

## Appendix B: Assets and Liabilities

### Overview

This appendix provides an overview and commentary on Statement 9: *Australian Government Budget Financial Statements* including estimates of the Australian Government's budgeted assets and liabilities at 30 June for the current year, budget year and three forward years.

Changes in the balance sheet reflect movements in the budgeted operating result and balance sheet transactions.

A more detailed explanation of major assets and liabilities held by Commonwealth entities, which form part of the Australian Government's balance sheet, can be found in the *Commonwealth Balance Sheet User Guide*, published on the Finance website.

Further information on the Government's fiscal strategy in relation to the balance sheet can be found in Statement 3: *Fiscal Strategy and Outlook*.

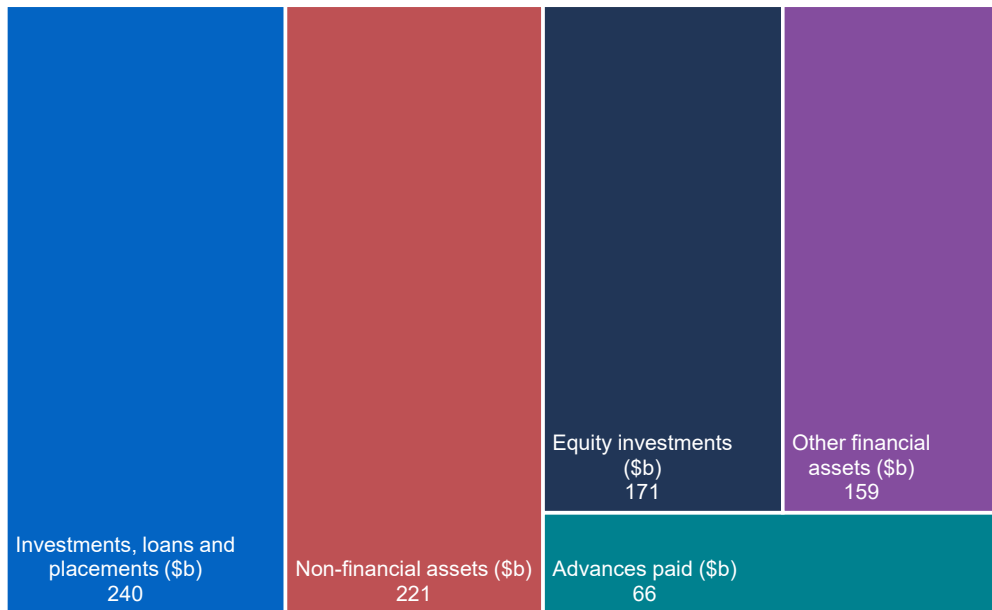
### The Australian Government's assets and liabilities

#### Assets

The Government's total assets were \$850.6 billion at 30 June 2024, and are estimated to be \$857.6 billion at 30 June 2025 and \$1,046.5 billion at 30 June 2029.

The composition of Australian Government General Government Sector assets at 30 June 2025 is presented below in Chart 9.B.1.

**Chart 9.B.1: Australian Government General Government Sector asset composition**



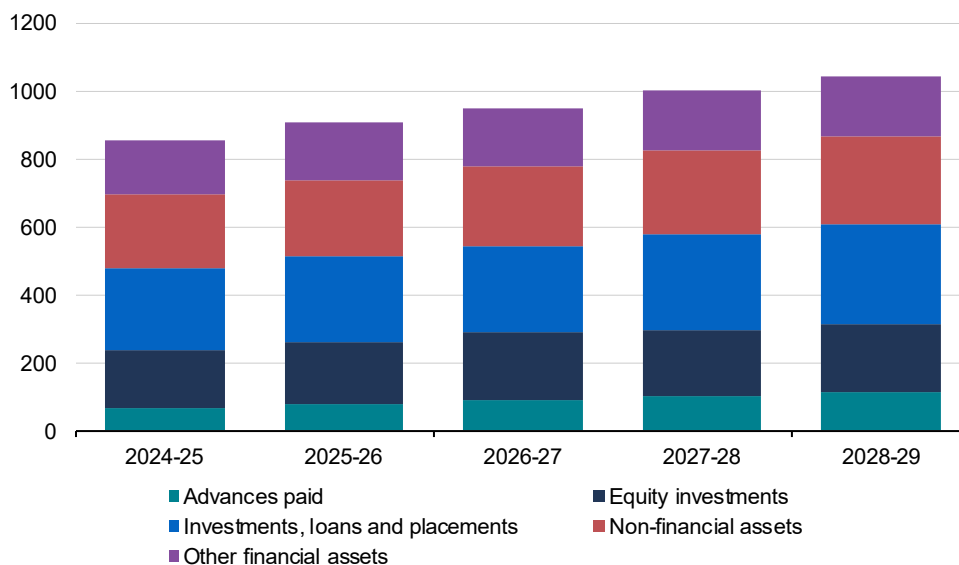
Note: Other financial assets includes cash and deposits and other receivables.

