
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.
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.
Additional estimates	Where amounts appropriated at Budget time are insufficient, Parliament may appropriate more funds to portfolios through the Additional Estimates Acts.
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.
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 which 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.
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.
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.
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.
Intermediate outcomes	More specific medium-term impacts (trend data, targets or milestones) below the level of the planned outcomes specified in the Budget. Combination of several intermediate outcomes can at times be considered as a proxy for determining the achievement of outcomes.
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 Commonwealth. Actual outcomes are assessments of the results or

	impacts actually achieved.
Output Groups	A logical aggregation of agency outputs, where useful, based either on homogeneity, type of product or beneficiary target group. Aggregation may also be needed for the provision of adequate information for performance monitoring, or based on a materiality test.
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.
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. Size of an output. 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, ss.20 and 21</i>). 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 FMA Act) or through an Act of Parliament (referred to in s.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.

ACRONYMS

ABA	Australian Broadcasting Authority
ABAF	Australia Business Arts Foundation
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACA	Australian Communications Authority
ACTF	Australian Children's Television Foundation
AFC	Australian Film Commission
AFTRS	Australian Film Television and Radio School
AIS	Australian Institute of Sport
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
ANMM	Australian National Maritime Museum
APT	Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
ASC	Australian Sports Commission
ASDA	Australian Sports Drug Agency
BSA	<i>Broadcasting Services Act 1992</i>
CAC	Commonwealth Authorities and Companies
CRU	Central Research Unit
CUC	Capital Use Charge
DCITA	Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
FFC	Film Finance Corporation Australia
FMA	Financial Management Act
FSLA	Funding Service Level Agreement
IAP	Industry Assistance Program
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
ISPs	Internet Service Providers
IT	Information Technology
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic Fiscal Outlook
NAA	National Archives of Australia
NAO	New Agency Outcomes
NGA	National Gallery of Australia
NIDA	National Institute of Dramatic Arts
NIP	National Interest Program
NLA	National Library of Australia
NMA	National Museum of Australia
NOIE	National Office for the Information Economy
NPG	National Portrait Gallery
NSTC	National Science and Technology Centre
OPH	Old Parliament House
PAES	Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
R&D	Research and Development
RTIA	Regional Telecommunications Industry Assistance
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service Corporation
SITA	Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautique
SPP	Special Purpose Payments
SSA	ScreenSound Australia
TAPRIC	Telecommunications Action Plan for Remote Indigenous Communities
USO	Universal Services Obligation
WADA	World Anti-doping Agency
WoG	Whole of Government