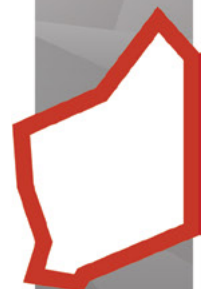




**WESTERN AUSTRALIA
STATE BUDGET 2018-19**

READER'S GUIDE
TO THE
2018-19 BUDGET STATEMENTS



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What is in the Budget Papers?

BUDGET PAPER NO. 1 – 2018-19 TREASURER'S SPEECH

This is the Budget speech delivered in Parliament by the Treasurer on 10 May 2018. It outlines the priorities of the Government for the budget year and is the formal second reading of the Recurrent and Capital Appropriation Bills.

BUDGET PAPER NO. 2 – 2018-19 BUDGET STATEMENTS

This paper supports the Appropriation Bills and provides details in relation to the amounts appropriated. It provides financial and performance information for agencies receiving appropriations from the Consolidated Account. It comprises the following chapters:

Chapter 1 – Consolidated Account Expenditure Estimates

Summarises appropriations from the Consolidated Account. The item numbers in this chapter correspond to the Appropriation Bills presented to Parliament. Chapter 1 also gives a summary view of past appropriations plus estimated forward projections.

Chapter 2 – Net Appropriation Determinations

Summarises the total revenue retained by agencies under net appropriation determinations. These determinations allow the agencies to retain certain revenue received and to apply that revenue towards the delivery of services as specified in agency disclosures in Chapter 3. For detailed Net Appropriation Determinations, please refer to individual Agency Budget Statements in Chapter 3: Agency Information in Support of the Estimates.

Chapter 3 – Agency Information in Support of the Estimates

Presents detailed financial and performance information by agency consistent with summary level information as per Chapters 1 and 2.

BUDGET PAPER NO. 3 – 2018-19 ECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK

This paper outlines the key economic and other assumptions underlying the Budget, and analyses the fiscal position of, and forecast results for, the public sector. It does so at a whole-of-government level as well as for the components of the public sector – the general government sector, public financial corporations and public non-financial corporations. It assesses the budget aggregates against the Government's financial targets.

A glossary of terms frequently used in the Budget Papers can be found at the back of this document.

Budget Paper No. 2

INTRODUCTION

Budget Paper No. 2 supports the Appropriation Bills and provides detail in relation to the amounts appropriated. It provides financial and performance information for government agencies that operate primarily with Parliamentary appropriation funding (thereby receiving funds from the Consolidated Account). Public non-financial corporations, public financial corporations and agencies not fully funded by Parliamentary appropriation report only their Asset Investment Program.

The Budget Papers are presented on an accrual accounting basis. Accrual accounting discloses the full cost of providing government services and indicates the ability of government to deliver sustainable services into the future.

Financial data presented in the 2018-19 Budget Papers are based on data collected from the State's public sector agencies using Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards.

The 2018-19 Budget Papers reflect recent structural changes (Machinery of Government), as well as improvements or changes to the Outcome Based Management (OBM) structures of some agencies.

BUDGET PAPER NO. 2 – CHAPTER 3: AGENCY INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF THE ESTIMATES

Agency details are arranged by Ministerial portfolio, and include activity and performance projections for 2018-19. The presentation structure for a government agency is listed below:

- Appropriations, Expenses and Cash Assets;
- Spending Changes;
- Significant Issues Impacting the Agency;
- Resource Agreement;
- Outcomes, Services and Key Performance Information:
 - Relationship to Government Goals;
 - Service Summary;
 - Outcomes and Key Effectiveness Indicators; and
 - Services and Key Efficiency Indicators.
- Asset Investment Program;
- Financial Statements:
 - Income Statement;
 - Details of Controlled Grants and Subsidies;
 - Statement of Financial Position;
 - Statement of Cashflows; and
 - Net Appropriation Determination.

- Reconciliation Relating to Major Functional Transfers and Accounting Policy Changes;
- Details of Administered Transactions; and
- Agency Special Purpose Account Details.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

The purpose of presenting the following illustrative budget tables is to assist readers with understanding Budget Paper No. 2 – Chapter 3: Agency Information in Support of the Estimates. The illustration demonstrates specific examples of the information contained within the Budget Statements at agency level.

Illustrative Budget Tables

These are disclosed at agency level in Chapter 3 of Budget Paper No. 2 (public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations or 'capital works only' agencies do not show this level of detail).

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENSES AND CASH ASSETS

Provides an overview of an agency's allocations in respect to recurrent and capital appropriation, expenses and cash assets.

Example 1

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES							
Item 100 Net amount appropriated to deliver services.....				189,480			
Amount Authorised by Other Statutes - Salaries and Allowances Act 1975.....				1,820			
Total appropriations provided to deliver services.....				191,300			
CAPITAL							
Item 200 Capital Appropriation.....				39,190			
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.....				230,490			
EXPENSES							
Total Cost of Services.....				1,476,603			
Net Cost of Services.....				197,965			
CASH ASSETS				65,249			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Amounts that are appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the annual Appropriation Acts for the year.

Amount appropriated, as reflected in the Recurrent Appropriation Bill, for the delivery of the services of the agency for the year.

Total Cost of Services minus agency income (as per Income Statement) and represents Total Cost of Services less agency revenue.

Total of cash controlled by the agency at the end of the financial year.

Amount appropriated, as reflected in the Capital Appropriation Bill, for increases in the operating capacity of an agency by being applied to purchase assets (Asset Investment Program) or reduce liabilities such as loan repayments.