**Australian Government assets over the forward estimates**

The Government’s total assets are expected to grow over the forward estimates due to increased advances paid, investments and acquisitions of non-financial assets.

The budgeted composition of assets on the Australian Government’s balance sheet is provided in Chart 9.B.2 below.

**Chart 9.B.2: Australian Government assets over the forward estimates**  
\$billion

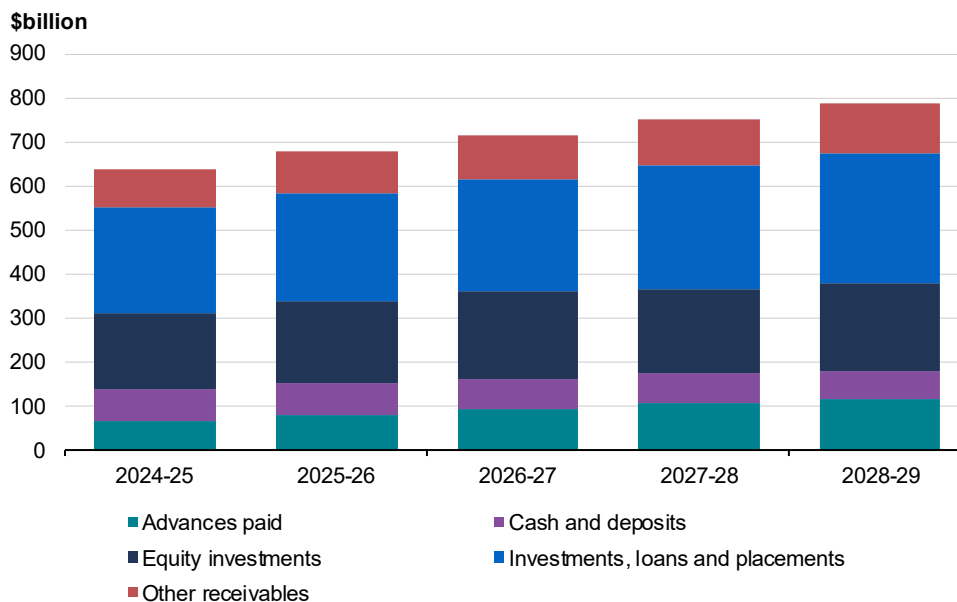


Note: Other financial assets includes cash and deposits and other receivables.

## Financial assets

The Government's financial assets are estimated to be \$637.0 billion at 30 June 2025, increasing to \$789.2 billion by 30 June 2029.

**Chart 9.B.3: Financial assets over the forward estimates**



### Advances paid

Advances paid is comprised of the Higher Education Loan Program and other student loan schemes and loans to state and territory governments. The value of advances paid is estimated to grow over the forward estimates predominantly due to expected growth in student loans.

Further details on loans made by the Government are provided in Statement 8: *Statement of Risks*.

### Investments, loans and placements

Investments, loans and placements is predominantly comprised of investments held in relation to the Australian Government Investment Funds, which includes the Future Fund, as well as by other entities, such as the Australian Office of Financial Management, the Treasury and specialist investment vehicles.

Specialist investment vehicles include the National Reconstruction Fund Corporation, Clean Energy Finance Corporation, Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility and the Regional Investment Corporation, which provide loans, guarantees and equity injections for projects that deliver public value.

The value of total Australian Government investments, loans and placements is expected to increase steadily over the forward estimates due to forecast investment returns and the investment activities of the Australian Government Investment Funds and specialist investment vehicles.

A breakdown of investments, loans and placements is provided in Note 14 to Statement 9: *Australian Government Budget Financial Statements* and further information on the Australian Government Investment Funds is provided below. Further details on loans made by the Government is provided in Statement 8: *Statement of Risks*.

### *Australian Government Investment Funds*

The Australian Government Investment Funds are the: Future Fund, DisabilityCare Australia Fund, Medical Research Future Fund, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund, Future Drought Fund, Disaster Ready Fund and the Housing Australia Future Fund. Investments held in relation to the Australian Government Investment Funds are predominantly collective investment vehicles, other interest bearing securities and equity investments.

