



2014 **BUDGET BRIEFING**



@ipaawa #2014BudgetBriefing



Institute of Public
Administration Australia
WA



Budget Strategy in Tougher Times

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@ipaawa #2014BudgetBriefing

Budgets are under pressure, and it will get worse

- Commonwealth has had a structural deficit of 2% of GDP for the last 6 years
- Australian government budgets will get worse, driven by health
- Both revenue AND expenditure are behind historic averages

WA has benefited from revenue windfalls, which it has largely spent

Spending growth was driven by health and infrastructure

- Health spending was driven by servicing, not ageing
- A large increase in capital spending is now crimping recurrent budgets

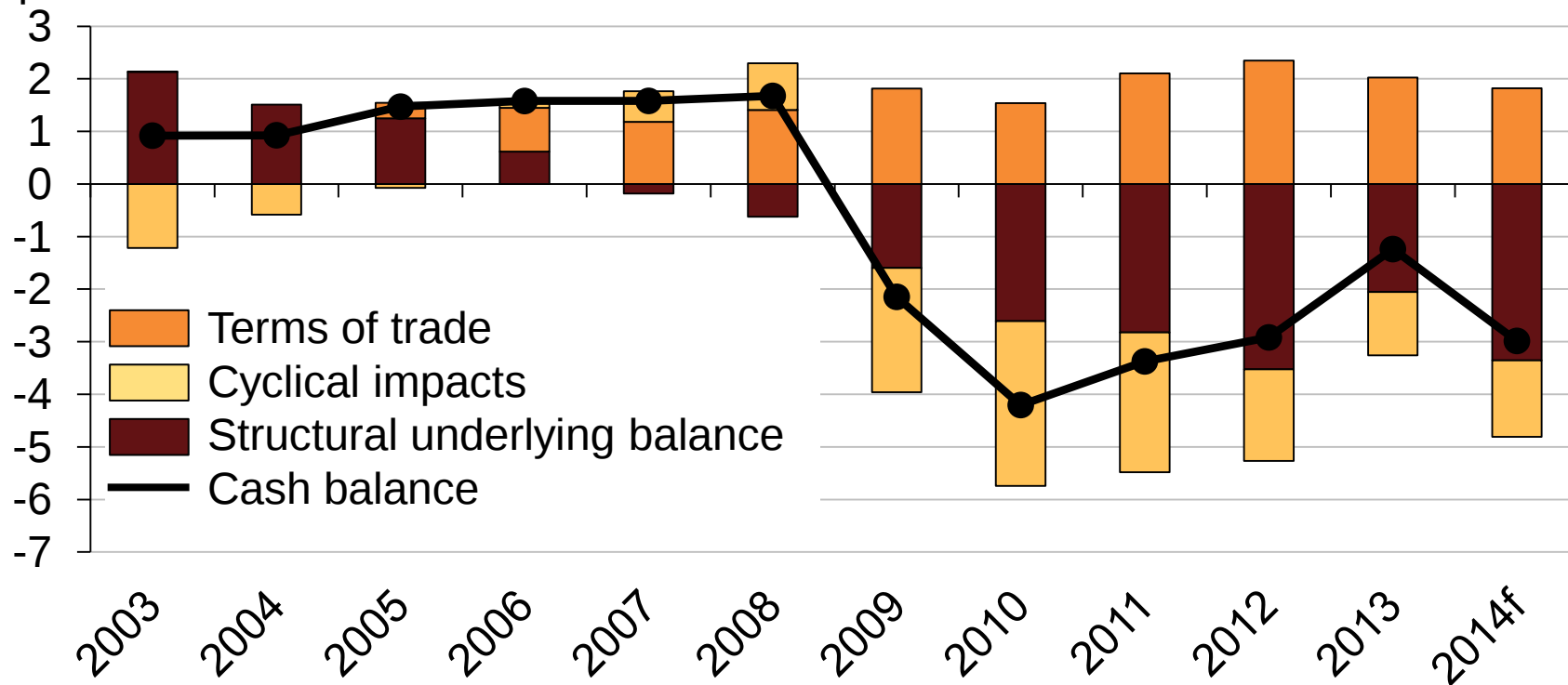
Budget repair will be difficult

- The planned slowdown in spending is unprecedented
- Budget repair requires tough choices
- State options are particularly unattractive

