

Western Australia
State Budget
2021-22

Reader's Guide
to the 2021-22
Budget Statements

Reader's Guide to the 2021-22 Budget Statements

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Acknowledgement of Country

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For further information please contact:

Department of Treasury
Locked Bag 11 Cloisters Square WA 6850
Telephone: +61 8 6551 2777
Email: info@treasury.wa.gov.au
Website: <http://www.ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au>

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What is in the Budget Papers?

BUDGET PAPER NO. 1 – 2021-22 TREASURER'S SPEECH

This is the Budget speech delivered in Parliament by the Treasurer on 9 September 2021. 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 – 2021-22 BUDGET STATEMENTS

This paper supports the Appropriation Bills and provides details in relation to the amounts to be appropriated by the Parliament in passing the Bills. 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 the 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 disclosed in Chapters 1 and 2.

BUDGET PAPER NO. 3 – 2021-22 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 as a consolidated whole. 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 Reader's Guide.

Budget Paper No. 2

INTRODUCTION

Budget Paper No. 2 supports the Appropriation Bills and provides detail in relation to the amounts to be appropriated by the Parliament in passing the Bills. It provides financial and performance information for government agencies that operate primarily with Parliamentary appropriation funding (thereby receiving funds from the Consolidated Account). It also provides financial and performance information for most government trading enterprises. The remaining government trading enterprises and agencies not fully funded by Parliamentary appropriation report only their Asset Investment Program in this Budget Paper.

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 the public sector to deliver sustainable services into the future.

Financial data presented in the 2021-22 Budget Papers are based on data collected from the State's public sector agencies using Australian accounting standards.

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 2021-22 (the Budget year). The presentation structure for a government agency supported by service appropriation includes:

- 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.

The presentation structure for a government trading enterprise includes:

- Interactions with the Consolidated Account, Dividend Payout Ratio and Government Trading Enterprise Information
- Financial Changes
- Significant Issues Impacting the Government Trading Enterprise
- Statement of Corporate Intent
- Objectives, Outcomes and Key Performance Information
 - Relationship to Government Goals; and
 - Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators.
- Asset Investment Program
- Financial Statements:
 - Income Statement;
 - Statement of Financial Position; and
 - Statement of Cashflows.

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 and government trading enterprise level.

Please note that not all disclosures in this example will apply to all agencies' Budget Statements. For example, administered transactions only apply to appropriation funded agencies when the agency has administered activities and/or functions.

Illustrative Budget Tables – Appropriation Funded Agencies

These are disclosed at agency level in Chapter 3 of Budget Paper No. 2
(not all agencies 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

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
DELIVERY OF SERVICES							
Item 100 Net amount appropriated to deliver services.....				706,647			
Amount Authorised by Other Statutes - Salaries and Allowances Act 1975.....				809			
Total appropriations provided to deliver services.....				707,456			
ADMINISTERED TRANSACTIONS							
Item 67 Amount provided for Administered Grants, Subsidies and other Transfer Payments.....				8,287			
CAPITAL							
Item 200 Capital Appropriation.....				1,000			
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS				716,743			
EXPENSES							
Total Cost of Services.....				918,403			
Net Cost of Services.....				725,424			
CASH ASSETS				28,338			

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 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.

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

Amount appropriated, as reflected in the Recurrent or Capital Appropriation Bill, which is restricted to the delivery of services for a specific purpose delivered by the agency on behalf of the State of Western Australia.

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.

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 2020-21 Budget to Parliament on 8 October 2020 are outlined below:

	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
New Initiatives					
Item 1.....	-	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
Item 2.....	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ongoing Initiatives					
Item 3.....	-	(2,000)	-	-	-
Other					
Item 4.....	-	-	5,000	-	-

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

1. 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 Government Trading Enterprise level government desired outcome(s). Entities are tasked with delivering services and achieving the desired outcomes, which ultimately contribute to meeting the high level government goals.