The budgeted value of Australian Government Investment Funds is provided in Table 9.B.1.

**Table 9.B.1: Australian Government Investment Funds balances**

	Estimates				
	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Future Fund	245,786	262,490	280,329	299,408	319,789
DisabilityCare Australia Fund	16,065	12,797	9,378	5,800	2,055
Medical Research Future Fund	24,088	24,743	25,409	26,141	26,934
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund	2,371	2,435	2,484	2,533	2,584
Future Drought Fund	5,185	5,373	5,535	5,703	5,884
Disaster Ready Fund	4,795	5,065	5,314	5,575	5,852
Housing Australia Future Fund	10,653	10,735	10,749	10,760	10,779
<b>Total investment funds</b>	<b>308,943</b>	<b>323,638</b>	<b>339,198</b>	<b>355,920</b>	<b>373,877</b>

### *Future Fund*

The Future Fund was established in 2006 to accumulate financial assets and invest them on behalf of the Australian Government to address the Government's unfunded superannuation liability. The Government provides guidance to the Future Fund Board of Guardians (the Future Fund Board) in relation to its investment strategy through the issuance of an investment mandate. The Board is independently responsible for the investment decisions of the Future Fund.

The investment mandate for the Future Fund sets a benchmark rate of return of at least CPI plus 4.0 to 5.0 per cent per annum over the long-term. It requires the Future Fund Board to

have regard to national priorities in performing its investment functions. National priorities comprise: supporting an energy transition as part of the net zero transformation of the Australian economy, increasing the supply of residential housing in Australia, and delivering improved infrastructure located in Australia. The investment mandate also requires the Board to take an acceptable, but not excessive, level of risk, measured in terms such as the probability of losses in a particular year.

Between establishment and 31 December 2024, the average return has been 7.8 per cent per annum against the benchmark return of 6.9 per cent. For the 12-month period ending 31 December 2024, the Future Fund return was 12.2 per cent against a benchmark return of 6.4 per cent. The Future Fund was valued at \$237.9 billion as at 31 December 2024.

Table 9.B.2 shows changes in the asset allocation of the Future Fund since 31 December 2023.

**Table 9.B.2: Asset allocation of the Future Fund**

Asset class	31-Dec-24 \$m	31-Dec-24 % of Fund	31-Dec-23 \$m	31-Dec-23 % of Fund
Australian equities	24,808	10.4	20,408	9.6
Global equities				
<i>Developed markets</i>	58,868	24.7	37,734	17.8
<i>Emerging markets</i>	13,894	5.8	13,416	6.3
Private equity	33,137	13.9	31,888	15.1
Property	11,298	4.7	13,567	6.4
Infrastructure & Timberland	23,672	10.0	20,533	9.7
Debt securities	23,130	9.7	22,588	10.7
Alternative assets	35,058	14.7	32,744	15.5
Cash	13,990	5.9	18,972	9.0
<b>Total Future Fund assets</b>	<b>237,853</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>211,850</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

### *DisabilityCare Australia Fund*

The DisabilityCare Australia Fund (DCAF) was established on 1 July 2014 to assist the Commonwealth and the state and territory governments with spending directly related to the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

The DCAF is funded by revenue raised from the 0.5 per cent increase in the Medicare levy to 2.0 per cent, set in 2014–15. As at 31 December 2024, the DCAF had received credits totalling \$45.3 billion. Since inception to 31 December 2024, \$28.7 billion has been paid from the DCAF.

The investments of the DCAF are managed by the Future Fund Board. The Investment Mandate for the DCAF provides guidance to the Future Fund Board in relation to its investment strategy for the DCAF. The DCAF Investment Mandate sets a benchmark return of the Australian 3-month bank bill swap rate plus 0.3 per cent per annum calculated on a rolling 12-month basis (net of fees). In achieving its objectives, the Board must invest in a way that minimises the probability of capital losses over a 12-month horizon.

For the 12-month period ending 31 December 2024, the DCAF return was 5.2 per cent against the benchmark return of 4.8 per cent. The DCAF was valued at \$19.6 billion as at 31 December 2024.

#### *Medical Research Future Fund*

The Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) was established on 26 August 2015 to provide additional funding for medical research and medical innovation.