Underlying Commonwealth budget deficit

Commonwealth budget balance

per cent of nominal GDP



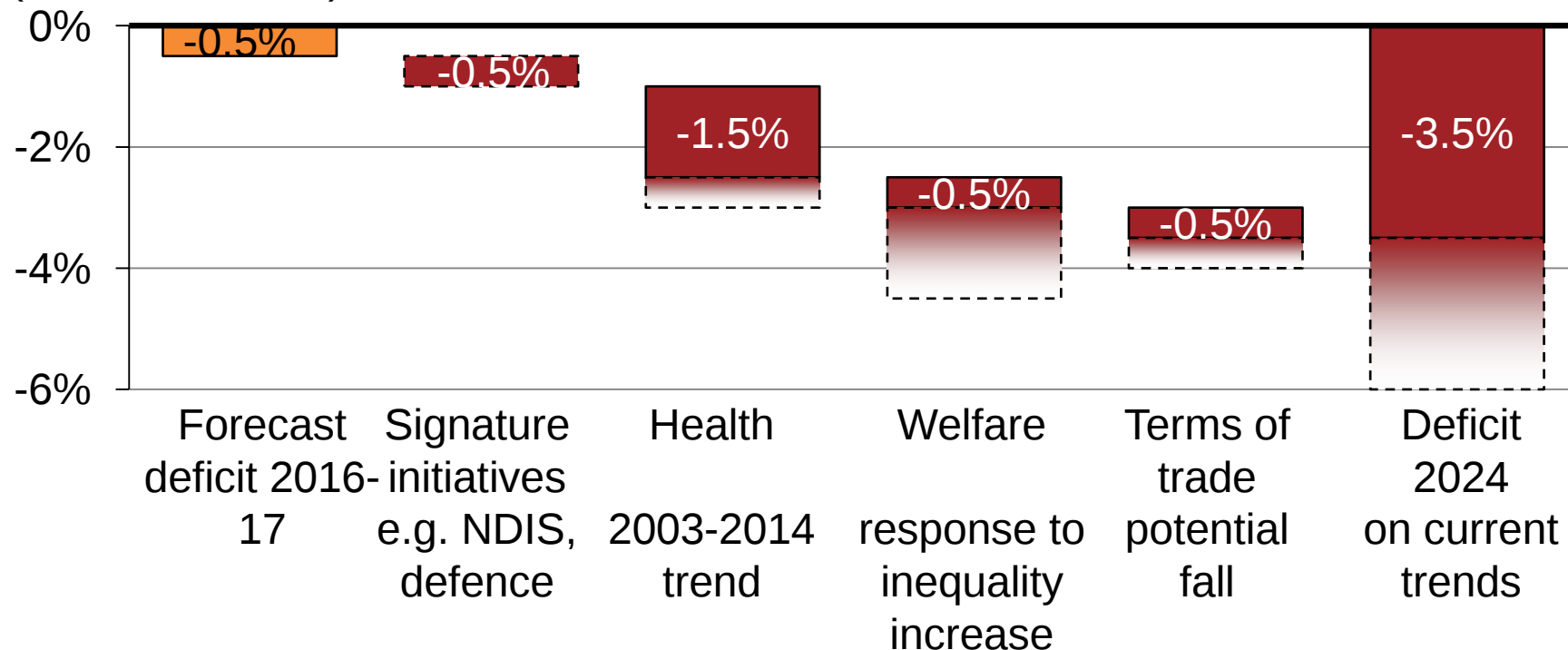
Note: Cash balance is equal to receipts minus payments, minus Future Fund income, (under 0.25 per cent of GDP)

