

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Accommodation

Expenditure on leased or owned premises, including rent, lighting, cleaning, security and removal expenses.

Accounting Policy

Specific accounting principles and practices applied in preparing and presenting financial statements.

Accrual Accounting

The recognition of revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity when an economic transaction giving rise to a movement of resources occurs, irrespective of the timing of any related movement in cash.

Accruals

The adjustment of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses in the period or at the year-end within which they occur, regardless of when cash is received or paid. This is to reflect the true financial position of the entity.

Accrued Expenses

Expenses incurred during the accounting period that are due for payment in the next accounting period.

Accrued Revenue

Revenue earned during the accounting period for which the entity has earned but not yet received payments for, by the close of the reporting period.

ACT Special Fiscal Needs (SFN)

The Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC) recommends funding to the ACT for SFN's to take account of differences in financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and the ACT, and the Commonwealth and the States in the provision of corporate affairs, roads and police services. These needs are to be discontinued from 2005-06 following the Australian Government's decision in the 2004-05 Commonwealth Budget to have claims assessed by the CGC as part of the GST redistribution.

Accountability Indicators

Accountability indicators measure a department's effectiveness and efficiency in delivering its outputs, and may be measures of outcomes, outputs or inputs.

Accumulated Amortisation

This is the total, at a given point in time, of the amortisation expense generally charged for intangible and leased non-current assets. (refer to Amortisation)

Accumulated Depreciation

This is the total, at a given point in time, of the depreciation expense charged for a particular depreciable asset or a class of assets. (refer to Depreciation)

Accumulated Funds

Represents the capital the Government has injected into an entity, less any capital distributions to Government, plus the surpluses and deficits accumulated in an entity as a result of operations. For departments, capital injections and distributions may occur as a result of a change in administrative arrangements.

Acquisition

Acquisition includes establishing control over an asset, and means undertaking the risks, and receiving the rights to future benefits, as would be conferred with ownership, usually in exchange for the cost of acquisition.

Administrative Expenses

Refer to 'Supplies and Services'.

Amortisation

The term amortisation is often used interchangeably with the term depreciation. The terms have very similar meanings. However, depreciation is generally used in relation to non-current assets that have physical substance (eg. property, plant and equipment), while amortisation is generally used in relation to intangible non-current assets (eg. intangible and leased assets).

Appropriation

The maximum amount of public money authorised by the ACT Legislative Assembly under a legislative authority for transfer from the Territory Bank Account to a departmental bank account.

Assets

Future economic benefits, or service potential, controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or other events.

Asset Classes

The means by which categories of assets may be disclosed in the financial statements.

Australian Accounting Standards (The Standards)

The accounting and reporting framework issued and maintained by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Standards provide a prescription of the acceptable methods of measuring and recording accounting transactions, and of the required level of disclosure of those transactions in financial statements.

Australian Business Number (ABN)

The business identifier for dealings with the Australian Taxation Office.

Budget Balancing Assistance (BBA)

As part of the Commonwealth's Government's agreement with the States and Territories that their budgetary position will be no worse off under national tax reform, the Commonwealth has provided Budget Balancing Assistance to the States and Territories. Where a State or Territory's entitlement to GST revenue falls short of its Guaranteed Minimum Amount (GMA), the Commonwealth provides funding, known as Budget Balancing Assistance, to the States and Territories to allow their financial position to reach their GMA. The ACT no longer receives Budget Balancing Assistance and is not anticipated to do so in the future on current estimates.

Budget Papers

These accompany an Appropriation Bill and contain detailed information on the Budget, as well as explanatory material on the context of the Budget.

Capital

The accumulated wealth that an entity possesses resulting from government contributions as owner and the retained earnings in the entity.

Capital Expenditure

Expended in the course of adding to the future economic benefits provided by an asset as a result of physical addition, improvement or extension of the useful life of the asset beyond the length of its original life. Capital expenditure also includes the purchase or development of new assets.

