

ABBREVIATIONS

ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
AoG	Act of Grace
ASL	Average Staffing Level
AWT	Australians Working Together
CCB	Child Care Benefit
CDDA	Compensation for Detriment caused by Defective Administration
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRS	CRS Australia
CSA	Child Support Agency
CSHC	Commonwealth Senior Health Card
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training
DEWR	Department of Employment and Work Relations
DHS	Department of Human Services
DoFA	Department of Finance and Administration
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
FAO	Family Assistance Office
FMA Act	Financial Management and Accountability Act
FTB	Family Tax Benefit
FTB (A)	Family Tax Benefit part A
FTB (B)	Family Tax Benefit part B
GP	General Practitioner
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HIC	Health Insurance Commission
HSA	Health Service Australia
MBS	Medical Benefits Scheme
MYEFO	Mid-Year Fiscal and Economic Outlook
OMPs	Other Medical Practitioners
OOF	Outcomes and Output Framework
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
WCI	Wage Cost Index

GLOSSARY

Accrual Accounting	System of Accounting where items are brought to account and included in the financial statements as they are earned or incurred, rather than as they are received or paid.
Additional Estimates	Additional funds for Government outcomes may be agreed to by the Government if the amounts provided in Appropriation Acts (No.1 or 2), or Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Act are not enough to meet required expenditures in a financial year. This additional funding is normally incorporated in Appropriation Bills (Nos 3 and 4) and the Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2) and does not become available until after the Bills have been passed by the Parliament and received royal assent.
Additional Estimates Measure	A decision by the Cabinet or Ministers that have been finalised since the previous budget and has resulted in a change in expenditure.
Administered Items	Expenses, revenues, assets or liabilities that agencies administer on behalf of the Commonwealth. Administered expenses include grants, subsidies and benefits. In many cases, administered expenses fund the delivery of third party outputs.
Appropriation	<p>An appropriation is an authorisation by Parliament to spend moneys from the <u>Consolidated Revenue Fund</u>.</p> <p>Annotated Appropriation – is a form of appropriation which allows a department access to certain money it receives in payment of services. The nature and extent of the amount to be appropriated are specified in agreements made under section 31 of the <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act (FMA) 1997</i> between the financial manager and the responsible Minister.</p> <p>Annual Appropriation – two appropriation Bills are introduced into Parliament in May and comprise the Budget. Further Bills are introduced later in the financial year as part of the additional estimates. Such</p>

appropriations lapse on 30 June each year. Parliamentary departments have their own appropriations.

Special Appropriations – moneys appropriated by parliament in an Act separate to an annual Appropriation Act, where the payment is for a specified amount. Special appropriations are not subject to Parliament’s annual budget control, unlike annual appropriations.

Standing Appropriations – these are very similar to special appropriations, except that instead of an amount being specified in the appropriation, the act provides for an automatic payment of funds where an entitlement exists, such as Age Pension, or for the Minister of Finance to determine an amount in accordance with specified criteria. The terms *special* and *standing* are often used interchangeably.

Appropriation Bill (No. 1) This Bill proposes spending from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the ordinary annual services of government. Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given royal assent, it becomes the Appropriation Act (No. 1).

Appropriation Bill (No. 2) This Bill proposes spending from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for purposes other than the ordinary annual services of government. Under existing arrangements between the two Houses of Parliament (the ‘Compact’), this Bill includes appropriation funding of administered expenses for new outcomes, payments to the States and Territories, and for departmental or administered capital. Funding for extensions to existing programs can be included in Appropriation Bill (No. 1). Once the Bill is passed by Parliament and given royal assent, it becomes the Appropriation Act (No. 2).

Appropriation Bill
(Nos 3 and 4) If an amount provided in Appropriation Acts (No. 1 or 2) is not enough to meet approved expenditure to be paid in a financial year, supplementary appropriation may be sought in Appropriation Bills (No. 3 or 4). Once these Bills are passed by Parliament and given royal assent, they become the Appropriation Acts (Nos 3 and 4).

