entity stakeholders who saw Treasury’s policy advice to government

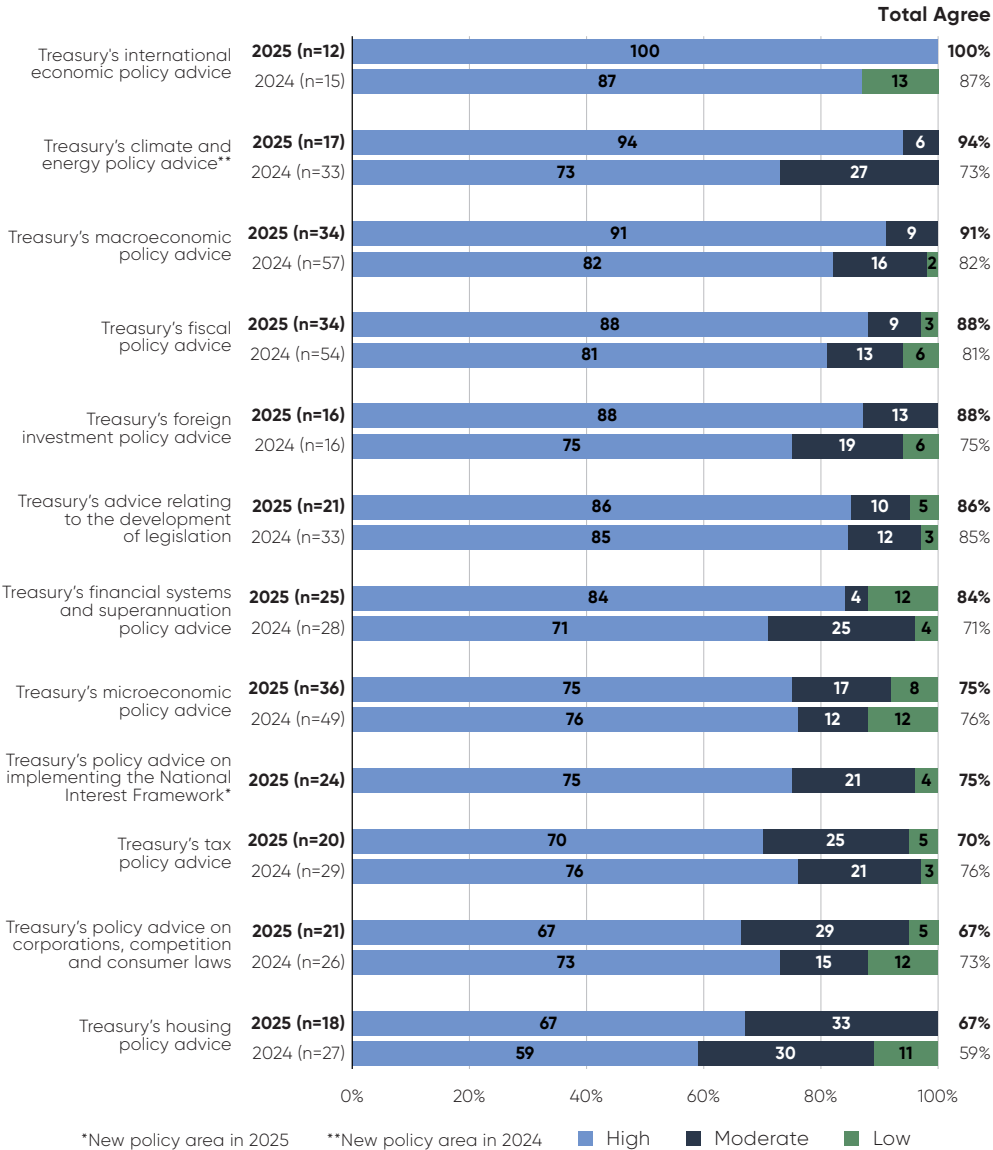
<sup>5</sup> A response rate of 20 per cent was established as a valid response for the survey.

Overall ratings were most favourable at 100 per cent for Treasury's international economic policy advice (an increase from 87 per cent in 2023–24). This was followed by climate and energy policy advice at 94 per cent (an increase from 73 per cent in 2023–24) and macroeconomic policy advice at 91 per cent (an increase from 82 per cent in 2023–24). The lowest rating in Figure 4 was for Treasury's housing policy advice at 67 per cent, which improved from 59 per cent in 2023–24. Implementing the National Interest Framework was included in the survey for the first time. The new policy area established a benchmark rating of 75 per cent.

Three of the 15 policy areas received less than 5 responses. This means views of individual stakeholders have a greater impact on the results. Year-to-year differences may appear more pronounced and should be interpreted with caution. The results for these policy areas contribute to the overall result of 84 per cent and have not been included in Figure 4.

Treasury's digital policy advice was rated high by 50 per cent of stakeholders (in line with 53 per cent in 2023–24) with 50 per cent rating Treasury as moderate. One-third (33 per cent, a decrease from 50 per cent in 2023–24) of stakeholders rated small business policy advice as high with 67 per cent providing a moderate rating. The not-for-profit entity policy was not rated highly by stakeholders (0 per cent, a decrease from 80 per cent in 2023–24), 33 per cent responding with a moderate rating and the remaining responses were rated as low (67 per cent).

**Figure 4: Performance results for each area of Treasury's policy advice**



Base: Australian Government entity stakeholders who saw Treasury's policy advice to government in each area

Intended result 1.2

Treasury forecasts inform policy advice to government and are in an acceptable range of variance.

Performance measure 2

Variance between actual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and forecast real GDP.

Methodology	Assessment of the variance between forecasts and outcomes in each year for real GDP growth. Real GDP forecasts incorporate assumptions that include exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and population growth. The confidence interval is a widely used metric that provides a guide to the degree of uncertainty around forecasts. The 70% confidence interval means there is a 70% chance that the outcome falls in this range. This assumes future forecast errors are consistent with the distribution of past forecast errors from 1998–99 onwards.
Target	Real GDP falls within 70% confidence interval of forecast real GDP.
Data sources	Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product and budget papers. <sup>(a)</sup>
Source	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
Performance achieved 2024–25	<b>Achieved</b>  The cumulative annualised growth rate for real GDP from 2022–23 to 2024–25 was 1.3 per cent and was within the 70% confidence interval range of 1 to 2¾ per cent as published at the 2024–25 Budget. <sup>(b)</sup>  Achieved means actual real GDP falls within the 70% confidence interval of forecast real GDP. <sup>(c)</sup>
Performance achieved over time	In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved as the cumulative annualised growth rate for real GDP from 2021–22 to 2023–24 was 2.3% and was within the 70% confidence interval range of 1½ to 3¼ per cent as published at the 2023–24 Budget.  This performance measure was introduced in 2022–23 for the purpose of performance reporting. In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of achieved as the cumulative annualised growth rate for real GDP from 2020–21 to 2022–23 was 3.5% and was within the 70% confidence interval range of 3 to 4¾ per cent as published at the 2022–23 March Budget.

- a) Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product was released on 3 September 2025.
- b) Treasury uses a cumulative annualised growth rate (2 years) consistent with the real GDP methodology for Budget Statement 8. This differs from the 2024–25 annual growth rate (one-year) of 1.3% published on 3 September 2025 in the Australian National Accounts.
- c) Achieved is assessed as the actual real GDP falling within the 70% confidence interval of forecast real GDP and not achieved is assessed as the actual real GDP did not falling within 70% confidence interval of forecast real GDP.

## Analysis

The performance target has been achieved.

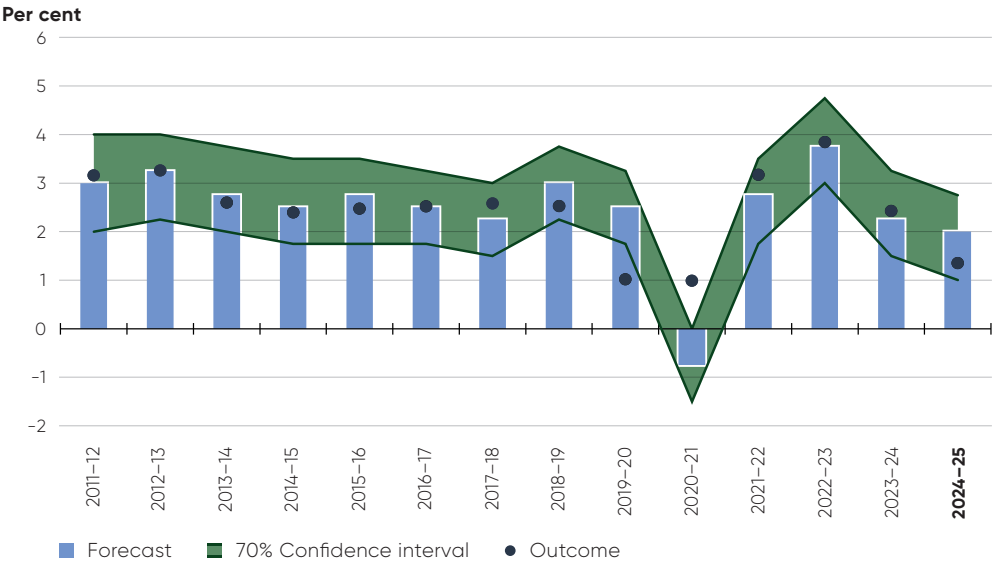
Treasury achieved the target of real GDP falling within the 70 per cent confidence interval of the forecast as published in the 2024–25 Budget.

Real GDP forecasts incorporate several assumptions, including those regarding exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and population growth. Forecasts of a single point estimate have a high probability of being incorrect. As a result, a confidence interval is used to establish an upper and lower bound to assess performance.

Treasury made large forecast errors in 2019–20 and 2020–21. The forecast error in 2019–20 was due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2020–21 forecasting error illustrated how the economic recovery was significantly stronger than anticipated. After falling outside of the 70 per cent confidence interval range in 2019–20 and 2020–21 due to a range of macroeconomic shocks, forecasts in 2021–22, 2022–23, 2023–24 and 2024–25 have been more closely aligned with outcomes.

Since the 2024–25 Budget, the economy has experienced relatively fewer external shocks than in preceding years. While the aggregate forecasts for real GDP have performed relatively well, there have been some compositional differences between the outcomes and forecasts. Overall, Treasury's approach to forecasting has performed well over this period. Treasury regularly reviews the methodology and assumptions that it uses for its forecasts and will continue to update its approach as economic circumstances evolve.

Figure 5: Treasury real GDP forecasts – performance over time



Source: ABS Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Treasury.

Note: Forecasts are from the relevant budget papers and reflect two-year cumulative annualised growth rates from the last full financial year of National Accounts data available at the time of forecast. Outcomes reflect latest available data using the same methodology. Confidence intervals have been calculated based on forecast errors from the 1998–99 Budget onwards and the latest available National Accounts data.

Confidence intervals were calculated based on forecast errors for the budget forecasts from 1998–99 onwards. The preliminary outcome for average annualised real GDP growth from 2022–23 to 2024–25 was within the 70 per cent confidence interval range as calculated at the time of Budget 2024–25 and when confidence intervals were updated for the latest available data.

The confidence interval is a widely used metric that provides a guide to the degree of uncertainty around forecasts, assuming forecast errors are consistent with the distribution of past forecast errors. The choice of a 70 per cent confidence interval is consistent with the narrower of the 2 confidence intervals. The other confidence interval of 90 per cent is published in budget papers.



**Performance measure 3**

Variance between actual total tax receipts (excluding company tax) and forecast.

<b>Methodology</b>	Assessment of the variance between forecasts and outcomes in each year for actual total tax receipts (excluding company tax). Tax receipts forecasts are generally prepared using a 'base plus growth' methodology. The last outcome for each head of revenue is the base to which growth rates are applied, using appropriate economic parameters. Estimates for the current year also incorporate recent trends in tax collections. The confidence interval is a widely used metric that provides a guide to the degree of uncertainty around forecasts and a basis for assessing forecasting performance. The 70% confidence interval means there is a 70% chance that the outcome falls in this range. This assumes future forecast errors are consistent with the distribution of past forecast errors from 1998–99 onwards.
<b>Target</b>	Total tax receipts (excluding company tax) for 2024–25 falls within 70% confidence interval of forecast at the 2024–25 Budget.
<b>Data sources</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, budget papers and Final Budget Outcome.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Achieved</b> Total tax receipts (excluding company tax) in 2024–25 are \$519.1 billion, \$15.5 billion above the 2024–25 Budget forecast of \$503.6 billion. This variance falls inside the 70% confidence interval of the forecast (\$481.0 billion to \$526.2 billion).  Achieved means the actual total tax receipts fall within 70% of the confidence interval of forecast total tax receipts (excluding company tax).
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	In 2023–24, Treasury reported a result of achieved as total tax receipts (excluding company tax) were \$492.2 billion, \$4.6 billion above the 2023–24 Budget forecast of \$487.6 billion. This variance falls inside the 70% confidence interval of the forecast (\$465.2 billion to \$509.9 billion).  This performance measure was introduced in 2022–23. Treasury reported a result of not achieved as total tax receipts (excluding company tax) were \$450.2 billion, \$32.0 billion above the 2022–23 Budget forecast of \$418.2 billion. This variance fell outside of the 70% confidence interval of the forecast, exceeding the \$437.0 billion upper bound by \$13.2 billion.

**Analysis**

The performance target has been achieved.

The 2024–25 variance of \$15.5 billion in total tax receipts (excluding company tax) is the result of higher-than-expected tax receipts across several heads of revenue including gross income tax withholding, gross other individuals, superannuation fund taxes, and goods and services tax. These higher-than-expected outcomes were partly offset by lower-than-expected excise and customs duty, primarily reflecting lower-than-expected collections for tobacco excise equivalent duty.

Table 3 and Table 4 contain a summary of the performance measure for 2022–23, 2023–24 and 2024–25 total tax receipts variance between outcome and forecast, excluding company tax (Table 3) and including company tax (Table 4).