Example 4

One of four broad priority areas of government, which are able to be linked to the agency level outcomes.	The intended results to be achieved through the delivery of services by government agencies	The services delivered by a government agency in order to achieve the desired outcomes.
Government Goal(s)	Desired Outcome(s)	Service(s)
Sustainable Finances: Responsible financial management and better service delivery.	A strong and competitive State economy.	3. Economic and Revenue Forecasts and Policy Development

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	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
1. Service.....				17,899			
2. Service.....				446,981			
3. Economic and Revenue Forecasts and Policy Development.....				405,358			
4. Service.....				48,165			
Total Cost of Services				918,403			

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.

	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget	2020-21 Estimated Actual	2021-22 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, providing a report on actual performance that can be compared to the forecast performance in the Budget.

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 Commonwealth-State financial relations, the development of forecasts for each of the State's major revenue sources, and the provision of advice on economic reform.

	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget	2020-21 Estimated Actual	2021-22 Budget Target	Note
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Total Cost of Service				405,358	
<i>Less Income</i>				78,701	
Net Cost of Service				326,657	
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 Government Trading Enterprises Asset Investment Program for the Budget year and projections for the forward estimates and is comprised solely of fixed asset purchases.

Example 8

1. The Department's planned Asset Investment Program for 2021-22 is approximately \$223.2 million, comprising \$44.1 million for works in progress and \$179.1 million for new works. Significant programs in 2021-22:
 - 1.1. Program A.1 – \$8.4 million; and
 - 1.2. Program A.2 – \$35.8 million.
2. Asset investment on Project C in 2021-22 (\$177.6 million) makes up most of the new works scheduled in 2021-22.

	Estimated Total Cost \$'000	Estimated Expenditure to 30-6-21 \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Expenditure \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 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 2020-21				1,445			
Election Commitment – Project C				177,645			
Total Cost of Asset Investment Program			181,166	223,227			
FUNDED BY							
Internal Funds and Balances			181,166	73,352			
Borrowings				-			
Other Grants and Subsidies				2000,000			
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), or when an economic benefit is used. This is why expense amounts in the Income Statement may differ from similarly categorised payments for operating activities in the Statement of Cashflows. Some expenses may be non-cash in nature.

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 general government or public corporation 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. In some cases, 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, or where an agency has a revenue source in addition to service appropriation (e.g. Commonwealth grants or departmental fees and charges).

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

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
COST OF SERVICES							
Expenses							
Employee benefits ^(b)				33,422			
Grants and subsidies ^(c)				2,353			
Supplies and services				877,556			
Accommodation				2,509			
Depreciation and amortisation				341			
Other expenses				4,731			
TOTAL COST OF SERVICES				918,403			
Income							
Sale of goods and services				191,255			
Regulatory fees and fines				-			
Grants and subsidies				1,429			
Other revenue				259			
Total Income				192,979			
NET COST OF SERVICES				725,424			
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT							
Service appropriations				707,456			
Resources received free of charge				4,097			
Royalties for Regions Fund				13,513			
TOTAL INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT				725,066			
SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) FOR THE PERIOD				(358)			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Details of accrual operating costs in the financial year.

Accrual incomes that are retained by the agency and applied to the delivery of services.

Agrees with Total cost of services (Example 1).

Accrual net cost of agency services in the financial year. Agrees with Net cost of services (Example 1).

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 staff costs for 2019-20 Actual, 2020-21 Estimated Actual and 2021-22 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.

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
Contribution to XYZ.....				2,000			
Other.....				353			
TOTAL.....				2,353			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Also known as the Balance Sheet, 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.