Capital Grants

Unreciprocated payments intended to contribute towards the cost of capital expenditure of the recipients.

Capital Injections

Capital injections are the means by which the Government injects funds into an entity for purposes such as the purchase or development of assets, the payment of debt, or to increase an entity's working capital. On occasion, capital injections may be repayable, in which case the terms of these loans are outlined in the budget papers.

Capital Works

Capital works include:

- the creation of a new Territory asset, including new construction projects, and additions to assets;
- alterations to buildings, and other assets;
- demolition work;
- furniture and fittings, equipment or plant which are provided as an integral component in the construction and upgrade of buildings or works;
- work which significantly increases the service delivery capability of an asset, for example, the major reconstruction of roads and bridges;
- design fees; and
- site testing and field investigations related to an approved capital works proposal or project.

Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand, cash in bank accounts and cash equivalents.

Cash Flows

Cash movements resulting from transactions with parties external to the entity.

Commitment

A firm intention (usually represented by a contractual obligation) at the end of the reporting period which will give rise to a future payment or sacrifice of service potential or benefits.

Commonwealth

References to the 'Commonwealth' Government means the 'Australian' Government.

Commonwealth Grants

Includes general revenue from the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of aiding in the financing of the current operations of the recipient, in addition to monies received for specific purposes (when the Commonwealth wishes to have some involvement in the direction of the expenditure). Grants are also received for on-passing to third parties (eg. to non-government schools), where the Territory has no discretion in their allocation.

Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC)

Established by the Commonwealth Government in 1933, the CGC is an independent authority which makes recommendations to the Commonwealth concerning the distribution of the combined pool of GST and hospital funding grants among the States and Territories.

Commonwealth Payments - Other

Grant funding from Commonwealth Government agencies which the ACT can access as a service provider, on a contractual and/or cost recovery basis.

Commonwealth Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs)

SPPs are current and capital payments made by the Commonwealth on the basis that the Territory meets certain conditions. The conditions attaching to SPPs vary considerably. In general, the payments are made on the condition that the Territory ensures the funds are used for a specified program and are applied in accordance with the objectives of the program. Conditions include general requirements (eg. the requirement, as a condition of the hospital funding grants, that the ACT provide free public hospital treatment) and broad Commonwealth/Territory agreements covering principles and program delivery mechanisms. They may also involve detailed conditions on the operation of joint expenditure programs including program or project approval, matching arrangements and information sharing.

Current Assets

Cash or other assets of the agency that would, in the ordinary course of operations of the agency, be consumed or converted into cash within twelve months.

Current Grant Expenses

Payments of a current nature to individuals or organisations for general assistance or a particular purpose that, by virtue of their payment, contribute to the achievement of the program's objectives.

Current Liabilities

Liabilities of an agency that would, in the ordinary course of operations of the agency, be due and payable within twelve months.

Debt

A legal obligation to make payments of principal and (in some cases) interest according to a predetermined schedule. Debt includes obligations arising from loans (including advances from the Commonwealth), bonds, notes and other securities on issue, the capitalised value of outstanding lease commitments under finance lease arrangements, supplier/buyer credits, bank overdrafts, and deferred contract payments.

Debt Servicing

Payments of interest, and repayments of principal, associated with borrowings and Commonwealth advances.

Departmental Items

Departmental items are those items over which the agency has discretion, responsibility and authority. If the department has:

- the capacity to benefit from the use of the asset or funds in the pursuit of its objectives and to deny or regulate the access of others to those assets or funds;
- discretion and responsibility for how the funds are spent; or
- expended funds, incurred a liability, or received free services, related to the operations under its control;

then it is considered a departmental item.

Depreciation Expense

Periodic expense of operations associated with the consumption, or loss of service potential, of non-current assets caused by the use of an asset. The consumption may occur through use, wear and tear, or obsolescence. Depreciation is the term applied to physical assets such as property, plant and equipment (amortisation is the term used to apply to leases and intangibles).