Source: Budget Pressures 2014

On current trends, a decade of deficits

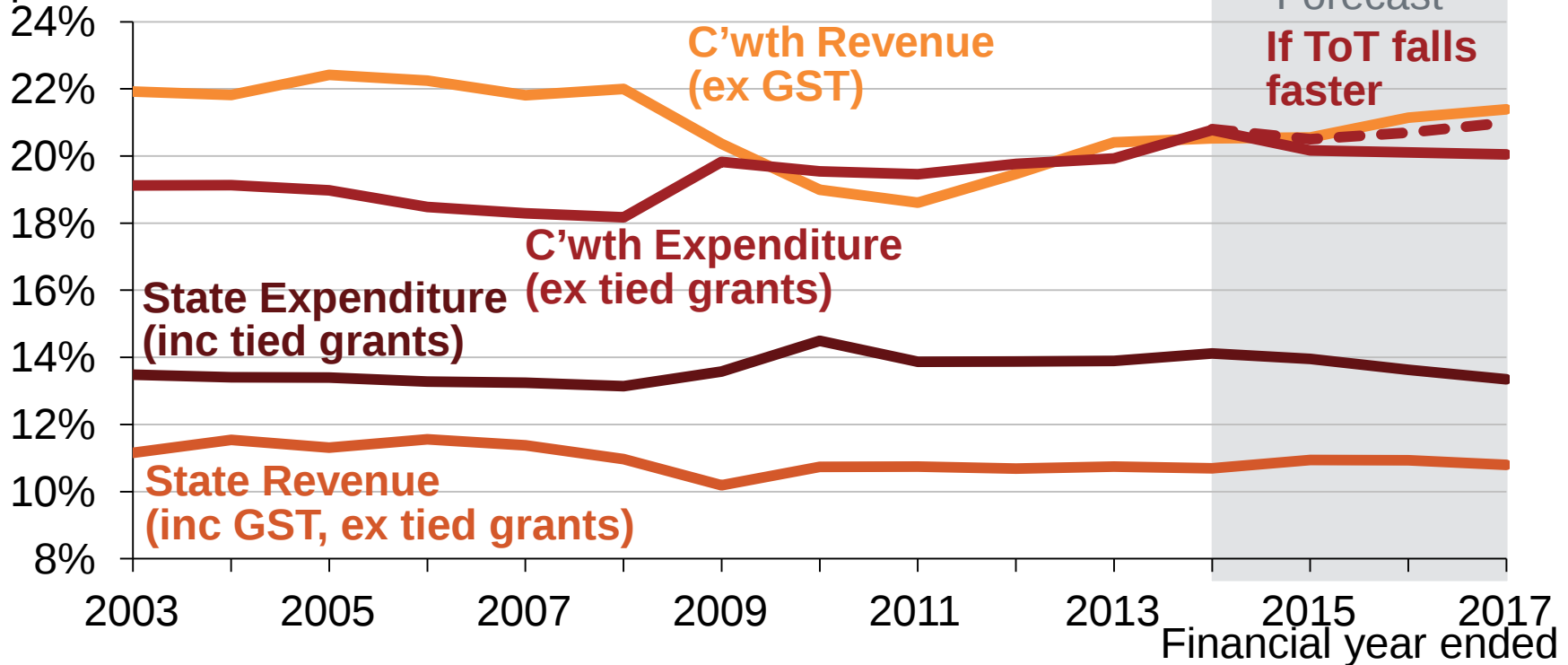
Potential annual deficit of Australian governments' budgets by 2024

(Percent of GDP)



Underlying revenue and expenses

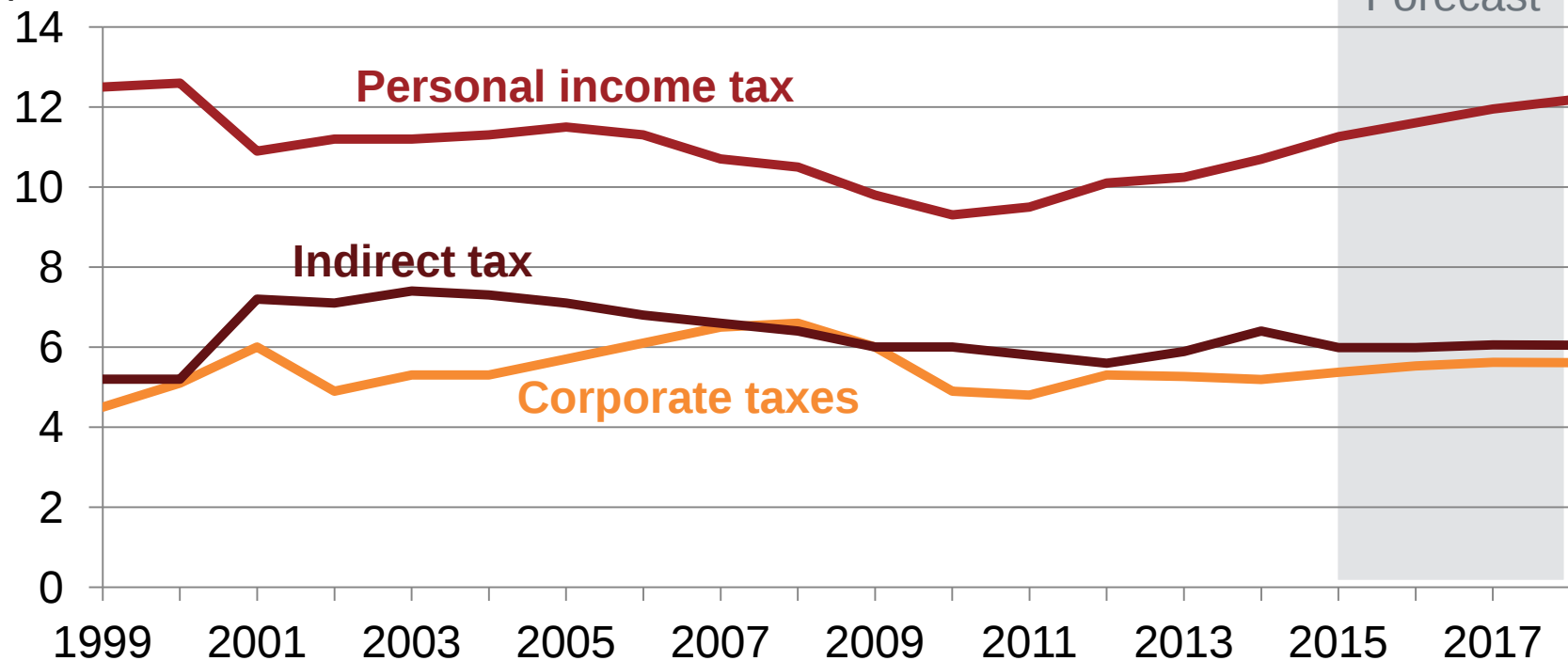
Commonwealth and State expenditures and revenues per cent of GDP