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) in excess of 12 months, 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/(deficit)** – 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

	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Budget Estimate \$'000	Forward Estimate \$'000	Forward Estimate \$'000	Forward Estimate \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash assets				23,199			
Restricted cash				5,139			
Receivables				400			
Holding account receivables				67			
Other				70			
Total current assets				28,875			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Holding account receivables				6,168			
Property, plant and equipment				22,000			
Intangibles				708			
Other				12			
Total non-current assets				28,888			
TOTAL ASSETS				57,763			
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Employee provisions				5,348			
Payables				3,900			
Other				717			
Total current liabilities				9,965			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Employee provisions				1,900			
Payables				31			
Other				67			
Total non-current liabilities				1,998			
TOTAL LIABILITIES				11,963			
EQUITY							
Contributed equity				26,739			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)				18,453			
Reserves				608			
Total equity				45,800			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				57,763			

Assets that are either cash or are likely to be converted to cash within 12 months.

Assets that do not fall within the definition of current assets.

Current liabilities are those expected to be settled within 12 months.

Non current liabilities are longer term obligations.

The accumulated balance of capital contributions.

Represents the difference between cost and current valuation of assets controlled by the agency.

The sum of assets less liabilities and represents the ownership interest of the Government in the agency.

(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 directly impact on the public sector's net debt and the Government's related financial target.

The **Cashflows from State Government** item is the cash component of the operating subsidy and, if applicable, equity contributions⁽¹⁾.

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.

(1) 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.

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS ^(a) (Controlled)

Example 12

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
CASHFLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT							
Service appropriations				707,115	Cash received by the agency from appropriations and drawdowns from the Holding Account and Royalties for Regions Fund (if applicable).		
Capital appropriations				1,000			
Holding account drawdowns				-			
Royalties for Regions Fund				976			
Net cash provided by State Government				721,604			
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Payments							
Employee benefits				(33,277)	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.		
Grants and subsidies				(2,353)			
Supplies and services				(873,586)			
Accommodation				(2,478)			
Other payments				(2,126)			
Receipts ^(b)							
Grants and subsidies				1,400			
Sale of goods and services				29			
GST receipts				-			
Other receipts				295			
National Health Reform Agreement				191,255			
Net cash from operating activities				(720,841)			
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Purchase of non-current assets				(976)	Cashflows involved in the purchase and sale of non-current assets.		
Net cash from investing activities				(976)			
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD				(213)			
Cash assets at the beginning of the reporting period			Total of cash controlled by the agency at the beginning of the financial year.	28,551			
Net cash transferred to/from other agencies				-			
Cash assets at the end of the reporting period				28,338	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 revenue that agencies are permitted to keep and apply to agency services under the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

Example 13

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
Grants and Subsidies							
Grants and Subsidies.....				1,400			
Sale of Goods and Services							
Registration Fees.....				21			
Temporary Permits.....				8			
GST Receipts							
GST Receipts on Sales.....				-			
Other Receipts							
Other Receipts.....				295			
TOTAL.....				1,724			

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

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
EXPENSES							
Total Cost of Services as per Income Statement				918,403			
<i>Add Transfer from Department of DEF</i>				200			
<i>Minus Transfer to Department of XYZ</i>				200			
Adjusted Total Cost of Services				918,403			
APPROPRIATIONS							
Service Appropriations as per Income Statement				707,456			
<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				707,456			

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 revenue/expenses that are managed by the agency on behalf of the State of Western Australia.

Example 15

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
INCOME							
Administered Appropriation				8,287			
Services Received Free of Charge.....				1,068			
TOTAL INCOME				9,355			
EXPENSES							
Office of the Chief Psychiatrist.....				3,428			
Mental Health Tribunal.....				2,907			
Mental Health Advocacy Service.....				3,020			
TOTAL EXPENSES				9,355			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

SPECIAL PURPOSE ACCOUNT DETAILS

This table details the relevant Act associated with any Special Purpose Account and how the account is utilised.

Example 16

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 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.

Illustrative Budget Tables – Government Trading Enterprises

These are disclosed at agency level in Chapter 3 of Budget Paper No. 2 (not all agencies show this level of detail).