The investments of the MRFF are managed by the Future Fund Board. The Investment Mandate for the MRFF provides broad direction to the Future Fund Board in relation to its investment strategy. The MRFF Investment Mandate sets a benchmark return of the Reserve Bank of Australia's Cash Rate target plus 1.5 to 2.0 per cent per annum, net of costs, over a rolling 10-year term.

Since inception to 31 December 2024, MRFF investments have returned 4.9 per cent per annum against a benchmark return of 3.3 per cent. For the 12-month period ending 31 December 2024, the MRFF's return was 9.1 per cent against the benchmark return of 5.9 per cent. The MRFF was valued at \$23.9 billion as at 31 December 2024.

#### *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund*

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land and Sea Future Fund (ATSILSFF) was established on 1 February 2019 to support payments to the Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation.

The ATSILSFF was seeded with the capital of the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Land Account (Land Account) – approximately \$2.0 billion. The Land Account was abolished on the establishment of the ATSILSFF.

The investments of the ATSILSFF are managed by the Future Fund Board. The Investment Mandate for the ATSILSFF provides broad direction to the Future Fund Board in relation to its investment strategy. The ATSILSFF Investment Mandate sets a long-term benchmark return of CPI plus 2.0 to 3.0 per cent per annum, net of costs.

Since inception to 31 December 2024, ATSILSFF investments have returned 5.8 per cent per annum against a benchmark return of 5.7 per cent. For the 12-month period ending 31 December 2024, the ATSILSFF returned 10.3 per cent against a benchmark return of 4.4 per cent. The ATSILSFF was valued at \$2.3 billion as at 31 December 2024.

#### *Future Drought Fund*

The Future Drought Fund (FDF) was established on 1 September 2019 to fund initiatives that enhance future drought resilience, preparedness and response across Australia.

The FDF provides disbursements of \$100.0 million per annum, with the first disbursement made in July 2020.

The investments of the FDF are managed by the Future Fund Board. The Investment Mandate for the FDF provides broad direction to the Future Fund Board in relation to its investment strategy. The FDF Investment Mandate sets a long-term benchmark return of CPI plus 2.0 to 3.0 per cent per annum, net of costs.

Since inception to 31 December 2024, FDF investments have returned 7.5 per cent per annum against a benchmark return of 5.8 per cent. For the 12-month period ending 31 December 2024, the FDF returned 10.3 per cent against the benchmark return of 4.4 per cent. The FDF was valued at \$5.1 billion as at 31 December 2024.

### *Disaster Ready Fund*

The Disaster Ready Fund (DRF) was initially established as the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) on 12 December 2019 and provided up to \$150 million per year for emergency response and recovery, and up to \$50 million per year for natural disaster resilience and risk reduction.

On 1 March 2023, legislative changes took effect that renamed the ERF as the DRF and allowed up to \$200 million per annum to be drawn from the DRF to fund natural disaster resilience and risk reduction from 2023–24 onwards.

The investments of the DRF are managed by the Future Fund Board. The Investment Mandate for the DRF provides broad direction to the Future Fund Board in relation to its investment strategy. The DRF Investment Mandate sets a long-term benchmark return of CPI plus 2.0 to 3.0 per cent per annum, net of costs.

Since inception to 31 December 2024, DRF investments have returned 7.5 per cent per annum against a benchmark return of 5.8 per cent. For the 12-month period ending 31 December 2024, the DRF returned 10.3 per cent against the benchmark return of 4.4 per cent. The DRF was valued at \$4.9 billion as at 31 December 2024.

### *Housing Australia Future Fund*

The Housing Australia Future Fund (HAFF) was established on 1 November 2023 and credited with \$10.0 billion. The HAFF is an investment vehicle dedicated to supporting and increasing social and affordable housing, as well as supporting other acute housing needs such as Indigenous communities and housing services for women, children and veterans.

The investments of the HAFF are managed by the Future Fund Board. The Investment Mandate for the HAFF provides broad direction to the Future Fund Board in relation to its investment strategy. The HAFF Investment Mandate sets a long-term benchmark return of CPI plus 2.0 to 3.0 per cent per annum, net of costs.

Since inception to 31 December 2024, HAFF investments have returned 7.5 per cent per annum against a benchmark return of 3.7 per cent. The HAFF was valued at \$10.9 billion as at 31 December 2024.



### *Specialist investment vehicles*

Specialist investment vehicles make investments in projects, businesses and joint ventures to deliver Australian Government policy objectives. Each specialist investment vehicle has discrete policy objectives and uses a specific set of financial instruments to achieve them, including concessional loans, debt issuances and equity investments.

