

Financial Scrutiny Unit Briefing

Public Finance: A glossary of terms

13 October 2011

11/75

Ross Burnside and Allan Campbell

This briefing has been produced for new members of the Finance Committee, and MSPs generally wishing to familiarise themselves with commonly used public finance terminology.

It outlines the main terminology and acronyms used to describe public finance in Scotland. It is divided into sections covering general terms and local government. It also includes a list of abbreviations.

It updates an earlier SPICe [Public Finance Glossary](#).



CONTENTS

GENERAL TERMS	4
ANNUAL BUDGET PROCESS.....	4
ANNUALLY MANAGED EXPENDITURE (AME).....	4
BARNETT FORMULA	5
BASE YEAR	5
BONDS	5
BUDGET (SCOTLAND) ACT	5
BUDGET EXCHANGE MECHANISM (BEM)	5
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.....	5
CASH LIMITS	5
COMPARABILITY (BARNETT FORMULA).....	5
CURRENT EXPENDITURE.....	6
CURRENT PRICES	6
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE LIMITS (DEL).....	6
END YEAR FLEXIBILITY (EYF)	6
FINANCIAL ISSUES ADVISORY GROUP (FIAG)	6
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE IN SCOTLAND (GERS).....	6
GRANT IN AID	6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP).....	7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)	7
GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)	7
IDENTIFIABLE EXPENDITURE.....	7
INPUTS/OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES.....	7
IN-YEAR CHANGES	7
LEVEL ONE/TWO/THREE/FOUR.....	7
NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK (NPF)	8
NON-IDENTIFIABLE EXPENDITURE	8
NON-PROFIT DISTRIBUTING MODEL (NPD).....	8
OBJECTIVES.....	8
OUTTURN/ESTIMATED OUTTURN	8
PLANS	8
PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)	8
PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (SCOTLAND) ACT 2000 (ASP 1)	9
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs)	9
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)	9
REAL TERMS FIGURES	9
RESERVE.....	9
RING-FENCED	9
SCOTLAND PERFORMS.....	9
SCOTTISH CONSOLIDATED FUND	9
SCOTTISH FUTURES TRUST (SFT)	10
SPENDING REVIEW	10
SUB-PROGRAMME	10
TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCING (TIF)	10
TOTAL MANAGED EXPENDITURE (TME)	10
UNITED KINGDOM CONSOLIDATED FUND	10
VOTED EXPENDITURE.....	10
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE TERMS	11
BEST VALUE	11
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.....	11
COUNCIL TAX	11
GRANT AIDED EXPENDITURE (GAE)	11
HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)	11
LOCAL AUTHORITY SELF-FINANCED EXPENDITURE (LASFE).....	11
NON-DOMESTIC RATES INCOME (NDRI)	12
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.....	12

GENERAL REVENUE GRANT (GRG)	12
SPECIFIC GRANTS	12
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (TEE).....	12
TOTAL REVENUE SUPPORT	12
ABBREVIATIONS	13
SOURCES.....	14
RELATED BRIEFINGS.....	16

GENERAL TERMS

ANNUAL BUDGET PROCESS

The original three stage process devised by the [*Financial Issues Advisory Group \(FIAG\)*](#)¹ (Scottish Office 1998) was updated for Session 4 of the Scottish Parliament, following the publication of a new Written Agreement between the Finance Committee and the Scottish Government. The table below sets out the three stages in the new process.

