Budget 2014-15

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The Budget context

- The global outlook
- The Australian economy
- The longer-term
- Some questions to consider



The global outlook

- The global economic recovery has strengthened
- The advanced economies have accounted for much of the pick-up in growth
- Downside risks have eased but remain significant
- Structural reforms are needed to sustain the recovery

 PARLIAMEN



The IMF & OECD's latest growth forecasts (percentage change)

		2012	2013	2014	2015
World	IMF	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.9
	OECD	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.9
United States	IMF	2.8	1.9	2.8	3.0
	OECD	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.5
Euro Area	IMF	-0.7	-0.5	1.2	1.5
	OECD	-0.6	-0.4	1.2	1.7
Japan	IMF	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0
	OECD	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2
China	IMF	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.3
	OECD	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3
Australia	IMF	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.7
	OECD	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.9





Brookings-FT: TIGER

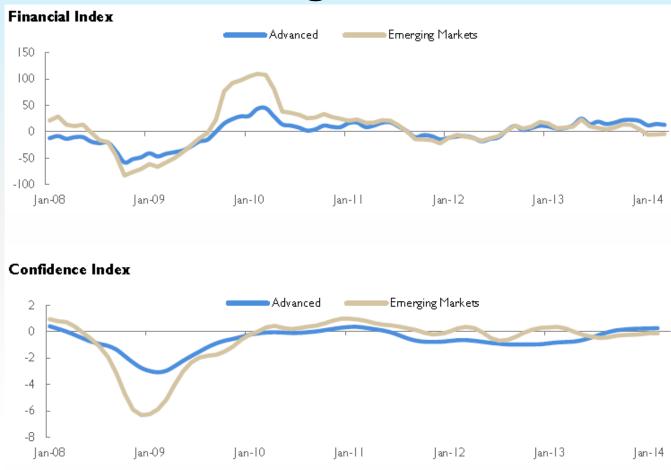


Source: http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2014/04/~/media/Research/Files/Reports/2014/04/global%20economic%20recov ery%20prasad/0414 economic%20recovery prasad Total Advanced Emerging.pdf





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The Australian economy

- Growth is solid but below trend
- A re-balancing of growth is underway
 - Resources sector investment is expected to decline sharply over the next few years
 - Lower government spending
 - Increased resource sector exports
 - Signs that retail spending and housing construction are strengthening
 - Non-resource business investment is still subdued
 - A stubbornly high Australian dollar is making the re-balancing more challenging
- There is a pressing need to lift Australia's productivity performance



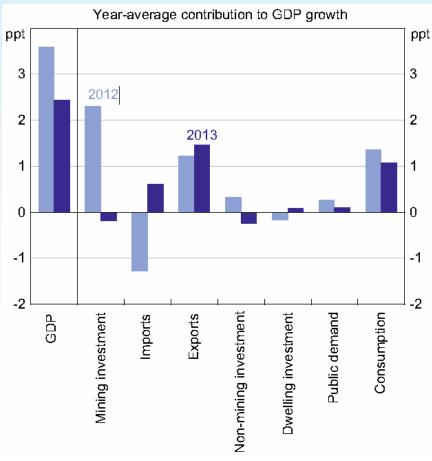


Australia – GDP growth (percentage change)

		2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	IMF	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.7
	OECD	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.9
	RBA		2.4	3.0	2.25 – 3.25



GDP growth



Source: Reserve Bank of Australia, Statement on Monetary Policy, May 2014, p.29.





Productivity

Summary productivity statistics, market sector (12)

Per cent

	Long term growth rate	Last complete cycle	Period since the last cycle	L	atest years.
	1973-74 to 2012-13	2003-04 to 2007-08	2007-08 to 2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Output (GVA)	3.0	4.0	2.2	4.3	2.2
Total inputs	2.3	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.0
Labour input	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Capital input	4.4	5.9	5.5	6.8	6.1
MFP	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	0.8	-0.8
Capital deepening ^b	1.5	1.6	2.5	3.0	2.8
Labour productivity	2.2	1.5	1.9	3.9	2.0
Capital labour ratio	3.6	3.4	5.3	6.3	5.9

^a Annual growth rates or average annual growth rates in designated periods. ^b Capital deepening is the change in the ratio of capital to labour, weighted by the capital share of market sector income.

Source: Productivity Commission, <u>PC Productivity Update</u>, April 2014.