**Table 3: Total tax receipts variance between outcome and forecast, excluding company tax**

	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Final Budget Outcome (\$b)	450.2	492.2	<b>519.1</b>
Budget forecast (\$b)	418.5	487.6	<b>503.6</b>
Variance (\$b)	31.8	4.6	<b>15.5</b>
70% confidence interval upper bound	437.0	509.9	<b>526.2</b>
70% confidence interval lower bound	399.9	465.2	<b>481.0</b>
Falls within 70% confidence interval	No	Yes	<b>Yes</b>

**Table 4: Total tax receipts variance between outcome and forecast, including company tax**

	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Final Budget Outcome (\$b)	601.3	633.4	<b>657.8</b>
Budget forecast (\$b)	508.7	616.3	<b>642.7</b>
Variance (\$b)	92.6	17.1	<b>15.1</b>
70% confidence interval upper bound	538.1	656.4	<b>683.9</b>
70% confidence interval lower bound	479.2	576.2	<b>601.5</b>
Falls within 70% confidence interval	No	Yes	<b>Yes</b>

Total tax receipts is the sum of all cash receipts received by the government that are classified as taxes and reported in budgets and the Final Budget Outcome. Forecasts are adjusted for policy decisions and any tax reclassifications announced after the Budget which affect the reporting year. Forecasts of a single point estimate have a high probability of being incorrect. As a result, a confidence interval is used to establish an upper and lower bound to assess performance.

The confidence interval is a widely used metric that provides a guide to the degree of uncertainty around forecasts, assuming that forecast errors are consistent with the distribution of past forecast errors. The choice of a 70 per cent confidence interval is consistent with the narrower of the 2 confidence intervals (the other confidence interval being 90 per cent).

Company tax is excluded from the performance measure as it is significantly more sensitive to changes in the economy and can be substantially affected by highly volatile commodity prices. The Budget takes a prudent approach to commodity prices by using technical assumptions that assume short-term prices revert to conservative long-run price assumptions. If company tax was included, this single technical assumption has the potential to be a significant driver of both the confidence interval and performance measure result.

Intended result 1.3

Budgets, fiscal and economic updates are timely and comply with the Charter of Budget Honesty.

Performance measure 4

Delivered in line with the requirements of the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998* (Charter).

Methodology	Assessment against the requirements and timeframes for the public release of the deliverables set out in the Charter for the 2024–25 reporting period. The deliverables for performance reporting are the 2023–24 Final Budget Outcome, 2024–25 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, 2025–26 Budget. Assessment will include Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook, costing of election commitments, and additional statement of Commonwealth stock and securities only if the relevant conditions of Part 7, 8 or 9 of the Charter are met.
Target	100%
Data sources	The released documents for the Budget, Final Budget Outcome, Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, the Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook (if required), the costing of election commitments and additional statement of Commonwealth stock and securities (if required).
Source	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
Performance achieved 2024–25	<b>Achieved</b> All 4 deliverables were publicly released in line with the requirements and within the timeframes of the Charter. Achieved means 100% of deliverables were publicly released in line with the requirements and within the timeframes of the Charter. <sup>(a)</sup>
Performance achieved over time	In 2021–22, 2022–23 and 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved with 100% of deliverables publicly released in line with the requirements and within the timeframes of the Charter. <sup>(b)</sup>

- a) Achieved is assessed as 100 per cent of deliverables required under the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998* (the Charter) are released within the timeframes and not achieved is assessed as less than 100 per cent of deliverables required under the Charter are released within the timeframes.
- b) Treasury’s performance is assessed against the number of deliverables required under the Charter for the reporting period. The number of deliverables for the period will vary depending on the requirements of the Charter.

Analysis

The performance target has been achieved.

Requirements and timeframes of the *Charter of Budget Honesty Act 1998* (Charter) have been met. Treasury used the timeliness measure as a proxy for efficiency.

In line with the Charter, Treasury worked with the Treasurer's office, Treasury ministers, and the Australian Public Service to prepare and publish the:

- 2023–24 Final Budget Outcome
- 2024–25 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)
- 2025–26 Budget
- 2025 Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook (PEFO).

The 2023–24 Final Budget Outcome met the Charter requirement for the Treasurer to publicly release and table the report by 30 September 2024. The report was publicly released on 30 September 2024 and tabled in the Senate and the House of Representatives on 8 October 2024. The report met the relevant Charter content requirements for a Final Budget Outcome report to contain Commonwealth budget sector and Commonwealth general government sector fiscal outcomes for the financial year.

The 2024–25 MYEFO met the Charter requirement for the Treasurer to publicly release and table the papers by 31 January 2025, or within 6 months after the last budget (by 13 November 2024), whichever is later. The MYEFO papers were publicly released on 18 December 2024 and tabled on 23 January 2025, with tabling occurring out of the sitting period. The papers met the relevant Charter content requirements for a MYEFO report.

The 2025–26 Budget met the Charter requirement for the Treasurer to publicly release and table the papers. The papers were publicly released and tabled on 25 March 2025. The papers met the relevant Charter content requirements for a budget report.

The 2025 PEFO met the Charter requirement for the Treasury Secretary and the Finance Secretary to publicly release the report by 10 April 2025. The report was publicly released on the 7 April 2025 and met the relevant Charter content requirements for a PEFO report.

During the caretaker period for the 2025 Federal Election, Treasury did not receive any requests for costings of tax revenue-related policies. In the lead up to and during the caretaker period for the 2025 Federal Election Treasury worked with the Department of Finance to issue updated Charter of Budget Honesty Policy Costing Guidelines. Treasury and Finance also issued a media release on the process for public release of any requests, completed costings or related information during the caretaker period.

No additional statement about Commonwealth stock and securities was required. The actual face value of Commonwealth stock and securities did not increase by \$50 billion or more between the 2024–25 Budget and the 2024–25 MYEFO or between the 2024–25 MYEFO and the 2025–26 Budget.

These deliverables are the outcome of Treasury's policy advice, analysis, forecasting and consultation that are assessed through other performance measures and contribute to strong and sustainable economic and fiscal outcomes.

## Key activity 2 – Treasury’s implementation of policies and regulation supports Australia’s economy and national interest

### Intended result 2.1

Treasury’s policy advice on markets and regulator issues assists the Australian economy to be competitive and key markets to be dynamic.

#### Performance measure 5

Australia maintains or improves its 2022 score on markets related inputs to the World Competitiveness Ranking produced by the Institute for Management Development.<sup>(a)</sup>

<b>Methodology</b>	The Institute for Management Development (IMD) produces a World Competitiveness Ranking based on a range of criteria. Fifteen of these criteria relate to the Treasury in the areas of policy responsibility for financial system, investment, retirement incomes, provisions of actuarial services, and corporations, competition, and consumer data and law. Other performance measures do not assess these policy areas. IMD calculates the average value for each economy for publication in the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook each year. Treasury will use the results against the 15 criteria to construct a competitiveness score relevant to this performance measure as an indicator of Treasury’s policy effectiveness.
<b>Target</b>	Competitiveness score of >105. The target is based on the 2022 results for 15 criteria of the World Competitiveness Rankings.
<b>Data sources</b>	Institute for Management Development World Competitiveness Rankings Results 2025.
<b>Source</b>	Program 1.3 – Support for Markets and Business Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Partially Achieved</b> Australia’s competitiveness score for 2024–25 was 98 against a target of 105. Partially achieved means Australia’s competitiveness score is between 94 to 98. <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of substantially achieved with Australia’s competitiveness score of 102 against a target of 105. This performance measure was introduced in 2022–23. In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of substantially achieved with Australia’s competitiveness score of 100 against a target of 105.

- a) Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Ranking: IMD World Competitiveness Centre, Switzerland.
- b) Achieved is assessed as Australia maintains or increases a score of 105. Substantially achieved is assessed as a score of 99 to 104. Partially achieved is assessed as a score of 94 to 98. Not achieved is assessed as a score that falls below 94.

Analysis

The performance target has been partially achieved.

This is the third year Treasury has assessed performance using this methodology and external data sourced from the World Competitiveness Ranking produced by the IMD on competitiveness. Treasury developed a target ‘competitiveness score’ of 105 based on the 2022 data using 15 criteria published by the IMD.

The 15 criteria represent areas of Treasury’s policy responsibility for financial system, investment, retirement incomes, provision of actuarial services, and corporations, competition, and consumer data and law. The 15 criteria related to market performance as an indication of Treasury’s policy outcomes. These areas of policy responsibility are not assessed through other Treasury performance measures. The score is determined by a survey of business executives conducted independently by the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA) using the methodology set out by the IMD. Treasury aggregated the individual survey results against each of the 15 criteria for 2024 to determine the competitiveness score of 98.

The total competitiveness score reported this year is lower than previous years. The total score for 2024–25 is 98, a four-point decrease compared to the previous year.

Table 5: World Competitiveness Ranking score, 2021–22 to 2024–25

	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Score	105	100	102	98

Compared to the prior year (2023–24), Treasury noted a significant improvement in score for the ‘pension funding is adequately addressed for the future’ criteria (an increase greater than 0.5 compared to 2023–24). This improvement may relate to initiatives to strengthen Australia’s regulatory environment, including a series of targeted reforms and regulatory enhancements within Treasury’s portfolio, such as:

- the 2024 issuance by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission of final rules and information for the Financial Accountability Regime, and
- the 2024 updates by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Agency to key prudential standards for superannuation.

Treasury noted decreases compared to 2023–24 of less than 1 point in scores for:

- bureaucracy does not hinder business activity
- credit is easily available for business
- banking and financial services do support business activities efficiently
- creation of firms is supported by legislation
- cost of capital encourages business development, and
- legal and regulatory framework encourages the competitiveness of enterprises.

While the report does not cite specific proposals that led to the reduced scores, it is consistent with other concerns from the business community around the cumulative impact of increased regulation. It is important to clarify that highlighting external factors and Treasury’s work is not intended to imply a direct causal relationship to the score.

Treasury continues to provide advice on a range of policy issues related to the functioning of markets. This includes the financial system, corporate conduct, retirement incomes, consumer policy, and competition policy and investment. If the policy issues were agreed and implemented, Treasury would expect its scores to increase on these and other measures in coming years.

2

Intended result 2.2

Treasury’s policy advice on the prudential regulatory framework contributes to the stability of Australia’s financial system and provides confidence to consumers and investors, supporting economic growth.

Performance measure 6

No disorderly failures of institutions prudentially regulated in Australia.

Methodology	<p>A disorderly failure of a prudentially regulated institution occurs when there is material disruption to the critical economic functions and services that the institution provides, and that this results in significant impacts on the financial system and the wider economy.</p> <p>Treasury will rely on regular bilateral engagement with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) to obtain information on prudentially regulated institutions that have failed or are at significant risk of failure.</p>
Target	No disorderly failures of prudentially regulated institutions.
Data sources	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority data for the Money Protection Ratio and register of prudentially regulated entities at the beginning and end of the relevant reporting period.
Source	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
Performance achieved 2024–25	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p>There were no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated institutions. Achieved means no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated institutions in Australia during 2024–25.<sup>a)</sup></p>
Performance achieved over time	In 2022–23 and 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved with no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated institutions. This performance measure was introduced in 2022–23.

a) Achieved is assessed as no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated institutions and not achieved is assessed as at least one disorderly failure of a prudentially regulated institution.

## Analysis

The performance target has been achieved.

In the reporting period of 2024–25, there were no disorderly failures of prudentially regulated entities in Australia. There were 1,513 prudentially regulated institutions in Australia at the commencement of the reporting period. Treasury analysis revealed a net decrease of 359 regulated entities. Eleven new entities entered while 370 ceased over the reporting period. Of the 370 entities that ceased, 244 small super funds exited through member consent, 66 had a successor fund transfer, 20 had their license revoked, 14 underwent Australian Taxation Office transfer, 9 entities were wound up, and 17 had other methods of transfer. In addition to the entities that exited and entered, 11 existing entities changed their names over the reporting period.

Treasury determined that all exits between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 were entity led and part of business-as-usual operations. That is, there were no losses due to prudential failures for depositors, policy holders or superannuation members.

Treasury maintains a close working relationship with APRA to ensure disorderly failures of institutions do not occur. Over the reporting period, Treasury closely monitored trends and economic activity in the financial system that could contribute to entity failures, including through meetings of the Council of Financial Regulators. In the instance of an entity failure, Treasury would support APRA in facilitating the orderly exit or resolution of the entity based on the specific circumstance of the entity in question. Treasury would also engage with the Reserve Bank of Australia and Australian Securities and Investment Commission, as relevant to the circumstances.



**Intended result 2.3**

Treasury’s policy advice and implementation of policy for the tax system supports a stable, resilient and sustainable economy.

**Performance measure 7**

Treasury contributes to the development of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action 1.

<b>Methodology</b>	Treasury is contributing to the development of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action 1 Pillars One and Two as part of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Inclusive Framework. Treasury will demonstrate its contribution through continuing advice to government, stakeholder consultation, participation in international negotiation and bilateral engagement, and liaison with other government agencies. Treasury will assess the supporting evidence against the pre-determined criteria to determine progress towards the targets.
<b>Target</b>	Australia implements legislation to give domestic effect to the undertaxed payments rule under Pillar Two in accordance with the progress and timelines of the OECD (subject to government decision to implement the pillars).
<b>Data sources</b>	Records of advice to government; records of OECD meetings and other working party meetings; bilateral, government agency and external stakeholder meetings.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Achieved</b> Australia implemented legislation to give domestic effect to the undertaxed payments rule under Pillar Two in accordance with the progress and timelines of the OECD. Achieved means Australia completed all components of the target.
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of not achieved as Australia did not sign the Pillar One Multilateral Convention and implement legislation to give domestic effect to a domestic minimum tax and the income inclusion rule under Pillar Two.  This performance measure was introduced in 2022–23. In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of on-track to achieve the 2023–24 target.

## Analysis

The performance target has been achieved.