Expenses incurred by an agency through its operating activities.

SPENDING CHANGES

Outlines movements in recurrent expenditure since publication of the preceding year's Budget.

Example 2

Recurrent spending changes, other than cashflow timing changes and non-discretionary accounting adjustments, impacting on the agency's Income Statement since presentation of the 2017-18 Budget to Parliament on 7 September 2017 are outlined below:

	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
Election Commitments					
Item 1.....	-	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Other					
Item 2.....	-	(20,000)	-	-	-

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE AGENCY

Demonstrates the impact that significant issues and major achievements have had or are expected to have on the achievement of government desired outcomes, and the associated financial and non financial (performance) targets.

Narrative contains a concise explanation of the issue, achievement or challenge and explains what the agency has done or will do and the actual or potential impact on its performance. The information is pitched at a strategic level rather than an operational or service level.

Example 3

Significant Issues Impacting the Agency

Department of ABC

- In these challenging financial and economic circumstances, the Department's advice to Government will focus intensely on ensuring value for money outcomes, identifying opportunities for reform in service delivery, and ensuring the State's long-term financial sustainability.

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

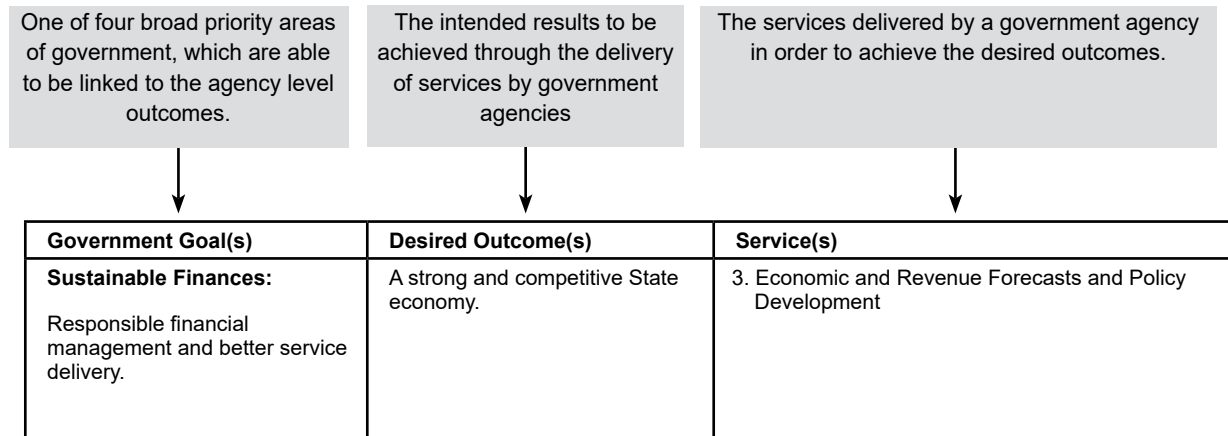
OUTCOMES, SERVICES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Provides information on the agency's progress towards achievement of government desired outcomes through the funding and delivery of services. In addition to assisting interested parties to assess agency performance in achieving desired outcome(s) and obtaining value for taxpayers' funds from services delivered, the performance information is also available to help agencies understand their own performance – facilitating strategic planning, enhancing resource management and highlighting areas for improvement.

Relationship to Government Goals

Demonstrates the link between the most appropriate high level government goal and the more specific agency level government desired outcome(s). Agencies are funded to deliver services and achieve the desired outcomes, which ultimately contribute to meeting the high level government goals.

Example 4



This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Service Summary

Provides a summary of the total cost of services (expenditure) for each service identified in an agency's Outcome Based Management structure. Information on the estimated annual cost of each service covers the period up to the budget year and across the forward estimates.

Example 5

Expense	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
1. Service.....				750,372			
2. Service.....				200,035			
3. Economic and Revenue Forecasts and Policy Development.....	7,534	8,488	10,205	10,439	10,761	10,855	11,174
4. Service.....				515,757			
Total Cost of (all) Four Services				1,476,603			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Reflects the Total Cost of Services contained in the Appropriations, Expenses and Cash Assets table (Example 1).

Outcomes and Key Effectiveness Indicators

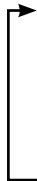
Provides meaningful performance management information. In this regard, outcomes are defined as the effect or impact on the community or target clients of government services. Key effectiveness indicators provide information on the extent to which outcomes have been achieved through funding and delivery of agreed services. At least one audited key effectiveness indicator is required to be reported for each agency level government desired outcome disclosed in the Budget Statements. Information disclosed must be consistent with that disclosed in agency annual reports.

Example 6

Outcomes are the intended results to be achieved through the delivery of services.

	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Budget	2017-18 Estimated Actual	2018-19 Budget Target	Note
Outcome: A strong and competitive State economy.					
Accuracy of key general government revenue forecasts:					
- Tax revenue.....	-10.5%	±5%	-4.9%	±5%	
- Mining revenue.....	-10.3%	±3%	2.5%	±3%	

This table is for illustrative purposes only.



Audited key effectiveness indicators.

Services and Key Efficiency Indicators

Key efficiency indicators are presented for each service and relate services to the level of resource inputs required to deliver them. They are usually expressed as a fraction, percentage or ratio. The most common indicator is cost efficiency, however other indicators may focus on service productivity, the quality of service standards or the timeliness in which services are delivered. Consistent performance information must be disclosed in agency annual reports.