The longer-term

- An ageing population
- Climate change
- Natural resource depletion
- Economic rise of Asia
- External shocks to the economy
- Long-term structural change



Another 'big picture' issue

The GFC has sparked a rethink internationally about nature of economic growth

- The outlook for economic growth
 - Post GFC what's the potential pace of economic growth?
- The link between income inequality and social mobility and economic growth
 - What are the implications for growth of increasing inequality and declining social mobility? PARLIAMEN







The outlook for economic growth

- What's the potential pace of future economic growth?
- The pessimists relatively slow growth
 - Damage from the GFC will take time to unwind
 - Technological progress will slow
- The optimists growth will bounce back
 - GFC has forced countries to undertake much needed reforms
 - A 'fourth industrial revolution' intelligent machines



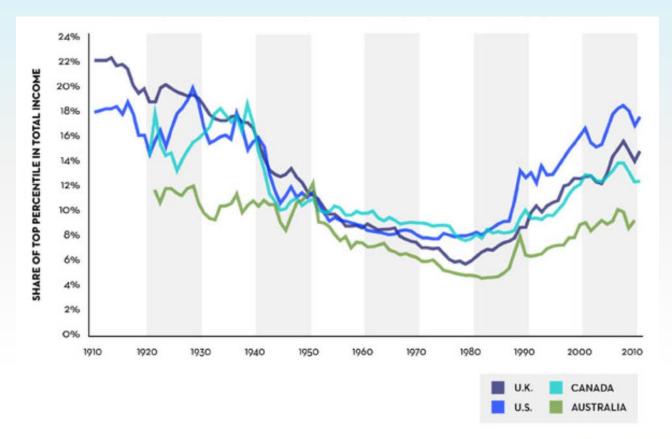


Inequality & social mobility

- Concerns about global trends of growing inequality of incomes and wealth
- Concerns in some countries about declining social mobility
- Potential negative effects on the pace and sustainability of economic growth



Income inequality, 1910-2010



Source: Thomas Piketty, Technical appendix of the book - Capital in the 21st century.





Given this context:

- How well does the Budget manage the risks and opportunities?
- What trade-offs have been made?
- What are the long-term implications for economic growth and living standards?
- What has been left for another day?



Two views of the current fiscal context

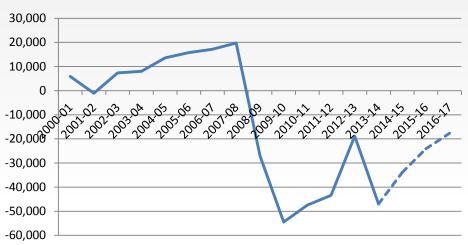




The fiscal outlook

 Australia is forecast to experience continued budget deficits

Underlying Cash Balance (\$'b)



Underlying Cash Balance (% GDP)



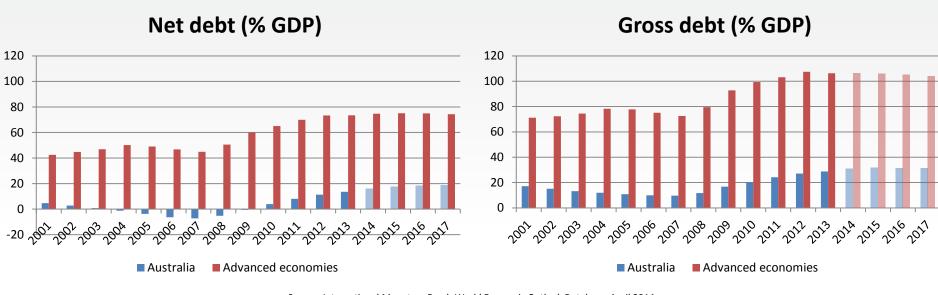
Source: Australian Government, Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, 2013-14, December 2013





The fiscal outlook

Australia has relatively low debt levels



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014.

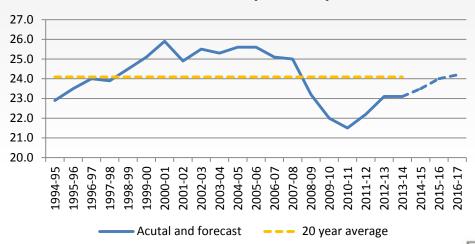




View one: declining revenues

 Structural deficit a result of a decline in the Commonwealth's revenue receipts?





