

GLOSSARY

2019 Pre-election Budget Update	The Pre-election Budget Update was released by the Treasury Secretary on 5 March 2019. As required under the <i>Parliamentary Budget Officer Act 2010</i> , the Pre-election Budget Update provided an update to the State's economic and fiscal outlook following the release of the 2018-19 Half-Yearly Review.
ABS Government Finance Statistics GFS Manual (ABS GFS)	The ABS publication Australian System of Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods as updated from time to time.
Appropriation	The authority given to Parliament for the expenditure of monies from the consolidated fund for the annual services of Government and the Legislature. This authority is given to Ministers by the annual Appropriation Act.
Budget result (net operating balance)	The budget result represents the difference between expenses and revenues from transactions for the general government sector. This measure is equivalent to the net operating balance adopted in accounting standard AASB 1049 <i>Whole-of-Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i> .
Capital expenditure	This is expenditure relating to the acquisition or enhancement of property, plant and equipment (including land and buildings, plant and equipment and infrastructure systems) and intangibles (including computer software and easements). Capital expenditure also includes assets acquired using finance leases.
Capital grants	Amounts paid or received for capital purposes for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable or payable in return.
Cash surplus/(deficit)	Net cash flows from operating activities plus net cash flows from acquisition and disposal of non-financial assets (less distributions paid for the public non-financial corporation (PNFC) and public financial corporation (PFC) sectors).
Classification of the functions of government – Australia (COFOG-A)	A system of classification for revenue, expenses, and transactions in non-financial assets, according to the primary purpose for the outlay (e.g. health, education, transport). This replaces the former government purpose classification (GPC) breakdown.
Contingent assets and liabilities	Possible future assets or obligations that arise 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 in control of the State.
Cluster	NSW Government entities have been consolidated into clusters reflecting broad policy areas of Government. These clusters are not legal entities. They are administrative arrangements that bring together a group of different legal and administrative entities.
Cluster grants	This represents the appropriation passed on by the principal agencies to the other government agencies within the cluster to fund their services.
Comprehensive Result (Change in net worth)	Change in net worth (comprehensive result) is revenue from transactions less expenses from transactions plus other economic flows and measures the variation in a government's accumulated assets and liabilities.
Concessional charges	Concessional charges apply to goods and services provided by government agencies at a lower fee or charge to certain members of the community, compared to the wider population, to pursue an economic or social policy goal such as reducing the cost of living.
Consolidated Fund	The fund is established under s39 of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i> which includes all public monies collected, received or held by any person for or on behalf of the State.
Crown Entity	Includes the Crown Finance Entity and the Consolidated Fund.

Crown Finance Entity	The Crown Finance Entity acts as the residual entity for NSW whole-of-government transactions that are not the responsibility of any other state public sector agency. Major assets reported by the Crown Finance Entity include investments for the NSW Infrastructure Future Fund and Social Affordable Housing Fund.
Current grants	Amounts paid or received for current purposes for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable or payable in return.
Fiscal aggregates	These are analytical balances that are useful for macroeconomic purposes, including assessing the impact of a government and its sectors on the economy. AASB 1049 <i>Whole-of-Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting</i> prescribes the net operating balance (budget result), net lending/borrowing (fiscal balance), change in net worth (comprehensive result), net debt, net worth, and cash surplus/(deficit).
Fiscal gap	The fiscal gap is the difference between the base period primary balance as a share of gross state product (GSP) and the primary balance as a share of GSP at the end of the projection period, on a no policy change basis. The primary balance is the gap between spending and revenue excluding interest transactions but including net capital expenditure. A positive gap implies that fiscal pressures will be building over the projection period.
<i>Fiscal Responsibility Act 2012 (FRA)</i>	The Act sets out both medium-term and long-term fiscal targets and principles providing a framework for budgeting in New South Wales.
Forward estimates	Refers to the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23.
General government sector (GGS)	This is an ABS classification of agencies that provide public services (such as health, education and police), or perform a regulatory function. General government agencies are funded in the main by taxation (directly or indirectly).
government / Government	'government' refers to the institution of government and is used as a pronoun in these budget papers (e.g. government department). The 'Government' refers to the present Government constituted by the Executive.
Government finance statistics (GFS)	A system of financial reporting developed by the International Monetary Fund and used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to classify the financial transactions of governments and measure their impact on the rest of the economy.
<i>Government Sector Finance Act 2018</i>	The <i>Government Sector Finance Act 2018</i> creates the financial management framework for the government sector in New South Wales that promotes and supports sound financial management, budgeting, performance, financial risk management, transparency and accountability in the government sector. This Act will eventually replace four other Acts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GSF Act replaced the <i>Public Authorities (Financial Arrangements) Act 1987</i> from 1 December 2018. • The GSF Act is proposed to replace the <i>Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985</i> and <i>Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984</i> from 1 July 2020. • The <i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1983</i> is proposed to be renamed the <i>Government Sector Audit Act 1983</i> from 1 July 2020 once all provisions other than those dealing with the Auditor-General, audit matters and the Public Accounts Committee have been omitted and replaced by the GSF Act.
Grants for on-passing	All grants paid to one institutional sector (for example, a state government) to be passed on to another institutional sector (for example, local government or a non-profit institution). For New South Wales, these primarily comprise grants from the Commonwealth Government to be on-passed to specified private schools, and to specified local government authorities.
Gross state product (GSP)	The total market value of final goods and services produced within a state.
Half-Yearly Review	Required under legislation, the Half-Yearly Review provides an update to the economic and financial assumptions released in the Budget.

