

## 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.
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.
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.

Commercial Activities Fund (CAF)	<p>Accounts for various activities of agencies which should be accounted for as if they were genuinely commercial. Components of the CAF specifying the nature of receipts that may be credited to, and payments that may be made from, each component, may be established by the Finance Minister under section 21 of the Financial Management and Accountability Act. The criteria applied to establishing components of the CAF are:</p> <p>The purpose of the activity to be financed via the CAF involves the provision of goods and services;</p> <p>The organisation undertaking the activity has a management structure that is discreet within the agency and that costs of that management structure are segregated from the costs of other activities and outcomes of the agency;</p> <p>The activities are funded predominantly from revenue raised from users or purchasers and that there is a “profit-making” objective; or</p> <p>The organisation is, or potentially will be, competing in a commercially contestable environment.</p>
Capital expenditure	<p>Expenditure by an agency on capital projects, for example purchasing a building.</p>
Consolidated Revenue Fund	<p>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.</p>
Departmental items	<p>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.</p>
Depreciation	<p>Apportionment of an asset’s capital value as an expense over its estimated useful life to take account</p>

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	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.
Efficiency indicators	Measures the adequacy of an agency's management of its outputs (and where applicable, administered items). Includes Price, Quality and Quantity indicators. The interrelationship between the three efficiency indicators of any one output should be considered when judging efficiency.
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.
Financial Management and Accountability (FMA) Act 1997	The principal legislation governing the proper use and management of public money and public property and other Australian Government resources. FMA Regulations and FMA Orders are made pursuant to the Act.
Financing transactions	The Government funds shortfalls in revenue over outlays by borrowing from financial markets or running down financial assets. Such activities are regarded as financing transactions. If a surplus of revenue over outlays is recorded then financing transactions will show how the surplus is used.
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 other outyear is added to the

forward estimates.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	The GFS reporting framework is a specialised statistical system designed to support economic analysis of the public sector. It allows comprehensive assessments to be made of the economic impact of government and is consistent with international statistical standards (the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93) and the International Monetary Funds' A Manual on Government Finance Statistics 2001).
Intermediate outcomes	More specific medium-term impacts (eg. trend data, targets or milestones) below the level of the planned outcomes specified in the Budget. A combination of several intermediate outcomes can at times be considered as a proxy for determining the achievement of outcomes or progress towards outcomes. (See outcomes)
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.
Loan Fund	Established by the FMA Act 1997, the Loan Fund contains all monies raised by loans on the public credit of the Australian Government. Expenditure from the Loan Fund is limited to the purpose for which monies were raised.
Operating result	Equals revenue less expense.
Net annotated appropriation (Section 31 Receipts)	Section 31 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 31 Receipts, reflecting their authority under Section 31 of the FMA Act 1997.
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

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	end-results or impacts actually achieved.
Outputs	The goods and services produced by agencies on behalf of government for external organisations or individuals. Outputs also include goods and services for other areas of government external to the agency.
Output Groups	A logical aggregation of agency outputs, where useful, and based either on homogeneity, type of product, business line or beneficiary target group. Aggregation of outputs may also be needed for the provision of adequate information for performance monitoring, or based on a materiality test.
Portfolio Budget Statements	Statements prepared by portfolios to explain the Budget appropriations in terms of outcomes.
Price	One of the three key efficiency indicators. The amount the government or the community pays for the delivery of agreed outputs.
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 involves use of information gathered from interested parties to identify differences between user's expectations and experiences.
Quantity	One of the three key efficiency indicators. Examples include: the size of an output; count or volume measures; how many or how much.
Receipts	The total or gross amount received by the Australian Government. Each receipt item is either revenue, and offset within outlays, or financing transaction. Receipts include taxes, interest, charges for goods and services, borrowings and Government Business Enterprise (GBE) dividends received.
Reserved Money Fund (RMF)	Accounts for money which the Australian Government holds on trust for, or otherwise for the benefit of, a person other than the Australian Government and monies which are 'reserved' for future Australian Government purposes. Components of the RMF,

specifying the nature of receipts that may be credited to, and payments that may be made from, each component, may be established by the Finance Minister under section 20 of the FMA Act 1997, or by specific legislation. The transfer of receipts from the CRF to, and payment from, components of the RMF are authorised by standing appropriations in section 20 of the FMA Act 1997.

