

2.5 BUDGETED EXPENSES AND PERFORMANCE FOR OUTCOME 5

Outcome 5: Regulation, Safety and Protection

Protection of the health and safety of the Australian community and preparedness to respond to national health emergencies and risks, including through immunisation, initiatives, and regulation of therapeutic goods, chemicals, gene technology, and blood and organ products

Programs Contributing to Outcome 5

Program 5.1:	Protect the Health and Safety of the Community Through Regulation
Program 5.2:	Health Protection and Emergency Response
Program 5.3:	Immunisation

Linked Programs

Other Commonwealth entities that contribute to Outcome 5
<p>Australian Competition and Consumer Commission Program 1.1: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission contributes to the health and safety of the Australian community through the consideration and management of unacceptable safety risks posed by consumer goods (5.1).</p>
<p>Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency¹ Program 1.1: Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency contributes to the health and safety of the community by protecting the Australian people and environment from the harmful effects of radiation (5.1).</p>
<p>Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Program 2.1: Biosecurity and Export Services The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources contributes to the protection of the health and safety of the Australian community through implementation of activities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>, such as the ongoing monitoring of mosquito vectors at international seaports and airports (5.2).</p>
<p>Department of Education and Training Program 1.2: Child Care Benefit The Department of Education and Training contributes to increasing immunisation coverage rates by including childhood immunisation requirements as part of the eligibility criteria for the Child Care Benefit. Eligibility for benefits is linked to satisfying the requirements for immunisation (5.3).</p>
<p>Department of the Environment and Energy Program 1.6: Management of Hazardous Wastes, Substances and Pollutants The Department of the Environment and Energy undertakes environmental risk assessments for the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (5.1).</p>

Outcome 5

¹ Refer to the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency chapter in these Portfolio Budget Statements for further information on the work of this entity.

Other Commonwealth entities that contribute to Outcome 5
<p>Department of Home Affairs Program 1.2: Border Management</p> <p>The Department of Home Affairs facilitates access to health and support services of the Australian community through effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of the risks associated with industrial chemicals by maintaining records on the importation of these products (5.1) - Management of the regulations for the import and export of controlled substances at the border (5.1).
<p>Department of Human Services Program 1.2: Services to the Community</p> <p>The Department of Human Services contributes to increasing immunisation coverage rates, which protect the health and safety of the Australian community, by administering the Australian Immunisation Register on behalf of the Department of Health (5.3).</p>
<p>Department of Social Services Program 1.1: Family Tax Benefit</p> <p>The Department of Social Services contributes to increasing immunisation coverage rates, which protect the health and safety of the Australian community, by administering the Family Tax Benefit A supplements to eligible parents. Eligibility for the supplements is linked to satisfying the requirements of age-related immunisation (5.3).</p>
<p>Safe Work Australia Program 1: Reform of and improvements to Australian work health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements</p> <p>The Department of Jobs and Small Business contributes to the protection of the health and safety of the Australian community through effective management of risks arising from industrial chemicals through Australian work health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements (5.1).</p>
<p>The Treasury Program 1.9: National Partnership Payments to the States</p> <p>The Treasury makes National Partnership Payments to the State and Territory Governments as part of the Federal Financial Relations Framework.² Activities funded through the following National Partnership Agreements contribute to the Government's objectives within this Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal Darwin Hospital – equipped, prepared and ready (5.2) - OzFoodNet (5.2) - Addressing blood borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections in the Torres Strait (5.2) - Mosquito control and cross border liaison in the Torres Strait (5.2) - Torres Strait/Papua New Guinea (PNG) cross border health issues (5.2) - Vaccine-preventable diseases surveillance (5.2) - Essential vaccines (5.3).

² For Budget estimates relating to the National Partnership component of the program, refer to Budget Paper No. 3 or Program 1.9 of the Treasury's Portfolio Budget Statements.

Table 2.5.1: Budgeted Expenses for Outcome 5

Table 2.5.1 shows how much the entity intends to spend (on an accrual basis) on achieving the outcome, broken down by program, as well as by administered and departmental funding sources.

