

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	The Additional Estimates process updates estimates from the previous Budget update.
Additional Estimates Bills or Acts	Where amounts appropriated in the annual appropriation acts at Budget time are insufficient, Parliament may appropriate more funds to Portfolios through the Additional Estimates Acts. These are Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4), and a separate Bill for Parliamentary Departments (Appropriations (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No.2)). These Bills are introduced into the Parliament sometime after the Budget Bills.
Administered items	Expenses, revenues, assets or liabilities managed by entities on behalf of the Australian Government. Entities do not control administered items. Administered items include grants, subsidies and benefits (for example, funding for the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme).
Annotated appropriation	A form of appropriation that allows an entity access to certain money it receives in payment of services. The nature and extent of the amount to be appropriated are specified in Rules under section 74 of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (PGPA Act).
Annual appropriation	Two Appropriation Bills are introduced into Parliament in March and comprise the Budget. Further Bills are introduced later in the financial year as part of the Additional Estimates process. Parliamentary Departments have their own appropriations.
Appropriation	The amount of public moneys authorised by Parliament for expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Appropriations authorise expenditure by the Australian Government for particular purposes.
ASL (Average Staffing Levels)	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.

Assets	Future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or past events.
Available appropriation	Available appropriation is used to allow a comparison of the current year’s appropriation with what was made available for use in the previous year. Available appropriation is the amount available to be drawn down and is equal to: Budget appropriation + Additional Estimates appropriation + Advance to the Finance Minister (AFM) -Savings - Rephasings - Other Reductions +/- receipts under section 74 of the PGPA Act.
Budget measure	A decision by Cabinet or Ministers in the Budget process that has resulted in a change in expenditure in the current year and/or the forward years. See also cross-Portfolio Budget measure.
Budget Paper 1	Budget Strategy and Outlook. Provides information and analysis on whole of government expenditure and revenue.
Budget Paper 2	Budget Measures. Provides a description of each Budget measure by Portfolio.
Budget Paper 3	Australia’s Federal Relations. Provides information and analysis on federal funding provided to the states and territories.
Budget Paper 4	Entity Resourcing. Details total resourcing available to agencies.
Capital Budget Statement	A statement of the entity’s estimated capital funding through <i>Appropriation Act (No. 1)</i> Departmental Capital Budget funding or <i>Appropriation Act (No. 2)</i> equity injection funding and the entity’s estimated expenditures on non-financial assets.
Capital expenditure	Expenditure by an entity on non-financial assets, for example purchasing a building.
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019. An illness caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus that was first identified in December 2019. Formerly known as 2019-nCoV.
Cross-Portfolio Budget measure	This is a Budget measure which affects outcomes administered in a number of Portfolios.
Departmental Capital Budget (DCB)	Departmental Capital Budget funding appropriated to non-corporate PGPA Act entities through their <i>Appropriation Act (No. 1)</i> departmental appropriation, for the ongoing replacement of departmental assets which cost less than \$10 million.

Departmental items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that are controlled by the entity in providing its outputs. Departmental items would generally include computers, plant and equipment assets used by entities in providing goods and services and most employee expenses, supplier costs and other administrative expenses incurred.
Depreciation and Amortisation	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.
Efficiency dividend	An annual deduction of a percentage of running costs from an entity's budget, which acts as both an incentive to efficiency and a quantification of some of the efficiency gains made by an entity in the previous year.
Equity or net assets	Residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of its liabilities.
Expense	The value of resources consumed or lost during the reporting period.
Fair value	Fair values are prices in arm's length transactions between willing buyers and sellers in an active market.
Forward estimates	A system of rolling 3 year financial estimates. After the Budget is passed, the first year of the forward estimates becomes the base for next year's Budget bid, and another out year is added to the forward estimates.
Historical cost	The original cost of acquisition of an asset, including any costs associated with acquisition. Under AASB 116, Property, Plant and Equipment are required to be reported initially at the cost of acquisition (historical cost). The Australian Government's financial reporting requirements issued under the Finance Minister's Orders require the revaluation of noncurrent assets with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of assets does not differ materially from fair value as at reporting date.
Liabilities	Future sacrifices of economic benefits that an 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 MYEFO updates the economic and fiscal outlook from the previous Budget and takes account of all decisions made since the release of the Budget that affect expenses and revenue, and hence revises the Budget aggregates.
Operating result	Equals income less expenses.

Outcomes	Outcomes are the results of events, actions or circumstances, including the impact of the Australian Government on the Australian community. Outcomes may be linked with both the outputs of entities using the departmental expenses under their control, and with the administered expenses which entities manage on behalf of the Australian Government. Planned outcomes represent the changes desired by government. The achievement of actual outcomes is assessed and reported in the Annual Report.
Performance measure	Used to measure entity effectiveness in achieving the Government’s outcomes. Performance measures must be measurable and may be qualitative or quantitative. Performance measures in the Portfolio Budget Statements are reported in the Annual Performance Statements, published in the Annual Report, for the same year.
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.</i> An Act about the governance, performance and accountability of, and the use and management of, public resources by the Commonwealth, Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies, and for related purposes.
Portfolio Budget Statements	Budget Related Paper prepared by Portfolios detailing Budget initiatives and explanations of appropriations in terms of outcomes and programs.
Price parameter adjustment	Expenses are indexed by a price parameter for anticipated increases in costs over the estimates period. Changes in indexation are annotated to each outcome as ‘Price parameter adjustment’ or ‘Application of indexation parameters’.
Program/ Programme	Commonwealth programs deliver benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry/business or the community as a whole, and are the primary vehicles for government entities to achieve the intended results of their outcome statements. Commencing from the 2009–10 Budget, entities are required to report to Parliament by program.
Revenue	Total value of resources earned or received during the reporting period.
Right-of-Use Asset	An asset that represents a lessee’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term.
Special account	A special account is an appropriation mechanism that notionally sets aside an amount within the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) to be expended for specific purposes. The amount of appropriation that may be drawn from the CRF by means of a special account is limited to the balance of each special account. Special accounts are not bank accounts.

	<p>However, amounts forming the balance of a special account may be held in the Official Public Account, an entity official bank account, or by an outsider authorised in a manner consistent with the PGPA Act.</p>
<p>Special appropriation</p>	<p>Special appropriations are provisions within an Act, other than the annual appropriation Acts, which authorise expenditure for particular purposes. Special appropriations may state a maximum amount that is appropriated for the particular purpose or may specify the legislative criteria that will determine the amount to be paid.</p>
<p>Strategic Direction Statement</p>	<p>The Strategic Direction Statement explains the year ahead for the entity, focusing on the items of most importance, recognising the major Budget decisions affecting the entity, the major ongoing functions, new functions and significant partnership arrangements, as well as upcoming challenges in the years ahead.</p>