Specialist investment vehicles are usually corporate Commonwealth entities (CCEs) established by enabling legislation that define the entity's functions and the roles and responsibilities of the independent board as the accountable authority. The only exception is the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific, which is part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (a non-corporate Commonwealth entity).

The Australian Government has eight specialist investment vehicles:

#### **Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific**

The Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP) commenced on 1 July 2019 and provides grants, loans and guarantees to sovereign, state owned enterprise and private sector partners for infrastructure investments in Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste.

The objective of AIFFP is to advance Australia's national interest by contributing to a stable, secure and prosperous Pacific. AIFFP prioritises projects that assist countries to respond and adapt to climate change risks and impacts, as part of the Government's Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership.

As at 30 June 2024, AIFFP administered \$1 billion in grants of which \$480 million had been committed to projects. AIFFP also provides up to \$3 billion in loans and guarantees issued by Export Finance Australia on its behalf via the National Interest Account.

#### **Australian Renewable Energy Agency**

Established as a CCE by the *Australian Renewable Energy Agency Act 2011*, the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) provides grant funding to support research, development and early commercialisation for renewable energy technology projects.

ARENA invests in priority sectors including ultra low-cost solar, renewable electricity, renewable hydrogen, low-emissions metals, low-emissions transport, low-carbon liquid fuels and clean energy manufacturing.

As it provides grants ARENA does not generate a return on funds invested, however, some projects include contingent recoupment rights. Grants are determined by an independent board based on maximum impact and value.

As at 30 June 2024, ARENA was responsible for administering \$8.5 billion in grants.

### Clean Energy Finance Corporation

The Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) was established as a CCE by the *Clean Energy Finance Corporation Act 2012* (CEFC Act). The CEFC Act defines complying investments as including:

- clean energy technologies: energy efficiency, low-emission and renewable energy technologies
- solely or mainly Australian based: determined by the Board and consistent with the investment mandate
- not in prohibited technology; carbon capture and storage, nuclear technology and nuclear power.

The CEFC performs its investment functions in accordance with the *Clean Energy Finance Corporation Investment Mandate Direction 2023*. The investment mandate broadly requires the CEFC to facilitate increased flows of finance into the clean energy sector and to facilitate the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. The investment mandate also sets out four funds (the General Portfolio, the Rewiring the Nation Fund, the Specialised Investment Fund and General Portfolio investments), benchmark rates of return for each, portfolio risk and limits on concessionality.

As at 30 June 2024, CEFC had \$31.9 billion made available to it for investment, of which \$10.9 billion had been committed to projects.

### Export Finance Australia

Export Finance Australia (EFA) was established as a CCE by the *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1991*. EFA is the Australian Government's export credit agency and supports Australian export trade and overseas infrastructure development that benefits Australia, through loans, bonds, guarantees, insurance and equity investments. EFA is a self-funding entity and operates on a commercial basis, charging customers fees and premiums as well as earning interest on loans and investments.

EFA provides financial support to exporters on one of two accounts: the Commercial Account, where EFA carries all risks and losses, and retains all margins and fees; and the National Interest Account, where the responsible Minister can direct EFA to support transactions that are in the national interest.

As at 30 June 2024, EFA had \$8.6 billion in committed funding, including the loans administered on behalf of AIFFP.

## Housing Australia

Established as a CCE by the *Housing Australia Act 2018* (Housing Australia Act), Housing Australia improves social and affordable housing outcomes for Australians through loans and grants, guarantees and capacity development for community housing providers, and delivering programs to help more Australians access social and affordable housing. Housing Australia performs its investment functions in accordance with its investment mandate.

The investment mandate for Housing Australia outlines the activities and allocation of funds for the Affordable Housing Bond Aggregator (AHBA), the National Housing Infrastructure Facility (NHIF), the Housing Australia Future Fund Facility, the National Housing Accord Facility and the Home Guarantee Scheme. For the AHBA, Housing Australia must target an average return that covers the operating costs of the AHBA and allows it to build an adequate capital reserve. For the NHIF it must target a rate of return that allows it to maintain the value of funds allocated to it plus the Commonwealth cost of capital.

As at 30 June 2024, Housing Australia had \$6.8 billion available for investment of which \$3.8 billion had been committed to projects. This does not include investments of the HAFF, which is administered by the Future Fund and was valued at \$10.9 billion as at 31 December 2024.