Source: Australian Government, Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, 2013-14, December 2013.

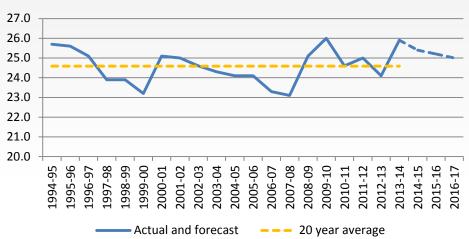




View two: overspending

 Structural deficit a result of increased spending?

Payments (% GDP)



Source: Australian Government, *Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook*, 2013-14, December 2013.





Key concepts





'Headline' fiscal position

- Headline cash
 - (cash)
- Fiscal balance
 - (accrual)
- Underlying cash balance
 - (a bit of both cash and accrual)





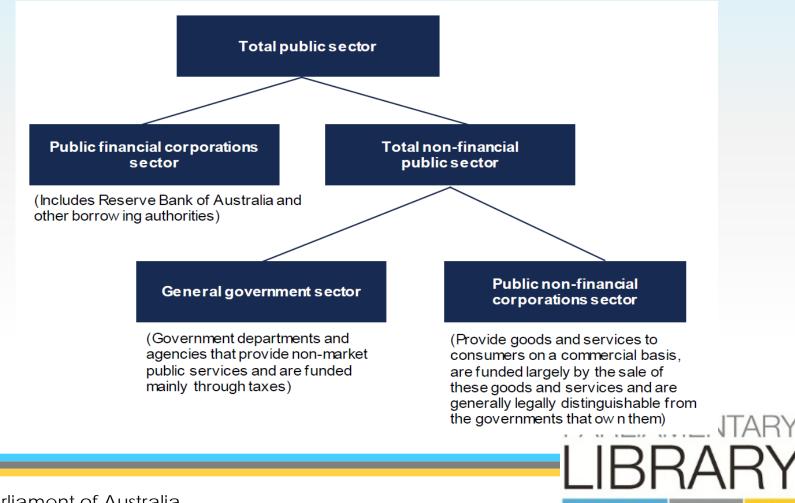
Key concepts: parameter variations versus policy decisions

- Policy decisions
 - Government decisions, such as:
 - new expenditure
 - changing program eligibility
 - changed tax rules
- Parameter variations
 - Reflect the effect of :
 - Corporate profits
 - Employment
 - Unemployment benefits
 - Medicare claims





Key concepts: Government Finance Statistics (GFS) sectors



'Administered' versus 'departmental'

Administered

- Social security payments
- Health/education funding
- Revenue receipts
- Departmental
 - Salaries
 - Office supplies
 - Some programs





The Budget Papers





Budget Papers

- Appropriation Bills
- Ministerial Statements and 'glossies'
- Budget Papers
 - Budget Speech
 - BP 1: Budget Strategy and Outlook
 - BP 2: Budget Measures
 - BP 3: Australia's Federal Financial Relations
 - BP 4: Agency Resourcing
- Portfolio Budget Statements





- Statements 1-4:
 - Economic and fiscal outlook
 - The 'narrative'
- Statement 5: Revenue
- Statement 6: Expenses and Net Capital Investment
- Statement 7: Assets and Liabilities
- Statement 8: Statement of Risks
- Statement 9: Budget Financial Statements
- Statement 10: Historical Australian Government Data
- Statement ?: Debt Statement





Table 2: Major economic parameters (a)

		Forecasts	Projections		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Real GDP	3	2 3/4	3	3	3
Employment	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Unemployment rate	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 3/4	5	5
Consumer Price Index	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nominal GDP	3 1/4	5	5	5 1/4	5 1/4

⁽a) Real and nominal GDP are year-average growth. Employment and CPI are through-the-year growth to the June quarter. The unemployment rate is the rate for the June quarter.

Source: Treasury.





Table 1: Budget aggregates

	Actual	Estimates			Projections	
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Underlying cash balance (\$b)(a)	-43.4	-19.4	-18.0	-10.9	0.8	6.6
Per cent of GDP	-2.9	-1.3	-1.1	-0.6	0.0	0.4
Fiscal balance (\$b)	-44.5	-20.3	-13.5	-6.3	6.0	10.8
Per cent of GDP	-3.0	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	0.3	0.6

⁽a) Excludes net Future Fund earnings.