<p>Budget Strategy Phase – takes place at least once per Parliamentary term.</p> <p><i>Aim</i> – The Finance Committee agreed that the BSP should allow the Parliament to scrutinise the progress which the Scottish Government is making in delivering its own targets through its spending priorities, and to take a strategic overview of the public finances.</p> <p><i>Timescale</i> – The timing of the BSP should remain flexible, but the next BSP will take place in the March to June prior to the next UK Spending Review</p> <p><i>Activity</i> – The Finance Committee leads the scrutiny in the BSP but welcomes the engagement of subject committees if they are able to incorporate scrutiny into their work programmes.</p>
<p>Draft Budget Scrutiny Phase – takes place annually.</p> <p><i>Aim</i> – This phase allows subject committees the opportunity to scrutinise the Government’s Draft Budget which presents firm spending plans for the following financial year. It also provides the Finance Committee with the opportunity to propose an alternative budget.</p> <p><i>Timescale</i> – The Scottish Government normally present their proposals by 20 September (or the first sitting day thereafter). The Finance Committee produces a report, to be debated by the Parliament before the end of December. However, this timescale can be affected by timings of UK Spending Reviews – Scottish Government Draft Budgets in 2007 and 2010 were delayed until November due to the UK Spending Reviews not being published until October.</p> <p><i>Activity</i> – The Finance Committee co-ordinates the responses from the subject committees. The Parliament debates a motion tabled by the Finance Committee. Committees or individual members may also table motions at this stage.</p>
<p>Budget Bill Phase – takes place annually.</p> <p><i>Aim</i> – This stage provides Parliamentary authority for spending in Scotland for the following financial year.</p> <p><i>Timescale</i> – The time allocated to the passage of the Bill is truncated. The Government must introduce the Budget Bill by 20 January each year (or the first day thereafter on which the Parliament sits). Stage 3 of the Bill must begin between 20 and 30 days from introduction. If the Budget Act is not in place by the end of the financial year, the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 allows for expenditure to continue for previously approved purposes up to the same rate as the previous year.</p> <p><i>Activity</i> – Only a member of the Scottish Government is allowed to bring forward amendments to the Bill at this stage. The Parliament finally passes the Budget Bill, approving expenditure for the following financial year.</p>

ANNUALLY MANAGED EXPENDITURE (AME)

Spending included in *Total Managed Expenditure (TME)* that does not fall within *Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs)*. Expenditure in AME is generally less predictable and controllable than expenditure in DEL and therefore needs to be “annually managed” rather than determined on a longer term basis, like NHS and teachers’ pensions. It accounts for approximately 17% of TME in 2011-12.

¹ Text in italics is cross-referenced.

BARNETT FORMULA

A population-based formula that allocates a share of changes in planned expenditure on comparable services by Departments of the United Kingdom Government to the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Under the present calculations, for any increases or decreases in spending in England, Scotland will receive 10.03% of the increase or decrease. Once allocated, the Scottish Parliament has the freedom to spend the additional money on any part of the Scottish budget. The Barnett Formula does not determine the *total* allocation of the Scottish Assigned Budget, but only changes in expenditure (see also “*block and formula*”). The Barnett Formula is not and never has been a “needs-based formula” and does not allocate expenditure on the basis of relative need between the territories of the UK. It simply allocates changes on the basis of population share.

BASE YEAR

Year immediately prior to first year of spending review period.

BONDS

Device used to fund some public expenditure. ‘Bonds’ refers to gilts, which are UK Government bonds. Bonds are essentially tradable securities, which means they have a market value, so pricing depends on the perceived risk associated with them.

BUDGET (SCOTLAND) ACT

The budget as passed by the Scottish Parliament following *the Budget Bill phase* of the *annual budget process*. It authorises spending for the following financial year.

BUDGET EXCHANGE MECHANISM (BEM)

End Year Flexibility (EYF) has been replaced with the Budget Exchange Mechanism (BEM). In summary, under the BEM, the devolved administrations will be able to carry forward underspends, up to an agreed cap. Unlike Whitehall departments, there will be no requirement to inform the Treasury in advance of the following year of the expected underspend in order to carry over the funding. However, if the devolved administration chooses to inform Treasury of its planned underspend (by early December) then it will be able to access the carry over earlier in the next financial year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure on physical assets, e.g. expenditure on new construction, land, extensions and alterations to existing buildings and the purchase of fixed assets such as plant and machinery. Includes central government capital expenditure and central government support for local authorities’ capital expenditure

CASH LIMITS

Limits on the amount of money the Government proposes to spend or authorise on certain services or blocks of services in one year.

COMPARABILITY (BARNETT FORMULA)

Used in the application of the *Barnett Formula*. It is the proportion by which expenditure on services delivered by Departments of the United Kingdom Government corresponds to

expenditure within the assigned budgets of the devolved administrations. For example, Scotland has almost 100% comparability with Health expenditure but 0% comparability with Social Security spending (because the Department of Social Security provides benefits for the entire UK and there is no expenditure incurred by the Scottish budget) (Treasury 2004).