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forward Year 1 \$'000	2020-21 Forward Year 2 \$'000	2021-22 Forward Year 3 \$'000
Program 5.1: Protect the Health and Safety of the Community through Regulation					
Administered expenses					
Ordinary annual services ^(a)	659	-	-	-	-
Departmental expenses					
Departmental appropriation ^(b)	15,600	15,332	13,473	13,890	13,195
to Special Accounts	(10,305)	(10,094)	(8,320)	(8,382)	(8,431)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year ^(c)	3,720	124	117	120	123
Special Accounts					
OGTR ^(d)	7,673	7,638	7,646	7,694	7,747
NICNAS ^(e)	19,489	18,051	15,180	15,180	15,180
TGA ^(f)	148,324	154,601	156,929	159,120	162,515
Expense adjustment ^(g)	(2,730)	2,720	6,159	7,179	6,799
Total for Program 5.1	182,430	188,372	191,184	194,801	197,128

Table 2.5.1: Budgeted Expenses for Outcome 5 (continued)

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forward Year 1 \$'000	2020-21 Forward Year 2 \$'000	2021-22 Forward Year 3 \$'000
Program 5.2: Health Protection and Emergency Response ^(h)					
Administered expenses					
Ordinary annual services ^(a)	88,727	94,803	92,473	88,513	90,163
Non cash expenses ⁽ⁱ⁾	24,408	23,616	13,007	4,320	1,130
Special Accounts					
Human Pituitary Hormones Special Account - s78 PGPA Act	170	170	170	170	170
Departmental expenses					
Departmental appropriation ^(b)	25,443	25,488	25,207	25,125	25,531
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year ^(c)	752	798	750	770	786
Total for Program 5.2	139,500	144,875	131,607	118,898	117,780
Program 5.3: Immunisation ^(h)					
Administered expenses					
Ordinary annual services ^(a) to Australian Childhood Immunisation Special Account	36,430 (7,055)	29,826 (7,133)	27,562 (7,133)	25,959 (7,133)	26,283 (7,133)
Special Accounts					
Australian Childhood Immunisation Register Special Account s78 PGPA Act	9,820	9,820	9,820	9,820	9,820
Special appropriations					
<i>National Health Act 1953</i> - essential vaccines	374,572	380,960	383,394	377,436	377,311
Departmental expenses					
Departmental appropriation ^(b)	8,918	8,883	8,785	8,756	8,897
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year ^(c)	229	244	229	235	240
Total for Program 5.3	422,914	422,600	422,657	415,073	415,418

Table 2.5.1: Budgeted Expenses for Outcome 5 (continued)

	2017-18 Estimated actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget \$'000	2019-20 Forward Year 1 \$'000	2020-21 Forward Year 2 \$'000	2021-22 Forward Year 3 \$'000
Outcome 5 totals by appropriation type					
Administered expenses					
Ordinary annual services ^(a)	125,816	124,629	120,035	114,472	116,446
to Special accounts	(7,055)	(7,133)	(7,133)	(7,133)	(7,133)
Non cash expenses ⁽ⁱ⁾	24,408	23,616	13,007	4,320	1,130
Special Accounts	9,990	9,990	9,990	9,990	9,990
Special appropriations	374,572	380,960	383,394	377,436	377,311
Departmental expenses					
Departmental appropriation ^(b)	49,961	49,703	47,465	47,771	47,623
to Special accounts	(10,305)	(10,094)	(8,320)	(8,382)	(8,431)
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the budget year ^(c)	4,701	1,166	1,096	1,125	1,149
Special Accounts	172,756	183,010	185,914	189,173	192,241
Total expenses for Outcome 5	744,844	755,847	745,448	728,772	730,326

	2017-18	2018-19
Average staffing level (number)	944	937

^(a) Appropriation (Bill No. 1) 2018-19 and Appropriation Bill/Act (No. 1, 3, 5) 2017-18.

^(b) Departmental appropriation combines 'Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)' and 'Revenue from independent sources (s74)'.
^(c) Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year are made up of depreciation expense, amortisation expense, makegood expense and audit fees.

^(d) Office of the Gene Technology Regulator Special Account.

^(e) National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme Special Account.

^(f) Therapeutic Goods Administration Special Account.

^(g) Special accounts are reported on a cash basis. This adjustment reflects the differences between expense and cash.

^(h) Budget estimates for this program exclude National Partnership funding paid to State and Territory Governments by the Treasury as part of the Federal Financial Relations (FFR) Framework. National Partnerships are listed in this chapter under each program. For Budget estimates relating to the National Partnership component of this program, refer to Budget Paper No. 3 or Program 1.9 of the Treasury's Portfolio Budget Statements.