## National Reconstruction Fund Corporation

The National Reconstruction Fund Corporation (NRFC) was established as a CCE by the *National Reconstruction Fund Corporation Act 2023*. The NRFC makes investment decisions to support, diversify and transform Australia's industry and economy, help to create secure, well-paid jobs, secure future prosperity, and drive sustainable economic growth. The NRFC provides debt, equity and guarantees to facilitate increased flows of finance into the following priority areas of the Australian economy identified in regulation: renewables and low emission technologies, value-add in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, transport, medical science, renewables and low emission technologies, defence capability, and enabling capabilities.

The NRFC must target an average return of between 2 and 3 per cent above the five-year Australian government bond rate.

As at 30 June 2024, NRFC had \$15.0 billion available to it by 2029 for investment.

## Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility

The Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF) was established as a CCE by the *Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility Act 2016* to provide finance to businesses and infrastructure projects for the development of Northern Australia's economy. NAIF's area of operation includes all of the Northern Territory and those parts of Queensland and Western Australia above or directly below or intersecting with the Tropic of Capricorn.

NAIF's projects stimulate economic growth by attracting private investment and fostering infrastructure development.

The NAIF is required to make investments to support one or more of five Government policy priorities, including: sustainable and resilient economic development and the alleviation of economic or social disadvantage; key infrastructure projects; sustainability, climate change and circular economy principles; realising the Critical Minerals Strategy; and materially improving the lives of Indigenous people and communities.

When providing financial assistance, which is primarily through loans, the NAIF must be satisfied that the return is likely to cover at least its administrative costs and the Commonwealth's cost of borrowing. For equity or equity-like investments the NAIF must target a return of at least the five-year Australian Government bond rate plus a premium of 3 per cent per annum.

As at 30 June 2024, NAIF had \$7.0 billion made available to it for investment of which \$3.6 billion had been committed to projects.

### Regional Investment Corporation

Established as a CCE by the *Regional Investment Corporation Act 2018*, the Regional Investment Corporation (RIC) administers concessional loans for farm businesses. These loans support the resilience and sustainability of Australia's agricultural economy, with a focus on assisting eligible farm businesses and farm-related businesses to remain prosperous and grow.

RIC loans can be used to prepare for, manage through, and recover from severe financial disruption outside of a farmer's control such as drought, natural disasters, biosecurity and market issues. RIC loans can also be used to help new and next generation farmers set up farms and keep farms in the family through succession planning. The majority of RIC loans provide up to 5 years interest-only and a 10-year loan term, allowing borrowers to generate positive cashflows before repayment of principal. The RIC sets the variable interest rates on its loan products with reference to the average Australian Government 10-year bond rate plus a margin.

As at 30 June 2024, RIC had \$3.8 billion made available to it for investments of which \$3.1 billion had been provided as loans to customers.

### Equity investments

Equity investments is comprised of three components:

- investments in those Government Business Enterprises that are public non-financial corporations including NBN Co, Snowy Hydro Limited and the Australian Rail Track Corporation.
- investments in other public sector entities outside the General Government Sector, including certain components of specialist investment vehicles such as Export Finance

Australia and Housing Australia, and investments held by specialist investment vehicles inside the General Government Sector, such as the Clean Energy Finance Corporation and the National Reconstruction Fund Corporation.

- investments held in relation to the Australian Government Investment Funds, such as shares, which are expected to increase steadily over the forward estimates due to additional contributions from Government and expected investment returns over time.

### *Government Business Enterprises*

Government Business Enterprises (GBEs) represent a significant proportion of equity investments held by the Australian Government.

These are commercially focused government owned businesses that are established to fulfil an Australian Government purpose. They make a substantial contribution to the Australian economy by supporting productivity, job creation and Government policy objectives.

Further information on the financial performance of individual GBEs is included in the annual report for each entity, including details of equity contributed by the Australian Government. GBE valuations are updated annually in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and reported by the relevant portfolio department in its annual report.

### **Non-financial assets**

The Government's non-financial assets are estimated to be \$220.6 billion at 30 June 2025, increasing to \$257.3 billion by 30 June 2029.