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	4). However, they are also commonly referred to as the Additional Estimates Bills.
Assets	Future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.
Average Staffing Level (ASL)	ASL is the average number of employees receiving salary/wages (or compensation in lieu of salary/wages) over a financial year, with adjustments for casual and part-time employees to show the full-time equivalent.
Budget Measure	A decision by the Cabinet or Ministers that have been finalised since the previous years additional estimates and has resulted in a change in expenditure.
Budget Papers	Comprises Budget Paper (No. 1) 'Budget Strategy and Outlook', Budget Paper (No. 2) 'Budget Measures', Budget Paper (No. 3) 'Federal Financial Relations', Budget Paper (No. 4) 'Agency Resourcing'.
Budget Related Paper	Budget related papers provide more detailed explanations on specific aspects of the budget than the budget papers. Examples include the detailed Portfolio Budget Statements prepared by each portfolio.
Budget Statements	These are statements which accompany the Treasury's budget speech and make up Budget Paper (No. 1). They contain detailed information on the budget figuring, as well as explanatory material on the broader economic context.
Carryovers	Carryovers are resources allocated in one year, which can be appropriated and spent in some future year. These are termed 'rephasings' and are now only applicable to annual Administered Outcome appropriations.
Cash	Cash means cash on hand and cash equivalents.

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Cash accounting	Cash accounting is an accounting method that only recognises transactions when cash flows occur, and which records cash receipts, payments and balances and provides reports that show the sources of cash and how cash was used.
Competitive Tendering	The process by which agencies call for offers to perform a service from internal and external bodies, including the private sector and other departments and agencies, in an open and transparent competitive environment.
Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)	A notional fund of the Commonwealth comprising all public monies wherever held. The Constitution (s83) requires an appropriation of moneys by the Parliament before any expenditure can be made from CRF.
Cross portfolio Budget Measure	This is a budget measure, which affects programs administered in a number of portfolios.
Departmental Expenses	Funds over which the department has significant control (for example, salaries money), which the department uses to produce outputs.
Departmental Items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses directly controlled by agencies, including salaries and allowances. Such resources are used to produce outputs on behalf of Government, including outsourced activities funded and controlled by the agency.
Effectiveness	The extent to which actual outcomes are achieved, in terms of the planned outcomes, via relevant outputs or administered expenses. An intervention's effectiveness should be distinguished from its efficiency, which concerns the adequacy of its administration.
Efficiency Dividend	An annual deduction of a percentage of an agency's departmental Outputs appropriation or annual administered Outcome appropriations. Efficiency dividends act as an incentive to improve operational efficiency.

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Equity	Equity is the residual interest in the assets of a reporting entity after deduction of its liabilities.
Estimates	Estimates are an agency's expected revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows. They are prepared for each output in the budget, in consultation with the Department of Finance and Administration. (See Forward Estimates and Additional Estimates.)
Expenditure Review Committee (ERC)	ERC is the major ministerial committee responsible for examining all outlay proposals in the light of the Government's overall fiscal strategy, advising Cabinet on budget spending priorities and initiating reviews of outlays under individual ongoing programs. It usually includes the Prime Minister, Treasurer and Minister for Finance and Administration as well as relevant portfolio Ministers.
Expenses	Consumption or losses of future economic benefits, through reductions in the assets or increases in the liabilities of the agency, other than from distributions to owners.
Extraordinary Items	Revenues or expenses which are attributable to transactions or other events outside the ordinary activities of the agency and which are not of a recurring nature.
Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act 1997	The principal legislation governing the proper use and management of public money and public property, and other Commonwealth resources. FMA Regulations and FMA Orders are made pursuant to the Act.
Forward Estimates	The financial statement estimate for the three out-years after the budget year.
Grants	Non-reciprocal transfers of economic resources, where the payer agency does not receive approximately equal value in return.
Groups	Refer to Output Groups.