Interest expense	Costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. It includes interest on advances, loans, overdrafts, bonds and bills, deposits, interest components of finance lease repayments, and amortisation of discounts or premiums in relation to borrowings. Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a liability increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is also recognised as an interest expense.
Machinery of Government (MoG)	MoG changes vary in scope and can involve: the abolition or creation of new government entities; the merger or absorption of entities; and small or large transfers of policy, program or service delivery responsibilities to other entities.
National Agreement (please also see National Specific Purpose Payments)	National Agreements define the objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators, and clarify the roles and responsibilities that guide the Commonwealth and the States in the delivery of services across a particular sector. The sectors include; Health, Education, Skills and Workforce, Disability and Indigenous.
National Partnership Payment (NPP)	A Commonwealth Government grant to States and Territories to support the delivery of specified outputs or projects, to facilitate reforms or to reward the delivery of nationally significant reforms. Each NPP is supported by a National Partnership Agreement which defines mutually agreed objectives, outputs and performance benchmarks.
National Specific Purpose Payments (SPP)	A Commonwealth Government grant made to the States and Territories under the associated National Agreement. These grants must be spent in the key service delivery sector (Health, Education, Skills and Workforce, Disability and Indigenous) for which it is provided. States are free to allocate the funds within that sector to achieve the mutually agreed objectives specified in the associated National Agreement.
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	This is 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. Other movement in non-financial assets include non-cash capital grant revenue/expenses such as developer contribution assets.
Net financial assets	See net financial worth.
Net debt	Net debt equals the sum of financial liabilities (deposits held, advances received, loans and other borrowings) less the sum of financial assets (cash and deposits, advances paid and investments, loans and placements).
Net financial liabilities (NFL)	This is the total liabilities less financial assets, other than equity in PNFCs and PFCs. It is a more accurate indicator than net debt of a jurisdiction's fiscal position. This is because it is a broader measure than net debt in that it includes significant liabilities other than borrowings (for example, accrued employee liabilities such as superannuation and long service leave entitlements). For the PNFC and PFC sectors, it is equal to negative net financial worth. For the general government sector NFL, excluding the net worth of other sectors results in a purer measure than net financial worth as, in general, the net worth of other sectors of government is backed up by physical assets.
Net financial worth	Net financial worth measures a government's net holdings of financial assets. It is calculated from the balance sheet as financial assets less liabilities. It is a broader measure than net debt, in that it incorporates provisions made (such as superannuation) as well as holdings of equity. It includes all classes of financial assets and liabilities, only some of which are included in net debt.
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset	This is the change during the period to the net defined benefit liability/asset that arises from the passage of time.
Net lending/(borrowing)	This is the financing requirement of government, calculated as the net operating balance less the net acquisition of non-financial assets. It also equals transactions in financial assets less transactions in liabilities. A positive result reflects a net lending position and a negative result reflects a net borrowing position.
Net operating balance (budget result)	This is calculated as revenue from transactions less expenses from transactions.
Net worth	This is an economic measure of wealth and is equal to total assets less liabilities.