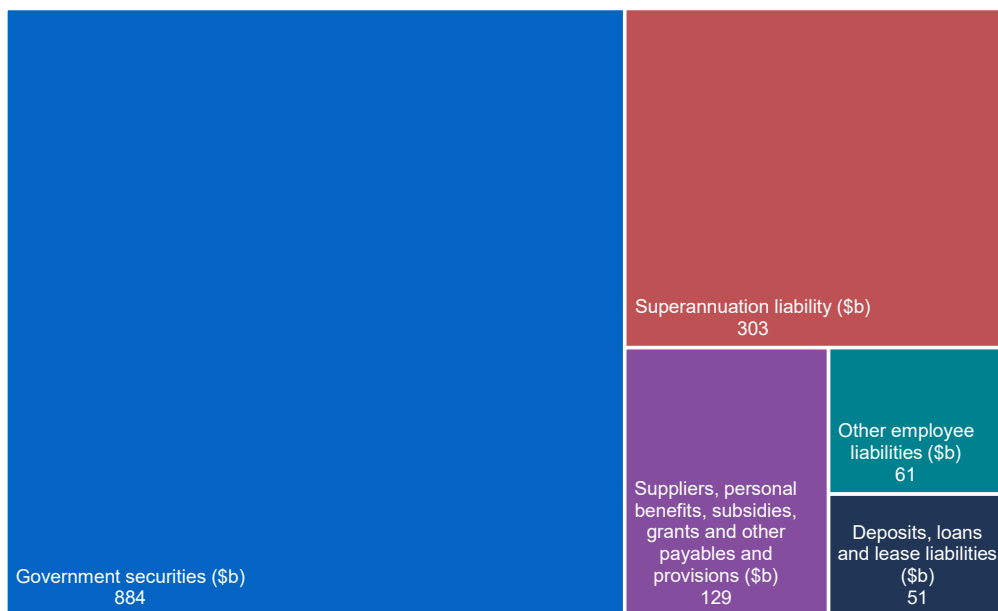
Non-financial assets comprise assets such as land, buildings and property, plant and equipment and right-of-use lease assets. Non-financial assets are expected to grow consistently over the forward estimates predominantly due to increased investments in Specialised Military Equipment.

## Liabilities

The Government's total liabilities were \$1.4 trillion at 30 June 2024, and are expected to increase to around \$1.8 trillion by 30 June 2029.

The composition of Australian Government General Government Sector liabilities at 30 June 2025 is presented below in Chart 9.B.4.

**Chart 9.B.4: Australian government liabilities composition**



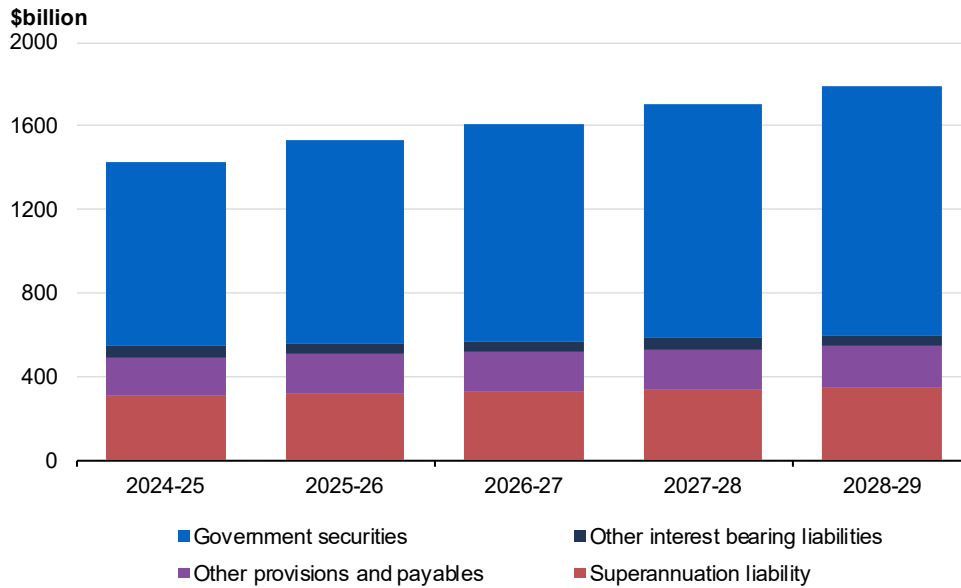
The Government's major liabilities are Australian Government securities on issue (see Statement 6: *Debt Statement* for further information) and public sector employee superannuation liabilities.

Further information on the Government's borrowings is provided in Statement 6: *Debt Statement*.

## Australian Government liabilities over the forward estimates

The budgeted composition of liabilities on the Australian Government’s balance sheet is provided in Chart 9.B.5 below.