C'wth budget repair is primarily bracket creep

Commonwealth taxes

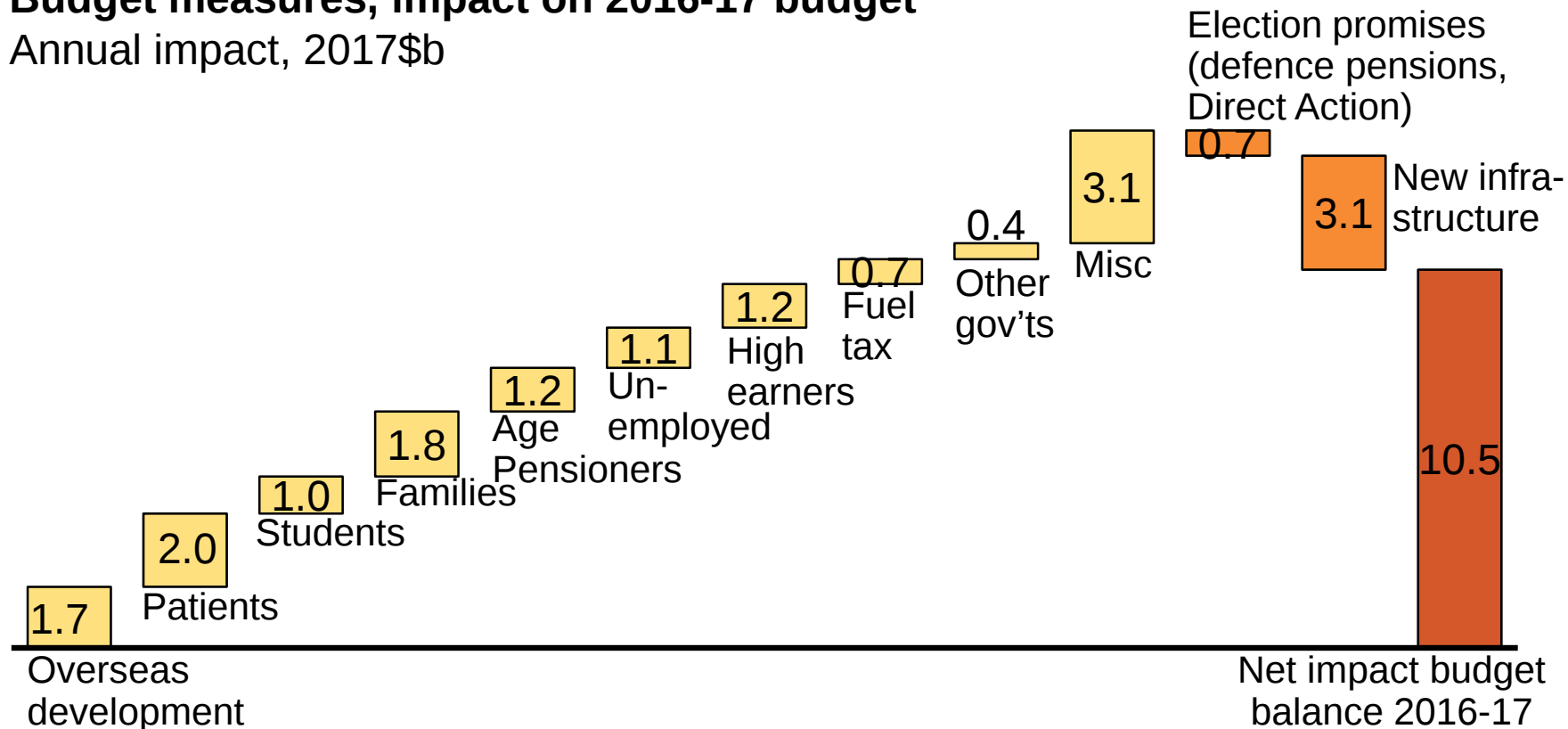
per cent of GDP



Many groups contribute to Cwth budget repair

Budget measures, impact on 2016-17 budget

Annual impact, 2017\$b



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WA has spent most of the mining windfall