The Pillar Two undertaxed profits rule (UTPR – formerly the ‘undertaxed payments rule’) was the final element of the Pillar Two framework to be implemented in Australia:

- Primary legislation: the *Taxation (Multinational–Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Act 2024* and *Taxation (Multinational–Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Imposition Act 2024*, passed both Houses of Parliament on 26 and 27 November 2024 and received Royal Assent on 10 December 2024.
- Subordinate legislation: the *Taxation (Multinational–Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Rules 2024* was published on the Federal Register of Legislation on 23 December 2024.

The Pillar Two framework as implemented in Australia includes a global minimum tax (comprised of the income inclusion rule and the UTPR) and a domestic minimum tax. The domestic implementation of the income inclusion rule and the domestic minimum tax apply to income years starting on or after 1 January 2024. Taxes payable under the UTPR apply in relation to fiscal years starting on or after 1 January 2025.

Domestic implementation of the UTPR demonstrates Australia’s contribution to the development of the OECD Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action 1. The aim of Action 1 was to address the challenges of the digital economy, and Pillar Two specifically aims to stop the ‘race to the bottom’ on corporate taxes.

With the implementation of these measures, Australia joins approximately 70 jurisdictions that have announced or taken steps to introduce key elements of Pillar Two. Australia’s implementation, together with this wider consensus, reduces the incentives for large multinational entities to shift profits to low tax jurisdictions by imposing a minimum rate of corporate tax of 15 per cent.

As this performance measure has been achieved, Treasury will not continue reporting in 2025–26 and the forward years.

**Intended result 2.4**

Treasury’s delivery of the legislative program is in line with the government’s priorities and within the required timeframes.

**Performance measure 8**

Proportion of legislative measures committed for delivery at the beginning of a Parliamentary sitting period, adjusted for any government reprioritisation of legislative measures during the sitting period, and compared to the actual number delivered.

<b>Methodology</b>	Calculation of the legislative measures committed for delivery, adjusted for reprioritisation, and compared with the legislative measures actually delivered. Treasury manages and delivers legislative measures during Parliamentary sitting periods. Accordingly, Treasury assesses performance based on the sequence of Winter and Spring Parliamentary sitting periods in one calendar year and Autumn Parliamentary sitting period in the following calendar year. This provides the best alignment with the performance reporting period. To provide a more accurate synopsis of Treasury’s delivery of the government’s legislative agenda we have excluded routine, annual or minor and technical legislative measures from the performance measures. Treasury assesses performance against the delivery of legislative measures that implement priority policies as announced by government.
<b>Target</b>	91%
<b>Data sources</b>	Treasury’s legislative program provides a record of the government’s current legislative priorities in the Treasury portfolio, which Treasury track through a records management database. The Bills and Legislation page on the Parliament of Australia website is a second data source confirming date of introduction and passage of primary legislation. The Federal Register of Legislation also provides a second data source confirming the date of instrument registration.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Achieved</b> Treasury delivered an average of 97% of measures committed for delivery across the sitting periods. Achieved means 91% or greater of legislative measures delivered as committed with adjustment for reprioritisation. <sup>a)</sup>
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved with an average of 97% of measures committed for delivery across the sitting periods. In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of achieved with an average of 98% of measures committed for delivery across the sitting periods. In 2021–22 Treasury reported a result of achieved with an average of 94% of measures committed for delivery across the sitting periods.

a) Achieved is assessed as ≥91% of legislative measures delivered, substantially achieved is assessed as 86% to 90%, partially achieved is assessed as 80% to 85%, and not achieved is assessed as <80%.

## Analysis

The performance target has been achieved.

In 2024–25 Treasury delivered 97 per cent of legislative measures committed for delivery during the reporting period. This included the delivery of 105 legislative measures. This does not account for the entirety of the Treasury legislative program, as not all measures are used to assess performance, such as administrative measures.

Treasury continues to liaise with the portfolio ministers' offices to ensure alignment of Treasury's legislation program with the government's priorities. Treasury continues to hold regular briefing processes. This ensures that the Treasurer and other portfolio ministers agree to the legislation program for an upcoming sitting prior to the sitting period commencing, but also during a sitting period to agree to the reprioritisation of measures.

During the reporting period Treasury reprioritised 40 legislative measures to include them in the program in response to the government's priorities. They included:

- the Future Made in Australia Bill 2024 in the Winter 2024 sitting period
- Help to Buy Bill 2023 in Spring 2024, and
- Treasury Laws Amendment (More Cost of Living Relief) Bill 2025 in Autumn 2025.

Treasury managed these changes to the legislation program by reprioritising 96 legislative measures to later sitting periods, as agreed by the Treasurer and portfolio ministers.

This year has been particularly dynamic for Treasury's legislation program. The announcement of the Federal Election on 28 March 2025 and subsequent caretaker period altered the usual change management process of Treasury's legislation program. The calling of the Federal Election resulted in the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the commencement of the government's caretaker conventions. As such, any remaining bills in Parliament and planned bills for upcoming sitting periods were placed on hold until an incoming government was announced.

With the dissolution of the Parliament, and the legislation program falling outside of ordinary matters of administration, Treasury was unable to proceed with the planned legislation program for the 2025 Autumn sittings or communicate to the ministerial offices the decision to put the remaining legislation program on hold. This was consistent with the government's caretaker conventions. The impact to the program was low, as once the incoming government was announced and a revised sitting calendar was released. Treasury undertook a prioritisation process with the remaining legislation program to determine the outcome of the scheduling of the program to be agreed by the Treasurer.

Intended result 2.5

Treasury’s regulatory functions:

- Treasury administers Australia’s foreign investment framework consistent with Australia’s national and economic interests.
- Treasury administers the Payments Times Reporting Scheme to improve the payment terms, times and practices of large businesses towards their small business suppliers and improve payment outcomes for small businesses.

Performance measure 9

Proportion of stakeholders that report a high level of satisfaction regarding:

- the clarity, transparency, and consistent application of Treasury’s regulatory frameworks (Regulator Performance (RMG 128) Principle 1)
- risk-based, data driven decision making (RMG 128 Principle 2)
- Treasury’s responsive communication and collaboration (RMG 128 Principle 3).

Methodology	Independent surveys conducted by a third-party provider with foreign investment framework and Payment Times Reporting Scheme stakeholders. Stakeholder selection and questions that align with the Regulator Performance Principles will be governed by transparent stakeholder selection rules. Treasury will report separately on its regulatory functions for the foreign investment framework and Payments Times Reporting Scheme.
Target	65%
Data sources	Responses to the annual stakeholder survey and stakeholder lists.
Source	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury and Program 1.3 – Support for Markets and Business Corporate Plan 2024–25
Performance achieved 2024–25	<b>Foreign Investment Framework: Partially achieved</b> 58% of survey respondents provided a rating of agree or strongly agree to the survey questions. <sup>(a)</sup> Partially achieved means 55 to 59% of survey respondents provided an agree or strongly agree rating for applicable questions. <sup>(b)</sup> <b>Payment Times Reporting Scheme: Partially achieved</b> 55% of survey respondents provided a rating of agree or strongly agree to the survey questions. Partially achieved means 55 to 59% of survey respondents provided an agree or strongly agree rating for applicable questions.

**Performance achieved over time**

In 2023–24 the Foreign Investment Framework reported a result of partially achieved with 57% and in 2022–23 an indicative performance result of 67%.

In 2023–24 the Payment Times Reporting Scheme reported a result of substantially achieved with 61% and in 2022–23 a result of partially achieved with 57%.

The performance achieved for 2021–22 was not comparable with the 2022–23 results for the Foreign Investment Framework and the Payment Times Reporting Scheme.

- a) The performance result was calculated as an average of the percentage of survey respondents who provided ratings of 4 (agree) or 5 (strongly agree) on a 5-point scale for applicable question items.
- b) Achieved is assessed as ≥65% of survey respondents who provide ratings of 4 (agree) or 5 (strongly agree), substantially achieved is assessed as 60 to 64%, partially achieved is assessed as 55 to 59%, and not achieved is assessed as <55%.

**Analysis**

Treasury used structured key stakeholder surveys to measure the department's administration of regulator functions. Treasury engaged an external provider to develop, conduct, and report on the regulator surveys. Separate surveys were conducted for each of Treasury's regulators. The survey questions were specific to each regulator and were designed to address the 3 best practice principles of the Regulator Performance Resource Management Guide (RMG) 128:<sup>6</sup>

1. Continuous improvement and building trust
2. Risk-based and data-driven
3. Collaboration and engagement.

Treasury's regulators are reported separately within this analysis. Senior executives will discuss the feedback, and the results will be used to improve performance.

**Foreign Investment Framework**

The performance target has been partially achieved.

A total of 51 stakeholders of the Foreign Investment Framework completed the survey. The stakeholder survey for the Foreign Investment Framework received a 24 per cent response rate and a performance result of 58 per cent. This was consistent with the result achieved in 2023–24 (57 per cent).

During 2024–25, Treasury continued to implement reforms announced in May 2024 to streamline low-risk investment, strengthen scrutiny and compliance in relation to high-risk investment, and improve transparency. A new online investor portal was launched.

6 [www.finance.gov.au/government/managing-commonwealth-resources/regulator-performance-rmg-128](http://www.finance.gov.au/government/managing-commonwealth-resources/regulator-performance-rmg-128)

Performance against the best practice principles

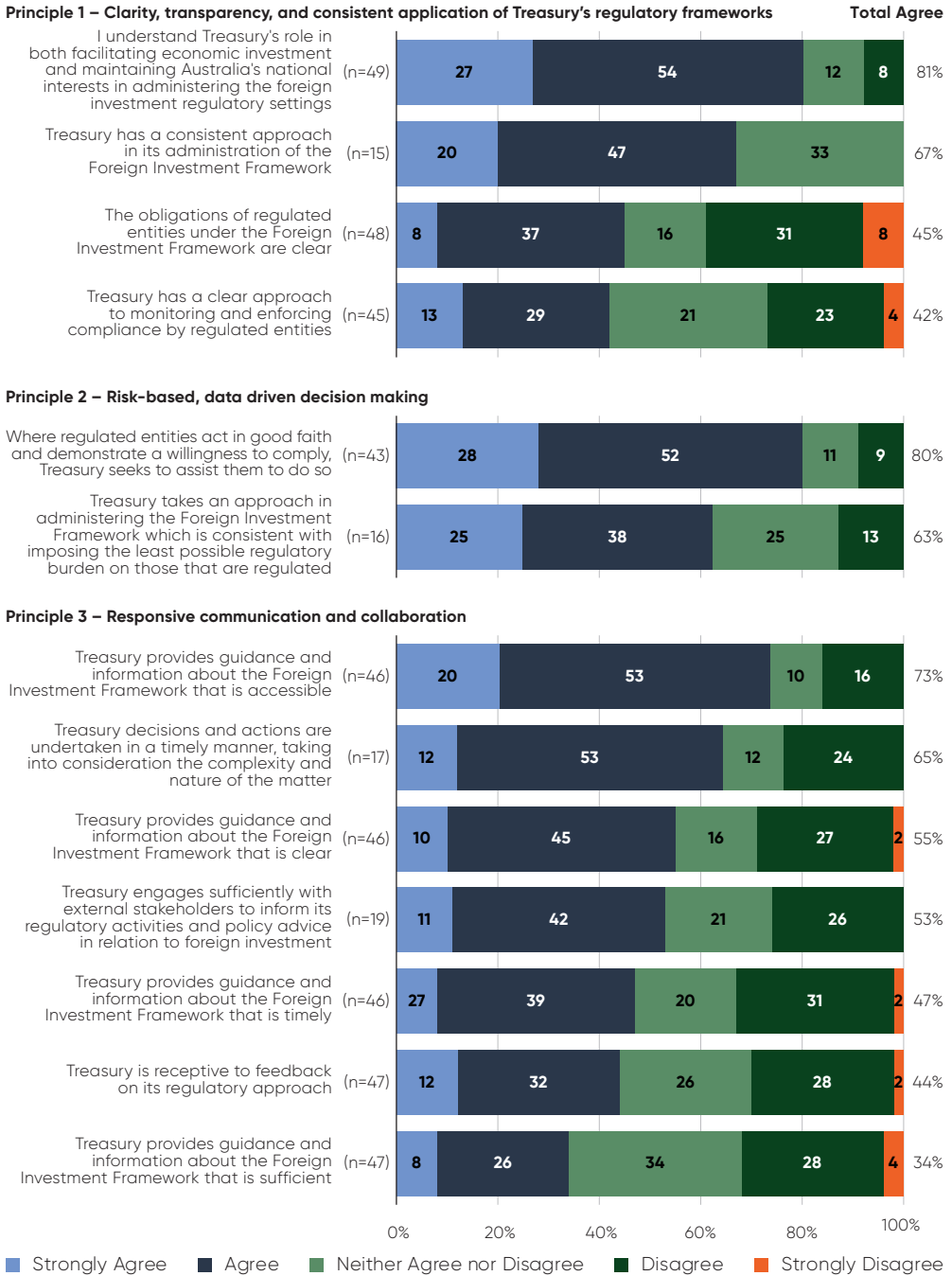
The survey responses have been used to assess Treasury’s performance against the 3 principles of best practice regulation set out in Department of Finance guidance.

Treasury’s performance for clarity, transparency, and consistent application under Principle 1 was mixed. There was a strong response from stakeholders of the Foreign Investment Framework indicating they understood Treasury’s role in facilitating economic investment and maintaining Australia’s national interests in administering the foreign investment regulatory settings (81 per cent). Stakeholders agreed Treasury has a consistent approach in its administration of the Foreign Investment Framework (67 per cent agreed). They were less positive about the clarity of regulated entities’ obligations under the Framework (45 per cent) and Treasury’s approach to monitoring and enforcing compliance (42 per cent).

Survey responses for Treasury’s risk-based and data driven decision-making for Principle 2 identified that most stakeholders (80 per cent) agreed Treasury seeks to assist regulated entities that act in good faith and demonstrate a willingness to comply. In a positive result (63 per cent agreed) stakeholders reported Treasury’s approach in administering the Foreign Investment Framework is consistent with imposing the least possible burden on the regulated. This result is a 30 per cent increase from the previous year’s result.

