

PORTFOLIO 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	Where amounts appropriated at Budget time are insufficient, Parliament may appropriate more funds to portfolios through the Additional Estimates Acts.
Additional Estimates Bills or Acts	These are Appropriation Bills 3 and 4, and a separate Bill for the Parliamentary Departments [Appropriations (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 2)]. These Bills are introduced into Parliament sometime after the Budget Bills.
Administered Items	Expenses, revenues, assets or liabilities managed by agencies on behalf of the Commonwealth. Agencies do not control administered items. Administered expenses include grants, subsidies and benefits. In many cases, administered expenses fund the delivery of third party outputs.
Appropriation	An authorisation by Parliament to spend moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a particular purpose.
Annual Appropriation	Two Appropriation Bills are introduced into Parliament in May and comprise the Budget for the financial year beginning 1 July. Further Bills are introduced later in the financial year as part of the additional estimates. Parliamentary departments have their own appropriations.
Assets	Assets are physical objects and legal rights it is expected will provide benefits in the future or alternatively items of value owned by an Agency.
Budget Measure	A decision by Cabinet or Ministers and has resulted in a cost or savings to outlays.
Capital expenditure	Expenditure by an agency on capital projects, for example purchasing a building.
Consolidated Revenue Fund	Section 81 of the Constitution stipulates that all revenue raised or money received by the Commonwealth forms the one consolidated revenue fund (CRF). The CRF is not a bank account. The Official Public Account reflects most of the operations of the CRF.
Departmental items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that are controlled by the agency in providing its outputs. Departmental items would generally include computers, plant and equipment assets used by agencies in providing goods and services and most employee expenses, supplier costs and other administrative expenses incurred.

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Depreciation	Apportionment of an asset's capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account of normal usage, obsolescence, or the passage of time.
Effectiveness indicators	Measures the joint or independent contribution of outputs and administered items to the achievement of their specified outcome.
Equity or net assets	Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities.
Expenses	Total value of all of the resources consumed in producing goods and services or the loss of future economic benefits in the form of reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of an entity.
Fair value	Valuation methodology: The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value can be affected by the conditions of the sale, market conditions and the intentions of the asset holder.
<i>Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act 1997</i>	The FMA Act was replaced by the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> on 1 July 2014.
Forward estimates	A system of rolling three year financial estimates. After the budget is passed, the first year of the forward estimates becomes the base for the next year's budget bid, and another out-year is added to the forward estimates.
Liabilities	Liabilities represent amounts owing on goods or services that have been received but not yet paid for. A liability shows the future commitment of the Agency's assets.
Net annotated appropriation (Section 74 Receipts)	Section 74 receipts, also known as net annotated appropriations, are a form of appropriation which allows a department access to certain money it receives in payment of services. These monies are known as Section 74 Receipts, reflecting their authority under Section 74 of the PGPA Act.
Operating result	Equals revenue less expenses.
Outcomes	The government's objectives in each portfolio area. Outcomes are desired results, impacts or consequences for the Australian community as influenced by the actions of the Australian Government. Actual outcomes are assessments of the end-results or impacts actually achieved.
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (PGPA Act)	The PGPA Act replaced the <i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i> (FMA Act) and the <i>Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997</i> (CAC Act) on 1 July 2014. As the primary piece of Commonwealth resource management legislation, the PGPA Act establishes a coherent

	<p>system of governance and accountability for public resources, with an emphasis on planning, performance and reporting. The Act applies to all Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies.</p>
Portfolio Budget Statements	<p>Statements prepared by portfolios to explain the budget appropriations in terms of outcomes.</p>
Receipts	<p>The total or gross amount received by the Australian Government. Each receipt item is either revenue, an offset within outlays, or a financing transaction. Receipts include taxes, interest, charges for goods and services, borrowings and Government Business Enterprise (GBE) dividends received.</p>
Revenue	<p>Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services.</p>
Section 74 Receipts	<p>See net annotated appropriation.</p>
Special Account	<p>Special accounts provide a means to set aside and record amounts used for specified purposes. Special accounts can be created by a Finance Minister's determination under section 78 of the PGPA Act or under separate enabling legislation (section 80 of the PGPA Act refers).</p>
Special Appropriations (including Standing Appropriations)	<p>An amount of money appropriated by a particular Act of Parliament for a specific purpose and number of years. For special appropriations the authority to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund does not generally cease at the end of the financial year. Standing appropriations are a sub-category consisting of ongoing special appropriations – the amount appropriated will depend on circumstances specified in the legislation.</p>