

# Opportunities towards becoming a cultural powerhouse

**2024-25 Pre-Budget Submission**

## **About A New Approach (ANA)**

A New Approach (ANA), Australia's leading arts and culture think tank, has shown through independent research and analysis, that Australians from every walk of life participate in and benefit from arts, culture and creativity.

ANA's staff, Board, expert Reference Group and Philanthropic Partners are driven by a shared vision of a cultural life that emboldens Australia.

ANA's work informs discussion, shifts beliefs, inspires public policy and brings together decision makers and industry leaders around evidence-led ideas and pathways for pragmatic action.

ANA acknowledges the cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia and their continuing cultural and creative practices in this land.

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# A New Approach (ANA)

10 January 2024

Department of the Treasury  
Pre-Budget Submissions  
(via online portal)

## Opportunities towards becoming a cultural powerhouse

A New Approach (ANA) welcomes this opportunity to make a pre-Budget submission. ANA recognises the efforts of the Review Panel and Reference Group. This submission presents recommendations to help Australia capture a once-in-a-generation opportunity for interjurisdictional collaboration on arts and culture and international cultural relations. These opportunities arise for two main reasons:

- **An unprecedented focus on arts and culture across Australian jurisdictions:** By the end of 2024, ANA anticipates new cultural policies from WA, SA and NT, and a Victorian parliamentary inquiry into cultural and creative industries. These will complement the 2023 National Cultural Policy and NSW Arts, Culture and Creative Industries Policy.
- **The Olympic and Paralympic Games:** The Sydney 2000 Games showed Australians and the world<sup>1</sup> the confidence of a multicultural nation, proud of our First Nations peoples, inclusive of people with disabilities in and beyond sport.<sup>2</sup> Building on this, the Brisbane 2032 Games could help Australia become a cultural powerhouse, but closer collaboration between Australian governments and interoperability between policies is needed. The work on arts, culture and creativity for the Brisbane 2032 Games Legacy Strategy has already begun, spanning ten years before and after 2032.<sup>3</sup>

We confirm that this submission can be made public. In our role as a philanthropically funded, independent think tank, ANA is ready to provide further information about the response in this submission and would welcome the opportunity to discuss.

Warm regards,



Kate Fielding, CEO, A New Approach (ANA)

Contact

Find

# Recommendations

## Summary of recommendations

1. Allocate \$1.5 million over 1 year to the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (DITRDCA) for [an intergovernmental plan for long-term collaboration on arts and culture](#)
2. Allocate \$0.6 million and 1 ASL over 4 years to DITRDCA for a [secretariat for the Cultural Ministers to meet regularly](#)
3. Allocate \$1.0 million over 2 years to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to [explore options for an international cultural relations institution](#)
4. Allocate \$0.7 million and 1/1.5 ASL over 4 years to DITRDCA to [support interoperable implementation and evaluation in arts and culture](#)

See detailed recommendations in the following sections (and linked above) to assist with any policy briefing and policy proposals.<sup>4</sup> See costs of recommendations in the table below:

			Forward Estimates			
Rec.	Portfolio, Entity, Outcome	Budget 2024-25	2025 - 26	2026 - 27	2027 - 28	All years
1	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, DITRDCA, Outcome 6	-\$1.5m	-	-	-	-\$1.5m
2	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, DITRDCA, Outcome 6	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.6m and 1 ASL
3	Foreign Affairs and Trade, DFAT, Outcome 1	-\$0.5m	-\$0.5m	-	-	-\$1.0m
4	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, DITRDCA, Outcome 6	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.2m and 1.5 ASL	-\$0.2m and 1.5 ASL	-\$0.7m and 1/ 1.5 ASL

ANA understands the Cultural Policy Strategy and Program Support Branch in DITRDCA would be responsible for recommendations 1, 2 and 4. The Communications Planning and Public Diplomacy Branch in DFAT would be responsible for the recommendation 3.