⁽ⁱ⁾ 'Non cash expenses' relate to the write down of drug stockpile inventory due to expiration, consumption and distribution.

Movement of Funds

There were no movements of administered funds between years for Outcome 5.

Planned Performance for Outcome 5

Tables 2.5.2 – 2.5.4 below detail the performance criteria for each program associated with Outcome 5. These tables also summarise how each program is delivered and where 2018-19 Budget measures have materially changed existing programs.

Table 2.5.2: Performance Criteria for Program 5.1

Purpose
Lead and shape Australia’s health and aged care system and sporting outcomes through evidence-based policy, well targeted programs, and best practice regulation.
Outcome 5: Regulation, Safety and Protection
Protection of the health and safety of the Australian community and preparedness to respond to national health emergencies and risks, including through immunisation initiatives, and regulation of therapeutic goods, chemicals, gene technology, and blood and organ products.
Program 5.1: Protect the Health and Safety of the Community Through Regulation
<p>The Government, through the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA), protects the health and safety of the community by regulating therapeutic goods for safety, efficacy, performance and quality. The TGA aims to deliver efficient, best practice regulatory outcomes through international collaboration and reform. The TGA undertakes monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities in relation to therapeutic goods that are manufactured, used, imported into or exported from Australia.³</p> <p>Through the Office of Drug Control (ODC), the Department regulates and provides advice on the import, export, and manufacture of controlled drugs to support Australia’s obligations under the International Narcotic Drugs Conventions. It also regulates the cultivation and manufacture of medicinal cannabis products in Australia.⁴</p> <p>The Government aims to protect the health and safety of people and the environment by identifying and managing risks through regulating activities with genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The third review of the National Gene Technology Scheme is identifying any reforms required to ensure a modern, flexible and innovative scheme within this context. In 2018-19, the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) will continue to ensure that all risk assessments of GMOs are based on current scientific evidence and represent international best practice by keeping pace with advances in scientific knowledge and regulatory practice.</p> <p>The Government also aims to protect human health and the environment by assessing the risks posed by the introduction and use of industrial chemicals. Consistent with the Government’s regulatory reform agenda, regulatory effort by the Department will be proportionate to risk.</p>

³ Further information about the TGA’s activities is provided in the TGA Business Plan, Half Yearly Performance Snapshot, Annual Performance Statistics Report and Self-Assessment (KPI) Report, and is available on the TGA website: www.tga.gov.au/tga-plans-reports

⁴ Further information about ODC’s activities is available on the ODC website: www.odc.gov.au

Delivery
<p>A. Regulating therapeutic goods for safety, efficacy, performance and quality while promoting best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor regulatory compliance and take appropriate action. • Improve access to therapeutic goods for consumers and streamline regulatory processes for industry. • Participate in international engagement and work sharing activities with comparable international regulators. <p>B. Regulating the import, export, and manufacture of controlled drugs, and cultivation of medicinal cannabis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate the medicinal cannabis industry through issuing licences and permits to support domestic patient and international export requirements, and liaising with law enforcement and State and Territory regulatory authorities. • Provide advice to ensure Australia’s reporting obligations under the International Drug Conventions are met. <p>C. Protecting people and the environment by assessing the risks of industrial chemicals and providing information to promote their safe use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make recommendations to Commonwealth, State and Territory risk management agencies on the safe use of industrial chemicals. • Make information on the safe use of industrial chemicals publicly available. • Implement reforms to the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme to achieve an appropriate balance between regulatory effort and risks posed by industrial chemicals. <p>D. Protecting the health and safety of people and the environment by regulating activities with genetically modified organisms (GMOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer the national scheme for the regulation of gene technology to protect the health and safety of people and the environment. • Conduct routine inspections of certified facilities and licensed activities with GMOs in contained facilities and field trials. • Implement reforms to the National Gene Technology Scheme (the Scheme) arising from the third Review of the Scheme, to support a modern, flexible and innovative scheme while ensuring protection of humans and the environment. <p>E. Protecting the health of people and the environment through effective regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the National Health and Medical Research Council <i>Australian code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes 8th edition (2013)</i> to exclude the use of animals for testing cosmetic products and ingredients. • Undertake procurement to develop an Industry Code of Practice and a product information and communication package to ensure industry and the general public are aware of the details of the ban of testing of cosmetics on animals.