Example 7

Service 3: Economic and Revenue Forecasts and Policy Development

This service involves the analysis and advice on economic and revenue policy issues, including in relation to the State's major revenue sources, competition policy and economic, social and environmental developments generally, and estimates and monitoring of Western Australia's economic performance and major revenue streams.

	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Budget	2017-18 Estimated Actual	2018-19 Budget Target	Note
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Total Cost of Service				10,439	
<i>Less Income</i>				161	
Net Cost of Service				10,278	
Employees (Full Time Equivalents)				80	
Efficiency Indicators					
Number of Ministerials, Briefings or Reports Provided on Economic Issues.....				232	

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

ASSET INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Provides information on an agency's Asset Investment Program for the budget year and projections for the forward estimates and is comprised solely of fixed asset purchases.

Example 8

The Department's planned Asset Investment Program for 2018-19 is \$223.2 million, comprising \$44.1 million for works in progress and \$179.1 million for new works. Major items under construction include:

- Program A.1 – \$8.4 million; and
- Program A.2 – \$35.8 million.

Asset investment on Project C in 2018-19 (\$177.6 million) makes up most of the new works scheduled in 2018-19.

	Estimated Total Cost \$'000	Estimated Expenditure to 30-6-18 \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Expenditure \$'000	2018-19 Estimated Expenditure \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
WORKS IN PROGRESS							
Project A							
Program A.1				8,356			
Program A.2				35,781			
COMPLETED WORKS							
Project B			181,166	-			
NEW WORKS							
Project A							
Program A.3 2018-19				1,445			
Election Commitment – Project C				177,645			
Total Cost of Asset Investment Program							
			181,166	223,227			
Loan and other Repayments				1,000			
Total			181,166	224,227			
FUNDED BY							
Capital Appropriation				39,190			
Drawdowns from the Holding Account				5,992			
Asset Sales				92,306			
Internal Funds and Balances			181,166	73,352			
Resources Received Free of Charge from BMW				13,387			
Borrowings				-			
Other				-			
Total Funding			181,166	224,227			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Provides summary information on the net cost of the agency's activities, assets, liabilities and equity, and cash movements for each financial year. A brief commentary in support of each financial statement is also provided to assist readers in understanding and interpreting the agency's financial position. Agencies are required to publish full audited financial statements in their annual report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Income Statement

The Income Statement presents information on expenses and income, and the resulting net cost of the agency's activities in a financial year.

The **net cost of services** reported in this statement impacts on the Government's net operating balance financial target.

Expenses are costs incurred by an agency through its operating activities. Employee costs, supplies and services, interest and grants are some of the common expenses incurred by agencies.

Expenses are recorded in the Income Statement when an obligation requiring payment is entered into, regardless of whether that payment is to be made immediately or at some time in the future. This is why expense amounts in the Income Statement may differ from similarly categorised payments for operating activities in the Statement of Cashflows.

Depreciation and amortisation is another expense category reported in the Income Statement. Depreciation and amortisation expense represents the allocation of the value of asset acquisitions over their useful life. Given the non-cash nature of the expense, it does not have a matching category in the Statement of Cashflows.

Income is generated by an agency from its operating activities, mainly in the form of user charges. Revenues are recorded at the time they are earned, rather than the time at which payment is received, so revenue amounts in the Income Statement may differ from receipts from operating activities in the Statement of Cashflows. The difference between **expenses** and **income** is known as the **net cost of services**. This amount matches the amount shown against net cost of services contained in the Appropriations, Expenses and Cash Assets table. Net cost of services is a key monitoring point for agencies – a change in net cost of services directly impacts on the Government's net operating balance.

Income from State Government mainly comprises the appropriations for recurrent services approved by Parliament. Capital appropriations are not shown in this statement. Ideally, total income from State Government will match the net cost of services. However, there will often be minor variations due to carryover commitments across financial years, and recognition of superannuation expenses associated with (now closed) defined benefits superannuation schemes.

For most agencies, the difference between **net cost of services** and **income from State Government** is their operating result, also known as **a change in surplus/(deficiency) for the period**.

INCOME STATEMENT ^(a) (Controlled)

Example 9

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
COST OF SERVICES							
Expenses							
Employee benefits ^(b)				130,737			
Grants and subsidies ^(c)				500			
Supplies and services				1,190,729			
Accommodation				20,436			
Depreciation and amortisation				106,749			
Other expenses				27,452			
TOTAL COST OF SERVICES				1,476,603			
Income							
Sale of goods and services				1,001,463			
Regulatory fees and fines				-			
Grants and subsidies				778			
Other revenue				276,397			
Total Income				1,278,638			
NET COST OF SERVICES				197,965			
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT							
Service appropriations				191,300			
Resources received free of charge				13,387			
Liabilities assumed by the Treasurer ...				-			
Royalties for Regions Fund				-			
TOTAL INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT				204,687			
SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) FOR THE PERIOD				6,722			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Represents the change in 'net worth' of the agency.

Total amount appropriated to the agency to deliver services. This equals 'Total appropriation provided to deliver services' (Example 1).

(a) Full audited financial statements are published in the agency's Annual Report.
 (b) The Full Time Equivalents for 2016-17 Actual, 2017-18 Estimated Actual and 2018-19 Budget Estimate.
 (c) Refer to the Details of Controlled Grants and Subsidies table below for further information.