Table 2: Effect of spending and savings decisions in the 2013-14 Budget^(a)

	Estimates Projections						
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Effect of policy decisions since MYEFO							
Spends	-2,604	-2,470	-3,212	-2,853	-4,465	-15,604	
Payments	-2,474	-2,386	-3,172	-2,857	-4,437	-15,325	
Receipts	-130	-83	-41	4	-28	-278	
Saves	246	1,750	9,400	15,176	16,471	43,043	
Payments	172	1,411	3,756	5,660	6,295	17,294	
Receipts	75	338	5,644	9,517	10,175	25,749	
Total effect of policy decisions since MYEFO	-2,358	-720	6,188	12,324	12,005	27,439	
Add Contingency Reserve offsets to policy decisions	4	433	289	77	195	998	
Net budget impact of policy decisions	-2,354	-286	6,476	12,401	12,200	28,437	

(a) On an underlying cash basis.





- What is a measure?
 - Revenue measures are defined as those measures that affect taxation or non-taxation revenues
 - Expense measures are defined as those measures that affect expenses
 - Capital measures are defined as those measures that affect net capital investment
- What is not a measure?
 - Parameter variations





Plant and Animal Health — reduced funding

Expense (\$m)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	-	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5

The Government will achieve savings of \$2.0 million over four years through efficiencies in the Plant and Animal Health program. The program supports access to overseas markets and protects the environment and economy from plant and animal disease threats. The savings will be achieved with minimal impact on the delivery of the program's core activities. Funding of \$194.3 million over four years will remain available under the program to support the delivery of the program's objectives.



Bureau of Meteorology — website advertising							
Revenue (\$m)							
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17		
Bureau of Meteorology	nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp	nfp		
Related expense (\$m)							
Bureau of Meteorology	-	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3		

The Government will provide \$1.4 million over four years to enable the Bureau of Meteorology to host commercial advertising on its website on an ongoing basis. This measure follows the previously announced advertising trial. The introduction of website advertising was one of the options identified in the *Review of the Bureau of Meteorology's capacity to respond to future extreme weather and natural disaster events and to provide seasonal forecasting services*. Revenue from this measure will partially offset the costs of the services provided by the Bureau.

In order to protect the Bureau's position in any negotiations with potential advertisers, the estimated revenue from this measure is not for publication.



Tax laws — miscellaneous amendments

Revenue (\$m)

revende (¢m)					
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Australian Taxation Office					

The Government will make a series of minor amendments to the tax laws to correct technical defects, remove anomalies and address unintended outcomes which have been recently identified in the tax legislation. This measure is estimated to have a negligible impact on revenue over the forward estimates period.

The amendments will address minor technical issues identified in the tax laws, including income tax, fringe benefits tax and resource rent taxes.





BP 2: Budget Measures

Parliament House Safety V	Vorks				
Capital (\$m)					
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Department of Parliamentary Services	-	6.9	-	-	-
Related expense (\$m)					_
Department of Parliamentary Services	-	0.7	-	-	-

The Government will provide \$7.6 million to the Department of Parliamentary Services for capital works to address safety issues including commencing work on balustrade rectification and to identify an engineering solution to remediate deterioration of the main skylight of Parliament House.





- Part 2: Payments for Specific Purposes
 - Healthcare
 - Education
 - Disability Services
 - Infrastructure and road funding
 - Contingent funding





\$million	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total(a)
2013-14									
National Specific Purpose									
Payments	3,295	2,574	2,149	1,098	685	194	182	109	10,285
National Health Reform									
funding(b)	4,457	3,459	2,816	1,529	1,005	308	232	144	13,949
Students First - A fairer funding									
agreement for schools	2,082	1,682	1,434	713	515	165	118	118	6,827
National Partnership									
payments(c)	2,127	2,900	1,749	1,082	660	267	140	492	13,992
Total payments for specific									
purposes	11,962	10,614	8,148	4,422	2,864	934	671	863	45,053
2014-15									
National Specific Purpose									
Payments	1,315	1,024	844	459	224	64	71	26	4,028
National Health Reform									
funding(d)	4,873	3,794	3,102	1,730	1,115	333	267	168	15,383
Students First - A fairer funding									
agreement for schools	4,333	3,537	3,049	1,518	1,062	342	244	247	14,331
National Partnership									
payments(c)	2,094	2,248	1,491	844	616	205	205	479	14,143
Total payments for specific									
purposes	12,615	10,603	8,486	4,551	3,018	944	787	920	47,885
2015-16									
National Specific Purpose									
Payments	1,341	1,049	866	477	228	65	73	26	4,125
National Health Reform									
funding(d)	5,351	4,159	3,429	1,962	1,242	361	308	196	17,009
Students First - A fairer funding									
agreement for schools	4,671	3,850	3,404	1,686	1,126	370	258	268	15,633
National Partnership									
payments(c)	1,988	1,689	1,231	747	843	236	105	438	12,019
Total payments for specific			-						-
purposes	13,351	10,747	8,930	4,872	3,439	1.032	743	928	48,786