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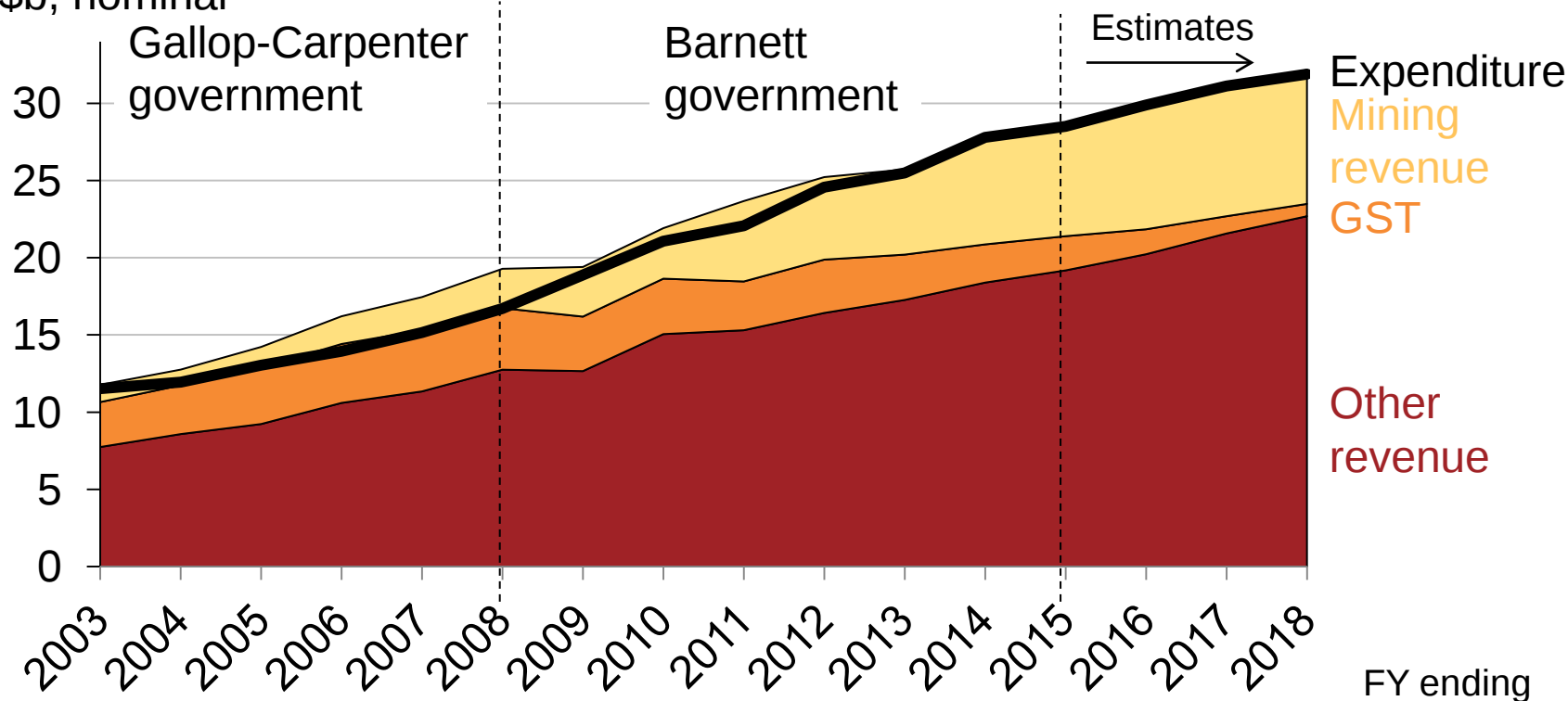
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WA government revenue and expenditure