# Recommendation 1: An intergovernmental plan for long-term collaboration on arts and culture

## What is the status quo?

Federal, state and territory governments all invest in arts and culture, but do not consistently plan together for longer term, national outcomes. For example, cultural policies are often developed within jurisdictions, with consultation focussing on stakeholders in that jurisdiction. This is in spite of state and territory appetite to work more closely with the Commonwealth, confirmed through ANA's conversations with government decision makers in arts and culture. This misses opportunities to collaborate across jurisdictions to agree outcomes, and plan for interoperability in policy implementation, for arts and culture priorities. These priorities include:

- unlocking the cultural dividend from the Brisbane 2032 Games.<sup>5</sup>
- maximising value for money of infrastructure investments in arts and culture.<sup>6</sup>
- accelerating productivity and innovation by tapping into arts, culture and creativity.<sup>7</sup>
- improving wellbeing and social cohesion through arts and culture activities.<sup>8</sup>

## What are the objectives, why is government intervention needed and how will success be measured?

The core objective is the development of a plan for key arts and culture issues that require long-term collaboration, including those listed above. Together with a Ministerial Council reporting annually to National Cabinet, this plan would empower jurisdictions to pursue multi-decadal and multi-generational issues. In parallel to this submission, ANA has called on National Cabinet to re-establish the Cultural Ministers Council as a Ministerial Council reporting annually to the National Cabinet.<sup>9</sup>

Government intervention is needed to ensure fragmented investment and funding arrangements do not hinder long-term outcomes from arts and culture for Australians. ANA's forthcoming analysis of cultural funding by governments confirms billions of dollars of cultural funding by government are spread across 110 federal, state, territory and local government agencies.<sup>10</sup>

The key success measure is delivery and implementation of a plan for long-term collaboration. The plan should:

- be a formally negotiated mechanism between governments including a commitment to genuine collaboration and clear responsibilities for jurisdictions
- include clear objectives for how jurisdictions work together, making it evaluation-ready
- have a multi-decadal remit across access, workforce and infrastructure outcomes, as they relate to arts and culture.

## What are the options?

### Option 1: Recommended (intergovernmental plan)

This option would allocate \$1.5 million to DITRDCA in 2024-25 for the preparation and agreement of an intergovernmental plan. The Office for the Arts would develop this plan, in consultation with agencies involved in arts and culture policy in the Commonwealth, states, territories and local governments. See the section above for details of the plan.

The amount sought is modest and should not raise community expectations of government, being significantly less than the \$5 million for an Arts and Disability Associated Plan set out in the National Cultural Policy.<sup>11</sup>

			Forward Estimates			
Rec.	Portfolio, Entity, Outcome	Budget 2024-25	2025 - 26	2026 - 27	2027 - 28	All years
1	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, DITRDCA, Outcome 6	-\$1.5m	-	-	-	-\$1.5m

### Option 2: Status quo

Multibillion-dollar investments by 110 agencies would continue to lack sufficient collaboration across jurisdictions and portfolios.<sup>12</sup> At best, jurisdictions would generally work to their own arts and culture plans and some jurisdictions would collaborate on select projects. Australian jurisdictions would continue to miss opportunities to maximise the return on investments from key arts and culture issues such as the Olympics and infrastructure investment.

## Why is this the best option?

A multijurisdictional plan is more likely to support long-term priorities and maintain focus over time, despite periodic changes of governments. Together with a Ministerial Council, it would be a cost-effective way to coordinate multibillion-dollar investments in cultural funding across portfolios and levels of government

## Recommendation 2: A secretariat for the Cultural Ministers to meet regularly

### What is the status quo?

Since 2022, Cultural Ministers have met on an ad hoc basis once a year, less than the intention to meet approximately twice a year.<sup>13</sup> Lack of secretariat support has hindered regular and sufficiently frequent meetings to collaborate across jurisdictions on priorities in arts and culture (including those mentioned in [Recommendation 1](#)).

### What are the objectives, why is government intervention needed and how will success be measured?

The objective is for the Cultural Ministers to meet twice a year on a regular schedule. This would support regular discussions on urgent priorities, including:

- twenty years of arts and culture collaboration under the Legacy Strategy for the Brisbane 2032 Games.<sup>14</sup>
- the exploration of options for (and potential formation of) an international cultural relations body, to reflect Australia's place as the 12th largest world economy.
- an intergovernmental plan for long-term collaboration on arts and culture.

The Commonwealth already hosts one meeting each year, but secretariat support is needed to ensure state and territory jurisdictions host the other meeting. Currently meetings are held on an *ad hoc* basis and states and territories are not consistently hosting meetings. This hinders pursuit of and national decision making on priorities such as those listed above.

In parallel to this submission, ANA has called on National Cabinet to elevate the group of Cultural Ministers meeting on an *ad hoc* basis to be a Ministerial Council reporting annually to the National Cabinet.<sup>15</sup> If this occurred, the meeting frequency would remain unchanged.<sup>16</sup>

## What are the options?

### Option 1: Recommended (Commonwealth support for Cultural Ministers to meet regularly)<sup>17</sup>

Allocate \$0.6 million and 1 ASL over four years to fund a small Commonwealth secretariat of 1 ASL per year on an ongoing basis. This would assist states and territories to regularly host meetings of Cultural Ministers and progress workplans in arts and culture across levels of government.