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Indexation	Price adjustment of estimates to reflect price levels applicable in that specific year (current or out-turned prices). All financial statement estimates are in out-turned prices.
Liabilities	Liabilities are future sacrifices of future economic benefits that the entity is presently obliged to make to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events.
Mid Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO)	The Mid Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook provides an update of the Government's budget estimates by examining expenses and revenues year to date, as well as provisions for new decisions that have been taken since the budget. It occurs around the middle of the financial year. Major updates such as the Mid Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, coincide with the availability of revised economic parameters.
Non-Budget Measure	A decision by the Cabinet or Ministers taken since the 2002–03 Budget, not in the context of the 2003–04 Budget, which has resulted in a cost or saving to outlays in the years 2003–04 to 2006–07.
Operating Result	Operating result is the difference between revenues and expenses and is either a surplus or a deficit.
Outcomes	Results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Commonwealth on the Australian community. Outcomes are the results or impacts that the Government wishes to achieve. Actual outcomes are the results or impacts actually achieved.
Output Groups	The aggregation based on homogeneity, type of product or beneficiary target group, of outputs. Aggregation may also be needed for the provision of adequate information for performance monitoring; or based on a materiality test.

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Outputs	The goods and services produced by agencies on behalf of Government for external organisations or individuals. Outputs include goods and services produced for other areas of Government external to the agency.
Performance	The proficiency of an agency or authority in acquiring resources economically and using those resources efficiently and effectively in achieving planned outcomes.
Performance Indicators	Qualitative and quantitative measures of an output which provide a guide on performance where direct causal links are not obvious and changes in performance are difficult to measure directly.
Performance Information	Evidence about performance that is collected and used systematically. Evidence may relate to appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency. It may be about outcomes, factors that affect outcomes, and what can be done to improve them.
Performance Measures	A more precise measure than indicators. Performance measures relate to outcomes, outputs, third party outputs and administered items. They are used when there is a direct casual link between an intervention and a measurable change in performance.
Price	The amount the Government or the community pays for the delivery of agreed outputs.
Process	Activities, strategies or operations used to produce the outputs designed to bring about outcomes.
Portfolio Budget Statements	Statements prepared by portfolios to explain the budget appropriations in terms of planned Government outcomes.
Quality	Relates to the characteristics by which customers or stakeholders judge an organisation, product or service. Assessment of quality involves use of information gathered from interested parties to identify differences between user's expectations and experiences.

Glossary

Quantity	Size of an output. Count or volume measures. How many or how much.
Receipts	The total or gross amount received by the Commonwealth. Each receipt item is either revenue, an offset within outlays, or financing transactions. Receipts include taxes, interest, charges for goods and services, borrowings and Government Business Enterprise dividends received.
Revenue	Revenues are inflows or other enhancements, or savings in outflows, of future economic benefits in the form of increases in assets or reductions in liabilities of the reporting entity.
Senate Legislation Committee	The Senate Legislation Committee is a body of Senators that examines the use of Government funding. Its purpose is to question Government officials about the estimates and activities of their respective agencies.
Special (or Standing) Appropriation	A special or standing appropriation is money appropriated by specific Act of Parliament for a specific purpose (eg. unemployment benefits, grants to the States for schools). They may be for a specific amount of money, level of benefit or period of time. Special Appropriations do not require annual spending authorisation by the Parliament, as they do not lapse at the end of each financial year.
Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs)	Commonwealth payments to the States are divided into general purpose payments (GPPs) and Specific Purpose Payments (SPP). The term payments is used because the amounts referred to are gross transfers, not net, which would include repayments of advances to the States and Territories. Most SPPs are conditional on policy objectives set by the Commonwealth or the achievement of national policy objectives agreed between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories.
Strategies	Groupings of activities to produce outputs required to achieve planned outcomes. Strategies usually comprise several activities and outputs.

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Targets	Quantifiable performance levels or changes in level to be attained by a specified date. By enabling a direct judgement of performance, targets can clarify and simplify the process of performance monitoring.
Third Party Outputs	Goods or services delivered to the community by entities outside the Commonwealth General Government Sector. They are outputs wholly or partly funded by administered items and are directed to achieving outcomes.