RMF/CF Components	An account held under the RMF/CAF. They are used as working accounts for commercial activities or to hold monies in trust for a specific purpose under legislation.
Revenue	Total value of resources earned or received to cover the production of goods and services.
Section 31 Receipts	See net annotated appropriation.
Special Account	Balances existing within the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) that are supported by standing appropriations (FMA Act 1997, ss.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 (s.20 of the FMA Act 1997) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to in s.21 of the FMA Act 1997).
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.
Staff years	An aggregate measure of employment based on the hours worked by employees over the period of one year. It is the unit of measurement for staff resource use.

## ACRONYMS

AAO	Administrative Arrangements Order
AATB	Anglo Australian Telescope Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACER	Australian Council for Education Research
AEI	Australian Education International
AEIFRS	Australian Equivalent International Financial Reporting Standards
AGIE	Australian Government Indigenous Expenditure
AIATSIS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
AIC	Assistance for Isolated Children
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANSTO	Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation
ANTA	Australian National Training Authority
ANU	Australian National University
APAs	Annual Performance Agreements
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AGTF	Australian Quality Training Framework
ARC	Australian Research Council
AREN	Australian Research and Education Network
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Authority
ASDOT	Assessment Fee Subsidy for Overseas-Trained Australian Residents
ASNO	Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Organisation
ATAS	Aboriginal Tutorial Assistance Scheme
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUQA	Australian Universities Quality Agency
AVCC	Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee
BITES	Basic IT Enabling Skills
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
CAC	Commonwealth Authorities and Companies
CAT	Career and Transition
CBA	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
CN	Competitive neutrality
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre

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CRICOS	Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students
CRIS	Cost Recovery Impact Statement
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CUC	Capital Use Charge
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
DITR	Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources
DOFA	Department of Finance and Administration
DOTARS	Department of Transport and Regional Services
ECEP	Enterprise and Career Education Programme
EFTSU	Equivalent Full-Time Student Unit
EFTSL	Equivalent Full-Time Student Load
ESOS	Education Services for Overseas Students
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ESL	English as a Second Language
FMA	Financial Management and Accountability
FTA	Australian-United States Free Trade Agreement
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GGS	General Government Sector
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HEFA	Higher Education Funding Act 1998
HELP	Higher Education Loan Programme
HESA	Higher Education Support Act 2003
HIFAR	High Flux Australian Reactor
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	Institutional Assessment Framework
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEDA	Indigenous Education Direct Assistance
IESIP	Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Programme
IYMP	Indigenous Youth Mobility Programme
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LOTE	Languages Other Than English
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
NAAP	New Apprenticeships Access Programme
NAC	New Apprenticeship Centre
NAO	New Agency Outcome
NCGP	National Competitive Grants Programme
NCVER	National Centre for Vocation Education Research

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NIQTSL	National Institute for Quality Teaching and School Leadership
NOOSR	National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition
NRP	National Research Priorities
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLDPLS	Open Learning Deferred Payment Scheme
OPA	Official Public Account
OPAL	ANSTO Nuclear Research Reactor (Open Pool Australian Light-water)
PAES	Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PEFO	Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Outlook
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PMSEIC	Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council
R&D	Research and development
RDC	Research and Development Corporation
RRWM	Radiative Repository Waste Management
SAISO	Strategic Assistance for Increasing Student Outcomes
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation
SES	Socio-economic status
SFSS	Student Financial Supplement Scheme
SLE	Student Learning Entitlement
SME	Small-Medium Enterprise
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TFA	Triennium Funding Agreement
TYIMS	Training and Youth Internet Management System
UIG	Urgent Issues Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VTE	Vocational and Technical Education
WELL	Workplace English Language and Literacy
WTO	World Trade Organisation