			Forward Estimates			
Rec.	Portfolio, Entity, Outcome	Budget 2024-25	2025 - 26	2026 - 27	2027 - 28	All years
2	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, DITRDCA, Outcome 6	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.6m and 1 ASL

### Option 2: Status quo

Meetings of cultural ministers would continue to be on an infrequent basis. Commonwealth collaboration with other Australian jurisdictions would continue to be hindered.

## Why is this the best option?

This is a modest investment to support interjurisdictional decision making that is needed to meet urgent priorities in arts and culture, including those outlined above.



## Recommendation 3: Explore options for an international cultural relations institution

### What is the status quo?

ANA's Middle Australia focus group research shows that everyday Australians right across the country care about the reputation and overseas perception of Australian arts and culture.<sup>18</sup> However, Australian cultural relations efforts are fragmented across multiple agencies and the lack of an international cultural relations institution is out of step with other major world economies.<sup>19</sup> Without such an institution, Australia will likely miss opportunities to build its cultural reputation, support creative industry exports and cultural tourism, and build foreign relations with valued partners in and beyond our region.

### What are the objectives, why is government intervention needed and how will success be measured?

An exploration study would:

- survey existing Australian cultural relations activities (including underlying objectives) spread out over many government agencies, and arts and culture organisations (including ones not funded by government).<sup>20</sup>
- conduct case studies of select overseas cultural relations institutions, to identify policy objectives and activities that are relevant to Australia. This is likely to involve some foreign-language research.
- recommend two or more models for an international cultural relations institution that Australia could consider (for example, in the next National Cultural Policy) and implement in time for the Brisbane 2032 Games.

The Australian Government is in a unique position to pursue a thorough study, one that canvases the full range of government-led and government-supported international cultural relations activities.

### What are the options?

#### Option 1: Recommended (study to explore options)

This option would allocate \$1.0 million over two years for a study (as described above) commissioned by DFAT. This study would consult, but be conducted independently from, agencies with cultural relations activities, including DFAT, DITRDCA (including Office for the Arts), Department of Defence, Creative Australia, Screen Australia and Austrade.

This study would inform future decisions to pursue cultural relations activities, including through an international cultural relations institution. It would identify opportunities to improve effectiveness of, and value for money for, existing cultural relations activities. It would not commit the Australian Government to pilot or establish such an institution. The amount sought is modest, being significantly less than the \$5 million for an Arts and Disability Associated Plan set out in the National Cultural Policy.<sup>21</sup>

			Forward Estimates			
Rec.	Portfolio, Entity, Outcome	Budget 2024-25	2025 - 26	2026 - 27	2027 - 28	All years
3	Foreign Affairs and Trade, DFAT, Outcome 1	-\$0.5m	-\$0.5m	-	-	-\$1.0m

**Option 2: Alternative (study to explore options + conduct pilot)**

In addition to the study in Option 1, Australia would trial establishment of an international cultural relations institution through a pilot. A pilot in one or two countries would lower the risks of implementation in further countries or of expansion of the range of activities within a country. Because a pilot would have higher costs in the forward estimate years, and because a study should inform the model to pursue, this submission does not recommend this option.

**Option 3: Status quo**

Australia will likely continue to miss opportunities to build our cultural reputation, support exports from our creative industries and build foreign relations through cultural diplomacy.

**Why is this the best option?**

Option 1 is a meaningful first step to improve the impact of Australian cultural relations activities, requiring only a modest investment. It will identify opportunities in trade, arts and culture and foreign relations, both from existing activities across the Commonwealth and from potential future activities. It will clarify policy objectives, which will support future decision making and policy evaluation.<sup>22</sup>

## **Recommendation 4: Support interoperable implementation and inform evaluation in arts and culture**

### **What is the status quo?**

Federal, state and territory governments all have cultural policies, but do not consistently implement or evaluate with shared outcomes or joint opportunities in mind. This is unsurprising, given the 110 agencies that invest in cultural and creative activities across Commonwealth, state, territory and local governments.<sup>23</sup>

### **What are the objectives, why is government intervention needed and how will success be measured?**

The primary objective is to improve cross-portfolio and federal coordination with state, territory and local government agencies when implementing and evaluating arts and culture policies. The review and update of cultural policies in five jurisdictions in the 12 months from December 2023 requires greater coordination across governments, as will implementation of these policies. Key success measures include:

- implementation of the current National Cultural Policy is informed by lessons from implementation and evaluation of state and territory policies in arts and culture.
- inclusion of interjurisdictional activities and outcomes in forthcoming cultural policies. This includes the next National Cultural Policy due by 2028 and likely to support arts and culture-related outcomes for the Brisbane 2032 Games and beyond.<sup>24</sup>

## What are the options?

### Option 1: Recommended (support shared outcomes, evaluation and future planning)

Allocate \$0.7 million over four years and 1 ASL in 2024-25 and 2025-26, rising to 1.5 ASL in 2026-27 and 2027-28, for a small Commonwealth coordination function. This would help identify opportunities for interoperable implementation of the National Cultural Policy across jurisdictions and inform evaluation of the policy in later years. It would also maximise opportunities to learn from, and recalibrate in response to, regular reporting and ongoing evaluation that other jurisdictions are building into their cultural policies.

			Forward Estimates			
Rec.	Portfolio, Entity, Outcome	Budget 2024-25	2025 - 26	2026 - 27	2027 - 28	All years
4	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts, DITRDCA, Outcome 6	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.15m and 1 ASL	-\$0.2m and 1.5 ASL	-\$0.2m and 1.5 ASL	-\$0.7m and 1/ 1.5 ASL

### Option 2: Status quo

Commonwealth, state and territory agencies would continue to implement and evaluate their cultural policies, with limited regard to shared outcomes and joint opportunities. State and territory agencies would have limited input into the next national cultural policy.

## Why is this the best option?

Option 1 will ensure implementation of the current National Cultural Policy, and the development of the next policy, are well informed and interoperable with state- and local-level activities. They would be informed by evaluation of not only the current federal policy but also state and territory policies in arts and culture. This will support Federal, state-level and local collaboration in the lead up to the arts and culture activities for the Brisbane 2032.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Meeting frequency of Ministerial Councils reporting annually to National Cabinet

Ministerial Council	Ministerial frequency, 2022 and 2023 <sup>25</sup>
Agriculture Ministers' Meeting	3 times a year
Standing Council of Attorney-Generals	2 times a year
Community Services Ministers meeting	1-2 times a year
National Emergency Management Ministers' Meeting	3 times a year
Environment Ministers Meeting	2 times a year
Joint Council on Closing the Gap	2 times a year
Ministerial Council on Trade and Investment	2 times
Veterans' Ministerial Council	1 time
Water and Murray Darling Basin Council	1-2 times a year
<b>Average</b>	<b>2 times a year</b>

## Appendix B: Major economies with an international cultural relations institution<sup>26</sup>

GDP rank	Economy	GDP USD	Cultural relations institution
1	United States	\$25.4 trillion	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
2	China	\$18.0 trillion	Confucius Institute
3	Japan	\$4.2 trillion	The Japan Foundation
4	Germany	\$4.0 trillion	Goethe-Institut
5	India	\$3.4 trillion	Indian Council for Cultural Relations
6	United Kingdom	\$3.1 trillion	British Council
7	France	\$2.8 trillion	Alliance Française
8	Russian Federation	\$2.2 trillion	Rosstrudnichestvo
<b>9</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$2.1 trillion</b>	<b>(none)</b>
10	Italy	\$2.0 trillion	Istituto Italiano di Cultura
11	Brazil	\$1.9 trillion	Instituto Guimarães Rosa
<b>12</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>\$1.7 trillion</b>	<b>(none)</b>
13	Republic of Korea	\$1.7 trillion	The Korea Foundation, Korean Culture and Information Service and Korean Creative Content Agency
14	Mexico	\$1.4 trillion	Mexican Cultural Centers
15	Spain	\$1.4 trillion	Instituto Cervantes

# Endnotes

1 The Olympics attract singularly large global audiences. For example, the Tokyo 2020 Games (held in 2021) attracted a broadcast audience of over 3 billion people. This was equivalent to over 700 Australian Football League Grand Finals, the most-watched television program in Australia in 2021 with an audience of 4.16 million. Australian Football League, "2021 Annual Report," 2022, 59, <https://resources.afl.com.au/afl/document/2022/03/10/76a16be1-6439-4020-af33-1cac86639f7e/2021-AFL-Annual-Report.pdf>; International Olympic Committee, "Tokyo 2020 Audience & Insights Report," December 2021, 3, <https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/International-Olympic-Committee/IOC-Marketing-And-Broadcasting/Tokyo-2020-External-Communications.pdf>.