Details of Controlled Grants and Subsidies

Example 10

This table details grants and subsidies paid or expected to be paid consistent with the agency's services and directed at achieving the agency's outcomes.

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
Contribution to XYZ.....				400			
Other.....				100			
TOTAL.....				500			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The Statement of Financial Position is a record of assets, liabilities and equity at the end of each financial year. Assets and liabilities are further classified into current and non-current.

By providing information on the type of assets and liabilities, this statement gives an indication of the agency's financial strength.

The equity reported in the Statement of Financial Position has a direct impact on the net worth financial target of the Government.

Current assets are cash and other assets that are expected to be converted to cash within 12 months, such as receivables and inventories. **Non-current assets** are usually more of a physical nature with longer-term useful lives, such as land, buildings and equipment. These are required to enable agencies to deliver services to their customers.

Current liabilities are usually obligations that would be met within 12 months, such as payables (creditors), employees' annual leave entitlements and interest expenses due but not paid.

Non-current liabilities are longer-term obligations, such as employees' long service leave entitlements, borrowings (debt) and superannuation.

Equity represents the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is also known as net assets or net worth. The components of equity are:

- **contributed equity** – the accumulation of capital contribution appropriations since 2001-02 and the net value of any assets and liabilities transferred to or from other government agencies as a result of restructures or function transfers;
- **accumulated surplus/(deficiency)** – the accumulation of operating results (from the Income Statement) over the life of the entity; and
- **reserves** – usually in the form of asset revaluation reserves, resulting from the revaluation of assets over time to maintain current accurate valuations. Land revaluations are normally a major component of asset revaluation reserves.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ^(a) (Controlled)

Example 11

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
				Assets that do not fall within the definition of current assets.			
				Assets that are either cash or are likely to be converted to cash within 12 months.			
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash assets				63,556			
Restricted cash				548			
Receivables				87,437			
Holding account receivables				6,995			
Other				26,129			
Total current assets				184,665			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Property, plant and equipment				725,773			
Intangibles				91,345			
Holding account receivables				89,492			
Restricted cash				1,145			
Other				96,292			
Total non-current assets				1,004,047			
TOTAL ASSETS				1,188,712			
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Payables				133,972			
Employee provisions				22,420			
Other				114,046			
Total current liabilities				270,438			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Employee provisions				9,680			
Borrowings				161,716			
Other				29,220			
Total non-current liabilities				200,616			
TOTAL LIABILITIES				471,054			
EQUITY							
Contributed equity				270,480			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)				194,550			
Reserves				252,628			
Total equity				717,658			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				1,188,712			

(a) Full audited financial statements are published in the agency's Annual Report.

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

Cash receipts and cash payments are recorded in the Statement of Cashflows. These receipts and payments are categorised into cashflows from State Government, operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

The net cash movements in this statement impact on the Government's net debt financial target.

The **Cashflows from State Government** item is the cash component of the appropriation for recurrent services and, if applicable, capital contribution appropriations and drawdowns from the holding account.

The cash component of the appropriation for services will differ from the appropriation income shown in the Income Statement by the amount of depreciation and amortisation expense and any increase in leave liabilities. These amounts are included in the accrual appropriation approved by Parliament, but in the first instance are transferred into a holding account administered by the Department of Treasury. Agencies subsequently draw on their credits in the holding account to replace existing assets and meet leave liability obligations when they fall due.

Receipts and payments included under **Cashflows from operating activities** relate closely to income and expenses from operating activities. These categories are similar in nature – the difference is that amounts are not recorded in the Statement of Cashflows until income is actually received or expenses are actually paid.

Cashflows from investing activities relate to the purchase or sale of assets, such as land, buildings and equipment. The Income Statement discloses the depreciation and amortisation expense associated with the cost of asset purchases that have a finite useful life. Any profit or loss on the disposal of an asset is also recorded in the Income Statement.

Cashflows from financing activities relate mainly to borrowings. Any new borrowings are recorded as proceeds from borrowings. Repayments of existing debt are also recorded here.

The **net increase or decrease in cash held** is simply the sum of cash receipts less cash payments for the period. Total cash at the beginning and end of the period is also shown. **Cash assets at the end of the reporting period** match the total of cash assets shown in the Statement of Financial Position.

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS ^(a) (Controlled)

Example 12

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
CASHFLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT							
Service appropriations				162,282			
Capital appropriations				39,190			
Holding account drawdowns				5,992			
Royalties for Regions Fund				-			
Net cash provided by State Government				207,464			
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Payments							
Employee benefits				(128,391)			
Grants and subsidies				(500)			
Supplies and services				(1,183,804)			
Accommodation				(20,261)			
Other payments				(163,723)			
Receipts ^(b)							
Sale of goods and services				1,169,100			
Grants and subsidies				778			
GST receipts				136,511			
Other receipts				108,636			
Net cash from operating activities				(81,654)			
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Purchase of non-current assets				(224,227)			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets				92,306			
Other				-			
Net cash from investing activities				(131,921)			
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD				(6,111)			
Cash assets at the beginning of the reporting period				74,471			
Net cash transferred to/from other agencies				(3,111)			
Cash assets at the end of reporting period				65,249			

Cash received by the agency from appropriations and drawdowns from the Holding Account and Royalties for Regions Fund (if applicable).

Cashflows involved in the course of normal operations of the agency. These are the cash movements relating to the accrual based figures for expenses and income in the Income Statement.

Cashflows involved in the purchase and sale of non-current assets.

Total of cash controlled by the agency at the beginning of the financial year.