There was a broad range of responses (34 to 73 per cent) in relation to Principle 3 for Treasury’s responsive communication and collaboration. Stakeholders were most positive about the guidance and information about the Foreign Investment Framework (73 per cent). Stakeholders responded positively that Treasury’s decisions and actions are undertaken in a timely manner (65 per cent). A lower proportion felt Treasury’s guidance and information was timely (47 per cent) and sufficient (34 per cent).

**Figure 6: Treasury's performance – alignment of the Foreign Investment Framework results with the best practice principles**

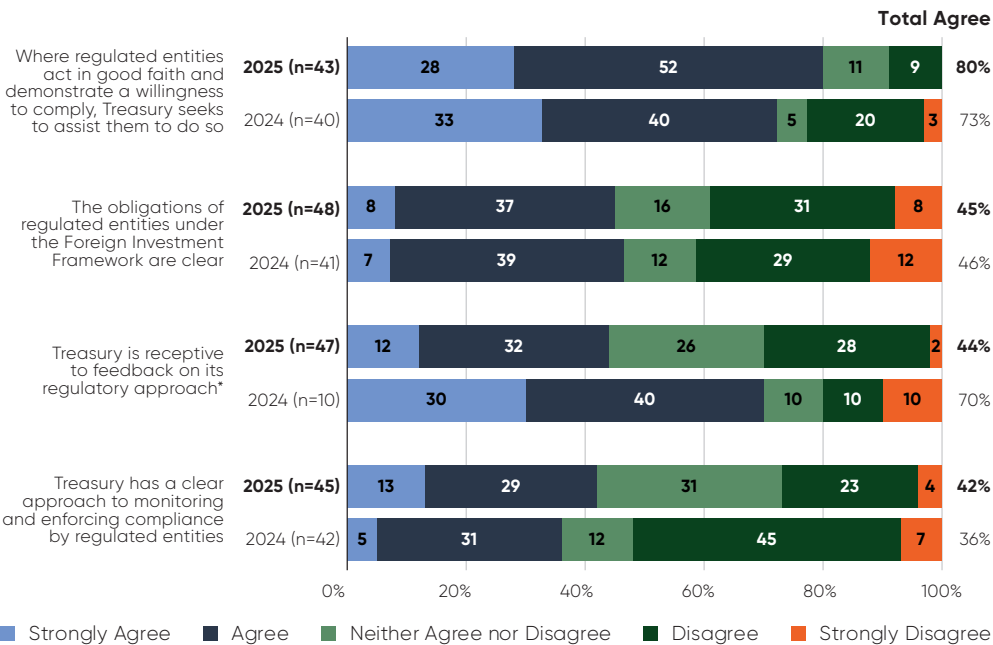




Overview of survey results

The majority of stakeholders of the Foreign Investment Framework agreed that Treasury seeks to assist entities (80 per cent, an increase from 73 per cent in 2023–24). There were fewer positive perceptions about the clarity of obligations of regulated entities (45 per cent, in line with 46 per cent in 2023–24) and Treasury’s receptiveness to feedback on its regulatory approach (44 per cent, a decrease from 70 per cent in 2023–24). There was an improvement in survey responses on the clarity of Treasury’s approach to monitoring and enforcing compliance (42 per cent, an increase from 36 per cent in 2023–24).

**Figure 7: Treasury’s performance – all stakeholders of the Foreign Investment Framework, comparison of 2024 and 2025**



\*2024 question wording: Treasury is receptive to feedback from external stakeholders on its regulatory activities

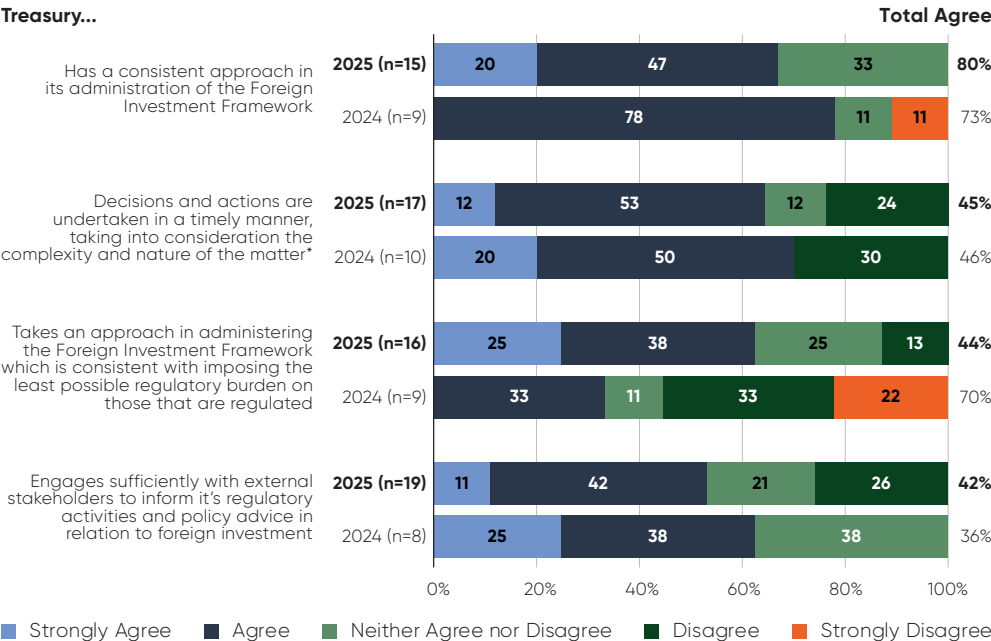
Base: All key stakeholders of the Foreign Investment Framework

Most stakeholders, excluding representatives from regulated entities and investors, agreed Treasury has a consistent approach in its administration of the Foreign Investment Framework (67 per cent, a decrease from 78 per cent in 2023–24).<sup>7</sup> Stakeholder responses to Treasury’s decisions and actions being timely, taking into consideration the complexity and nature of the matter, were similar to the prior year (65 per cent in 2024–25 compared to 70 per cent in 2023–24). There was a significant

<sup>7</sup> Stakeholders excluding or other than representatives from regulated entities and investors include members of the Law Council’s Foreign Investment Committee, active members of the Foreign Investment Review Board, senior officers from Australian Government entities and senior executives from other organisations.

increase in agreement from stakeholders (other than representatives from regulated entities and investors) that Treasury consistently imposed the least possible regulatory burden (63 per cent agreed, an increase from 33 per cent in 2023–24).

**Figure 8: Treasury's performance – stakeholders other than investors and/or representatives of regulated entities of the Foreign Investment Framework, comparison of 2024 and 2025**



\*2024 question wording: Treasury is receptive to feedback from external stakeholders on its regulatory activities

Base: Key stakeholders of the Foreign Investment Framework other than representatives/ senior executives of regulated entities/ investors

As in previous years, stakeholders were most positive about the accessibility (73 per cent agreed, an increase from 69 per cent in 2023–24) and clarity (55 per cent agreed, a decrease from 58 per cent in 2023–24) of Treasury's guidance and information. Less than half of stakeholders agreed that guidance and information was timely (47 per cent agreed, an increase from 44 per cent in 2023–24) and sufficient (34 per cent agreed, a decrease from 45 per cent in 2023–24).

Foreign Investment Framework stakeholders for 2024–25 included:

- investors and/or agents of regulated entities
- senior officers (Executive Level 2 and above) from Australian Government entities and senior executives from other organisations
- investors and/or agents of regulated entities who have a Treasury client manager
- non-executive members of the Foreign Investment Review Board
- members of the Law Council's Foreign Investment Committee.

## Payment Times Reporting Scheme

The performance target has been partially achieved.

A total of 185 Payment Times Reporting Scheme (the scheme) stakeholders completed the survey.<sup>8</sup> The survey received a response rate of 21 per cent and a performance result of 55 per cent.

During 2024–25, the Payment Times Reporting Regulator (the regulator) implemented major regulatory reforms announced by the government in response to the 2023 statutory review of the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020*. Significant changes were made to the regulatory framework through the *Payment Times Reporting Amendment Act 2024 (Amendment Act)* and the Payment Times Reporting Rules 2024 commencing on 7 September 2024 and 13 September 2024 respectively.

The reforms introduced new definitions and obligations for all reporting entities. New reporting requirements took effect on or after 1 July 2024. The Amendment Act made provision for an automatic 3-month extension meaning reports for the 6-month period 1 July to 31 December 2024 were due on 30 June 2025.

The reforms require new ICT infrastructure that is being delivered in tranches. Delivery slippage in the ICT infrastructure project required risk-based decisions, balancing functionality with timing of delivery. The ICT infrastructure continues to be rolled out with enhanced functionality for a better user experience and administrative efficiency gains.

The regulator invested heavily in stakeholder consultations on the guidance materials from October to December 2024. Following stakeholder feedback the guidance was enhanced and re-issued in March 2025 with greater clarity about the requirements, and supplementary guidance materials on reporting fields.

Stakeholder engagement at the stakeholder liaison forums has and continues to trend upwards. Over the 12 months to February 2025, we had a 186 per cent increase in stakeholder attendance and the number of organisations represented increased by 147 per cent. Between March to May 2025, the regulator delivered 4 education technical workshops ‘*Getting Ready for New Reporting*’ with over 2,700 participants attending.

A refreshed Payment Times Reporting Portal went live on 1 May 2025. It provides functionality for reporting entity information and reports required under the reformed Scheme to be submitted to the regulator prior to 30 June 2025 as required by legislation.

Over the course of 2024–25, administering both the original scheme, implementing the reformed scheme and ICT infrastructure project presented challenges. Stakeholder expectations, user experience and reputational risk were, and continue to be, key considerations.

<sup>8</sup> Payment Times Reporting Scheme stakeholders for this survey are representatives from regulated entities, industry bodies, professional advisers and senior officers from Australian Government entities.

The year in review was a period of significant change for the scheme and the regulator where stakeholder engagement increased well above previous years. Increased stakeholder engagement was reflected in the numbers of stakeholders invited to participate in the survey, 888 in 2024–25 compared to 192 in 2023–24.

The 2024–25 results are positive outcomes resulting from risk-based decisions and careful stakeholder management during a period of significant change.

### Performance against the best practice principles

The survey responses were used to assess the regulator performance against the 3 principles of best practice regulation set out in Department of Finance guidance.<sup>9</sup> Stakeholder responses were most positive in relation to Principle 1, with 46 to 69 per cent favourable about the clarity, transparency and consistent application of the regulatory frameworks. The accessibility of information on reporting requirements (69 per cent), the consistency in the regulator delivering its functions (67 per cent) and transparency (66 per cent) were rated most favourably by the scheme's stakeholders.

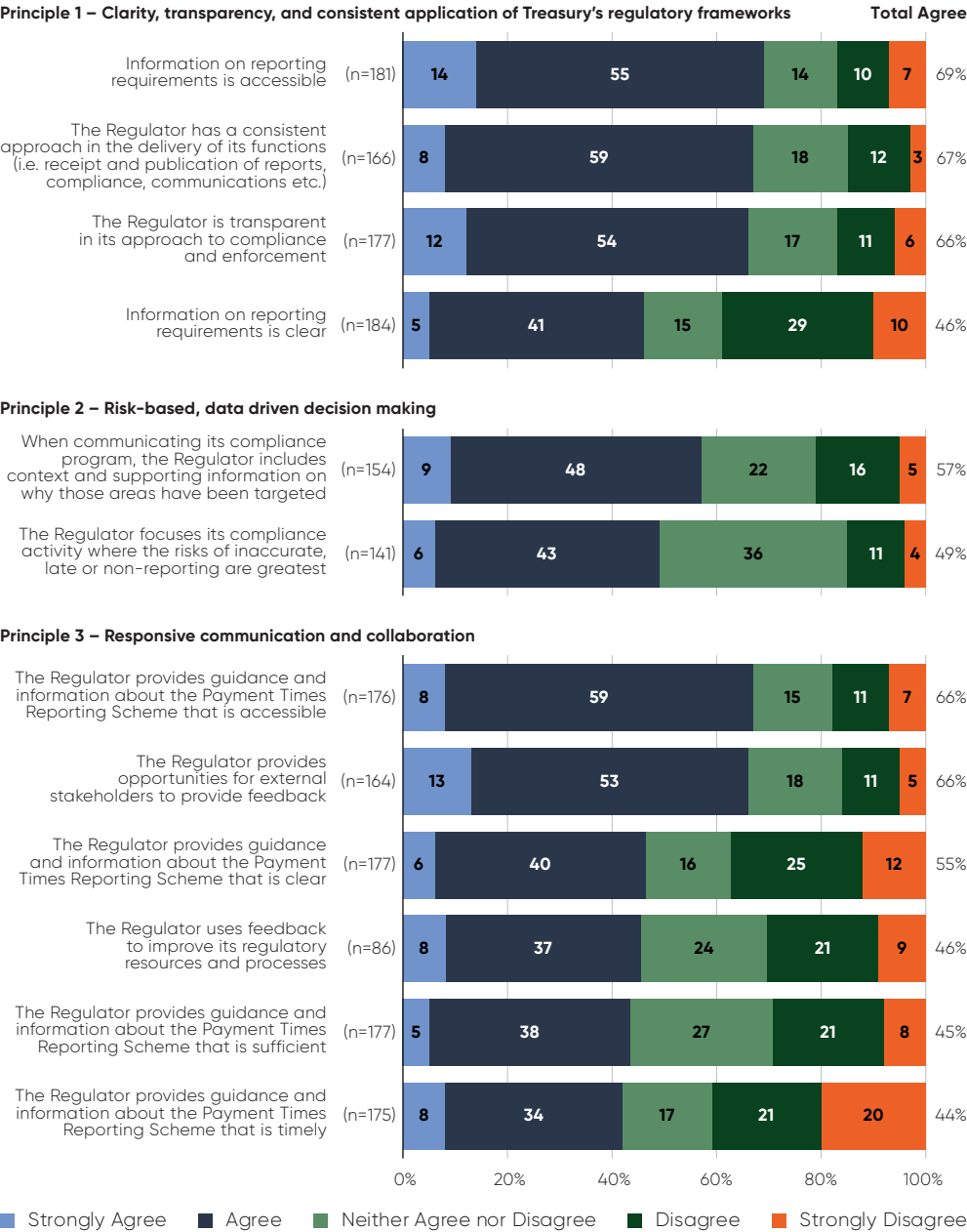
Ratings were lower for risk-based, data driven decision making under Principle 2. Around half stakeholders agreed the regulator includes context and supporting information about why particular areas are targeted in its compliance program (57 per cent agreed), and focuses compliance activity where the risks of inaccurate, late or non-reporting are greatest (49 per cent agreed).