Employee

An employee is a natural person who receives benefits in exchange for services provided to an employer.

Employee Benefits

Benefits that employees accumulate as a result of providing their services to an employer up to the reporting date, and may include, but are not limited to, annual leave, long service leave, superannuation benefits and other post-employment benefits.

Expenses

Expenses represent the consumption or loss of future economic benefits in the form of reductions in assets or increases in liabilities of the entity, that result in a decrease in capital during the reporting period.

Expenses on Behalf of the Territory

Territorial (administered) revenues, which the Government appropriates for the payment of grants, subsidies and transfer payments (refer Territorial).

Extraordinary Items

Items of revenue and expense which are attributable to transactions or other events of a type that are outside the ordinary operations of the entity, and are not of a recurring nature.

In determining whether an event is outside the ordinary activities of the entity, consideration is given to the scale and nature of the event and whether the event has previously occurred and the likelihood of the event occurring in the future.

Extraordinary expenditure excludes expenditure that results from the reprioritisation of existing resources, but includes additional expenditure incurred by the agency, beyond its existing budget. It also includes action taken to waive amounts within accounts receivable as a result of the event and expenses associated with writing-off / write-down of a destroyed/damaged asset.

Extraordinary revenue includes revenue that is expected or has been received as a result of the event, for example insurance recoveries received in recognition of damaged or destroyed assets, and certain components of additional appropriations relating to the event.

Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs)

Before the introduction of *A New Tax System* and GST Revenue Grants, FAGs were made by the Commonwealth to State and Territory governments for expenditure by the latter according to their own priorities. The value of FAGs forgone is an integral component of calculating each State and Territory's Guaranteed Minimum Amount.

Finance Lease

A finance lease is a lease which effectively transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to the ownership of the leased property.

First Home Owner Grant Scheme (FHOG)

States and Territories are required to fund a First Home Owner Grant Scheme to offset the impact of the GST on the price of new homes. The additional outlays required by the FHOG are included in the determination of the Guaranteed Minimum Amount.

Fundamental Error

Fundamental error refers to material errors discovered during the current reporting period that refer to the financial reports of one or more prior reporting periods that can not now be considered to have been reliable at the date of issue.

Gains

Gains represent items other than revenue that meet the definition of income and may, or may not, arise in the course of the ordinary activities of an agency. Gains may arise, for example, on the disposal of non-current assets.

General Government Sector (GGS)

This is an ABS categorisation of certain public sector agencies. It covers agencies mainly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism for consumption by government itself and the general public. The agencies' costs of production are mainly financed from public revenues and they provide goods and services to the general public, or sections of the general public, free of charge or at nominal charges well below the cost of production.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) Grants

GST revenue collected by the Commonwealth is distributed to the States and Territories on the principle of Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation. Since 1 July 2000, GST grants replaced Financial Assistance Grants.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

The framework used by the ABS for presentation of data on government outlays, revenue and financing transactions through either the general government sector or the public component of the business sector (the public trading enterprise sector) in accordance with an internationally accepted set of concepts and definitions.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Cash Surplus / Deficit

The net cash received from operating activities less net purchases of non-financial assets (ie capital works). A GFS cash surplus indicates there was sufficient cash generated from operations to more than cover the net outlay of the capital works program. This measure is located at the bottom of the GFS Cash Flow Statement.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Net Debt

The sum of deposits held, advances received and borrowings; minus the sum of cash and deposits; advances paid; investments; loans; and placements.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Expenses

GFS Expenses include all mutually agreed transactions that decrease net worth, including dividend and tax equivalent payments.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Net Increase in Cash Held

The sum of the net cash flows from all operating, investing and financing activities.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Net Lending Balance/Borrowing

This is defined as the Net Operating Balance less net acquisition of non-financial assets.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Net Operating Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)

This is calculated as GFS revenue minus GFS Expenses. It is equivalent to the change in net worth arising from transactions.