Total of cash controlled by the agency at the end of the financial year. Agrees to Cash Assets (Example 1).

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

(a) Full audited financial statements are published in the agency's Annual Report.
 (b) A determination by the Treasurer, pursuant to section 23 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, provides for the retention of some cash receipts by the Department. Refer to the Net Appropriation Determination table below for further information. Other receipts are retained under the authority of other relevant Acts of Parliament.

NET APPROPRIATION DETERMINATION

This table details the revenues agencies are permitted to keep and apply to agency services under the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

Example 13

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
Sale of Goods and Services							
Registration Fees.....				1,169,000			
Temporary Permits.....				100			
Grants and Subsidies							
Grants and Subsidies.....				778			
GST Receipts							
GST Receipts on Sales.....				10,622			
GST Receipts from the Australian Taxation Office.....				125,889			
Other Receipts							
Other Receipts.....				108,636			
TOTAL.....				1,415,025			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

RECONCILIATION RELATING TO MAJOR FUNCTIONAL TRANSFERS AND ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES

This table is used to reconcile an agency's financial statements and performance information for Machinery of Government changes and/or accounting policy changes where the financial statements have not been backdated to reflect the changes.

Where there is a Machinery of Government/functional change within agencies there are two different ways of reflecting it in the Budget Statements. When a change is significant and material the performance information and financial statements are backcast. If the change is minor the performance information is backcast and a reconciliation of the financial statements is conducted within the above reconciliation table.

Example 14

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
EXPENSES							
Total Cost of Services as per Income Statement				1,476,603			
<i>Add Transfer from Department of DEF</i>				200			
<i>Minus Transfer to Department of XYZ</i>				200			
Adjusted Total Cost of Services				1,476,603			
APPROPRIATIONS							
Service Appropriations as per Income Statement				191,300			
<i>Add Transfer from Department of DEF</i>				200			
<i>Minus Transfer to Department of XYZ</i>				200			
Adjusted Total Appropriations Provided to Deliver Services				191,300			

Agrees with the Total Cost of Services as per the Income Statement.

Agrees with the Total amount appropriated to agency to deliver services (Example 1).

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

DETAILS OF ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS

This table outlines revenues/expenses that are managed by the agency on behalf of government.

Example 15

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000	2019-20 Forward Estimate \$'000	2020-21 Forward Estimate \$'000	2021-22 Forward Estimate \$'000
INCOME							
Fines.....				150,000			
Application Fees.....				10,800			
Licensing Fees.....				450,000			
TOTAL INCOME.....				610,800			
EXPENSES							
Other Expenses.....				110,800			
Payments to the Consolidated Account.....				500,000			
TOTAL EXPENSES.....				610,800			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNT DETAILS

This table details the relevant Act associated with the special purpose account and how the account is utilised.

Example 16

	2016-17 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000	2017-18 Estimated Actual \$'000	2018-19 Budget Estimate \$'000
Opening Balance.....	10	10	10	10
Receipts:				
Appropriations.....	1,982	500	500	500
Other.....	-	1,600	600	1,200
	1,992	2,110	1,110	1,710
Payments.....	1,982	2,100	1,100	1,700
Closing Balance.....	10	10	10	10

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Glossary

Australian Bureau of Statistics Government Finance Statistics Manual	The Australian Bureau of Statistics' publication <i>Australian System of Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 2015</i> contains a comprehensive and definitive guide to the classification of financial aggregates for National Accounts and Government Finance Statistics (GFS) purposes.
Accrual accounting	Accounting method that records revenue and expenses when they are incurred, regardless of when cash is exchanged. The term 'accrual' refers to any individual entry recording revenue and expense in absence of cash.
Asset Investment Program	Total public sector purchases of non-financial assets (i.e. the State's infrastructure program).
Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings statistics represent the average (before tax) earnings of all employees, including payments for overtime, but not payments in kind or other benefits such as superannuation.
Balance sheet	A financial statement that presents the financial position of a sector by detailing the stock of assets, liabilities and equity at the end of a reporting period.
Borrowings	Borrowings refer to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised from public borrowings raised through the Western Australian Treasury Corporation, finance leases and other interest bearing arrangements. Borrowings exclude liabilities raised from other government entities or other levels of government (including finance lease arrangements), which are classified as advances received.
Capital grants transfers	Transactions in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, to enable the recipient to acquire another asset or in which the funds realised by the disposal of another asset are transferred, for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable, or payable in return.
Cashflow statement	A financial statement that presents a summary of all cash receipts and payments for a sector in a reporting period.
Cashflow from financing activities	Shows the cash receipts and payments related to transactions with providers of finance.
Cashflow from operating activities	Receipts and payments of cash relating to a reporting entity's operating activities.
Cashflow from investing activities	Relates to the purchase or sale of assets, such as land, buildings and equipment, and for public financial corporations, investment in financial instruments.