Perceptions of the regulator's responsive communication and collaboration for Principle 3 were mixed. Two-thirds of stakeholders agreed the regulator provides guidance and information that was accessible (66 per cent) and provides opportunities for feedback (66 per cent). Stakeholders were less positive about the regulator's guidance and information being clear (46 per cent), sufficient (44 per cent) and timely (42 per cent).

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9 Regulator Performance (RMG 128).

**Figure 9: The regulator’s performance – alignment of the Payment Times Reporting Scheme results with the best practice principles**



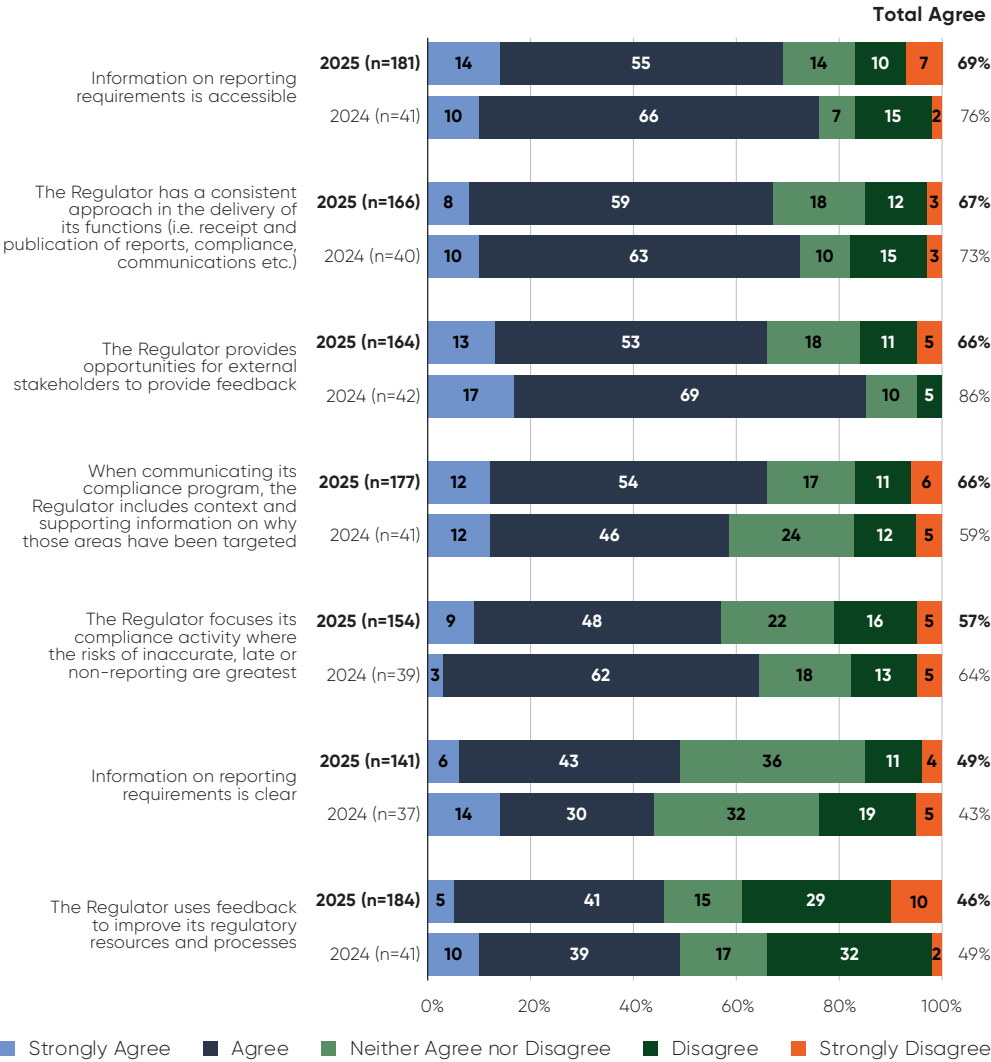
Base: Key stakeholders of the Payment Times Reporting Scheme

## Overview of survey results

Stakeholder ratings for the scheme were mixed. Around two-thirds of stakeholders agreed information on reporting requirements is accessible (69 per cent, a decrease from 76 per cent in 2023–24), that the regulator has a consistent approach in delivering its functions (67 per cent, a decrease from 73 per cent in 2023–24), provides opportunities for feedback (66 per cent, a decrease from 86 per cent in 2023–24), and is transparent in its approach to compliance and enforcement (66 per cent, an increase from 59 per cent in 2023–24).

Stakeholders were less positive about Treasury’s compliance activity relative to risks (49 per cent agreed, an increase from 43 per cent in 2023–24) and the clarity of information about reporting requirements (46 per cent a decrease from 49 per cent in 2023–24).

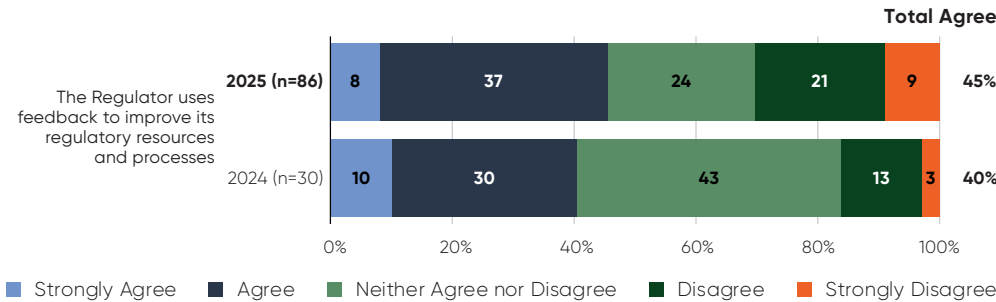
**Figure 10: The regulator’s performance – all stakeholders of the Payment Times Reporting Scheme, comparison of 2024 and 2025**



Base: All key stakeholders of the Payment Times Reporting Scheme

Among those stakeholders that participated in stakeholder liaison forums, engagement and consultations between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025, less than half (45 per cent, slightly higher than 40 per cent in 2023–24) agreed that the regulator uses feedback to improve its resources and processes.

**Figure 11: The regulator’s performance – stakeholder liaison forums, stakeholder engagement or consultations in 2024–25 – Payment Times Reporting Scheme**



Base: Key stakeholders of the Payment Times Reporting Scheme who participated in the regulator’s stakeholder liaison forums, stakeholder engagement or consultations.

Stakeholders were most positive about the accessibility of guidance and information (66 per cent, a decrease from 76 per cent in 2023–24). They were less favourable about guidance and information being clear (46 per cent, no change from 2023–24), sufficient (44 per cent, a decrease from 58 per cent in 2023–24) and timely (42 per cent, a decrease from 63 per cent in 2023–24).

In 2024–25 the regulator implemented major reforms through the *Payment Times Reporting Amendment Act 2024* and the *Payment Times Reporting Rules 2024* which commenced in September 2024. The reforms introduced a new definition of a reporting entity, and new requirements applied to reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2024.

The regulator engaged with stakeholders on the reforms and reporting requirements, including consultation on the legislative framework and guidance material complemented by educational workshops attended by almost 3,000 participants. Stakeholder respondents increased from 42 in 2023–24 to 184 in 2024–25. There were 888 stakeholders invited to participate in the survey 2024–25 compared with 192 in 2023–24. While the response rate was maintained (22 per cent in 2023–24 and 21 per cent 2024–25) a significant number of stakeholders chose not to provide feedback.

Stakeholders were senior management from regulated entities, industry bodies, professional advisers identified on the regulator’s stakeholder liaison list and senior officers from Australian Government entities.



**Performance measure 10**

Treasury removed performance measure 10 for the Payment Times Reporting Regulator as outlined in the Corporate Plan 2024–25 and will not report on performance in the 2024–25 period.

<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.3 – Support for Markets and Business Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	Reporting is not required in 2024–25.
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	<p>In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of substantially achieved with 84% of entities registered to report compared to the number of entities required to be registered to report.<sup>(a)</sup></p> <p>Treasury reported a result of partially achieved with 72% of entities registered to report compared to the number of entities required to be registered to report.<sup>(b)</sup></p> <p>The performance results from prior years will not be comparable with 2025–26 reporting.</p>

- a) Achieved is assessed as ≥85% of regulated entities registered as a reporting entity, substantially achieved is assessed as 80 to 84%, partially achieved is assessed as 75 to 79%, and not achieved is assessed as <75%.
- b) In 2022–23 partially achieved was assessed as 70 to 74% of regulated entities registered as a reporting entity.

**Analysis**

Treasury is implementing major reforms to the Payment Times Reporting Scheme announced by the government in its response to the 2023 independent statutory Review of the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020*. The *Payment Times Reporting Amendment Act 2024* made significant changes to the Act and the Payment Times Reporting Rules 2024 were remade, commencing in September 2024.

The reforms introduced a new definition of a reporting entity and new reporting requirements applied to reporting commencing on or after 1 July 2024. The performance assessment period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 coincided with the transition period for the new reporting requirements and reporting entities prepared reports under both the previous and new legislative frameworks (as relevant).

Treasury has developed a new performance measure and targets for publication in the Corporate Plan 2025–26 and will report against these metrics in the Annual Report 2025–26.

# Key activity 3 – Treasury’s external engagements enable implementation of the government’s economic and fiscal agenda

## Intended result 3.1

Relationships with Treasury ministers, Treasury portfolio agencies and regulators, and key stakeholders enables implementation of the government’s agenda.

### Performance measure 11

Proportion of Treasury ministers, Treasury portfolio agencies and regulators, and key stakeholders that highly rate working with the Treasury.<sup>(a)</sup>

<b>Methodology</b>	Independent stakeholder survey conducted by a third-party provider and structured interviews with Treasury ministers or their delegates. The assessment of the ministerial feedback questionnaire will be weighted so that the Treasurer’s responses account for 50% of the overall percentage measure. Stakeholder selection is governed by transparent stakeholder selection rules.
<b>Target</b>	<b>Ministerial feedback questionnaire:</b> 83% <b>Stakeholder survey:</b> 80%
<b>Data sources</b>	Stakeholder lists and responses to the annual stakeholder feedback survey and the ministerial feedback questionnaire from Treasury ministers or their delegates.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.1 – Department of the Treasury Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Ministerial feedback questionnaire: Achieved</b> 100% of Treasury ministers or their delegate provided a rating of good or very good to the questions. <sup>(b)</sup> Achieved means 83% or more of Treasury ministers or their delegate provided a rating of good or very good to the questions. <sup>(c)</sup> <b>Stakeholder survey: Achieved</b> 81% of survey respondents provided a rating of agree or strongly agree to the questions. <sup>(d)</sup> Achieved means 80% or more of survey respondents provided a rating of agree or strongly agree to the questions.

<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	<p>In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved for the ministerial feedback questionnaire as 100% of Treasury ministers or their delegates provided a rating of good or very good to the questions.</p> <p>In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved for the stakeholder survey as 77% of survey respondents provided a rating of agree or strongly agree to the questions.</p> <p>In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of achieved for the ministerial feedback questionnaire as 100% of Treasury ministers or their delegate provided a rating of good or very good to the questions.</p> <p>In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of achieved for the stakeholder survey as 75% of survey respondents provided a rating of agree or strongly agree to the questions.</p> <p>In 2021–22 Treasury reported achieved with an effectiveness result of 77% for the quality of engagement or consultation from stakeholders.<sup>(e)</sup></p>
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- a) Stakeholders involved in the survey are senior officials from Australian Government entities that are Treasury’s counterparts and senior executive level stakeholders from organisations external to government who have had defined interactions with Treasury at least 4 times in the past year (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025).
- b) The performance result was calculated as an average of the percentage of Treasury ministers or their delegate who provided ratings of 4 (good) or 5 (very good) on a 5-point scale for applicable question items.
- c) Achieved is assessed as a performance result of ≥80%, substantially achieved is assessed as 75 to 79%, partially achieved is assessed as 70 to 74%, and not achieved is assessed as <70%.
- d) The performance result was calculated as an average of the percentage of survey respondents who provided ratings of 4 (agree) or 5 (strongly agree) on a 5-point scale for applicable question items.
- e) In 2021–22 the effectiveness result was survey respondents’ rating of Treasury against set questions as an indicator of effectiveness. The performance result was calculated as an average of the percentage of survey respondents who provided ratings of 4 (agree) or 5 (strongly agree) on a 5-point scale for applicable question items.

**Analysis**

Treasury used structured interviews with Treasury ministers or their representatives and surveyed stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of its working relationships. Treasury engaged an external provider to develop and report on the ministerial feedback questionnaire and the stakeholder survey. All 5 ministerial interviews were conducted between January and March 2025, prior to the Federal Election (interviews usually occur between May and June).<sup>10</sup> A Treasury deputy secretary conducted the interviews, and the external provider attended as an objective observer and note taker.

Performance feedback from Treasury ministers and stakeholders is reported separately within this analysis.

**Ministerial feedback questionnaire**

The performance target has been achieved.

The ministerial interviews achieved a 100 per cent response rate and a performance result of 100 per cent. Treasury used structured interviews with ministers or their representatives to complete the feedback questionnaire. The Assistant Treasurer and Minister for Financial Services and the Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury personally participated in the interview. The Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries

<sup>10</sup> Interviews were not conducted during the Federal Election. Treasury requires ministers to be in office for a minimum of 90 days to participate in the ministerial feedback questionnaire.

and Forestry and Minister for Small Business was represented by their deputy chief of staff, and the Minister for Housing, Minister for Homelessness was represented by their chief of staff and senior adviser. The Treasurer was represented by their chief of staff.