INTERACTIONS WITH THE CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT, DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO AND GOVERNMENT TRADING ENTERPRISE INFORMATION

Provides an overview of a Government Trading Enterprise's payments to and from Government and other key information.

Example 1

Administrative arrangements under which, for competitive neutrality reasons, Federal income tax laws are applied to selected government businesses owned by the State.

Dividend arrangements applied under Government Trading Enterprises governing legislation.

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
REVENUE TO GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR							
NTER – Income Tax.....							
Local Government Rates Equivalent.....							
Dividends.....							
EXPENSES FROM GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR							
Operating Subsidies.....							
EQUITY CONTRIBUTION FROM GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR							
Equity Contribution							
RATIOS							
Dividend Payout Ratio (%).....							
EQUITY							
Revenue from Operations.....							
Revenue from State Government.....							
Total Expenses.....							
Total Borrowings.....							
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX.....							
CASH ASSETS.....							

Equity contribution from owner, generally to fund/partly fund a specific capital project.

Payment for provision of a commercial service that otherwise would not be supplied or would be supplied at a higher price if assessed on purely commercial grounds.

Percentage of net profit after tax, paid to owner as a dividend.

Revenue received from the delivery of services throughout the year.

Total amount received from Government to fund service provision.

Cash controlled by entity at end of year.

Expenses incurred through operating activities.

FINANCIAL CHANGES

Outlines key financial changes since publication of the preceding year's Budget.

Example 2

	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
Election Commitments					
Item 1.....		-			
COVID-19 Response					
Item 1.....		-			
Key Adjustments					
Item 1.....		-			

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE GOVERNMENT TRADING ENTERPRISE

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 government trading enterprise 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 Government Trading Enterprise

Department of ABC

- In these challenging financial and economic circumstances, the Corporation'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.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE INTENT

The following performance information (financial and non-financial) is the subject of a Statement of Corporate Intent, signed by the Board, Minister and Treasurer.

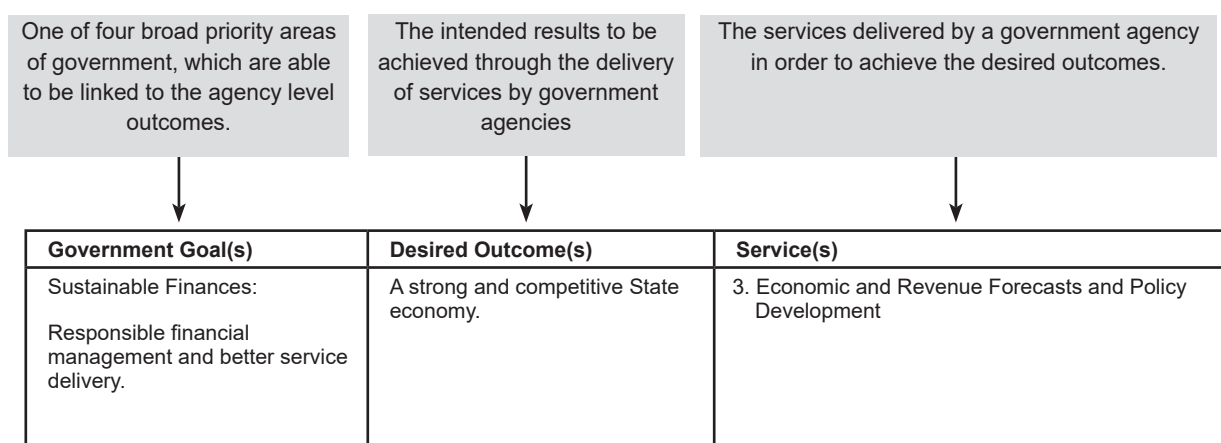
OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Provides information on the government trading enterprise's progress towards achievement of Government desired objectives through the delivery of services. In addition to assisting interested parties to assess the entity's performance in achieving desired outcome(s), the performance information is also available to help the entity understand its 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 government trading enterprise level government desired outcome(s). Entities are tasked with delivering services and achieving the desired outcomes, which ultimately contribute to meeting the high level government goals.