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

Includes most direct expenditure on public sector pay and providing services, e.g. health or education, reflecting continuing programmes financed each year. It does not include the purchase of tangible, physical assets.

CURRENT PRICES

Expenditure and income data presented in the cash value of the relevant year.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE LIMITS (DEL)

Broadly speaking, the bulk of the budget that covers programme expenditure and running costs of the Scottish budget. DELs are firm plans for three years. However, some spending is excluded from the DEL because it cannot reasonably be subject to close control over a three year period (this part is known as *Annually Managed Expenditure*). DELs are divided into current and capital budgets and account for approximately 83% of the total Scottish budget in 2011-12.

END YEAR FLEXIBILITY (EYF)

The 2010 UK Spending Review announced the abolition of the end-year flexibility mechanism, which allowed devolved administrations to carry over and accumulate any underspends from their budgets. EYF has been replaced with the Budget Exchange Mechanism (BEM).

FINANCIAL ISSUES ADVISORY GROUP (FIAG)

FIAG was set up in February 1998 to recommend the rules and procedures for the handling of financial issues by the Scottish Parliament. The stated objective of FIAG, in line with the general direction of the Consultative Steering Group, was that the budget process of the Scottish Parliament should be “open, accessible and accountable to the people of Scotland”. As a result of these recommendations (which are enshrined in the *Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 (asp no 1)*, the Parliament has the opportunity to comment on the Government’s spending plans at several points during the year prior to the annual budget being agreed.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE IN SCOTLAND (GERS)

Annual report providing an analysis of the public finances in Scotland. Produced by the Scottish Government’s Office of the Chief Economic Adviser.

GRANT IN AID

A payment by a government department to finance all or part of the costs of the body in receipt of the grant in aid. It applies where the Scottish Government has decided, subject to the necessary Parliamentary controls, that the recipient body should operate at arm’s length from government. Most bodies in receipt of grants are non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The value of goods and services produced by United Kingdom residents, including taxes on products, the expenditure on both home produced and imported goods and services and the effect (at market prices) of subsidies. No deduction is made for depreciation of existing assets. Figures are also available at a Scotland-level.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

Includes net property income from abroad, e.g. from investments overseas. There is currently no specifically Scottish figure available.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

GVA is essentially GDP without taxes or subsidies, sometimes known as "GDP at basic prices".

IDENTIFIABLE EXPENDITURE

Spending that can be identified as specifically incurred on behalf of the residents of Scotland. It mainly comprises the budget of the Scottish Government together with Social Security payments.

INPUTS/OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES

Inputs: Resources needed to develop and implement projects, programmes or policies (e.g. funding for school education).

Outputs: Products resulting from inputs (e.g. number of teachers). Outputs should facilitate the meeting of outcomes.

Outcomes: Benefits resulting from outputs. They should correspond to ultimate objectives - the impact of a policy intervention on the welfare of producers or consumers (e.g. better educated school students).

IN-YEAR CHANGES

Changes to expenditure allocations during the budget year.

LEVEL ONE/TWO/THREE/FOUR

Terms used to express spending at different levels:

Level One: Expenditure recorded at portfolio level. For example, Education and Lifelong Learning or Justice.

Level Two: Expenditure recorded at sub-portfolio level. For example, Student Awards Agency for Scotland (within Education and Lifelong Learning) or Scottish Prison Service (within Justice).

Level Three: Expenditure recorded below sub-portfolio level. For example, SAAS administration costs or Offender Services,

Level Four: Level 4 figures are simply a breakdown of the budget figures beyond the "level 3" figures published in the draft budget. The Government states that level 4 figures

set out the disaggregation of budget information below published level 3 programmes where this exists or is available on a systematic basis. At this level of disaggregation, the information is subject to change without notice during the year and outturn spending at this operational level may not necessarily reflect the disaggregation as recorded in budgets.

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK (NPF)

In its 2007 Spending Review, the Scottish Government set out its National Performance Framework (NPF). The NPF sets out—

- The Government's Purpose, "To focus Government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth."
- Its five Strategic Objectives that underpin the Purpose.
- Fifteen National Outcomes, which describe what the Government wants to achieve.
- And 45 National Indicators, which enable tracking of progress towards achievement of the Outcomes and ultimately the Purpose.