\$b, nominal

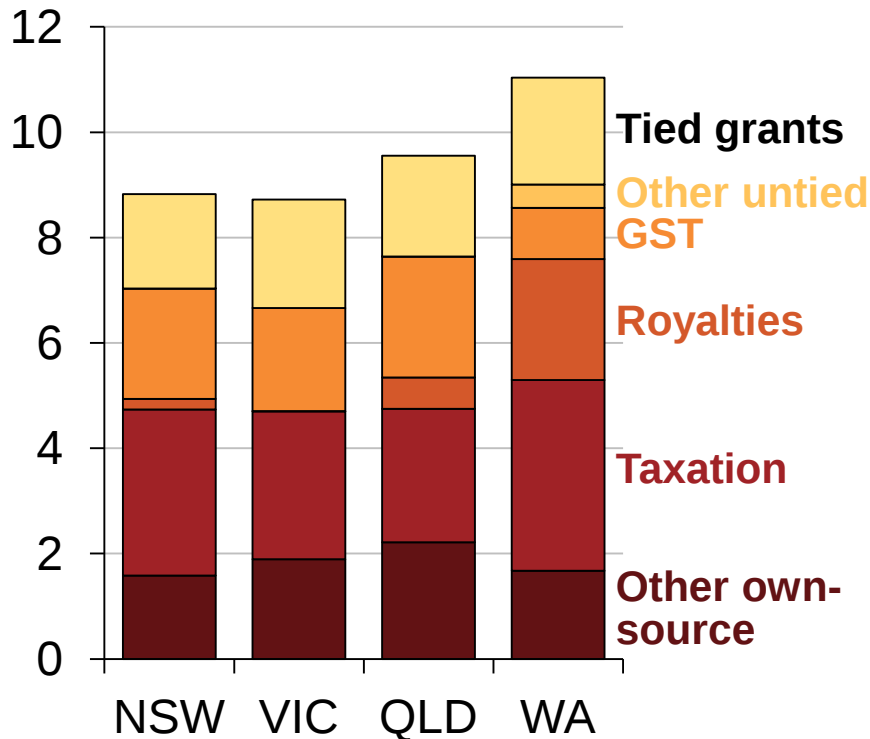


Note: 'Mining revenue' includes royalties and North West Shelf payments from Commonwealth. All figures are General Government.
Sources: WA State Budget Paper 3 (various years); WA Overview of State Taxes and Royalties 2012-13; ABS Cat No. 5512.0 Table 235.