Example 4



This table is for illustrative purposes only.

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. Key effectiveness indicators provide information on the extent to which outcomes have been achieved. 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 their entity's annual reports.

Example 5

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

	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget	2020-21 Estimated Actual	2021-22 Budget Target	Note
Outcome: A strong and competitive State economy:					
Accuracy of key general government revenue forecasts:					
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> Tax revenue..... </div> <div> -10.5% </div> </div>	-10.5%	±5%	-4.9%	±5%	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-right: 5px;"> Mining revenue..... </div> <div> -10.3% </div> </div>	-10.3%	±3%	2.5%	±3%	

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

Audited key effectiveness indicators.

ASSET INVESTMENT PROGRAM

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

Example 6

1. The Department's planned Asset Investment Program for 2021-22 is approximately \$223.2 million, comprising \$44.1 million for works in progress and \$179.1 million for new works. Significant programs in 2021-22:
 - 1.1. Program A.1 – \$8.4 million; and
 - 1.2. Program A.2 – \$35.8 million.
2. Asset investment on Project C in 2021-22 (\$177.6 million) makes up most of the new works scheduled in 2021-22.

	Estimated Total Cost \$'000	Estimated Expenditure to 30-6-21 \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Expenditure \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 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 2020-21				1,445			
Election Commitment – Project C				177,645			
Total Cost of Asset Investment Program			181,166	223,227			
FUNDED BY							
Internal Funds and Balances			181,166	23,227			
Borrowings				200,000			
Other Grants and Subsides				-			
Total Funding			181,166	223,227			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Provides summary information on the entity's payments to and from the Consolidated Account, 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 entity's financial position. Entities 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 profit after tax in a financial year.

Expenses are costs incurred by an entity through its operating activities. Employee costs, supplies and services and interest are some of the common expenses incurred by government trading enterprises.

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), or when an economic benefit is used. This is why expense amounts in the Income Statement may differ from similarly categorised payments for operating activities in the Statement of Cashflows. Some expenses may be non-cash in nature.

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.

Revenue is generated by an entity 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.

Revenue from government mainly comprises operating subsidies paid for the provision of services that would otherwise not be supplied or would be supplied at a higher price if assessed on commercial grounds. Equity payments are not shown in this statement.

INCOME STATEMENT ^(a) (Controlled)

Example 7

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000
REVENUE ←			Revenues retained by the entity and applied to the delivery of services.			
Revenue from operations						
Sale of goods and services.....				-		
Other revenue.....				-		
Revenue from government						
Operating subsidies				-		
Capital subsidies.....				-		
Royalties for Regions.....				-		
Other subsidies				-		
TOTAL REVENUE ←			Details of accrual operating costs in the financial year.			
Expenses						
Employee benefits.....				-		
Grants and subsidies.....				-		
Supplies and services.....				-		
Accommodation.....				-		
Depreciation and amortisation.....				-		
Finance and interest costs.....				-		
Other expenses.....				-		
TOTAL EXPENSES						
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX ...						
TER - Current tax equivalent expense...				-		
TER - Deferred tax equivalent expense..				-		
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX.....				-		
Dividends				-		
				Net Profit After Tax multiplied by the Dividend Payout Ratio.		

(a) Full audited financial statements are published in the Government Trading Enterprises' Annual Report.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Also known as the Balance Sheet, 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 government trading enterprises financial strength.