Cash surplus/deficit	Reported in the cashflow statement, the cash surplus/deficit measures the net impact of cashflows (excluding financing activities) during the period. It equals net cashflows from operating activities (things that agencies do on a daily basis as part of their operations) plus net cashflows from the acquisition and disposal of non-financial assets (i.e. infrastructure activities), less distributions paid (i.e. dividends). For Government Finance Statistics purposes at whole-of-government level, the cash surplus/deficit is further adjusted to account for the value of assets acquired under finance leases and similar arrangements. The Commonwealth refers to this aggregate as the 'underlying cash balance' in its publications and is that tier of government's headline budget measure. A surplus is generally consistent with declining levels of net debt while a deficit indicates a need for more borrowing.
Chain Volume Measures	Refers to indicators of 'real' or 'constant price' activity, which abstract from the effect of changes in economy-wide prices over time.
Consolidated Account	The <i>Constitution Act 1889</i> creates the Consolidated Account. Under section 64 of the <i>Constitution Act 1889</i> , all moneys due to the State from taxes, charges, imposts, and other sources, and that are not hypothecated by separate legislation must be credited to the Consolidated Account and can only be expended if authorised by an <i>Appropriation Act</i> . The legislation does not impose any restrictions on the purposes for which the Consolidated Account may be appropriated. See also Public Bank Account below.
Consolidated financial statements	The aggregate financial statements for the whole of government (and its sub-sectors), including the financial outcomes of public sector agencies. Transactions, assets and obligations between agencies are eliminated on consolidation.
Consumer Price Index	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services purchased by households. Growth in the CPI is often used as a benchmark estimate of inflation.
Contingent asset	A possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised on the balance sheet. For example, the State may expect to receive a cash benefit if it delivers on various obligations in the future.
Contingent liability	A potential financial obligation arising out of a condition, situation, guarantee or indemnity, the ultimate effect of which will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events. Contingent liabilities are not recorded on the balance sheet. Examples include pending legal proceedings and items covered by government guarantees, sureties and indemnities.
Convergence difference	The difference between the amounts recognised in the financial statements (prepared under Australian Accounting Standards) compared with the amounts determined for Government Finance Statistics purposes as a result of differences in definition, recognition, measurement, classification and consolidation principles and rules.
Current Prices	Refers to estimates of economic activity that are expressed in terms of the prices of the period to which the observation relates. In other words, current price estimates have not been adjusted for the effects of price movements over time.
Current grants (transfers)	The provision of something of value for no specific return or consideration (e.g. grants, subsidies and donations).

Employee expenses	These expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, voluntary separation payments, defined benefits superannuation plans and defined contribution superannuation plans.
Employment	Employment is defined as all people aged 15 years and over who are engaged in one or more hours of work during the survey period. It includes people who are temporarily absent from work.
Expenses	Expenses are defined as transactions that reduce net worth. They represent the cost of operating. Purchases of services (other than those that are capitalised as infrastructure) are expenses because the services are consumed when provided and net worth is reduced by the cost of the services. For example, the purchase of labour services (commonly known as 'salaries') is an expense.
Finance lease	Lease agreements that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits relating to ownership of an asset from the lessor (legal owner) to the lessee (party using the asset). For example, public sector agencies often lease buildings, vehicles, etc. and record such leased assets on their balance sheets. All related costs and the total remaining lease liability is also recorded in the financial statements. Depending on the nature of the arrangement, Public Private Partnerships may be recognised as finance lease arrangements. Finance leases are treated as government debt on the State's balance sheet.
Financial asset	<p>Any asset that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cash;• an equity instrument of another entity;• a contractual right:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or– to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or• a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity. <p>Examples include cash at the bank, loans to third parties, accounts receivable, etc. Infrastructure holdings are not financial assets.</p>
Financial liability	Financial obligations to a third party. Includes deposits held on behalf of third parties, advances (loans) received from the Commonwealth, borrowings (including finance leases), employee entitlements (such as unfunded superannuation liabilities), accounts payable, etc.
<i>Financial Management Act 2006</i>	The Act sets out the framework for public sector budgeting in Western Australia.
Fiscal aggregates	Analytical balances that are useful for macroeconomic analysis purposes, including assessing the impact of a government and its sectors on the economy which includes the presentation of net operating balance, net lending/borrowing (referred to by the Commonwealth as the fiscal balance), change in net worth (comprehensive result), net worth, cash surplus/deficit, net debt and net financial liabilities.
Forward estimates	Estimates of financial aggregates for future years. These assume that there will be no significant change in government policy and are designed to provide a longer-term perspective to the budget process.
Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	One FTE staff member is the same as one person working full time for one financial year.

General government sector	Defined in Government Finance Statistics as an entity or group of entities which are mainly engaged in the production of goods and/or services outside the normal market mechanism. General government goods and services are largely provided free of charge or at nominal charges well below costs of production. Government departments are usually recognised as general government sector agencies.
Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	Refers to statistics that measure the financial transactions of governments and reflect the impact of those transactions on other sectors of the economy. GFS in Australia are developed and maintained by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with all State, Territory and Commonwealth governments, and are mainly based on international statistical standards developed, in consultation with member countries, by the International Monetary Fund.
Government Purpose Classification	Classifies expenses and acquisitions of non-financial assets of the public sector and general government sector in terms of the purposes for which the transactions are made.
Gross borrowing	Loans and debt obligations liabilities, other than advances, created through direct agreements with lenders, the sale of securities and acquisition of finance leases. Gross borrowing is the largest component of gross debt, used to calculate the State's net debt.
Gross debt	A component of net debt. Gross debt includes gross borrowings, deposits held on behalf of third parties, and advances (loans) from the Commonwealth. Net debt is derived from gross debt less liquid financial assets.
Gross State Income	Gross State Income is a measure of the real purchasing power of income generated within a State. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of Gross State Product for changes in the terms of trade.
Gross State Product (GSP)	GSP measures the value of all final goods and services produced within a State. GSP is a common measure of economic growth.
Key fiscal aggregates	Financial aggregates that are important for analysis purposes, including assessing the impact of a government and its sectors on the economy. For example, the net operating balance, net debt, etc.
Labour Force	All people aged 15 years and over who are willing and available to work, comprising both the employed and the unemployed.
National Partnership Payment (NPP)	A Commonwealth government grant to a State and/or Territory to support the delivery of specified outputs or projects, to facilitate reforms or to reward the delivery of nationally significant reforms. Each NPP is supported by a National Partnership Agreement which defines mutually agreed objectives, outputs and performance benchmarks.
Net cashflows from investments in financial assets (liquidity management purposes)	Includes cash receipts from liquidation or repayment of investments in financial assets for liquidity management purposes less cash payments for such investments. Investment for liquidity management purposes means making funds available to others with no policy intent and/or with the aim of earning a commercial rate of return.
Net cashflows from investments in financial assets (policy purposes)	Includes cash receipts from the repayment and liquidation of investments in financial assets for policy purposes less cash payments for acquiring financial assets for policy purposes. Acquisition of financial assets for policy purposes is distinguished from investments in financial assets (liquidity management purposes) by the underlying government motivation for acquiring the assets. Acquisition of financial assets for policy purposes is motivated by Government policies such as encouraging the development of certain industries or assisting citizens affected by natural disaster.

