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Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill  
(No. 1) 2002-2003

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I N F O R M A T I O N   A N D   R E S E A R C H   S E R V I C E S

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No. 156 2001–02

Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 1)  
2002-2003

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Law and Bills Digest Group  
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# Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 1) 2002-2003

**Date Introduced:** 14 May 2002

**House:** House of Representatives

**Portfolio:** Finance and Administration

**Commencement:** Royal Assent

## Purpose

To appropriate \$166 102 000 million for the recurrent and capital expenditure of the five parliamentary departments for the 2002-2003 financial year.

## Background

The 2002-2003 budgets for the Parliamentary Departments have been prepared using an accrual basis and provide funding for Departmental outcomes, administered expenses and capital items. For a discussion of accrual budgeting and its role in public sector management reform see the recent Department of the Parliamentary Library Research Note entitled *Accrual Budgeting: State of Play* by Rose Verspaandonk.<sup>1</sup>

Since 1982, the appropriations for the Parliamentary Departments have been effected by a separate Bill. This followed the Fraser Government's consideration of the Report of the Senate Select Committee on Parliamentary Appropriations and Staffing which was tabled on 18 August 1981.

Under current arrangements, the executive Government maintains control over the contents of the Bill as introduced. In theory however, as the Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill is not for the ordinary annual services of the Government, it may be amended by the Senate.

The *Parliamentary Service Act 1999* provides that the administration of the Parliament is undertaken by five Parliamentary Departments - the Department of the Senate, the Department of the House of Representatives, the Joint House Department, the Department of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff and the Department of the Parliamentary Library.

### **Warning:**

*This Digest was prepared for debate. It reflects the legislation as introduced and does not canvass subsequent amendments.*

*This Digest does not have any official legal status. Other sources should be consulted to determine the subsequent official status of the Bill.*

The Department of the House of Representatives and the Department of the Senate are responsible for providing procedural advice, information and administrative support to Members and Senators respectively. The Joint House Department performs building management and maintenance services, and provides a range of commercial support services and facilities in Parliament House. The Department of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff provides broadcasting, transcription and information technology services to the Parliament, and the Department of the Parliamentary Library is responsible for the provision of information services, research and policy analysis.

The primary source of funds for each of the Parliamentary Departments is the annual Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill, supplemented as required by a second bill introduced with the Government's supplementary appropriation bills.

The Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 1) 2002-2003 appropriates a total of \$166 102 000 million for all five Departments for the 2002-2003 financial year. The Schedule in the Bill deals with the allocation of expenditure for each Department. Appropriations for 2002-2003, with the previous year's figures in brackets, are as follows:

House of Representatives	\$29.938 m	(\$29.222 m)
Senate	\$29.369 m	(\$29.748 m)
Joint House Department	\$44.817m	(\$44.927 m)
Parliamentary Reporting Staff	\$44.456m	(\$43.764 m)
Parliamentary Library	\$17.522 m	(\$17.303 m)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$166.102 m</b>	<b>(\$164.964 m)</b>

In addition to appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, certain money receipts may be credited to a Parliamentary Department's operating expenses. That is, these receipts are deemed to have been appropriated. Departments are able to credit receipts from, for example, proceeds of the sale of parliamentary and educational materials, and resources received free of charge, such as from the National Library of Australia or the Australian National Audit Office.

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## Main Provisions

**Clause 4** provides that Portfolio Budget Statements are to be considered as relevant extrinsic material which may assist in the interpretation of the Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) legislation. Portfolio Budget Statements are statements prepared by portfolios (or by departments in the case of Parliamentary Departments) to explain the Budget appropriations in terms of outcomes. Their purpose is to assist in explaining the proposed appropriations in the Appropriation Bills.

**Clause 6** lists the total amount appropriated by the Bill - that is \$166 102 000 million.

**Clause 7** provides that for Departmental items, the Finance Minister may issue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund amounts that do not exceed that listed in the Schedule to the Bill and that such funds must be used for the departmental expenses of the relevant Parliamentary Department. Departmental expenses are used to purchase programs and services provided by the Parliamentary Department as indicated in the Portfolio Budget Statement. **Subclause 7(3)** provides that where the amount is for remuneration or allowances payable under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* or the *Remuneration and Allowances Act 1990*, the Minister for Finance must issue the amount.

For administered expenses, **clause 8** provides that the Finance Minister may issue the lesser of two amounts; either the amount specified in the item or the amount the Minister determines to be the administered expenses incurred by the Parliamentary Department during the current year. Administered expenses are funds administered by the Parliamentary Department on behalf of the Commonwealth for its purposes. An example is the Citizenship Visits Program funded jointly by the Department of the House of Representatives and the Department of the Senate and managed by the Department of the House of Representatives.

Under section 31 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* departments have access to certain monies received in payment for services. Services provided by Parliamentary Departments which may attract credit receipts include contributions from participants towards the cost of conferences and seminars conducted by the Departments, asset sales, monies for accrued leave entitlements of transferred employees and interest earned on fixed term deposits with the Reserve Bank of Australia. It should be noted that resources received free of charge are not covered by section 31 receipts but are part of the price of outputs. The Department's operating expenses are reduced by the expected earnings (**clause 11**).

The responsible Presiding Officer/s will be able to increase the amount allocated to an item to a total maximum of \$200 000 for both the House of Representatives and the Senate (for these Departments this power is exercisable by the Speaker for the House of Representatives and by the President for the Senate) and to a total maximum of \$200 000 for all the remaining Departments combined (exercisable jointly by the Speaker and President) (**clause 12**).

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**Clause 13** is similar to clause 12 but deals with increases in items due to unforeseen and urgent circumstances. The maximum increase under **clause 13** is a total of \$300 000 for the Senate, \$300 000 for the House of Representatives, and a total of \$1 million for the other Departments combined.

**Clause 16** will appropriate formally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund the funds for the Bill.

## Endnotes

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- 1 Verspaandonk, Rose, 'Accrual Budgeting: State of Play', Department of the Parliamentary Library, *Research Note*, No. 30, 1999-2000, 9 May 2000 at:  
<http://www.aph.gov.au/library/pubs/rn/1999-2000/2000rn30.pdf>

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