Progress against the priorities set out in the NPF is tracked on the *Scotland Performs* website.

NON-IDENTIFIABLE EXPENDITURE

Scotland's share of public spending that is incurred on behalf of the UK. It is dominated by defence expenditure (but also includes overseas services, trade, industry, energy and employment).

NON-PROFIT DISTRIBUTING MODEL (NPD)

A form of *public-private partnership*, and a variant of PFI, but under NPD returns to the private sector are capped, surplus profits are reinvested and it does not contain dividend-bearing equity.

OBJECTIVES

A statement of what the Government plans to achieve. Normally following an underlying policy or strategy.

OUTTURN/ESTIMATED OUTTURN

Expenditure actually incurred or estimates made on the basis of actual expenditure to date.

PLANS

Planned expenditure, usually recorded in budget and spending documents for current and future years. Will differ from final amounts spent, which are known as *outturn* figures and are only confirmed at a later date. This sometimes creates difficulties in comparing expenditure data between years because a comparison may not be like with like.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

Means of using private finance and skills to deliver capital investment projects traditionally provided by the public sector (e.g. capital projects such as schools, hospitals, roads, and water facilities). Instead of the public sector body directly procuring capital assets and subsequently owning, operating and regulating them, PFI involves the private sector owning and operating, but the public sector having a larger role in regulation. The public body enters into a contract with the successful private sector consortium to deliver the project. Part of the contract

specifies that the private consortium must take on a considerable degree of the risk associated with the project. Risks include possible cost over-runs and lower than expected usage. The public sector body contracts with the private consortium to deliver some or all of the services associated with the investment over a number of years.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (SCOTLAND) ACT 2000 (ASP 1)

The Act takes forward many of the recommendations of the *FIAG (Financial Issues Advisory Group)* report. It established the framework for the three-stage *annual budget process*, and the new audit arrangements for Scotland, including the creation of Audit Scotland.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

Arrangements whereby the public and private sectors form joint ventures to deliver public services. They can be classified in national accounts to either the public or private sectors depending on which party has the larger share.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD (PWLB)

The PWLB is a statutory body operating within the United Kingdom Debt Management Office, an Executive Agency of HM Treasury. PWLB's function is to lend money from the National Loans Fund to local authorities and other prescribed bodies, and to collect the repayments. At present nearly all borrowers are local authorities requiring loans for capital purposes.

REAL TERMS FIGURES

Amounts adjusted for the effect of general price inflation as measured by the GDP market price deflator. Enables comparisons of spending across years without the distortion caused by price changes.

RESERVE

A small part of the *DEL* that is not allocated to departmental programmes, but is retained centrally to provide the Scottish Government with a margin to deal with unforeseen emergencies and contingencies. In the event of a major unforeseen contingency, the Secretary of State for Scotland may also apply for additional funds from the UK Reserve.

RING-FENCED

Expenditure that is specific to a particular policy or programme and cannot be used for any other purpose without the prior agreement of HM Treasury. Shortfalls in expenditure on ring-fenced items are surrendered to the *United Kingdom Consolidated Fund*.

SCOTLAND PERFORMS

Scotland Performs is the website which contains information on the Government's progress towards its priorities and outcomes set out in the *National Performance Framework*.

SCOTTISH CONSOLIDATED FUND

The account into which payments and receipts to the Scottish Government flow. Most of the receipts are paid into the Fund by the Secretary of State for Scotland and are the monies authorised by the Westminster Parliament to fund the Scottish Assigned Budget. Also includes receipts from charges and other income. The expenditure of the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body and its associated bodies, and Audit Scotland, also comes from the Fund.

SCOTTISH FUTURES TRUST (SFT)

The SFT is an independent company, established by the Scottish Government in 2008, with a responsibility to deliver value for money across all public infrastructure investment. SFT operates at arm's length from the Government but works closely with the public sector to seek and deliver improved value for taxpayers.

SPENDING REVIEW

Review of all Departmental objectives, policies and spending that sets out spending plans for the three years following its publication. Spending Reviews replaced the previous system of annual Public Expenditure Surveys (PES). It is conducted by HM Treasury for all UK spending departments. The first was conducted in 1998, with subsequent Spending Reviews occurring in 2000, 2002 and 2004, 2007 and 2010, which contained figures for Scotland to 2014-15.