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 entities 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) in excess of 12 months, 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;
- **accumulated surplus/(deficit)** – 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 8

	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Budget Estimate \$'000	Forward Estimate \$'000	Forward Estimate \$'000	Forward Estimate \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash assets				23,199			
Restricted cash				5,139			
Receivables				400			
Holding account receivables				67			
Other				70			
Total current assets				28,875			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS							
Holding account receivables				6,168			
Property, plant and equipment				22,000			
Intangibles				708			
Other				12			
Total non-current assets				28,888			
TOTAL ASSETS				57,763			
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Employee provisions				5,348			
Payables				3,900			
Other				717			
Total current liabilities				9,965			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Employee provisions				1,900			
Payables				31			
Other				67			
Total non-current liabilities				1,998			
TOTAL LIABILITIES				11,963			
EQUITY							
Contributed equity				26,739			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)				18,453			
Reserves				608			
Total equity				45,800			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				57,763			

Assets that are either cash or are likely to be converted to cash within 12 months.

Assets that do not fall within the definition of current assets.

Current liabilities are those expected to be settled within 12 months.

Non current liabilities are longer term obligations.

The accumulated balance of capital contributions.

Represents the difference between cost and current valuation of assets controlled by the agency.

The sum of assets less liabilities and represents the ownership interest of the Government in the agency.

(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 directly impact on the public sector's net debt and the Government's related financial target.

The **Cashflows from State Government** item are operating and other subsidies and, if applicable, equity contributions.

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 9

	2019-20 Actual \$'000	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Estimated Actual \$'000	2021-22 Budget Estimate \$'000	2022-23 Forward Estimate \$'000	2023-24 Forward Estimate \$'000	2024-25 Forward Estimate \$'000
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Payments							
Employee benefits				(33,277)			
Grants and subsidies				(2,353)			
Supplies and services				(873,586)			
Accommodation				(2,478)			
Other payments				(2,126)			
Receipts ^(b)							
Sale of goods and services				191,225			
GST receipts				-			
Other receipts				324			
Net cash from operating activities				(722,271)			
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Purchase of non-current assets				(976)			
Net cash from investing activities				(976)			
CASHFLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT							
Operating subsidies				707,115			
Capital subsidies				1,000			
Royalties for Regions				976			
Net cash provided by State Government				709,091			
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD				(14,156)			
Cash assets at the beginning of the reporting period				28,551			
Cash assets at the end of the reporting period				14,395			

This table is for illustrative purposes only.

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

Cash received by the entity from Government

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

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

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

(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.

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. Except where a conflict with a current accounting standard arises, the same classifications are applied to the whole-of-government financial data prepared under AASB 1049: <i>Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i> .
Advances Paid	Loans acquired for policy rather than liquidity management purposes. These include long and short-term loans, non-marketable debentures and long and short-term promissory agreements (bonds and bills) issued to public sector units for achieving government policy objectives.
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 or expense in the absence of a cash.
Asset Investment Program	Total public sector purchases of non-financial physical assets (i.e. the State's infrastructure program).
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.
Biological Assets	Biological assets may comprise of commercial forests and also any living animal, plant or agricultural produce that is the harvested product of biological assets.
Borrowings	Borrowings refer to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised from public borrowings raised through the Western Australian Treasury Corporation, leases and other interest bearing arrangements. Borrowings exclude liabilities raised from other government entities (including other lease arrangements).
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 cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire an asset other than inventories, for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable 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 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.
Cashflow from financing activities	Shows the cash receipts and payments related to transactions with the providers of finance.

Cash surplus/deficit	Reported in the cash flow statement, the cash surplus/deficit measures the net impact of cash flows (excluding financing activities) during the period. It equals net cash flows from operating activities (things that agencies do on a daily basis as part of their operations) plus net cash flows from the acquisition and disposal of non financial assets (i.e. infrastructure activities), less distributions paid (i.e. dividends). 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.
Change in net worth	Change in net worth (also known as comprehensive result) is revenue from transactions less expenses from transactions plus other economic flows and measures the variation in the public sector's accumulated assets and liabilities.
Classification of the Functions of Government	The Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) 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. As required under AASB 1049, total assets of the State and general government sector are also required to be allocated to this functional classification where possible to do so. The major groups reflect the broad objectives of government and the groups and subgroups details the means by which these broad objectives are met.
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 Appropriation Act. 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 grants (transfers)	The provision of something of value for no specific return or consideration (e.g. grants, subsidies and donations).