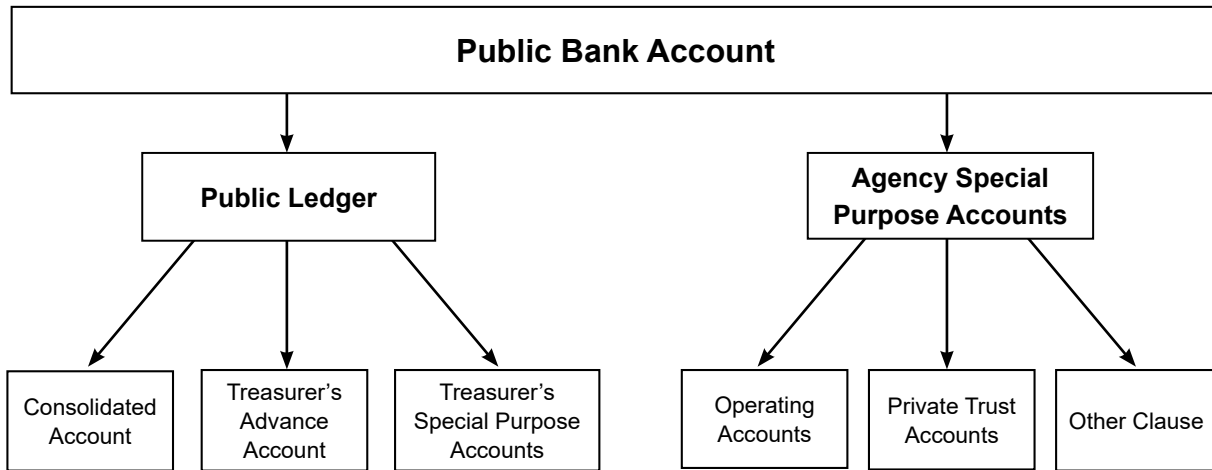
Net cashflows from operating activities	Cash received from taxes, grants and subsidies, sales of goods and services, interest, dividends and tax equivalents, less the cash paid for day to day activities (wages, salaries and goods and services). Capital sales or acquisitions (infrastructure spending) are not included as operating activities. This is the cash equivalent of the net operating balance on the operating statement.
Net debt	Net debt measures the public sector's net stock of selected gross financial liabilities less financial assets. Net debt equals the sum of deposits held, advances received, government securities, loans and other borrowing, less the sum of cash and deposits, advances paid and investments, loans and placements.
Net financial liabilities	Equals total liabilities less financial assets (other than equity in public corporations and other entities). This measure is broader than net debt as it includes significant liabilities, other than borrowings (for example, accrued employee liabilities such as superannuation and long service leave entitlements).
Net financial worth	Measures the public sector's net holdings of financial assets. It is calculated from the Uniform Presentation Framework balance sheet as financial assets less liabilities. Net financial worth is a broader measure than net debt, as it incorporates provisions (such as superannuation, but excludes depreciation and doubtful debts) as well as holdings of equity. Net financial worth includes all classes of financial assets and liabilities.
Net lending/borrowing	An operating statement measure that differs from the net operating balance as it includes spending on capital items but excludes depreciation. The net lending/borrowing measure more accurately reflects the cash requirements of the public sector in any given year. A net lending (or fiscal surplus) balance indicates that the public sector is saving more than enough to finance all its investment spending. A net borrowing (or fiscal deficit) position indicates that the public sector's level of investment is greater than its level of savings.
Net operating balance	This is calculated as income from transactions less expenses from transactions. It is a summary measure of the ongoing sustainability of operations and excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets. It is the component of the change in net worth that is due to transactions.
Net worth	It is an economic measure of wealth and provides a relatively comprehensive picture of the public sector's overall financial position. It is calculated as total assets less total liabilities less shares and other contributed capital. For the general government sector, net worth is assets less liabilities, since shares and contributed capital do not exist for the central government.
Nominal Prices	See Current Prices.
Operating statement	A financial statement that presents the operating performance of a reporting entity by detailing all items of revenue and expense recognised as they accrue during a reporting period. Cashflows for these accruing operating activities may occur in the same or subsequent reporting period.
Other economic flows	The change in the volume or value of assets and liabilities that does not result from operating activities.
Participation Rate	The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines the participation rate as the ratio of the labour force to the total civilian population aged 15 years and over. Some countries and organisations, including the OECD, estimate the participation rate as the ratio of the labour force to the population aged between 15 years and 64 years.