The AAS31 operating result, less asset revaluations (including investments) and gains or loss on the disposal of non-financial assets for financial assets, and excluding the amortisation of a superannuation gain on revaluation. The GFS net operating surplus also includes dividends payable and income tax equivalents. At the summary level, these are the only adjustments necessary to reclassify the AAS31 statement of performance into the GFS statement of performance. While at the detailed level a number of classification issues may arise, these generally do not affect the measure of GFS net operating surplus/deficit.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Net Worth

Defined as assets less liabilities, shares and other contributed capital. For the general government sector, net worth is assets less liabilities since shares and contributed capital is zero.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Revenues

GFS Revenue includes all mutually agreed transactions that increase net worth. Revaluations are excluded from GFS revenue.

Government Payment for Outputs (GPO)

GPO is the appropriated revenue that departments earn from producing outputs for Government. The Legislative Assembly approves the appropriated as part of the total budget.

Grants (non ACT Government)

These include payments to individuals or organisations for general assistance or for a particular purpose that contribute to the achievement of the program's objectives. Grants may be for capital and the grant name or category reflects the use of the grant. Grants are usually made subject to terms and conditions contained in legislation or contracts, or stipulated in correspondence. An individual or organisation may apply for a grant based on eligibility criteria being met. Capital grants do not reflect an investment by the Government and are not included as Territory assets.

Guaranteed Minimum Amount (GMA)

A set of estimates which reflect each State and Territory's financial position in the absence of the reforms to the taxation system (*A New Tax System*), agreed by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Heads of Treasuries. This notional pre-tax reform position is called the Guaranteed Minimum Amount and equates to the amount of funding each State or Territory should receive from the Commonwealth to restore its previous position.

The GMA is designed to ensure that the ACT's financial position will be no worse off than it would have been had the arrangements for tax reform not been implemented. The calculation of the GMA incorporates the revenues forgone, including FAGs and the state taxes earmarked for abolition, plus the additional costs that will be imposed as a result of the administration of the GST and the First Home Owner Grant Scheme.

Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation (HFE)

The principle that each State and Territory be provided funding to ensure they have the ability to provide an average or 'standard' level of government services to its residents assuming they impose average taxes and charges and operate at an average level of efficiency.

GST revenues are distributed amongst States and Territories in accordance with the principles of HFE, and are distributed using the Commonwealth Grants Commission's recommendations of per capita relativities.

Income

Income arises from increases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets or decreases of liabilities that result in increases in equity, other than those relating to contributions from equity participants. Income encompasses both revenue and gains.

Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA)

The Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations, usually referred to as the IGA, was signed by Heads of Government in June 1999.

The Commonwealth has attached the IGA as a schedule to the: '*A New Tax System (Commonwealth-State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999*', and States and Territories have attached it as a schedule to relevant State and Territory legislation.

Inventories

Includes goods, other property, and services (but does not include depreciable assets):

- held for sale or consumption in the ordinary course of service delivery;
- in the process of production for such sale or consumption; or
- to be used up in the production of goods, other property or services for sale or consumption including consumable stores and supplies.

Investments

Assets held by an entity primarily for the accumulation of wealth through receipt of distributions (such as interest, royalties, dividends and rentals) or for capital appreciation.

Input Tax Credit

Organisations that are registered for the GST are entitled to claim as a credit, from the Australian Taxation Office, any GST paid on purchases they made for use in their operations.

Liabilities

Future payments that an entity is obliged to make to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events. Liabilities are a broader concept than debt. They also include obligations which do not have a predetermined repayment schedule, and those which do not require payments of interest - such as unfunded liabilities of superannuation funds, liabilities in respect of other employee entitlements (long service and annual leave), trade creditors, and provisions for deferred maintenance.