Defined contribution superannuation plans	Post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Defined benefit superannuation plans	Post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.
Derivatives	'Financial instruments that are held for trading and valued at fair value at the balance sheet date, in accordance with AASB 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i> .
Employee expenses	These expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, fringe benefits tax, leave entitlements, separation payments, defined benefits superannuation plans and defined contribution superannuation plans.
Expenses	Expenses are defined as transactions that reduce net worth. They represent the cost of day-to-day operations. 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.
Fair Value	The price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
Fair value hierarchy	<p>Categorises into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 inputs: are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. • Level 2 inputs: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. • Level 3 inputs: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.
Fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
Fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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 instruments and is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or – a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments. <p>Assets that are highly liquid (such as cash or very short term investments that convert to cash very easily) are treated as an offset to borrowings and other financial instruments, to derive net debt.</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. Key fiscal aggregates defined under ABS Government Finance Statistics manual are required to be disclosed under AASB 1049: <i>Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i> . They are opening net worth, net operating balance, net lending/borrowings, change in net worth due to revaluations, change in net worth due to other changes in the volume of assets, total change in net worth, closing net worth, and cash surplus/–deficit.
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 equivalents	One full-time equivalent 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. Government departments are usually recognised as general government sector agencies.
<i>Government Financial Responsibility Act 2000</i>	Western Australian legislation that establishes a framework for government financial planning with a view to improving government financial outcomes and facilitates public scrutiny of government financial policy and performance.

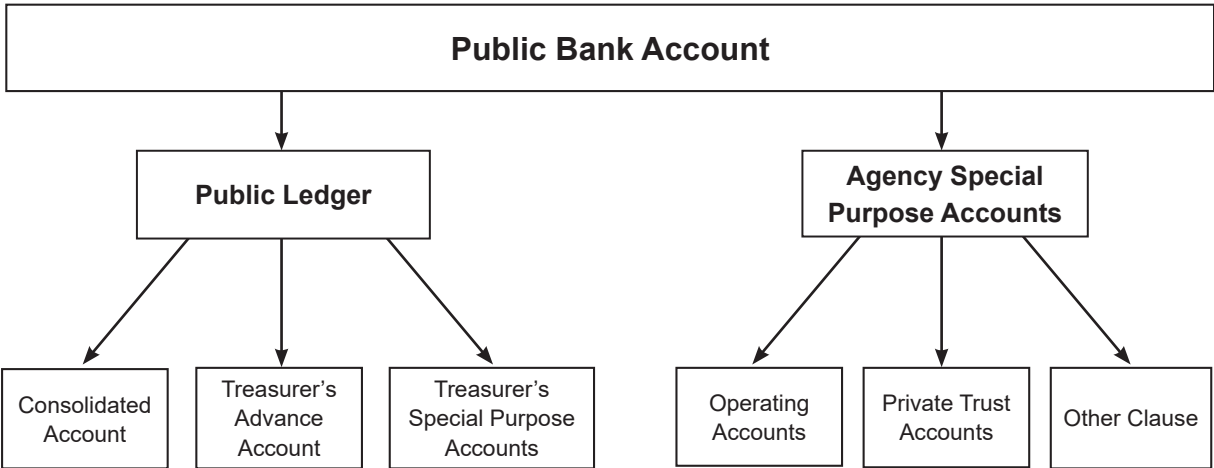
Government Finance Statistics	Refers to statistics that measure the financial transactions of governments and reflect the impact of those transactions on other sectors of the economy. Government Finance Statistics in Australia are developed by the ABS in conjunction with all governments and are mainly based on international statistical standards developed by the International Monetary Fund in consultation with member countries.
Grants and subsidies	<p>Transactions in which one unit provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another unit without receiving approximately equal value in return. Grants can either be of a current or capital nature (see current grants and capital grants).</p> <p>While grants to governments may result in the provision of some goods or services to the transferor, they do not give the transferor a claim to receive benefits directly of approximately equal value. Receipt and sacrifice of approximately equal value may occur, but only by coincidence. For this reason, grants are referred to by the AASB as involuntary transfers and are termed non reciprocal transfers.</p> <p>Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refers to grants which are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use..</p>
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 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	Gross State Product (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 and net debt which are a focus of the discussion in Western Australia's Budget, Mid-year Review and Annual Report on State Finances.
Leases	A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For example, public sector agencies often lease buildings and vehicles, and record such leased assets on the balance sheets. All related costs and the total remaining lease liability is also recorded in the financial statements.
National partnership payment	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 National Partnership Payment is supported by a National Partnership Agreement which defines mutually agreed objectives, outputs and performance benchmarks.