Outcome 5

Performance criteria		
A. Regulating therapeutic goods for safety, efficacy, performance and quality while promoting best practice		
Intelligence, monitoring and compliance functions are improved to ensure compliance with the <i>Therapeutic Goods Act 1989</i>.		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
<p>The Compliance and Enforcement Plan for 2017-18 was implemented, strengthening inter-agency partnerships, greatly enhancing relationships with State and Territory counterparts and continuing to strengthen the Department's working relationship with the Australian Border Force.</p> <p>A significant number of illegal and/or non-compliant therapeutic goods were removed from the Australian market.</p>	<p>Review the Compliance and Enforcement Plan, ensuring it is updated to reflect any legislative amendments in relation to sanctions and penalties.</p> <p>Through effective inter-agency partnerships and enhanced relationships with State and Territory counterparts, monitor and use intelligence to target non-compliance.</p> <p>Remove illegal and/or non-compliant therapeutic goods that pose an unacceptable risk from the Australian market.</p>	As per 2018-19.
Access to therapeutic goods for consumers is improved whilst the safety of therapeutic goods in Australia is maintained.		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
<p>Implementation of the Australian Government's reforms arising from the Review of Medicines and Medical Devices Regulation was progressed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving access to therapeutic goods – including priority assessment, provisional approval pathway and patient-specific access to unapproved products; - strengthening monitoring and compliance provisions; and - more effective regulation of therapeutic goods advertising. 	<p>Continue implementation of the Australian Government's reforms arising from the Review of Medicines and Medical Devices Regulation, which will improve access to safe therapeutic goods for Australian consumers.</p>	<p>Full implementation of the Australian Government's reforms arising from the Review of Medicines and Medical Devices Regulation.</p>

The quality and safety of medicines and medical devices in Australia is supported by contributing to the evolving international environment.⁵				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target		
Increased engagement with comparable overseas regulators and with regional and international health organisations, including the World Health Organization, to improve public health and safety with respect to the regulation of therapeutic goods. Facilitated increased use of assessments by comparable overseas regulators, particularly with respect to prescription medicines, while maintaining sovereignty of regulatory decisions.	Increase engagement with overseas regulators in comparable health systems, and with regional and international organisations, to improve public health and safety. Increase use of overseas assessments by comparable regulators, while maintaining sovereignty of regulatory decisions.	As per 2018-19.		
B. Regulating the import, export, and manufacture of controlled drugs, and cultivation of medicinal cannabis				
Access to medicinal cannabis products for use by eligible Australian patients is ensured by assessing and processing applications for the import, export and manufacture of controlled substances within agreed timeframes.				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target	2020-21 Target	2021-22 Target
More than 90% of applications were processed within agreed timeframes.	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%
C. Protecting people and the environment by assessing the risks of industrial chemicals and providing information to promote their safe use				
Proportion of National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme recommendations intended to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of chemicals, which have been accepted following consideration by Commonwealth and State and Territory risk management agencies.				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target	2020-21 Target	2021-22 Target
80%	≥80%	≥85%	≥85%	≥90%
Proportion of known importers and manufacturers of industrial chemicals registered with the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme is increased, to promote awareness among the regulated community of their legal obligations.				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target	2020-21 Target	2021-22 Target
90%	≥90%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%

Outcome 5

⁵ Further information is available at: www.tga.gov.au/publication/tga-international-engagement-strategy-2016-2020

Proportion of National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme risk assessments completed within statutory timeframes to provide the Australian community with timely access to information about the safe use of new chemicals and support innovation by Australian businesses.				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target	2020-21 Target	2021-22 Target
95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%
D. Protecting the health and safety of people and the environment by regulating activities with genetically modified organisms (GMOs)				
People and the environment are protected through open, effective and transparent regulation of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target		
<p>Risk assessments and risk management plans were prepared for all licence applications. The Regulator made all licence decisions within the statutory timeframes. Stakeholders, including the public, were consulted on all assessments for proposed release of GMOs into the environment.</p> <p>The regulated organisations maintained a high level of compliance with gene technology legislation and GMO licence conditions. There were no adverse effects on human health or environment from authorised GMOs.</p>	<p>Risk assessments and risk management plans prepared for licence applications and all decisions made within the statutory timeframes. Stakeholders, including the public, consulted on all assessments for proposed release of GMOs into the environment.</p> <p>High level of compliance with gene technology legislation and no adverse effect on human health or environment from authorised GMOs.</p>	As per 2018-19.		