SUB-PROGRAMME

Component expenditure of main departmental spending programme (also known as Level 2).

TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCING (TIF)

TIF allows borrowing through the Public Works Loan Board to fund regeneration infrastructure in a local authority area. The borrowing is authorised on the basis of predicted future non-domestic rate revenues and then repaid through these revenue streams.

TOTAL MANAGED EXPENDITURE (TME)

TME is the consolidated sum of *current* and *capital expenditure* of central and local government and public corporations. It is the sum of *DEL* and *AME*. In effect, it is the 'budget' that the Scottish Parliament authorises.

UNITED KINGDOM CONSOLIDATED FUND

In effect, the Government's main account. Most of central government's expenditure is financed from this fund, and most taxes and other receipts are paid into it.

VOTED EXPENDITURE

Expenditure authorised by the Scottish Parliament in the Budget (Scotland) Act, and Spring and Autumn budget revisions. However, some public expenditure is funded partly or wholly by income which does not come from central government (e.g. money raised by local authorities).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE TERMS

BEST VALUE

Arrangements to secure continuous improvement in performance (while maintaining an appropriate balance between quality and cost), and in doing so, to have regard to economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equal opportunities requirements and to the achievement of sustainable development. Best Value was placed on a statutory basis via the provisions of the Local Government in Scotland Act (2003).

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Spending which creates longer-term assets, whose benefits will last over a period of years such as spending on the purchase, construction or improvement of land or buildings. Local authorities' receive a capital grant from the Scottish Government whilst local authorities wider capital expenditure is governed by the prudential borrowing code.

COUNCIL TAX

System of local taxation introduced in April 1993. It is a property tax levied on homes by local authorities. The amount levied is determined by placement of residences within 8 valuation bands (A-H). There are exemptions for specific types of property and discounts for people in certain circumstances.

GRANT AIDED EXPENDITURE (GAE)

An assessment by the Scottish Government of each local authority's spending needs, in order for each to provide a broadly consistent level of services across Scotland. It is not, as sometimes misunderstood, the level of actual support provided by central government (this is referred to as *Total Revenue Support*).

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

Funded separately from other local authority services. All local authorities must maintain a "ring fenced" housing account known as the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). The HRA is a record of income (mainly rents) and expenditure derived from local authorities' landlord function. Other housing-related expenditure such as renovation grants for home-owners is classed as non-HRA expenditure. The HRA is divided into *revenue* and *capital* expenditure. Housing revenue expenditure is funded mainly from income from tenants' rents and charges with a very small number of local authorities receiving Housing Support Grant (HSG). Housing capital expenditure is funded through two main elements: a spending consent issued by Scottish Ministers (often referred to as "consent to borrow" because the bulk of it is funded by borrowing) and receipts from the sale of council housing or land.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SELF-FINANCED EXPENDITURE (LASFE)

The proportion of local authority expenditure funded from the council tax is known as Local Authority Self-Financed Expenditure (LASFE) and counts towards total public expenditure at a GB level, but is not part of the Assigned Budget. It is for each local authority to set its council tax level, based on its own spending decisions and following consultation with its local electors but following the signing of the Concordat the Scottish Government has provided additional funding to allow local authorities to freeze their council tax levels at 2007-08 levels.

NON-DOMESTIC RATES INCOME (NDRI)

Non-Domestic Rates are collected by all 32 authorities on the basis of a national poundage rate set by the Scottish Government, paid into a central pool and with effect from 1 April 2012, redistributed to councils based on how much each local authority is expected to collect. The amounts estimated to be available for distribution from the pool each year depends on forecasts of gross rate yield losses from appeals and adjustments from previous years. Adjustments are made, either up or down, to the level of General Revenue Grant to reflect variations between the estimated Non Domestic Rates Income and the actual amount collected, so the amount collected by an individual authority has no direct impact on its revenue funding allocations.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Recurring expenditure that is financed from current income (i.e. not through borrowing). It consists of the day to day running costs of a local authority including staff wages and salaries. Loan charges, repaying money borrowed for capital expenditure, are also part of revenue expenditure.