WA collects – and spends - more

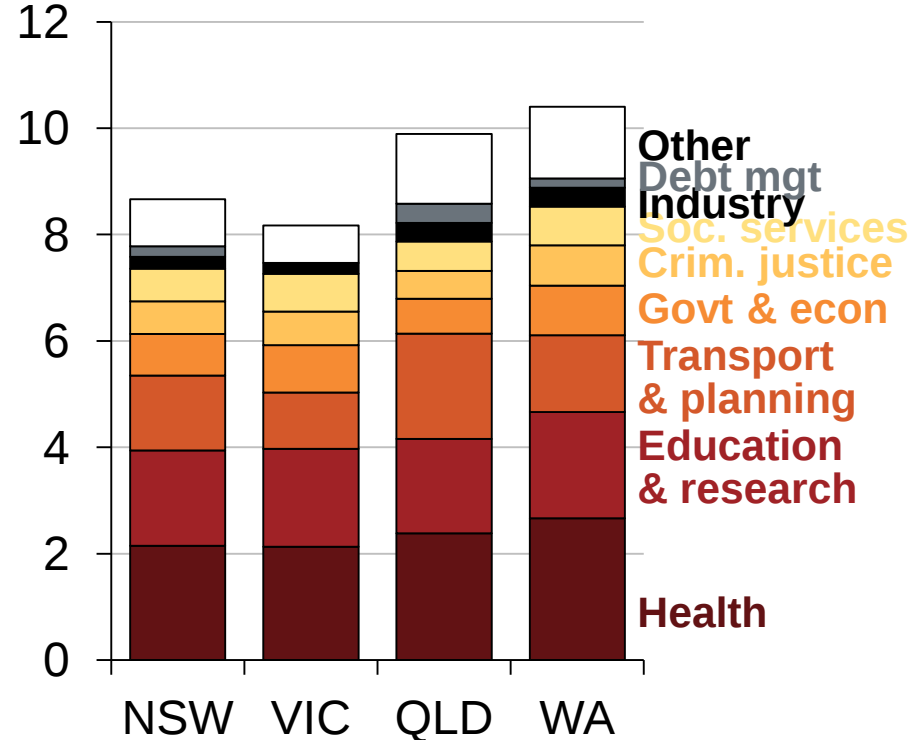
Large State revenue per capita

\$ 000



Large State spending per capita

\$ 000



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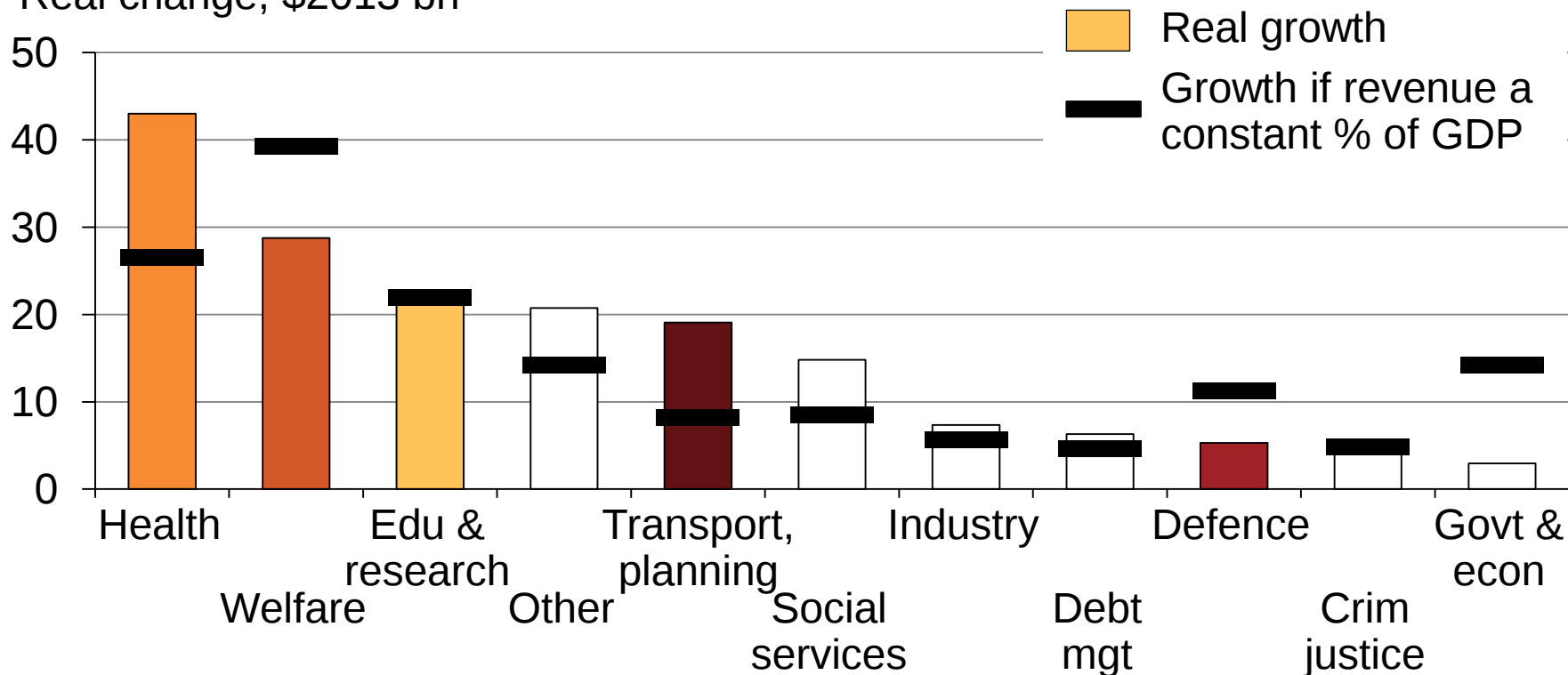
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Nationally, health and infrastructure grew