Public Bank Account

The Public Bank Account (PBA) is administered by the Department of Treasury and forms the central bank account of the Government of Western Australia. The PBA is created by the *Financial Management Act 2006*, and is divided into component parts and includes the Consolidated Account, Treasurer's Advance and Treasurer's Special Purpose Accounts (collectively referred to as the Public Ledger) and agency Special Purpose Accounts. The following figure shows the general structure of the PBA.

THE PUBLIC BANK ACCOUNT

Figure 1



Cash assets held in the PBA are invested in short term, low risk instruments by the Western Australian Treasury Corporation.

Public corporations

Those agencies that are primarily operating in a market and seek to recover a substantial portion of their costs through user charges. They comprise public financial corporations and public non-financial corporations (see below).

Public financial corporations sector

The sector comprises government controlled entities mainly engaged in financial activities, such as providing banking and insurance services. They are able to incur financial liabilities on their own account (e.g. taking deposits, issuing securities or providing insurance services). The most significant public financial corporations agencies in Western Australia are the Western Australian Treasury Corporation, the Insurance Commission of Western Australia and Keystart.

Public non-financial corporations (PNC) sector

The PNC sector comprises those non-financial public sector agencies engaged mainly in the production of goods and services for sale in the market, with an objective to recover at least a significant proportion of operating costs through charges for their goods and services. This includes ports, electricity and water utilities, the Public Transport Authority, Gold Corporation, etc.

Public Private Partnerships

A term used to describe a method of procuring government infrastructure and associated services through private sector involvement. Public Private Partnership (PPPs) create opportunities with the private sector for increasing investment in social and economic infrastructure. The accounting rules for PPPs are complex and are based on case by case circumstances. However, they often result in recognition of a finance lease for the public sector balance sheet (which is a component of gross and net debt).

Revenue

Revenue is defined as operating transactions that increase net worth. Examples include tax collections, Commonwealth grants, royalty income, fees for goods and services, etc.

Sale of goods and services	Refers to revenue from the direct provision of goods and services, and includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of goods and services, fees from regulatory services and work done as an agent for private enterprises. It also includes rental income under operating leases and on produced assets such as buildings and entertainment, but excludes rent income from the use of non-produced assets such as land.
State Final Demand (SFD)	SFD is a component of GSP. It measures domestic economic activity, and is comprised of household private consumption, dwelling investment, business investment and public consumption and investment. SFD excludes net interstate and overseas trade (i.e. exports minus imports) and changes in inventories.
Superannuation – concurrent cost (expense)	The current service cost of employees.
Superannuation – interest cost (expense)	Represents the carrying cost of unfunded superannuation liabilities. Unfunded superannuation is essentially a debt owing to employees. Part of the annual valuation of these 'debts' includes the carrying (or interest) cost. The State of Western Australia now concurrently funds the superannuation costs of almost all of its employees (since 1998-99). As a result, superannuation interest costs are anticipated to decline over the next two to three decades as unfunded entitlements are gradually paid out.
Tax equivalents regime	The mechanism to ensure that public corporations incur similar tax liabilities (mainly income tax and local government rates) as privately owned organisations that are exposed to the tax system. Under these arrangements, greater parity exists between the cost structures of public sector trading entities and the private sector, aiding in the achievement of competitive neutrality.
Taxation revenue	Taxation revenue represents revenue received from the State's taxpayers and includes: payroll tax, land tax duties levied principally on conveyances and land transfers, gambling taxes levied mainly on private lotteries and racing, insurance duty relating to compulsory third party policies, motor vehicle taxes, including registration fees and duty on registrations and transfers, levies on statutory corporations in other sectors of government and other taxes, including landfill levies, licence and concession fees.
Terms of Trade	The ratio of export prices to import prices. An increase in terms of trade indicates that a larger volume of imports can be purchased with a given volume of exports.
Total change in net worth	The net result of all items of income and expense recognised for the period. This is sometimes also referred to as the 'Comprehensive Result'. It is the aggregate of operating result and other movements in equity, other than transactions with owners as owners.
Total non-financial assets	Assets that are not 'financial assets', predominantly land and other fixed assets (i.e. infrastructure).
Total non-financial public sector	The total non-financial public sector represents the consolidated transactions and assets and liabilities of the general government and public non-financial corporations sectors. In compiling statistics for the total non-financial public sector, transactions and debtor/creditor relationships between sub-sectors are eliminated.
Transaction	Transactions are those economic flows that are considered to arise from an interaction between two entities by mutual agreement. They also include flows within an entity such as depreciation where the owner is simultaneously acting as the owner of the depreciating asset and as the consumer of the service provided by the asset.
Unemployment	People aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey period, but were actively looking for work.

Uniform Presentation Framework (UPF)

The UPF was first agreed by the Australian Loan Council in 1993. The current UPF incorporates the use of accounting standard Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) 1049: *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting* and specifies that Commonwealth, State and Territory governments will present a minimum set of budget and financial outcome information on AASB 1049 and Government Finance Statistics bases according to an agreed format specified by Loan Council reporting arrangements.

Whole-of-government financial report

A financial report prepared by a Government that is prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and thereby separately recognises assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cashflows all entities under control of the Government on a line-by-line basis.