Loan Council

Established under the *Financial Agreement Act of 1927*, the Australian Loan Council has the objective of managing the call on national savings by the Australian public sector as a whole. The Loan Council consists of a Commonwealth representative (usually the Treasurer) as chairman and a representative of each of the six States and the Northern Territory and the ACT (usually Treasurers).

Loan Council Allocation (LCA)

The LCA is a measure of the call on national savings by a jurisdiction. The Australian Loan Council allocates, by mutual agreement, an annual target for total net financing by each jurisdiction. The LCA is calculated on the basis of a government's cash position, and resulting call on financial markets in any given year, required to meet its budget obligations.

Losses

Losses represent items other than operating expenses and may, or may not, arise in the course of the ordinary activities of an agency. Losses arise, for example, from disasters such as fire and flood, and may also arise on the disposal of non-current assets.

Materiality

Materiality is the concept of establishing the importance of financial data in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB1031. In general an item of information is material if its omission, non-disclosure or misstatement would cause the financial statements to mislead users when making evaluations or decisions.

Memorandum Items

The size of a jurisdiction's Loan Council Allocation is determined by adding the general government sector cash deficit/surplus, the public trading enterprise sector's net financing requirement and certain memorandum items.

These memorandum items are included because their nature is sufficiently similar to financing transactions in their economic impact to justify inclusion. These include:

- the net movement of operating leases with a net present value of payments greater than \$5m;
- private sector involvement in public sector infrastructure;
- sales of assets on a recourse basis; and
- an adjustment to exclude all superannuation payments to externally managed and controlled superannuation funds from outlays.

Ministerial Council for Commonwealth-State Financial Relations

The Council comprises the Commonwealth Treasurer (Chair) and the Treasurers of the States and Territories. It is more commonly referred to as the annual Treasurers' Conference, an annual forum for the discussion of matters relating to Commonwealth-State financial relations.

National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER)

An agreement between the Commonwealth, States and Territories which applies income tax to State and Territory government business enterprises.

Operating Leases

Leasing arrangements in which substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased property effectively remain with the lessor (the owner of the property) rather than passing to the lessee (which would make it a finance lease).

Operating Result

Operating profit or loss for the period being reported.

Prepayments

Payments made in one reporting period, in respect of goods or services that the entity expects to receive or consume in future periods.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are assets that:

- are held by the entity for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and may include items held for the maintenance, construction or repair of such assets;
- have been acquired, obtained or constructed with the intention of being used on a continuing basis; and
- are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of business or service delivery.

Provision

Liabilities for which the amount or timing of the future sacrifice of economic benefits that will be made is uncertain.

Public Trading Enterprises (PTEs)

This is an ABS categorisation of certain public sector agencies. It comprises Government controlled corporations and quasi-corporations mainly engaged in the production of market goods and/or non-financial services.

Receipts

Cash inflows for a period, irrespective of when the moneys are earned.

Reduced Costs to Government from Indirect Tax Reform

The benefits accruing to the ACT from the reduction in embedded taxes on government purchases are included in the determination of the Guaranteed Minimum Amount.

Relativity

A numerical expression of a State's financial disability relative to the Australian average. It indicates whether a State's financial needs will be positive or negative.

Reserves

Reserves are recognised for the increases on revaluation of non-current assets or other intended uses of accumulated funds. Departmental and territorial reserves are accounted for separately.

Retained Earnings (or Earnings)

Retained Earnings are the accumulated operating results since the 1996-97 audited Financial Statements not transferred to reserves or to Government.

Revenue

Revenue is part of income. Revenue arises in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity.

Service Purchasing

Refers to funding arrangements by which the Territory (as purchaser) contracts with a provider for delivery of specified services. These are identified as specific outputs which contribute toward the achievement of the Government's desired outcomes, with outputs often defined in terms of quantity, quality, timeliness, price and/or a contribution toward cost. Providers are required to report against agreed indicators in order to assist the Territory to meet its accountability obligations to the community.