E. Protecting the health of people and the environment through effective regulation		
Existing frameworks are strengthened to ban cosmetic testing on animals.		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
<p>Commenced work on amending the National Health and Medical Research Council <i>Australian Code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes 8th edition</i> (2013) to ban cosmetic testing on animals.</p> <p>Animal Cosmetic Testing Ban legislation developed as part of the new Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017.</p>	<p>Continue to work with the National Health and Medical Research Council and States and Territories to incorporate a cosmetic testing ban through State and Territory legislation in line with the National Health and Medical Research Council <i>Australian Code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes 8th edition</i> (2013).</p> <p>Parliament to consider Animal Cosmetic Testing Ban legislation as part of the new Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017.</p> <p>Undertake procurement and commence work program to develop a voluntary Industry Code of Practice and a product information and communication package.</p>	<p>Continue to work with State and Territories to enforce the ban on cosmetic testing on animals.</p> <p>The Animal Cosmetic Testing Ban in the Industrial Chemicals Bill takes effect from 1 July 2019.</p> <p>Implement the Industry Code of Practice.</p>
<p>Material changes to Program 5.1 resulting from the following measures:</p> <p>There are no material changes to Program 5.1 resulting from measures.</p>		

Outcome 5

Table 2.5.3: Performance Criteria for Program 5.2

Program 5.2: Health Protection and Emergency Response
<p>The Government aims to protect the health of the Australian community through effective national leadership and coordination, and through building appropriate capacity and capability to detect, prevent and respond to threats to public health and safety arising from communicable diseases, natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other incidents that may lead to mass casualties.</p> <p>In 2018-19, the Government will finalise the implementation of the <i>National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy 2015–2019</i> including leading national efforts and contributing to international initiatives to minimise antimicrobial resistance and ensure effective antibiotic medicines are available.</p>
Delivery
<p>A. Reducing the incidence of blood borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the new <i>National Strategies for Blood Borne Viruses (BBV) and Sexually Transmissible Infections (STI) 2018–2022</i>, which provides a national framework for responding to HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and STIs. • Continue to work with State and Territory Governments, and community and professional organisations to encourage increased uptake of testing and treatment among priority populations, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and to implement the Australian Government priority actions to respond to HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and STIs. • Continue to support the quality of the Australian blood supply through the Health Protection Program. <p>B. Providing an effective response to national health emergencies, improving biosecurity and minimising the risks posed by communicable diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to strengthen preparedness to respond to public health threats and health emergencies by reviewing key emergency response plans and arrangements, conducting ongoing monitoring of health threats through the National Focal Point⁶ and conducting national and international surveillance. • Continue to enhance Australia’s ability to prevent, detect and rapidly respond to public health threats through compliance with the World Health Organization’s International Health Regulations (2005) core capacities. • Maintain Australia’s capacity to respond to health emergencies through ensuring that a strategic reserve of essential pharmaceuticals and personal protective equipment is available in the National Medical Stockpile. • Ensure Australia has a timely supply of antivenoms, Q fever and pandemic influenza vaccines.

⁶ National Focal Point is the area or areas within the Department of Health, designated under the *National Health Security Act 2007*, to liaise with and facilitate actions by national and international bodies to prevent, protect against, control and respond to a Public Health Event of National Significance or a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

Performance criteria		
A. Reducing the incidence of blood borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections		
National direction supports a coordinated response to reducing the spread of blood borne viruses (BBV) and sexually transmissible infections (STI).		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
National BBV and STI Strategies 2018–2022 will be finalised by mid-2018, ensuring that community and professional organisations are supported to reduce the spread of BBV and STI in the community.	All partners including States and Territories, clinicians, researchers and community and professional organisations are supported to reduce the incidence of BBV and STI in the community with a focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander BBV and STI through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitoring progress against the programs that support the new National BBV and STI Strategies 2018–2022, in accordance with respective implementation plans. – Surveillance and monitoring of progress against targets and goals including estimates of incidence and prevalence. 	As per 2018-19.