All ministerial stakeholders unanimously rated the quality of working relationships with Treasury as positive (100 per cent). Nearly all ministerial stakeholders (88 per cent, a decrease from 100 per cent in 2023–24) rated their working relationship as ‘very good’.

General comments from ministerial stakeholders were largely very positive about Treasury’s performance overall. Feedback was positive about Treasury staff responsiveness, professionalism and expertise, and ministerial stakeholders reflected more broadly on the effectiveness of their working relationship with Treasury.

Given the Treasurer is the senior Treasury minister, and the high volume of interactions with the Treasurer and policy coverage, the survey ratings of the Treasurer (or representative) were weighted more highly than those of other ministerial stakeholders. The weighting formula meant the Treasurer’s responses accounted for 50 per cent of the aggregate performance metrics derived from the survey.

### Stakeholder survey

The performance target has been achieved.

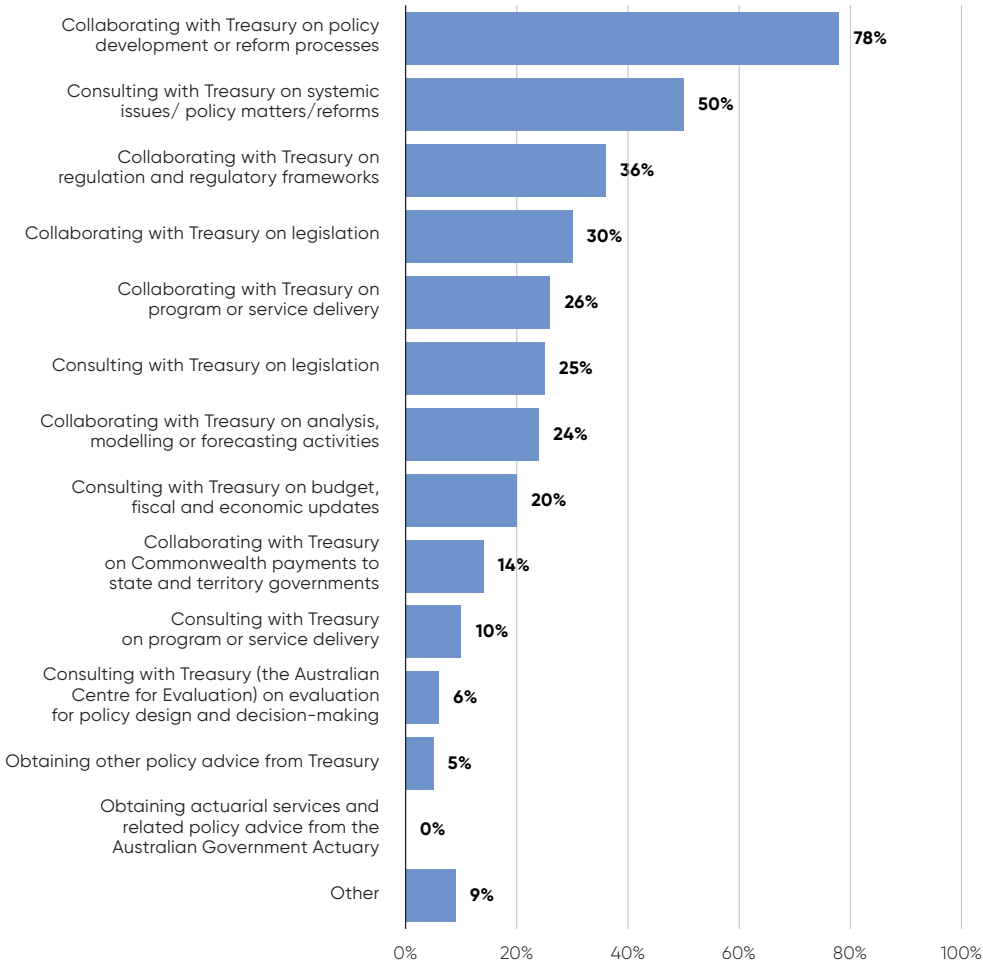
A total of 729 Australian Government entity and external stakeholders were invited to participate in the survey. This is an increase from 681 in 2023–24. The survey had a response rate of 27 per cent with a 23 per cent response rate from Australian Government entity stakeholders and a 33 per cent response rate from external stakeholders.<sup>11</sup> Treasury achieved a performance result of 81 per cent (an increase from 77 per cent in 2023–24).

Stakeholders from other Australian Government departments and agencies made up 33 per cent of survey respondents with 15 per cent from Treasury portfolio agencies. The remaining stakeholders external to the Australian Government included individual businesses (15 per cent), peak bodies (14 per cent), not-for-profit organisations (10 per cent), state and territory government entities (6 per cent), international government organisations (3 per cent), universities and research institutions (2 per cent) and international organisations (1 per cent).

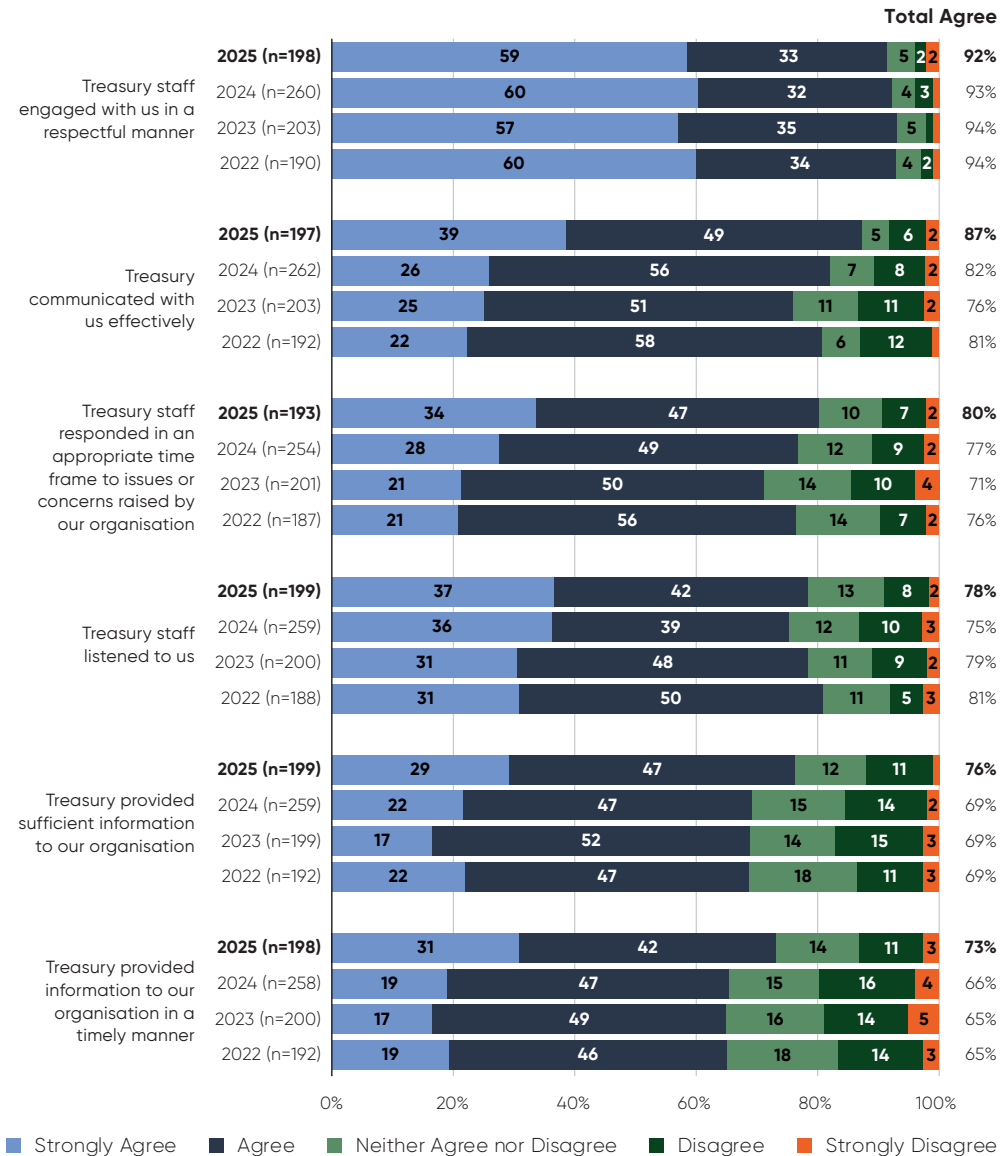
Most survey respondents engaged with Treasury on policy development and reform (78 per cent) and consultation on systemic and policy matters (50 per cent). More than a third of stakeholders (36 per cent) collaborated on regulation and regulatory frameworks. More than a quarter (26 per cent) engaged on program and service delivery and of those programs in Treasury, Consumer Data Right had the highest level of engagement (17 per cent). Collaboration with Treasury on analysis, modelling and forecasting activities was identified by almost a quarter of stakeholders (24 per cent).

<sup>11</sup> A response rate of 20 per cent was established as a valid response for the survey.

**Figure 12: Types of engagement with Treasury in 2024–25**



Stakeholders' perceptions of the effectiveness of their working relationships with Treasury were generally positive and showed improvement compared to 2023–24 for most aspects. As in previous years, stakeholders were most positive about the respectful manner of Treasury staff (92 per cent agreed, consistent with 93 per cent in 2023–24). Compared to 2023–2024, stakeholders were more likely to agree that Treasury communicated with them effectively (87 per cent, an increase from 82 per cent), responded in an appropriate timeframe to issues or concerns (80 per cent, an increase from 77 per cent), and listened to them (78 per cent, an increase from 75 per cent). There were also improvements in Treasury's information being sufficient (76 per cent, an increase from 69 per cent) and timely (73 per cent, an increase from 66 per cent).

**Figure 13: Effectiveness of working relationships with Treasury – comparison to 2022, 2023 and 2024**

Stakeholders were invited to provide comments on the working relationship with Treasury. Stakeholders provided 89 general comments about Treasury's performance. Most comments related to Treasury's communication, collaboration and engagement. Stakeholder perceptions of Treasury's engagement were generally very positive, with around one third praising Treasury's collaborative approach, open communication and responsiveness.

**Intended result 3.2**

Partnering with international financial institutions promotes international monetary cooperation, fosters financial system stability and economic growth, and facilitates the government’s objectives in international forums.

**Performance measure 12**

Proportion of payments to international financial institutions are transferred within legislated requirements and agreements.

<b>Methodology</b>	Assessment of payments against the requirements of relevant legislation and agreements. The performance results will be calculated as a percentage of total payments that meet requirements and timeframes against total payments (all payments including those that do not meet requirements and timeframes) for the period.
<b>Target</b>	100%
<b>Data sources</b>	<i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1947 and International Finance Corporation Act 1955, Asian Development Bank Act 1966, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Act 2015, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Act 1990, and payment records from the Reserve Bank of Australia, World Bank, International Finance Corporation, Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund or other multilateral development banks (where relevant).</i>
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 1.2 – International Financial Relations Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Achieved</b> Eight payments (100%) are transferred within legislative requirements and agreements. <sup>(a)</sup>  Achieved means 100% of payments are transferred within legislative requirements and agreements. <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of achieved with 11 payments (100%) transferred within legislative requirements and agreements.  In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of achieved with 15 payments (100%) administered within legislative requirements and agreements. <sup>(c)</sup>  In 2021–22 Treasury reported a result of achieved with 21 payments (100%) administered to international financial institutions within agreed requirements and timeframes.

- a) Payments to international financial institutions refers to a one-way transfer of funds from Australia to the relevant financial institution. It does not include two-way exchanges or one-way receipts of funds.
- b) Achieved is assessed as 100% of payments are transferred within legislated requirements and agreements, substantially achieved is assessed as 95 to 99%, partially achieved is assessed as 90 to 94%, and not achieved is assessed as <90%.
- c) Treasury removed the assessment of payments against timeframes in Corporate Plan 2022–23.

## Analysis

The performance target has been achieved.

Treasury administered 8 payments to international financial institutions totalling A\$874.17 million. These included 5 payments to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) totalling approximately A\$677.68 million. These payments include an annual assessment charge and Special Drawing Rights interest charges. On-time payments to the IMF supported Australia's relationship with the IMF which is essential to help promote international monetary cooperation, financial system stability and economic growth, and to facilitate the government's objectives in international forums.

One payment was made to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purchase of shares for a sum of A\$13.81 million.

Treasury also issues promissory notes to multilateral development banks, with payments against those notes financed from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's official development assistance budget. Treasury administered 2 promissory notes over this reporting period, totalling A\$182.67 million, to facilitate commitments to the World Bank's Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and International Development Association.



Intended result 3.3

Payments to the states and territories (the states) are administered in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations and other relevant agreements between the Commonwealth and the states.

Performance measure 13

Proportion of payments to the states are delivered within requirements of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations and other relevant agreements between the Commonwealth and the states.

Methodology	Assessment of payments against the requirements of the <i>Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations</i> and other relevant agreements between the Commonwealth and the states. The assessment will be calculated as a percentage of the number of payments that meet requirements against the total number of payments (all payments including those that do not meet requirements) for the period.
Target	100%
Data sources	The <i>Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations</i> and other relevant agreements, records of payment requests in the Federal Payments Management System, approvals, and payment advice.
Source	PBS Program 1.4 – Commonwealth-State Financial Relations Corporate Plan 2024–25
Performance achieved 2024–25	<b>Substantially achieved</b> 782 payments (99.0%) out of 790 payments were delivered within legislative requirements and agreements. Substantially achieved means 98% to 99.9% of payments are delivered within requirements and agreements. <sup>(a)</sup>
Performance achieved over time	In 2023–24 Treasury reported a result of substantially achieved with 681 payments (99.6%) out of 684 payments were delivered within legislative requirements and agreements.  In 2022–23 Treasury reported a result of substantially achieved with 636 (99.8%) out of 637 payments delivered within legislative requirements and agreements.  In 2021–22 Treasury reported a result of substantially achieved with 639 (99.5%) payments administered within the requirements and 642 (100%) payments administered within the required timeframes. <sup>(b) (c)</sup>

- a) Achieved is assessed as 100% of payments are delivered within requirements, substantially achieved is assessed as 98 to 99.9%, partially achieved is assessed as 95 to 97.9%, and not achieved is assessed as <95%.
- b) Achieved was assessed in 2021–22 and 2022–23 as 100% of payments are delivered within requirements, substantially achieved is assessed as 95 to 99%, partially achieved is assessed as 90 to 94%, and not achieved is assessed as <90%.
- c) Treasury removed the assessment of payments against timeframes in Corporate Plan 2022–23.