Net acquisition (disposal) of non financial assets from transactions	Includes purchases (or acquisitions) of non financial assets less sales (or disposals) of non-financial assets less depreciation plus changes in inventories and other movements in non financial assets. Purchases and sales (or net acquisitions) of non-financial assets generally include accrued expenses and payables for capital items. Purchases exclude non produced assets and valuables which are included in other movements in non-financial assets.
Net actuarial gains	Includes actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit superannuation entitlements.
Net cash flows 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 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 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 debt	Net debt measures the public sector's net stock of selected gross financial liabilities less liquid financial assets. Net debt is derived from the balance sheet as the sum of deposits held, advances received, government securities, loans, leases and other borrowings, 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 gain on equity investments in other sector entities	Net gain on equity investments in other sector entities measured at proportional share of the carrying amount of net assets/liabilities represents the net gains relating to the equity held by the general government sector in other sector entities. It arises from a change in the carrying amount of net assets of the subsidiaries. The net gains are measured based on the proportional share of the subsidiary's carrying amount of net assets/liabilities before elimination of inter sector balances.
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 key financial aggregate is calculated as income from transactions (or revenue) 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 no shares or ownership contribution of capital from a third party exist for the central government.
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.
Operating result	A measure of financial performance of the operations for the period. It is the net result of items of revenue, gains and expenses (including losses) recognised for the period, excluding those that are classified as 'other non owner movements in equity'.
Other economic flows	The change in the volume or value of assets and liabilities that does not result from operating activities.
Other revenue	Revenue not elsewhere classified or disclosed.
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 <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> , 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 sector	The Public non-financial corporations 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 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 or other form of borrowing for the public sector balance sheet (which contribute to the calculation of gross and net debt).
Revenue	Revenue is defined as operating transactions that increase net worth. Examples include tax collections, Commonwealth grants, royalty income, and fees for goods and services.
Right-of-use Asset	Represents a lessee's right to use an asset over the life of a lease. The asset is calculated as the initial amount of the lease liability, plus any lease payments made to the lessor before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.
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.
Securities other than shares	Negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of the obligations to settle by means of providing cash, a financial instrument, or some other item of economic value. The security normally specifies a schedule for interest payments and principal repayments. Examples include bills, bonds and debentures, commercial paper, and securitised mortgage loans.
State Final Demand	State Final Demand (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	The annual current service cost of accruing employees superannuation entitlements.

Superannuation – interest cost	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. It is equivalent to the change in the total value of assets less the total value of liabilities on the balance sheet.
Total non-financial assets	Assets that are not 'financial assets', predominantly land and other fixed assets.
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.
Transactions	<p>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.</p> <p>Taxation is regarded as mutually agreed interactions between the public sector and tax payers. Transactions can be in kind (e.g. assets provided/given free of charge or for nominal consideration) or where the final consideration is in cash.</p>
Uniform Presentation Framework	The Uniform Presentation Framework (UPF) was first agreed by the Australian Loan Council in 1993. The current UPF incorporates the use of accounting standard AASB 1049: <i>Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i> 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 Australian 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 cash flows of all entities under the control of the government on a line by line basis.