**Chart 9.B.5: Composition of Australian Government liabilities over the forward estimates**



Note: Other interest bearing liabilities includes deposits held, loans and lease liabilities. Other provisions and payables includes other employee liabilities, suppliers payable, personal benefits payable, subsidies payable, grants payable, other payables and provisions.

Total liabilities are expected to grow consistently over the forward estimates, which is predominantly due to growth in government securities on issue and superannuation liabilities.

### Government securities

Government securities on the Australian Government’s balance sheet reflect the market value of the Australian Government securities on issue, consistent with external reporting standards. Further detail on the face value of Australian Government securities can be found in Statement 6: *Debt Statement*.

### Public sector employee superannuation liabilities

Public sector employee superannuation entitlements relating to past and present civilian employees and military personnel are a financial liability on the Government’s balance sheet. Total superannuation liabilities are projected to be \$303.3 billion at 30 June 2025, \$340.6 billion at 30 June 2029 and approximately \$505.9 billion at 30 June 2060.

These liabilities represent the present value of future unfunded superannuation benefits relating to past and present employees and are based on an actuarially determined discount rate. The long-term nature of the unfunded superannuation liabilities requires the use of a discount rate that best matches the duration of the liabilities. The use of a long-term discount rate for budget purposes avoids the volatility that would occur by using current market yields on Government bonds. The value recorded on the balance sheet is highly sensitive to the discount rate used.

In preparing the latest Long Term Cost Reports for the civilian and military schemes, the scheme actuaries determined that a discount rate of 5.0 per cent should be applied.

The Australian Government has never fully funded its defined benefit scheme superannuation liabilities. However, the Future Fund was established in 2006 to help finance the Government's unfunded superannuation liabilities.

For civilian employees, the major defined benefit schemes are the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. These schemes were closed to new members in 1990 and 2005 respectively. The Public Sector Superannuation Accumulation Plan was introduced on 1 July 2005 and provides fully funded accumulation benefits for new civilian employees from that date.

For military personnel, the defined benefit schemes are the Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Scheme, the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Scheme and the Military Superannuation and Benefits Scheme (MSBS). Following the closure of the MSBS on 30 June 2016, all defined benefit military schemes are now closed to new members. A new military superannuation accumulation scheme, Australian Defence Force (ADF) Super, commenced on 1 July 2016. ADF Super is accompanied by a statutory death and disability arrangement ADF cover.

While there have not been any new members to the public service and military defined benefit schemes since closure in 2005 and 2016 respectively, the Government's unfunded superannuation liabilities are expected to grow as current members continue to accrue benefits prior to retirement. Consistent with the 2023 Long Term Cost Reports, the unfunded liability for public service defined benefit schemes is projected to peak in the mid-2030's, whilst the unfunded liability for military defined benefit schemes is projected to continue to increase over time to 2060. The present value of the superannuation liability is also sensitive to changes in the discount rate.

As the superannuation liabilities are included in the Government's net worth and net financial worth aggregates, revaluations of the liabilities have an impact on these aggregates.



The value of superannuation liabilities by scheme is provided in Table 9.B.3 below.

**Table 9.B.3: Superannuation liabilities by scheme**

	Estimates				
	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>Civilian superannuation schemes</i>					
Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme	61,609	59,987	58,272	56,470	54,587
Public Sector Superannuation Scheme	102,431	108,909	113,834	118,766	122,657
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme	809	799	788	775	761
Governors-General Scheme	21	21	21	21	21
Judges' Pensions Scheme	1,295	1,336	1,377	1,421	1,462
Division 2 Judges of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia Death and Disability Scheme	1	2	2	3	4
<b>Total civilian schemes</b>	<b>166,166</b>	<b>171,054</b>	<b>174,294</b>	<b>177,457</b>	<b>179,492</b>
<i>Military superannuation schemes</i>					
Military Superannuation and Benefits Scheme	101,266	105,569	109,696	113,638	117,385
Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Scheme	29,211	28,798	28,324	27,782	27,199
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Scheme	200	184	169	155	142
Australian Defence Force Cover	6,197	7,957	10,181	12,902	16,158
<b>Total military schemes</b>	<b>136,874</b>	<b>142,509</b>	<b>148,369</b>	<b>154,477</b>	<b>160,883</b>
Other schemes	236	244	247	177	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,276</b>	<b>313,806</b>	<b>322,911</b>	<b>332,110</b>	<b>340,558</b>

### Other provisions and payables

Other provisions and payables includes all other Government liabilities including lease liabilities, provisions for other employee entitlements such as leave, unpaid grants, subsidies, personal benefits, and payments to suppliers.