Outcome 5

B. Providing an effective response to national health emergencies, improving biosecurity and minimising the risks posed by communicable diseases		
National health emergencies and emerging health protection issues are managed and responded to through effective preparation and mitigation measures.		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
<p>National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System data is publicly available. Data quality continued to be monitored in accordance with the <i>National Health Security Act 2007</i>.</p> <p>The World Health Organization-led Joint External Evaluation of Australia's ability to detect, prevent and respond to public health threats occurred between 24 November and 1 December 2017. Australia's Joint External Evaluation Mission Report was published in April 2018.</p>	<p>Implement and maintain compliance with the World Health Organization International Health Regulations (2005).</p> <p>Implement recommendations from the Joint External Evaluation to strengthen Australia's health security.</p> <p>Successfully respond to and manage health emergencies through the timely engagement of national health coordination mechanisms and response plans.</p> <p>Collect and disseminate data in the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, including publishing on the Department's website to keep the community informed.</p>	<p>As per 2018-19.</p>
National direction to minimise the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is provided.		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
<p>The first progress report against the National AMR Strategy 2015–2019 showing action taken to date was released.</p> <p>The Australian Government launched a new website to provide a single source of reliable information about AMR and better reach target audiences.⁷</p> <p>The second national surveillance report was published to provide an expanded view of AMR, antibiotic use and appropriateness of antibiotic prescribing in Australia.</p> <p>A pilot to better link surveillance of AMR with public health responses was established.</p>	<p>Action against the spread of AMR is supported through ongoing implementation of programs that support the National AMR Strategy 2015–2019.</p>	<p>Develop the National AMR Strategy 2019–2023 in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.</p>

⁷ Available at: www.amr.gov.au

Australia's defences against the potential spread of mosquito-borne diseases on mainland Australia and in the Torres Strait are supported.		
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 (& beyond) Target
Targeted vector surveillance and control programs in the Torres Strait were undertaken during 2017-18 and continued to restrict the spread of exotic <i>Aedes albopictus</i> mosquitoes. The Department worked closely with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and States and Territories with several exotic mosquito incursions detected and controlled at Australia's international airports and seaports.	Undertake targeted vector surveillance and control programs in the Torres Strait. Work closely with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and States and Territories, on exotic vector surveillance and control at Australia's international airports and seaports.	As per 2018-19.
Material changes to Program 5.2 resulting from the following measures:		
There are no material changes to Program 5.2 resulting from measures.		

Outcome 5

Table 2.5.4: Performance Criteria for Program 5.3

Program 5.3: Immunisation				
<p>The Australian Government aims to reduce the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases to protect individuals and the Australian community through the National Immunisation Program and associated immunisation initiatives.</p> <p>In 2018-19, the Government will introduce new vaccines to protect young infants against meningococcal A, C, W and Y and pregnant women and their newborn infants against pertussis (whooping cough). These build on 2018 introductions of new seasonal influenza vaccines specifically for the elderly and Gardasil[®]9, which provides additional protection against human papillomavirus for young people. The Government will also provide \$2.0 million in 2018-19 to extend the reach of the Child Immunisation Education Campaign.</p> <p>The <i>National Immunisation Strategy 2013–18</i> will be renewed for the period 2019–24, in partnership with States and Territories, and other key stakeholders. The implementation of the whole-of-life Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) will continue with the transfer of school based vaccination information into the AIR commencing in 2019.</p>				
Delivery				
<p>A. Increasing national immunisation coverage rates and improving the effectiveness of the National Immunisation Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the safety and effectiveness of the National Immunisation Program, including the need to remain vigilant against vaccine preventable diseases. Address low vaccine uptake in at risk populations, for example geographic areas of low coverage, through the Australian Immunisation Register and incentive payments to vaccination providers. Partner with States and Territories, and other key stakeholders to deliver vaccine initiatives through the National Immunisation Program. 				
Performance criteria				
<p>A. Increasing national immunisation coverage rates and improving the effectiveness of the National Immunisation Program</p>				
Immunisation coverage rates in children at 5 years of age are increased.⁸				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target	2020-21 Target	2021-22 Target
94.00%	≥94.25%	≥94.50%	≥94.75%	≥95.00%
Immunisation coverage rates among 12–15 months of age Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are increased.⁹				
2017-18 Estimated result	2018-19 Target	2019-20 Target	2020-21 Target	2021-22 Target
92.20%	≥92.50%	≥93.00%	≥93.50%	≥94.00%
Material changes to Program 5.3 resulting from the following measures:				
There are no material changes to Program 5.3 resulting from measures.				

⁸ Further information is available at: www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/acir-curr-data.htm

⁹ Ibid.