2 David Rowe, "The Sydney Olympics: How Did the 'best Games Ever' Change Australia?," The Conversation, September 13, 2020, <http://theconversation.com/the-sydney-olympics-how-did-the-best-games-ever-change-australia-145926>; International Olympic Committee, "Sydney 2000 Legacy," International Olympic Committee, March 3, 2023, <https://olympics.com/ioc/news/sydney1-2000-legacies-all>. Australian Paralympics Committee, "2000, Sydney," Paralympic Stories, 2023, <https://paralympichistory.org.au/timeline/>.

3 'Fostering arts, culture and creativity' is a focus area. State of Queensland (Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport), "Elevate 2042 - Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games Legacy Strategy," November 2023, 51, [https://q2032-public-assets.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/documents/ELEVATE%202042%20Legacy%20Strategy\\_FULL%20LENGTH.pdf](https://q2032-public-assets.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/documents/ELEVATE%202042%20Legacy%20Strategy_FULL%20LENGTH.pdf).

4 These sections cover questions 1, 2, 3 and 6 of the Australian Government Guide to Policy Impact Analysis.

5 'Fostering arts, culture and creativity' is a focus area of the Elevate 2042 Strategy for the Brisbane 2032 Games. State of Queensland (Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport), 51.

6 This includes jurisdictions coordinating investments sharing best practice for cultural precincts, night-time economy and multi-purpose venues for performing arts and other purposes.

7 ANA's recent Insight Report Accelerate found cultural and creative engagement can help solve Australia's productivity problem. It also found arts, culture and creativity can drive innovation and develop the skills needed to accelerate productivity growth. Kate Fielding, Angela Vivian, and Sari Rossi, "Accelerate: Reframing Culture's Role in Productivity" (A New Approach (ANA), November 29, 2023), [https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/ANA-Accelerate\\_-Productivity-Insight-Report-2023.pdf](https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/ANA-Accelerate_-Productivity-Insight-Report-2023.pdf).

8 The Australian Government recognises 'creative and cultural engagement' contributes to being 'cohesive' and, ultimately, wellbeing. Commonwealth of Australia, "Measuring What Matters: Australia's First Wellbeing Framework," 2023, [https://treasury.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-07/measuring-what-matters-statement020230721\\_0.pdf](https://treasury.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-07/measuring-what-matters-statement020230721_0.pdf). ANA's Middle Australia research has found that everyday Australians believe arts and culture has a direct positive impact on their ability to understand others, accept differences and connect with community. Kate Fielding, Aakanksha Sidhu, and Angela Vivian, "Intergenerational Arts and Culture: Lessons across Middle Australia" (A New Approach, October 2023), <https://newapproach.org.au/analysis-papers/intergenerational-arts-and-culture-lessons-across-middle-australia/>. Creative Australia's research has also link arts with cultural engagement, wellbeing and attitudes to healthcare. Creative Australia, "Creative Wellbeing: Attitudes and Engagement with Arts, Culture and Health," 2023, <https://creative.gov.au/advocacy-and-research/creating-wellbeing-attitudes-and-engagement-with-arts-culture-and-health/>.

9 See the November 2023 National Press Club Address by the Chair of ANA Rupert Myer AO: <https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Rupert-Myer-AO-National-Press-Club-Address-2023.pdf>.

10 ANA will publish this forthcoming analysis later in 2024. ANA's previous analysis of cultural funding by government found \$7 billion of non-COVID-19 expenditure in 2020-21. Angela Vivian, Kate Fielding, and Tim Acker, "The Big Picture 3: Expenditure on Artistic, Cultural and Creative Activity by Governments in Australia in 2007-08 to 2020-21" (Canberra, Australia: A New Approach, March 2023), <https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/A-New-Approach-ANA-Big-Picture-3-Expenditure-on-Artistic-Cultural-and-Creative-activity-by-governments-in-Australia-in-2007%E2%80%9308-to-2020%E2%80%9321.pdf>.

11 See <https://www.arts.gov.au/what-we-do/arts-and-disability>.

12 See ANA's forthcoming analysis of cultural funding by government. For details, see endnote [10](#).

13 See <https://www.arts.gov.au/what-we-do/national-cultural-policy/progress-under-revive-place-every-story-story-every-place>.

14 This work would be separate from that of the Brisbane 2032 Coordination Office, which is focussed on the delivery of the Brisbane 2032 Games by the Commonwealth, Queensland and select local governments in Queensland. The Coordination Office is not focussed on the lasting impacts beyond the Brisbane 2032 Games, and does not involve other state, territory or local governments.

