

# Glossary and abbreviations list

<b>amendments and requests for amendments</b>	Proposals to alter a bill, which may be moved by any senator or member. Any amendments made by one House must be agreed to by the other House before a bill can become law. The Senate may not amend bills imposing taxation or appropriating money for the Commonwealth's ordinary annual services; nor may it amend an appropriation bill so as to increase a charge or burden on the people. The Senate may 'request' the House of Representatives to make such amendments.
<b>AusTender</b>	Australian Government tender information system
<b>bill</b>	A proposal for a law that is introduced into parliament. Bills are considered consecutively by the two Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The two Houses must agree to a bill in identical terms before it can be transmitted to the Governor-General for assent, which marks its passage into law.
<b>clerks at the table</b>	Clerks, including the Clerk (the head of the department), the Deputy Clerk and other senior officers of the department, who sit in the Senate and provide procedural advice while taking the minutes of Senate proceedings.
<b>committee of the whole amendments</b>	Amendments proposed to the text of bills dealt with by a committee consisting of all the members of the Senate formed to consider a bill in detail
<b>DHR</b>	Department of the House of Representatives
<b>DPS</b>	Department of Parliamentary Services
<b>estimates committees</b>	The term commonly used to describe the consideration of the annual and additional estimates of expenditure of government departments and agencies.
<b>IPRO</b>	International and Parliamentary Relations Office
<b>IPU</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union
<b>motions</b>	Proposals for the Senate to agree to something, which must be expressed in a way that conforms with the standing orders.
<b>parliamentary privilege</b>	Two significant aspects of the law relating to parliament: the privileges or immunities of the Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament; and the powers of the Houses to protect the integrity of their processes, particularly the power to punish contempts.
<b>PEO</b>	Parliamentary Education Office
<b>PGPA Act</b>	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
<b>PICTAB</b>	Parliamentary ICT Advisory Board
<b>PPS</b>	Parliamentary Papers Series

<b>PSC</b>	Parliamentary Skills Centre
<b>Presiding Officers</b>	The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are the Presiding Officers. Each presides over the proceedings of his or her respective House. Administratively, each is responsible for his or her respective House department and together they are responsible for the Department of Parliamentary Services and the Parliamentary Budget Office.
<b>procedural scripts</b>	Scripts containing both routine and complex wording to be used by senators to ensure compliance with standing orders when taking part in proceedings in the Senate.
<b>questions on notice</b>	When referred to in the context of the Senate, these are written questions to ministers from other senators. Questions on notice in the context of estimates proceedings are written or oral questions from committee members to a minister and/or the minister's departmental officers, which require written answers from the minister or the minister's department.
<b>second reading amendments</b>	Proposed resolutions which comment on or affect the passage of bills, but do not propose specific changes to the text of bills.
<b>SES</b>	Senior Executive Service
<b>SPIO</b>	Senate Public Information Office
<b>Standing Orders</b>	Procedural rules that govern the conduct of proceedings in the Senate and its committees.
<b>TOPS</b>	Table Office Production System