GENERAL REVENUE GRANT (GRG)

The largest element of Scottish Government support for local authority *revenue expenditure*. The level of GRG is determined by Scottish Ministers following consultation with local authorities through COSLA, and after taking advice from the Settlement and Distribution Group (which consists of Scottish Government and COSLA officials). The Local Government Finance (Scotland) Order, specifying levels of GRG, is laid before the Parliament annually for approval.

SPECIFIC GRANTS

Part of the Scottish Government's support to local authorities. These grants provide the funding for specific services including the police, some mental health services and the education excellence fund.

'Specific grants' are monies that are allocated to local authorities for specific policy purposes. Since the introduction of the Concordat in November 2007, and the consequent move away from ring-fencing, the amount of monies paid out as specific grants has reduced considerably. At present, over 97% of these specific grants support local authority expenditure on police.

TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (TEE)

The Scottish Government's view of what local authorities need to spend on providing services, and loans and leasing charges. After loans and leasing charges have been top-sliced from TEE, the remainder is referred to as *Grant Aided Expenditure (GAE)*.

TOTAL REVENUE SUPPORT

Total Revenue Support, previously termed 'Aggregate External Finance, is the Scottish Government grant distributed to local authorities. Government. It comprises General Revenue Grant, previously termed *Revenue Support Grant (RSG)*, distribution of *non-domestic rate income (NDRI)* and *specific grants* which fund part of the current expenditure on a specific service or activity.

ABBREVIATIONS

AME	Annually Managed Expenditure
BEM	Budget Exchange Mechanism
CSG	Consultative Steering Group
CSR	Comprehensive Spending Review
DEL	Departmental Expenditure Limit
EYF	End Year Flexibility
FIAG	Financial Issues Advisory Group
GAE	Grant Aided Expenditure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERS	Government Expenditure and Revenue in Scotland
GNP	Gross National Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Housing Revenue Account
HSG	Housing Support Grant
LASFE	Local Authority Self-Financed Expenditure
NDRI	Non Domestic Rate Income
NPD	Non-Profit Distributing Model
NPF	National Performance Framework
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWLB	Public Works Loan Board
RSG	Revenue Support Grant
SFT	Scottish Futures Trust
TEE	Total Estimated Expenditure
TIF	Tax Incremental Financing
TME	Total Managed Expenditure
VFM	Value for Money

SOURCES

Scottish Office. (1998) *Principles of the Scottish Parliament's Financial Procedures: Final Report by the Financial Issues Advisory Group*. Edinburgh: Scottish Office. Available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/government/devolution/fiag-00.asp> [Accessed 22 September 2011]

Scottish Parliament Finance Committee (2011), Written Agreement between the Finance Committee and the Scottish Government on the budget process in Session 4 of the Scottish Parliament. Edinburgh. Scottish Parliament. Available at: http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S4_FinanceCommittee/General%20Documents/Written_Agreement_with_Scottish_Government.pdf [Accessed 22 September 2011]

Scottish Parliament Information Centre (SPICe). (2007) *Public Finance: A Glossary of Terms*. Edinburgh: Scottish Parliament. Available at: <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/business/research/briefings-07/SB07-30.pdf> [Accessed 22 September 2011]

Treasury. (2010) *Funding the Scottish Parliament, National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Assembly: a Statement of Funding Policy*. 6th edition. London: Treasury. Available at: http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sr2010_fundingpolicy.pdf [Accessed 22 September 2011]

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK



SPICe

The Information Centre

RELATED BRIEFINGS

SPICe Briefing 07/30, [Public Finance: A Glossary of Terms](#), 13 June 2007

Scottish Parliament Information Centre (SPICe) Briefings are compiled for the benefit of the Members of the Parliament and their personal staff. Authors are available to discuss the contents of these papers with MSPs and their staff who should contact Allan Campbell on extension 85459 or email allan.campbell@scottish.parliament.uk. Members of the public or external organisations may comment on this briefing by emailing us at spice@scottish.parliament.uk. However, researchers are unable to enter into personal discussion in relation to SPICe Briefing Papers. If you have any general questions about the work of the Parliament you can email the Parliament's Public Information Service at sp.info@scottish.parliament.uk.

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in SPICe briefings is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware however that briefings are not necessarily updated or otherwise amended to reflect subsequent changes.

www.scottish.parliament.uk