## Analysis

The performance target has been substantially achieved.

In accordance with the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations*, Treasury made payments to the states totalling \$187.0 billion during the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. This included:

- 12 specific purpose payment rounds made on the seventh of each month (or the closest working day after)
- one extraordinary specific purpose payment round made on 30 June 2025
- 12 general revenue assistance payment rounds made on the twenty-first of each month (or the closest working day after).

In total, these 25 payment rounds comprised 790 individual payments to the states. Each of the 790 individual payments were verified by Treasury officers prior to approval. Payment data sources have been reconciled to ensure alignment between what Commonwealth agencies requested be paid to the states, what officials in the Treasury approved as payments to the states, and what was paid to the states.

Treasury has identified 8 instances during the period in which payments were made without written ministerial authorisation for a specific senior official to approve the payments on the minister's behalf. These approval errors were technical in nature as the states had met the requirements for these payments. An authorised senior official will approve payments while a new authorisation instrument is drafted, following conclusion of machinery of government changes. Processes have been amended to minimise the likelihood of these errors reoccurring.

## Performance measures transferred to Treasury

### Performance report 2024–25: Advice on Australian cities

#### Period of Annual Performance Statement

Functions of the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, and the Arts (DITRDCA) were subject to a machinery of government change. National policy advice on cities was transferred from DITRDCA to Treasury effective 13 May 2025, including responsibility for performance reporting.

The DITRDCA Corporate Plan 2024–25 and Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26 includes one performance measure for advice on Australian cities policy that was transferred to Treasury. The annual performance statements cover the 2024–25 reporting period (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) and provide reporting for this performance measure.

The performance measure for advice on Australian cities policy is structured under the DITRDCA Program 3.3 – Cities of the Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26.

#### Program 3.3 – Cities

The cities program supports the development of more liveable and productive cities through programs and policies that support jobs and economic growth, manage population pressures and reduce congestion.

#### Key activity: Advise on and deliver commitments to enhance Australia's cities and towns

In the 2023–24 Budget, the Australian Government announced the establishment of a Cities and Suburbs Unit to deliver a new National Urban Policy and State of the Cities Report. The National Urban Policy will address urgent challenges facing our major cities – from equitable access to jobs, homes and services, to climate impacts and decarbonisation. It will present a shared government vision for the sustainable growth in our cities and seek to better integrate an urban lens across policymaking.

The State of the Cities Report will provide measurement of the progress and performance of our cities and vital insights into the productivity, equity and resilience of Australian cities, to inform the public and support all levels of government decision making.

#### Policy advice assessment methodology

The Australian cities policy performance measure is one of 11 policy measures in the DITRDCA performance framework. In 2024–25, DITRDCA assessed 11 performance measures against the policy advice assessment methodology to determine the quality, timeliness and evidence base of their advice. An internal panel of executive level and senior executive service employees, who were not directly involved in the writing the policy advice, made an assessment against specific criteria. Policy advice must be rated as a 'pass' for all 3 criteria to be considered high quality, timely and evidence based. This means scoring 75 per cent or above and a unanimous 'yes' response for

timeliness. Once the scores for each piece of policy advice were finalised, the measure result was calculated using a mathematical equation to determine the overall reporting result against the department’s results.

Performance measure 23

Advice on Australian cities policy

Methodology	Policy advice is assessed and scored against criteria, by an internal panel, to determine quality, timeliness and evidence base.
Target	Policy advice is high quality, timely and evidence based
Data sources	Ministerial submissions containing departmental policy advice which are stored in the Parliamentary Document Managements System.
Source	PBS Program 3.3 – Cities Corporate Plan 2024–25 (DITRDCA))
Performance achieved 2024–25	<b>Target met</b> All 3 criteria for high quality, timely and evidence based has been assessed against the policy advice assessment methodology and rated as a 'pass' by the internal panel.
Performance achieved over time	This is a new performance measure for 2024–25.

2

Analysis

The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts (DITRDCA) is reporting that the performance target has been met. The policy advice was assessed by the DITRDCA internal panel as high quality, timely and evidence based.<sup>12</sup>

The National Urban Policy was launched in November 2024 and forms the basis for ‘the advice on Australian cities policy’ performance measure. The National Urban Policy was delivered by the DITRDCA.

The National Urban Policy describes the Australian Government’s goal that urban places be liveable and equitable, productive and innovative, and sustainable and resilient.

The department undertook extensive public and other stakeholder consultation to develop the National Urban Policy, a key determinant of whether policy advice meets the performance criteria. This included Australian Government agencies, all levels of government, industry representatives, First Nations organisations and urban policy experts. Stakeholders provided advice, data and case studies to inform the National Urban Policy.

12 In 2024–25, the department prepared one piece of policy advice relating to this performance measure.

## Performance reports 2024–25: Housing, rental and homelessness

### Period of Annual Performance Statements

Functions of the Department of Social Services (DSS) were subject to a machinery of government change. Housing, rental and homelessness policy and the related programs under Outcome 4 – Housing were transferred from DSS to Treasury effective 13 May 2025, including responsibility for performance reporting.

The DSS Corporate Plan 2024–25 and Portfolio Budget Statements 2025–26 includes 4 performance measures for the National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness (NASHH), the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) and the initiative Safe Places Emergency Accommodation that were transferred to Treasury. The annual performance statements cover the 2024–25 reporting period (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025) and provide reporting for these performance measures.

### Outcome 4: Housing

Supporting access to safe and secure housing for individuals, including social housing, and providing targeted supports for preventing and addressing homelessness.

#### Program 4.1 – Housing and Homelessness

Contribute to and provide support for social housing and homelessness prevention initiatives, including the design and implementation of innovative early-stage projects.

##### Key activity – 4.1.1 National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness

The NASHH with state and territory governments (states) was signed on 31 May 2024. The annual funding under the new 5-year agreement is around \$1.8 billion a year from 2024–25. This includes doubling the Commonwealth homelessness funding component to \$400 million a year. The states are required to match their share of the homelessness funding. The NASHH is outcomes focused, with an agreed monitoring and reporting framework. The objective is to help people who are experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness and support the effective operation of Australia's social housing and homelessness services sectors.

#### Program 4.2 – Affordable Housing

To improve the supply of affordable rental housing to low and moderate income households.

##### Key activity – 4.2.1 National Rental Affordability Scheme

The NRAS has been a key activity of the Affordable Housing program since its commencement in 2008. The NRAS provides an annual retrospective financial incentive for approved participants who rent dwellings to eligible people on low to moderate incomes at a rate at least 20 per cent below market rent.

As announced in the 2014–15 Budget, there will be no further funding rounds or new allocations of NRAS incentives beyond those allocated in the Scheme and held by approved participants. The scheme will conclude in June 2026, at the completion of the 10-year incentive period for the final allocations.

Changes to performance measures

Amendments have been made to the performance information published in the DSS Corporate Plan 2024–25. The amendments relate to the published methodology and target for performance measure 2.1.2-1 and are a non-significant variation.

Performance measure 2.1.2-1

Confirmation a funded Safe Places project(s) activity details have been completed (i.e. capital works/building phase completed) and is tenanted.

<b>Published methodology</b>	A safe place in the Safe Places Emergency Accommodation Program (Round 1) was defined by individual grant applications. Grantees identified the numbers of safe places to be made available under their safe places project.
<b>Amended methodology</b>	For purposes of performance reporting, a safe place has been defined as 1 bedroom equating to 2 safe places in line with Safe Places Inclusion Round. This definition has been applied to the methodology for calculating the performance result and the target for both Round 1 and the Safe Places Inclusion Round. This amendment allows for consistent reporting for both funding rounds in 2024–25 and forward years.
<b>Published target</b>	≥ 665 = 44% of program target.
<b>Amended target</b>	≥ 713

**Safe Places Emergency Accommodation Performance Measure**

**Performance measure 2.1.2-1**

Confirmation a funded Safe Places project(s) activity details have been completed (i.e. capital works/building phase completed) and is tenanted.

<b>Methodology</b>	The target will be considered met if 75% or more (6 or more of 8) of the department's national programs meet their intended output target, based on tailored criteria developed for assessment across the programs. The target will be considered partially met if 50–74% (4 to 5 out of 8) of the national programs successfully achieve their target and not met if less than 50% (3 or below out of 8) successfully achieve their target.
<b>Target</b>	The success criterion is met if the total number of safe places delivered is greater than or equal to the prior year's target. ≥ 713
<b>Data sources</b>	Department of Social Services projects management spreadsheet containing Safe Places Applications and milestone evidence from grantees.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 2.1 – Families and Communities (Department of Social Services) Department of Social Services Corporate Plan 2024–25
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Not met</b> 669 funded Safe Places have been completed and are tenanted.
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	In 2023–24 the Department of Social Services reported a result of 'not met' with 499 funded Safe Places completed and tenanted. In 2022–23 the Department of Social Services reported a result of 'met' with 245 funded Safe Places completed and tenanted. In 2021–22 the Department of Social Services reported a result of 'met' with 91 funded Safe Places completed and tenanted.

## Analysis

The Department of Social Services is reporting that the performance target was not met.

In 2024–25, 669 funded safe places have been completed and are tenanted nationally, an increase of 170 safe places compared to the previous financial year (499). This comprised 653 funded safe places for the Safe Places Emergency Accommodation Program (Round 1) and 16 funded safe places for the Safe Places Inclusion Round.

The 2024–25 results did not meet the program's performance target due to delays in capital works. Grantees experienced capital works delays due to planning approvals, contractor availability and cost escalations. Others encountered difficulties securing operational funding to commence services once construction was complete, delaying activation of some properties. This has been corroborated by research conducted by the Institute of Public Affairs which shows that average construction time for a home has increased by 50 per cent and building material costs also increased by 53 per cent in the same period.

For Round 1, applicants could determine the number of safe places based on their service models, so the measure did not necessarily equate to a bed or room. This resulted in the number of safe places equalling the number of women and children who could be supported at one time. For purposes of reporting the performance result, a safe place is reported as 1 bedroom equating to 2 safe places in line with the Safe Places Inclusion Round. The definition was applied to Round 1 for consistency of reporting in 2024–25.

The target has been revised from 665 to 713 funded safe places to account for the inclusion of projects funded under the Safe Places Inclusion Round and to provide consistency across both rounds.



**Key activity – 4.1.1 National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness**

**Performance measure 4.1.1-1**

All parties to the NASHH meet its requirements.

<b>Methodology</b>	<p>Reporting will be based on qualitative assessment of whether parties to the National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness (NASHH) have met their requirements under the NASHH to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• annually report against the National Outcomes Framework and submit Statements of Assurance</li><li>• publish a housing and homelessness strategy that meets the requirements outlined in the NASHH</li><li>• contribute to the ongoing collection and transparent reporting of agreed data.</li></ul>
<b>Target</b>	<p><b>4.1.1-1A</b> – A publicly available housing and homelessness strategy that meets the requirements outlined in the NASHH from each state.</p> <p>All states have strategies that meet the criteria in the NASHH and include this information in their bilateral schedule.</p> <p><b>4.1.1-1B</b> – Complete and timely reporting by the states against the compulsory measure in the National Outcomes Framework on social housing measures, including number and change in social housing dwellings, overcrowding and dwelling condition.</p> <p>All states report against all compulsory and other nominated measures.</p> <p><b>4.1.1-1C</b> – Complete and timely reporting by the states against the compulsory measures in the National Outcomes Framework on homelessness, including unmet demand and supported requests for homelessness services, and return to homelessness.</p> <p>All states report against all compulsory and other nominated measures.</p> <p><b>4.1.1-1D</b> – Complete and timely reporting by the states against the Statement of Assurance.</p> <p>All states report against all compulsory and other nominated measures.</p>
<b>Data sources</b>	<p>Productivity Commission's annual report on Government Services.</p> <p>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Specialist Homelessness Services database.</p> <p>NASHH Statement of Assurance, submitted to the Commonwealth.</p> <p>Relevant state and territory government departmental websites where housing and homelessness strategies are published.</p>
<b>Source</b>	<p>PBS Program 4.1 – Housing and Homelessness (Department of Social Services)</p> <p>Department of Social Services Corporate Plan 2024–25</p>
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<p><b>4.1.1-1A – Met</b></p> <p>All states and territories met their requirements under the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement.</p> <p><b>4.1.1-1B – Not yet available: reporting after 31 December 2025.</b></p> <p><b>4.1.1-1C – Not yet available: reporting after 31 December 2025.</b></p> <p><b>4.1.1-1D – Not yet available: reporting after 31 December 2025.</b></p>
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	<p>The NASHH commenced on 1 July 2024 and there is no prior year reporting.</p> <p>The NASHH replaced the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement which ended in June 2024.</p>

## Analysis

The Department of Social Services is reporting that the 4.1.1-1A performance target was met.

During 2024–25 state and territory housing and homelessness strategies were reviewed every month to ensure they met the requirements of the NASHH prior to payment of NASHH funding to the state and territory governments (target 4.1.1-1A). State and territory governments met their commitments in the NASHH by publicly communicating that they understood the challenges faced in housing and homelessness, and how they would be addressed in each jurisdiction.