able 3.24: Payments for specific purposes by sector, 2013-14 to 2016-17									
\$million	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total(a)
2013-14									
Health	4,980	3,950	3,217	1,769	1,142	382	261	229	15,997
Education	4,444	3,536	2,968	1,489	1,081	328	245	299	14,391
Skills and workforce development	566	443	352	187	128	40	29	19	1,764
Community services	596	802	408	342	108	12	34	104	2,407
Affordable housing	534	346	475	351	146	37	28	162	2,080
Infrastructure	198	1,010	126	81	51	15	28	21	6,038
Environment	151	208	79	15	85	42	4	6	590
Contingent payments	17	3	135	2				-	158
Other(b)	475	315	387	185	124	76	41	24	1,628
Total payments for specific									
purposes	11,962	10,614	8,148	4,422	2,864	934	671	863	45,053
2014-15									
Health	5,315	4,188	3,353	1,891	1,186	375	285	294	16,886
Education	4,458	3,639	3,132	1,562	1,090	350	253	307	14,791
Skills and workforce development	587	460	374	202	133	41	30	19	1,847
Community services	625	443	391	198	139	23	32	100	1,951
Affordable housing	476	326	420	311	121	31	22	140	1,846
Infrastructure	169	723	100	66	49	14	102	14	7,199
Environment	180	219	51	9	124	30	2	7	621
Contingent payments	4	1	88			-		-	93
Other(b)	802	604	577	313	175	81	60	40	2,652
Total payments for specific									
purposes 2015-16	12,615	10,603	8,486	4,551	3,018	944	787	920	47,885



- Part 3: General Revenue Assistance
 - GST revenue pool
 - GST relativities
 - Some other payments



 Appendix B: Total Payments to the States by GFS function

Table B.1: Total payments to the S	tates by GF	S function	1						
\$'000	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total(a)
2012-13									
General public services	26,638	6,883	17,194	2,891	6,105	1,874	1,610	860	64,055
Public order and safety	69,232	48,055	52,872	21,389	16,846	6,174	13,032	27,125	254,725
Education	4,799,368	3,722,905	3,069,315	1,542,034	1,153,800	346,766	258,276	246,389	15,138,853
Health	4,780,339	3,733,411	3,101,420	1,538,687	1,133,127	351,293	232,339	214,878	15,085,494
Social security and welfare	602,934	744,828	350,967	311,209	175,393	58,562	25,140	46,624	2,315,657
Housing and community amenities	536,149	380,237	435,087	244,153	133,376	56,005	29,204	193,955	2,008,166
Recreation and culture	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	2,040	-	8,040
Fuel and energy	4,882	1,230	5,661	1,310	3,619	1,252	1,194	1,704	20,852
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77,044	60,506	28,855	20,493	89,288	83,468	991	13,081	373,726
Mining, manufacturing and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and communication	1,102,577	875,512	790,954	519,430	175,883	71,513	3,829	80,772	3,620,470
Other economic affairs	824	3,478	4,153	2,729	1,397	252	474	693	14,000
Other purposes	15,438,199	11,515,577	11,651,596	3,178,830	4,628,855	1,781,382	1,030,922	2,766,327	53,052,403
Total payments to the States	27,438,186	21,092,622	19,508,074	7,383,155	7,517,689	2,764,541	1,599,051	3,592,408	91,956,441





BP 4: Agency Resourcing

- Introduction
 - Explanation of Appropriations
- Special Appropriations
 - Also known as 'standing appropriations'
- Special Accounts
 - Money hypothecated to particular outcomes / programs