State Budget Impacts (SBIs)

SBIs are incorporated in the calculation of the Guaranteed Minimum Amount and represent an estimate of the net impact on the ACT of changes to the Territory's sources of revenue and expenditure responsibilities resulting from the national tax reform arrangements (*A New Tax System*).

Statement of Estimated Payments (SEP)

The Australian Government Treasurer releases this annual paper to State Treasurers in March of each year. The SEP contains the latest estimates of total Commonwealth funding to the States for the current and next financial years, including GST Revenue, Guaranteed Minimum Amounts (GMA) and Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs).

Strategic Indicators

Performance indicators to measure the Government's performance against longer-term and strategic objectives and outcomes which impact upon the ACT Community. The department has some accountability for performance against these indicators, although cannot be held fully responsible for achieving the specified targets, as there are external factors which will influence the result. Strategic indicators will not be subject to audit.

Supplies and Services

Formerly called 'Administrative Expenses', this category of expenses is one of a number identified according to their nature or type for disclosure in the Operating Statement. This category includes such types of expenses as travel, office requisites, postage, computer services, consultants and telecommunications services.

Tax-equivalent Payments

Payments that a government business enterprise is required to make in order to ensure it has the same taxation obligations as private sector firms, usually for competitive neutrality reasons. For example, although government business enterprises are ordinarily exempt from Commonwealth income taxes, they are required by their owner governments to make payments calculated on the same basis as income tax.

Territorial

Territorial (administered) items are revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities that an agency administers but does not control. These items relate to activities performed on behalf of the Territory. An item would generally be regarded as a Territorial (administered) item if the agency:

- has restricted or no discretion in relation to the item;
- has restricted or no discretion to increase or decrease the item;
- has responsibility for the item, but restricted or no authority over its use; or
- is responsible only for the collection and/or transfer of the item.

Items are Territorial (administered) where decisions relating to their use are primarily made by government.

Territory Unencumbered Cash (TUC)

A measure of excess capacity (cash and investments) at a point in time that has not been formally allocated, excluding agency balances. TUC needs to be considered in the context of its balance over the Budget and Forward Estimates period, in order to ensure cash reserves are maintained at a reasonable level.

Treasurer's Advance

Funds available under Section 18 of the FMA for expenditure in excess of specific appropriations or not specifically provided for by existing appropriations.

Trust Money

Money an agency holds in trust on behalf of a third party. The agency acts as administrator of funds, and is not permitted to spend these funds on the agency's controlled activities. This money is accounted for separately from either departmental or territorial money.

User Charges

Revenues resulting from the sale of goods and services to consumers. User charges include revenue that the reporting entity controls, and excludes territory (administered) revenue. User charges exclude government payment for outputs.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ACROD	The disability service providers' national peak body (ACT division)
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTBIS	ACT Business Incentive Scheme
ACTC	Australian Capital Tourism Corporation (previously known as CTEC)
ACTCOSS	ACT Council of Social Service
ACTG&R	ACT Gambling and Racing Commission
ACTIA	ACT Insurance Authority
ACTIM	ACT Information Management
ACTION	ACT Internal Omnibus Network
ACTNET	ACT Voice and Data Communications Network
ACTPLA	ACT Planning and Land Authority
ACTPS	ACT Public Service
AEU	Australian Education Union
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AHCA	Australian Health Care Agreement
AIFRS	Australian International Financial Reporting Standard
AIHS	Australian International Hotel School
AJAC	Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee
ANTA	Australian National Training Authority
ANTS	A New Tax System
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environmental and Conservation Council
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AUV	Average Unimproved Land Value
AWAC	Animal Welfare Advisory Commission
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWOTE	Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings
BBA	Budget Balancing Assistance
BCA	Building Control Application
BLIS	ACT Business Licence Information System
BRC	Belconnen Remand Centre
BSB	Business Service Bureau
CBC	Canberra Business Council
CCSERC	Conservation Council of the South-East Region and Canberra
CFC	Cultural Facilities Corporation
CFU	Central Financing Unit
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission
CHC	Community Housing Canberra
CIC	Criminal Injuries Compensation
CIT	Canberra Institute of Technology
CLASP	Community Liaison Advisory Safety Program
CMD	Chief Minister's Department
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COE	Compensation of Employees
COTA	Council On The Ageing
CPA	Competition Principles Agreement
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSF	Canberran Schizophrenia Fellowship
CSHA	Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement

CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
CSO	Community Service Obligations
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
CTEC	Canberra Tourism and Events Corporation (now known as ACTC)
DA-ACT	Diabetes Australia ACT
DDHCS	Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services
DED	Department of Economic Development
DFD	Domestic Final Demand
DJCS	Department of Justice and Community Safety
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DUS	Department of Urban Services
DT	Department of Treasury
EBA	Enterprise Bargaining Agreement
EBT	Expense(s) on Behalf of the Territory
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EPIC	Exhibition Park In Canberra
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
ESA	Emergency Services Authority
ESD	Electronic Service Delivery
FAGs	Financial Assistance Grants
FAP	Fisheries Action Program
FHOG	First Home Owner Grant Scheme
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1996</i>
FOI	Freedom of Information
FTE	Full-time Equivalent (in relation to staff positions)
GAO	Government Audit Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GGS	General Government Sector
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Guaranteed Minimum Amount
GOSMI	Gross Operating Surplus & Gross Mixed Income
GPO	Government Payment for Output
GRA	General Revenue Assistance
GSD	Government Service Delivery
GSP	Gross State Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GSTAS	Goods and Services Tax Administration Sub-Committee
HACC	Home and Community Care
HCG	Health Care Grant
HFE	Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation
HoTs	Heads of Treasuries
HRMS	Human Resource Management System
ICM	Integrated Catchment Management
ICRC	Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission
IEDA	Indigenous Education Direct Assistance
IESIP	Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Programme
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations
InTACT	Information Technology in the ACT
IPARC	Independent Pricing and Regulatory Commission
IR	Industrial Relations

IT&T	Information Technology and Telecommunications
KRA	Key Result Area
LAMS	Legislative Assembly Ministerial Staff
LAPAC	Local Area Planning Committee
LCA	Loan Council Allocation
LDA	Land Development Agency
MBA	Master Builders Australia
MNW	Minor New Works
MTA	Motor Traders Association
MYEFO	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
NCA	National Capital Authority
NCC	National Competition Council
NCP	National Competition Policy
NEIS	New Enterprise Incentive Scheme
NDRA	Natural Disaster Relief Arrangements
NEPC	National Environment Protection Council
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measures
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHT	National Heritage Trust
NTER	National Tax Equivalent Regime
OCYFS	Office of Children, Youth and Family Support
OGF	Oracle Government Financials
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
PHOFAs	Public Health Outcome Funding Agreements
PSS	Public Superannuation Scheme
PTE	Public Trading Enterprise
Rhodium	Rhodium Asset Solutions
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
RBT	Revenue(s) on Behalf of the Territory
RDF	Racecourse Development Fund
RIS	Regulatory Impact Statement
RRP	Revenue Replacement Payments
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SAA	Strategic Asset Allocation
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SACS	Social and Community Service Award
SBI	State Budget Impacts
SEP	Statement of Estimated Payments
SFC	State Fiscal Contribution
SFD	State Final Demand
SFN	Special Fiscal Needs
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SPA	Superannuation Provision Account
SPPs	Specific Purpose Payments
SRA	Special Revenue Assistance
TPA	Trade Practices Act
TUC	Territory Unencumbered Cash
UPF	Uniform Presentation Framework
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VMO	Visiting Medical Officer
WAC	Water Abstraction Charge
WST	Wholesale Sales Tax
YCACT	Youth Coalition of the ACT

