

## PORTFOLIO GLOSSARY

| Term                      | Meaning  |
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| 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.   |
| Accumulated depreciation  | The aggregate depreciation recorded for a particular depreciating asset.   |
| Additional Estimates      | Where amounts appropriated at Budget time are insufficient, Parliament may appropriate more funds to portfolios through the Additional Estimates Acts.   |
| Administered              | Revenues, expenses, 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.  |
| 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.  |
| Appropriation             | An authorisation by Parliament to spend moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a particular purpose.  |
| 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).   |
| Departmental              | Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities 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 | Measure the joint or independent contribution of programs to the achievement of their specified outcome.   |
| Efficiency indicators    | Measure the adequacy of an agency's management of its programs. Includes price, quality and quantity indicators. The interrelationship between the three efficiency indicators of any one program should be considered when judging efficiency.  |
| Equity or net assets     | Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities.   |
| Expense                  | 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. |
| Operating result         | Equals revenue less expense.   |
| 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.                 |
| Price                    | One of the three key efficiency indicators. The amount the government or the community pays for the delivery of programs.  |
| Program                  | Activity that delivers benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry and/or the community as a whole, with the aim of achieving the intended result specified in an outcome statement.  |
| Quality                  | One of the three key efficiency indicators. Relates to the characteristics by which customers or stakeholders judge an organisation, product or service. Assessment of quality   |

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|  | involves use of information gathered from interested parties to identify differences between the user's expectations and experiences.  |
| Quantity   | One of the three key efficiency indicators. Examples include: the size of a program; count or volume measures; how many or how much.   |
| Revenue  | Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services.   |
| Special Account  | Balances existing within the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) that are supported by standing appropriations ( <i>Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act 1997</i> , subsection 20 and 21). Special Accounts allow money in the CRF to be acknowledged as set-aside (hypothecated) for a particular purpose. Amounts credited to a Special Account may only be spent for the purposes of the Special Account. Special Accounts can only be established by a written determination of the Finance Minister (section 20 FMA Act) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to in section 21 of the FMA Act). |
| Special Appropriations (including Standing Appropriations) | 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.  |