Nominal dollars/prices	This shows the dollars of the relevant period. No adjustment is made each time period for inflation.
Non-financial public sector (NFPS)	This is a sub-sector formed by the consolidation of the general government sector and public non-financial corporations (PNFC) sector.
Operating Result	This is 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	These are the changes in the volume or value of an asset or liability that do not result from transactions (that is, revaluations and other changes in the volume of assets).
Outcome indicator	Measures the effectiveness and performance of the government in achieving specific State Outcomes.
Payables	A liability that includes short and long-term trade creditors, and accounts payable.
Program group	A group of aligned activities aimed at delivering an agreed State Outcome. These activities may be performed by more than one agency.
<i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1983</i>	An Act to make provision with respect to the administration and audit of public finances and for other purposes. From 1 July 2020, the <i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1983</i> will be renamed the <i>Government Sector Audit Act 1983</i> , with the elements relating to the financial matters of the State replaced by the <i>Government Sector Finance Act 2018</i> .
Public Private Partnerships (PPP)	The creation of an infrastructure asset through private sector financing and private ownership for a concession period (usually long term). The Government may contribute to the project by providing land or capital works, through risk sharing, revenue diversion or purchase of the agreed services.
Public financial corporations (PFC)	An ABS classification of agencies that have one, or more, of the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that of a central bank • the acceptance of demand, time or savings deposits or • the authority to incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the market on their own account.
Public non-financial corporations (PNFC)	Government controlled agencies where user charges represent a significant proportion of revenue and the agencies operate within a broadly commercial orientation.
Receivables	An asset that includes short and long-term trade debtors, accounts receivable and interest accrued.
Recurrent expenditure	* see Total expenses
Restart NSW	A fund established by the NSW Government in 2011. Funds deposited into Restart NSW come from asset recycling transactions, Commonwealth Government asset recycling initiative payments, proceeds from Waratah Bonds, windfall tax revenue and investment earnings.
Services	These are the 'end products' or direct services that are delivered to clients or recipients, the broader community or another government agency. They are expected to contribute to Government priorities.
Social Impact Investments (SII)	Social impact investments aim to achieve social returns as well as financial returns, with measurement of both. For government, partnering in such transactions is a way of harnessing capital and expertise from across public, private and not-for-profit sectors in order to tackle social challenges.
Special deposit account	A Special deposits account is to consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all accounts of money that the Treasurer is, under statutory authority, required to hold otherwise than for or on account of the Consolidated Fund, and (b) all accounts of money that are directed or authorised to be paid to the special deposits account by or under legislation.

State Owned Corporation (SOC)	Government entities (mostly PNFCs) which have been established with a governance structure mirroring as far as possible that of a publicly listed company. NSW state owned corporations are scheduled under the <i>State Owned Corporations Act 1989</i> (Schedule 5).
State Outcomes	The outcomes which the government is seeking to achieve for the people of New South Wales.
Superannuation interest cost	This is the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability/asset by the discount rate (government bond rate).
Other superannuation expense	This includes all superannuation expenses from transactions except superannuation interest cost. It generally includes all employer contributions to accumulation schemes and the current service cost, which is the increase in defined benefit entitlements associated with the employment services provided by employees in the current period. Superannuation actuarial gains/losses are excluded as they are disclosed as an other economic flow.
Surplus/deficit (net result)	In Budget Paper No.3 <i>Budget Estimates</i> this is the agency accounting result which corresponds to profit or loss in private sector financial reports. It equals the net cost of services adjusted for government contributions. This is not the same as the budget result or the GFS cash surplus/(deficit).
Tax expenditure	Measures the additional tax that would have been payable if standard (or benchmark) tax rates had been applied to all taxpayers. Expenditures can include specific exemptions, reduced tax rates, allowances, deductions and deferral of tax liabilities. Equivalent amounts may be paid as rebates.
Total expenses	The total amount of expenses incurred in the provision of goods and services, regardless of whether a cash payment is made to meet the expense in the same year. It does not include expenditure on the purchase of assets. It also excludes losses, which are classified as other economic flows.
Total revenues	This is the total amount of revenue due by way of taxation, Commonwealth Government grants and from other sources (excluding asset sales) regardless of whether a cash payment is received. It excludes gains, which are classified as other economic flows.
Total state sector	This represents all agencies and corporations owned and controlled by the NSW Government. It comprises the general government, public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations.
Uniform Presentation Framework (UPF)	The uniform presentation framework provides uniformity in presentation of financial information so that users of the information can make valid comparisons between jurisdictions. A new framework was introduced in February 2019 which aligns the UPF with the ABS GFS Manual updates.

* terms used when referring to the Restart NSW and Rebuilding NSW programs

To gain a better understanding of the terminology and key aggregates used in these budget papers, a glossary of terms can be found in Note 37 of the Report on State Finances 2017-18.