15 See the National Press Club Address by Rupert Myer AO, Chair of ANA, from November 2023: <https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Rupert-Myer-AO-National-Press-Club-Address-2023.pdf>.

16 Such Ministerial Councils meet twice a year, on average. [See Appendix A for details](#).

17 ANA has estimated the costs of Average Staffing Level (ASL) increases, noting the Department of Finance would need to agree these costs if pursued in a Budget policy proposal.

18 This was a nationwide study exploring attitudes towards arts, culture and creativity. In rooms and Zooms around the country, ANA brought together people from low to middle income households, living in outer suburban and regional areas, in every state and territory. Jodie-Lee Trembath and Kate Fielding, "The next Generation of Voters: Young Middle Australians Talk Arts, Culture and Creativity," Insight Series (Canberra: A New Approach, August 2021), 15, <https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ANA-InsightReportSix-FullReport-6.pdf>; Kate Fielding and Jodie-Lee Trembath, "A View from Middle Australia: Perceptions of Arts, Culture and Creativity," Insight Series (Canberra: A New Approach and the Australian Academy of the Humanities, May 2020), 33, <https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/3-ANA-InsightReportThree-FullReport.pdf>; Angela Vivian and Kate Fielding, "Lifelong: Perceptions of Arts and Culture among Baby Boomer Middle Australians". Insight Report No. 2022-02" (Canberra: A New Approach (ANA)), 30, accessed January 19, 2023, <https://newapproach.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Lifelong-Perceptions-of-Arts-and-Culture-among-Baby-Boomer-Middle-Australians-1.pdf>.

19 Of the 15 largest world economies, Australia and Canada are the only without an international cultural relations institution (see Appendix B for details). Unlike Australia, Canada already recognises the need to act. In the 'first comprehensive study of the role of arts and culture in Canadian foreign policy' since 1994, the Canadian Senate foreign relations committee recommended actions to fill this gap, including a new cultural diplomacy strategy Canadian Heritage and Global Affairs Canada are preparing. Senate of Canada, "Cultural Diplomacy at the Front Stage of Canada's Foreign Policy," Senate of Canada, June 11, 2019, <https://sencanada.ca/en/info-page/parl-42-1/aefa-cultural-diplomacy/>. Government of Canada, "Questions and Responses/Themes - Cultural Diplomacy," September 5, 2023, <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/corporate/transparency/open-government/standing-committee/mondou-appearance-aefa/cultural-diplomacy.html>.

20 For example, Commonwealth-level international engagement in arts and culture is spread out across several agencies, including Office for the Arts, Creative Australia, Screen Australia, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Austrade.

21 See Government of Canada, "Questions and Responses/Themes – Cultural Diplomacy," September 5, 2023, <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/corporate/transparency/open-government/standing-committee/mondou-appearance-aefa/cultural-diplomacy.html>.

22 The Australian Government Guide to Policy Impact Analysis explicitly requires evaluation of policies based on the policy objectives and success measures of each policy.

23 See ANA's forthcoming analysis of cultural funding by government. For details, see endnote 10.

24 Commonwealth of Australia, "Revive: A Place for Every Story, a Story for Every Place – Australia's Cultural Policy for the next Five Years," January 2023, 96, <https://www.arts.gov.au/publications/national-cultural-policy-revive-place-every-story-story-every-place>.

25 For details for each Ministerial Council, see:

- <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/news/stay-informed/communiqués#agriculture-ministers-meeting>
  - <https://www.ag.gov.au/about-us/publications/standing-council-attorneys-general-communiqués>
  - <https://ministers.dss.gov.au/search/node?keys=communique>
  - <https://nema.gov.au/about-us/governance-and-reporting/committees-and-councils/national-emergency-management-ministers-meeting>
  - <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/about/news/stay-informed/communiqués#environment-ministers-meeting>
  - <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-12/joint-council-communique-16december2022.pdf>
  - <https://www.trademinister.gov.au/search?keys=communique>
  - <https://minister.dva.gov.au/news-and-media/minister/joint-communique-veterans-ministerial-council>
  - <https://www.mdba.gov.au/about-us/governance-and-committees/murray-darling-basin-ministerial-council>
- There was one meeting in 2022 and another in 2023. There was a meeting scheduled for mid-2023 but no communique has been published.

26 World Bank, "Gross Domestic Product 2022," 2023, <https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext/download/GDP.pdf>.