Under the NASHH, reporting against the national outcomes framework (targets 4.1.1-1B and 4.1.1-1C) and statements of assurance (target 4.1.1-1D) is not required until 31 December 2025. Treasury will review state and territory government NASHH reporting for 2024–25 after 31 December 2025 to ensure it is complete. Data from these reports will also be available on Australian Institute of Health, and Welfare and Productivity Commission websites as part of their usual series of publications on social housing and homelessness.

**Key activity – 4.2.1 National Rental Affordability Scheme**

**Performance measure 4.2.1-1**

Incentives are issued in a timely manner to approved participants.

<b>Methodology</b>	The per cent of statements of compliance processed within 60 business days is based on the date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an approved participant notifies the department they have submitted a finalised statements of compliance</li><li>• funds are released or the refundable tax offset certificate is issued for the relevant statement of compliance.</li></ul>
<b>Target</b>	At least 90% of statements of compliance are processed within 60 business days.
<b>Data sources</b>	Department of Social Services' Grants Payments System. Date of notification email from the approved participant.
<b>Source</b>	PBS Program 4.2 – Affordable Housing (Department of Social Services) Corporate Plan 2024–25 (Department of Social Services)
<b>Performance achieved 2024–25</b>	<b>Met</b> 96.7% of statements of compliance were processed within 60 business days.
<b>Performance achieved over time</b>	The Department of Social Services reported a result of 'met' for 2021–22 with 98.4%, 2022–23 with 94.1% and 2023–24 with 96.8% of statements of compliance processed within 60 business days. <sup>(a)</sup>

a) The Department of Social Services Annual Report 2023–24.

**Analysis**

The Department of Social Services is reporting that the performance target has been met.

The scheme provides incentives for approved participants who rent dwellings to eligible tenants at a rate of at least 20 per cent below market rent. The target of 90 per cent of statements of compliance being processed within 60 business days demonstrates the department's role as the administrator of the scheme.

The result reflects improved processes designed to increase efficiency and consistency of assessments. Streamlined workflows, clearer documentation requirements and structured assessment pathways enabled assessors to complete most claims within the 60-day period. These enhancements significantly reduced the amount of assessor re-work and improved the overall timeliness and quality of processing.

Proactive engagement with approved participants also contributed to the result. The team worked closely with approved participants to encourage timely, accurate claim submissions and provided support to resolve issues early. This approach reduced the number of follow-ups required and helped claims move more efficiently through the assessment phase.

The performance result is based on the previous National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) compliance process of 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024. The 1 May 2024 to 30 April 2025 data is not available until all statements of compliance have been processed and finalised which is anticipated by 31 December 2025.

Performance measure 4.2.1-2

Incentives delivered through the National Rental Affordability Scheme are maximised to improve the supply of affordable rental housing to low and moderate income households.

Methodology	The active, provisional and total allocation under the scheme are reported quarterly, while incentives are paid on a yearly basis. For the purpose of this measure, the maximum number of allocations in the year is used.
Target	At least 90% of allocations set under the National Rental Affordability Scheme are active and receiving incentive payments.
Data sources	Department of Social Services' Grants Payments System.
Source	PBS Program 4.2 – Affordable Housing (Department of Social Services) Department of Social Services Corporate Plan 2024–25
Performance achieved 2024–25	Met 96.4% of allocations set under the National Rental Affordability Scheme were active and receiving incentive payments.
Performance achieved over time	The Department of Social Services reported a result of met for 2021–22 with 93.6%, 2022–23 with 94.5% and 2023–24 with 96.4% of allocations set under the National Rental Affordability Scheme were active and receiving incentive payments.

Analysis

The Department of Social Services is reporting that the performance target has been met.

NRAS has maintained the availability of affordable rental housing to low and moderate income households. The department cannot control whether an approved participant of the scheme will act in accordance with the National Rental Affordability Scheme Regulations 2020 and be eligible to receive an incentive payment. The department worked closely with approved participants to maintain the use of NRAS allocations and deliver affordable rental housing to low and moderate income households.

NRAS dwellings became available in stages, with the last tranche of NRAS dwellings joining the scheme in June 2016. The scheme will conclude in June 2026 when the 10-year term of all allocations will have ended. Quarterly data shows a steady decline in total allocations – from over 15,000 in early 2024 to 6,475 by March 2025 – as allocations progressively expire in the lead up to the scheme’s conclusion.

The department has ensured a high proportion of the remaining allocations are compliant and eligible. The department actively managed risks associated with housing market pressures, such as dwelling withdrawals when investors left the scheme before the 10-year exit date and transfers when approved participants identified an alternative dwelling. These actions directly contributed to sustaining the proportion of active paid allocations and maintaining stakeholder confidence in the scheme during its final years.

The NRAS year for this performance period ran from 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2024. Incentive payment claims for this period were submitted by approved participants from 1 May 2024 to 30 September 2024 and assessed from 1 May 2024 to the end of 2024.

# Financial performance

## Departmental resourcing

Treasury received \$398.9 million in departmental operating appropriations and \$3.5 million in capital budget appropriations in 2024–25. Treasury's departmental resourcing is controlled by the Secretary to the Treasury and is provided for the day-to-day operations of Treasury.

Treasury recorded a an operating surplus of \$8.9 million in 2024–25 under net cash appropriation arrangements (2023–24: \$1.8 million operating loss). Treasury has a sound financial position and can meet its debt obligations as and when they fall due.

## Administered resourcing

Treasury managed \$208.3 billion in administered resourcing in 2024–25, including \$2.3 billion in annual appropriations, \$130.3 billion in special appropriations and \$75.7 billion in special accounts. Treasury's administered resourcing is available for payments under the programs administered by Treasury on behalf of the Australian Government.

Treasury's total administered expenses in 2024–25 was \$209.7 billion (2023–24: \$196.0 billion). Of this total, \$162.4 billion were for payments to the states and territories and \$46.0 billion were Medicare Guarantee transfers to the Department of Health and Aged Care.

Treasury's total administered revenue in 2024–25 was \$2.2 billion (2023–24: \$2.9 billion).

Further details on Treasury's financial resources and expenses are in Table 6 and Table 7 below.

## Resource tables

**Table 6:** Department of the Treasury resource statement 2024–25

	Current available appropriation	Payments made	Balance remaining
	2024–25 \$'000 (a)	2024–25 \$'000 (b)	2024–25 \$'000 (a – b)
<b>Departmental</b>			
Annual appropriations—ordinary annual services <sup>1</sup>			
Prior year appropriation available <sup>2</sup>	122,515	114,954	7,561
Departmental appropriation <sup>3</sup>	398,889	263,175	135,714
Departmental capital budget <sup>4</sup>	3,537	2,959	578
s74 External Revenue <sup>5</sup>	33,812	33,812	–
Annual Appropriations—other services—non-operating <sup>6</sup>			
Prior year appropriation available	303	–	303
<b>Total departmental annual appropriations</b>	<b>559,056</b>	<b>414,900</b>	<b>144,156</b>
<b>Total departmental resourcing</b>	<b>559,056</b>	<b>414,900</b>	<b>144,156</b>
<b>Administered</b>			
Annual appropriations—ordinary annual services <sup>1</sup>			
Prior year appropriation available <sup>7</sup>	63,246	300	62,946
Outcome 1 <sup>8</sup>	177,397	127,378	50,019
Payment to corporate entities <sup>9</sup>	5,428	5,428	–
Annual appropriations—other services—non-operating <sup>6</sup>			
Prior year appropriation available—non-operating <sup>10</sup>	525,000	–	525,000
Administered assets and liabilities <sup>11</sup>	1,544,000	635,379	908,621
<b>Total administered annual appropriations (c)</b>	<b>2,315,071</b>	<b>768,485</b>	<b>1,546,586</b>
<b>Total administered special appropriations<sup>12</sup> (d)</b>	<b>130,281,299</b>	<b>130,281,299</b>	<b>–</b>

	Current available appropriation	Payments made	Balance remaining
	2024–25	2024–25	2024–25
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	(a)	(b)	(a - b)
Special accounts <sup>13</sup>			
Opening balance	207,863	164,888	42,975
Appropriation receipts	558,827	–	558,827
Adjustments	71,286,966	71,286,966	–
Non-appropriated receipts	3,694,681	2,885,980	808,701
<b>Total special accounts (e)</b>	<b>75,748,337</b>	<b>74,337,835</b>	<b>1,410,502</b>
<b>Total administered resourcing (c + d + e)</b>	<b>208,344,707</b>	<b>205,387,619</b>	<b>2,957,088</b>
<b>Total resourcing and payments for Treasury</b>	<b>208,903,763</b>	<b>205,802,519</b>	<b>3,101,244</b>

Note: Details of appropriations are disclosed in Note 6 of the Financial Statements.

- 1) Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2024–2025 and Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2024–2025.
- 2) Includes \$7.561 million permanently withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act. These funds are considered legally available appropriations as at 30 June 2025.
- 3) Includes \$0.371 million permanently withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act. These funds are considered legally available appropriations as at 30 June 2025.
- 4) Departmental capital budgets are not separately identified in Appropriation Acts and form part of ordinary annual services items. For accounting purposes, capital budget appropriations have been designated as a 'contribution by owner'.
- 5) External revenue receipts retained under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
- 6) *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2024–2025 and Appropriation Act (No. 4) 2024–2025.*
- 7) Include \$53.075 million permanently withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act. These funds are considered legally available appropriations as at 30 June 2025.
- 8) Includes \$22.390 million permanently withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act. These funds are considered legally available appropriations as at 30 June 2025.
- 9) 'Corporate entities' are corporate Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies as defined under the PGPA Act.
- 10) The full \$525.000 million amount is permanently withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act. These funds are considered legally available appropriations as at 30 June 2025.
- 11) Includes \$562.173 million permanently withheld under section 51 of the PGPA Act. These funds are considered legally available appropriations as at 30 June 2025.
- 12) Excludes mirror taxes which are collected and retained by the States under the Commonwealth Places (Mirror Taxes) Act 1998.
- 13) Excludes trust moneys held in Services for Other Entities and Trust Moneys special account.

**Table 7: Expenses for Treasury Outcome 1 2024–25**

**Outcome 1:** Supporting and implementing informed decisions on policies for the good of the Australian people, including for achieving strong, sustainable economic growth, through the provision of advice to Treasury ministers and the efficient administration of Treasury's functions.

	Budget*	Actual expenses	Variation
	2024–25 \$'000 (a)	2024–25 \$'000 (b)	2024–25 \$'000 (a - b)
<b>Program 1.1: Department of the Treasury</b>			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services	120,926	97,175	23,751
Special appropriations			
Corporations Act 2001	265,006	24,137	240,869
Special accounts			
Medicare Guarantee Fund Special Account	51,244,269	46,000,000	5,244,269
Housing Australia Future Fund Payments Special Account	5,100	6,290	(1,190)
Housing Australia Special Account	394,400	276,637	117,763
Payment to Corporate entities			
Housing Australia	5,428	5,428	-
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	13,862	55,476	(41,614)
<b>Administered total</b>	<b>52,048,991</b>	<b>46,465,143</b>	<b>5,583,848</b>
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations <sup>2</sup>	386,384	379,172	7,212
s74 External Revenue <sup>3</sup>	11,072	10,106	966
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	25,680	26,174	(494)
<b>Departmental total</b>	<b>423,136</b>	<b>415,452</b>	<b>7,684</b>
<b>Total expenses for Program 1.1</b>	<b>52,472,127</b>	<b>46,880,595</b>	<b>5,591,532</b>



	Budget*	Actual expenses	Variation
	2024–25 \$'000 (a)	2024–25 \$'000 (b)	2024–25 \$'000 (a – b)
<b>Program 1.2: International Financial Relations</b>			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations			
<i>International Monetary Agreements Act 1947</i>	654,266	649,403	4,863
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	350,004	203,336	146,668
<b>Total expenses for Program 1.2</b>	<b>1,004,270</b>	<b>852,739</b>	<b>151,531</b>
<b>Program 1.3: Support for Markets and Business</b>			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services	32,353	30,100	2,253
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	22,451	–	22,451
<b>Total expenses for Program 1.3</b>	<b>54,804</b>	<b>30,100</b>	<b>24,704</b>
<b>Program 1.4: Commonwealth–State Financial Relations</b>			
Administered expenses			
Special appropriations			
<i>Federal Financial Relations Act 2009</i>	130,087,625	130,749,550	(661,925)
Special accounts			
CoAG Reform Fund	24,557,344	29,676,929	(5,099,585)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	421,151	1,924,018	(1,502,867)
<b>Total expenses for Program 1.4</b>	<b>155,086,120</b>	<b>162,350,497</b>	<b>(7,264,377)</b>

	Budget*	Actual expenses	Variation
	2024–25	2024–25	2024–25
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	(a)	(b)	(a – b)
<b>Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type</b>			
Administered expenses			
Ordinary annual services	153,279	127,275	26,004
Special appropriations	131,006,897	131,423,090	(416,193)
Special accounts	76,221,113	75,959,856	261,257
Payment to corporate entities	5,428	5,428	–
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	807,468	2,182,830	(1,375,362)
<b>Administered total</b>	<b>208,194,185</b>	<b>209,698,479</b>	<b>(1,504,294)</b>
Departmental expenses			
Departmental appropriations <sup>2</sup>	386,384	379,172	7,212
s74 External Revenue <sup>3</sup>	11,072	10,106	966
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year <sup>1</sup>	25,680	26,174	(494)
<b>Departmental total</b>	<b>423,136</b>	<b>415,452</b>	<b>7,684</b>
<b>Total expenses for Outcome 1</b>	<b>208,617,321</b>	<b>210,113,931</b>	<b>(1,496,610)</b>

	2024–25	2024–25
Average staffing level (number)	1,601	1,671

\* 2024–25 Revised estimated expense amounts as published in Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2024–25 (PAES).

- 1) Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expenses, amortisation expenses, resources received free of charges, foreign exchange losses, guarantee claim expenses and grants provision expenses.
- 2) Departmental appropriations include ordinary annual services (Appropriation Acts No. 1 and No. 3).
- 3) Estimated expenses incurred in relation to Treasury's revenue from contracts with customers that were retained under section 74 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.