BP 4: Agency Resourcing

Special Appropriations

	Estimated Actual	Budget Estimate
	2012-2013	2013-2014
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, CLIMATE CHANGE, SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TERTIARY EDUCATION PORTFOLIO		
Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education		
Automotive Transformation Scheme Act 2009	280,709	324,151
Higher Education Support Act 2003	9,520,388	10,034,370
Indigenous Education (Targeted Assistance) Act 2000	41,343	20,890
Skilling Australia's Workforce Act 2005	-	-
Social Security (Administration) Act 1999	3,069,806	3,136,478
Steel Transformation Plan Act 2011	-	-
Textile, Clothing and Footwear Strategic Investment Program Act 1999	25,977	25,000
Total: Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	12,938,223	13,540,889





BP 4: Agency Resourcing

Agency Resourcing

				Agency Resou	IAMENT urcing—2013-20 ctual—2012-201					
_	Departmental Administered									
Department/Outcome/ Non-operating	Operating	Non- operating		Special Appropriation		Operating	SPPs	Non- operating Ap		Tota
Department of the Senate	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Outcome 1	21,905 21,141	-	600 600	:	-	-	-	-	-	22,505 21,741
Total	21,905 21,141	-	600 600	-	- :	:	-	- :	-	22,505 21,74
Department of the House of Representatives	00.000		970			205				04.40
Outcome 1	22,893 22,691	-	1,060		104	325			-	24,188 23,85
Total	22,893 22,691	:	970 1,060	:	104	325	:	-	:	24,188 23,85
Department of Parliamentary Services										
Outcome 1	111,513 <i>110,822</i>	-	6,858 <i>6,723</i>		:	:	:	:	:	118,371 117,54
Administered Assets and Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,437 12,896	-	20,437 12,896
Total _	111,513 110,822	-	6,858 6,723	-	-	-	-	20,437 12.896	-	138,808 130,44



Portfolio Budget Statements

Table 1.2.1: PHIO Resource Statement - Budget Estimates for 2013-14 as at Budget May 2013

	Estimate of prior year amounts available in	Proposed at Budget	Total estimate	Estimated available appropriation
	2013-14 \$'000	2013-14 \$'000	2013-14 \$'000	2012-13 \$'000
Ordinary annual services ¹				
Departmental appropriation				
Prior year departmental appropriation ²	1,974	-	1,974	1,974
Departmental appropriation ³	-	2,263	2,263	2,112
s31 Relevant agency receipts	-	10	10	10
Total	1,974	2,273	4,247	4,096
Total ordinary annual services	1,974	2,273	4,247	4,096
Other services - Bill 24				
Departmental non-operating				
Equity injections	-	-	-	-
Previous years' programs	-	-	-	-
Total	-			-
Total other services		-		-
Total available annual appropriations	1,974	2,273	4,247	4,096
Total appropriations excluding Special Accounts	1,974	2,273	4,247	4,096





Portfolio Budget Statements

Outcomes

- Government outcomes are the intended results, impacts or consequences of actions by the Government on the Australian community.
 Commonwealth programs are the primary vehicle by which government agencies achieve the intended results of their outcome statements.
- An agency may have one or more outcomes, and each outcome may have one or more programs

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Portfolio Budget Statements

Table 2.1: Budgeted Expenses for Outcome 1		
Outcome 1: The performance of the Governor-General's	2012-13	2013-14
role is facilitated through the organisation and	Estimated	Estimated
management of official duties, management and	actual	expenses
maintenance of the official household and property and	ovnonoco	
administration of the Australian Honours and Awards	expenses	
system	\$'000	\$'000
Program 1.1: Support for the Governor-General and		
Official Functions		
Administered expenses	4.070	0.074
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	1,976	2,071
Special appropriations	394	394
Departmental expenses	44.474	44.400
Departmental appropriation ¹	11,174 443	11,192
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year ²		410
Total for Program 1.1	13,987	14,073
Outcome 1 Totals by appropriation type		
Administered expenses		
Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)	1,976	2,071
Special appropriations	394	394
Departmental expenses	44.474	44.400
Departmental appropriation ¹	11,174	11,192
Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year ²	443	416
Total expenses for Outcome 1	13,987	14,073
	2012-13	2013-14
Average Staffing Level (number)	86	86

¹ Departmental appropriation combines "Ordinary annual services (Appropriation Bill No. 1)" and "Revenue from independent sources (s31)".

² Expenses not requiring appropriation in the Budget year is made up of depreciation expense, amortisation expense, makegood expense and audit fees.





Questions?