Change in Australian governments' recurrent expenditure, 2003 to 2014

Real change, \$2013 bn

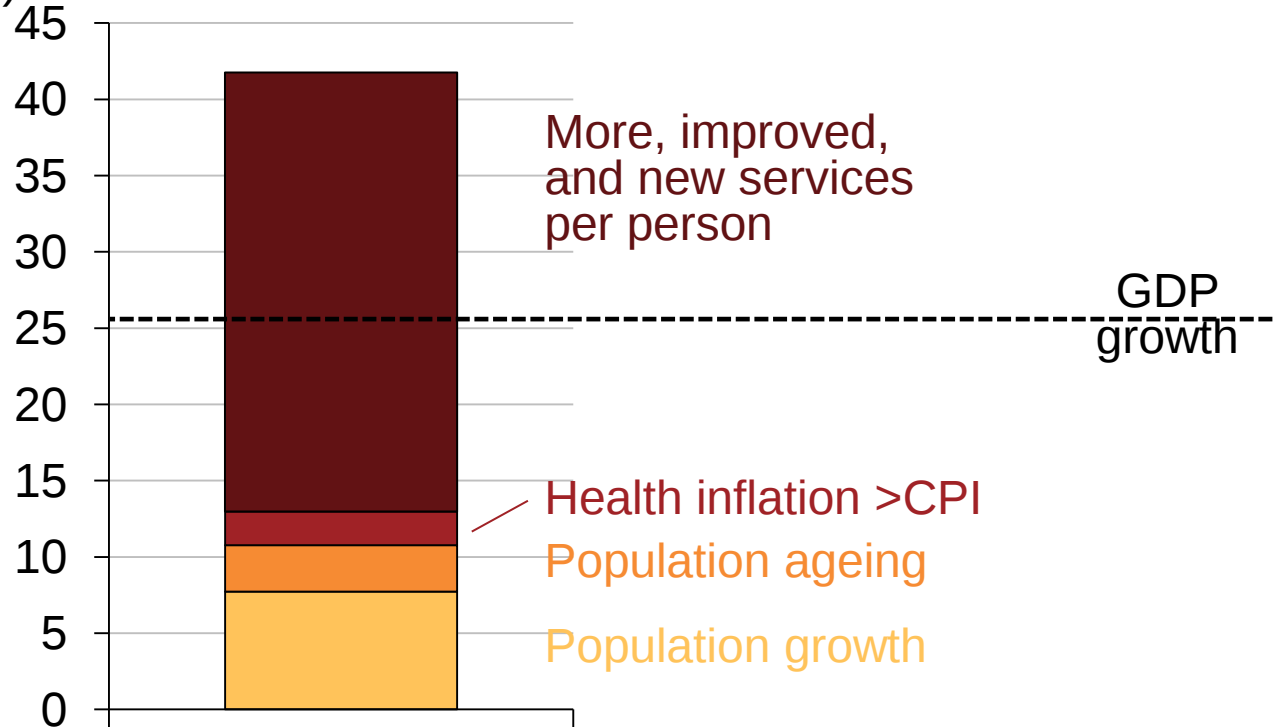


Note: 'Other' comprises all expenditure not elsewhere included. 'Social services' comprises ageing and aged care services, disability services, and community services. 'Govt & econ' comprises government operations and economy and finance. Source: *Balancing Budgets 2014 Supporting Materials*

Health spending is driven by servicing

Real increase in expenditure 2003-2013

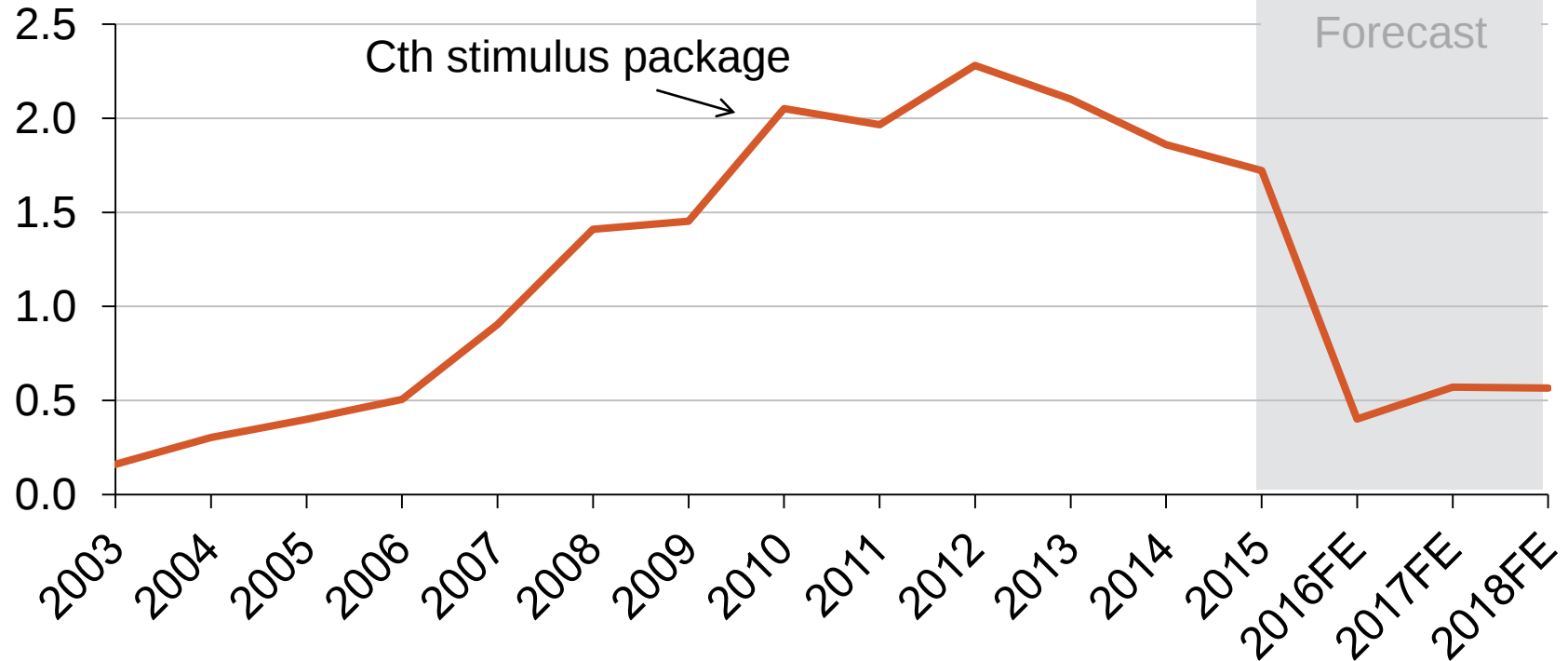
(\$2012 billion)



WA capex has been unusually high

Capital expenditure

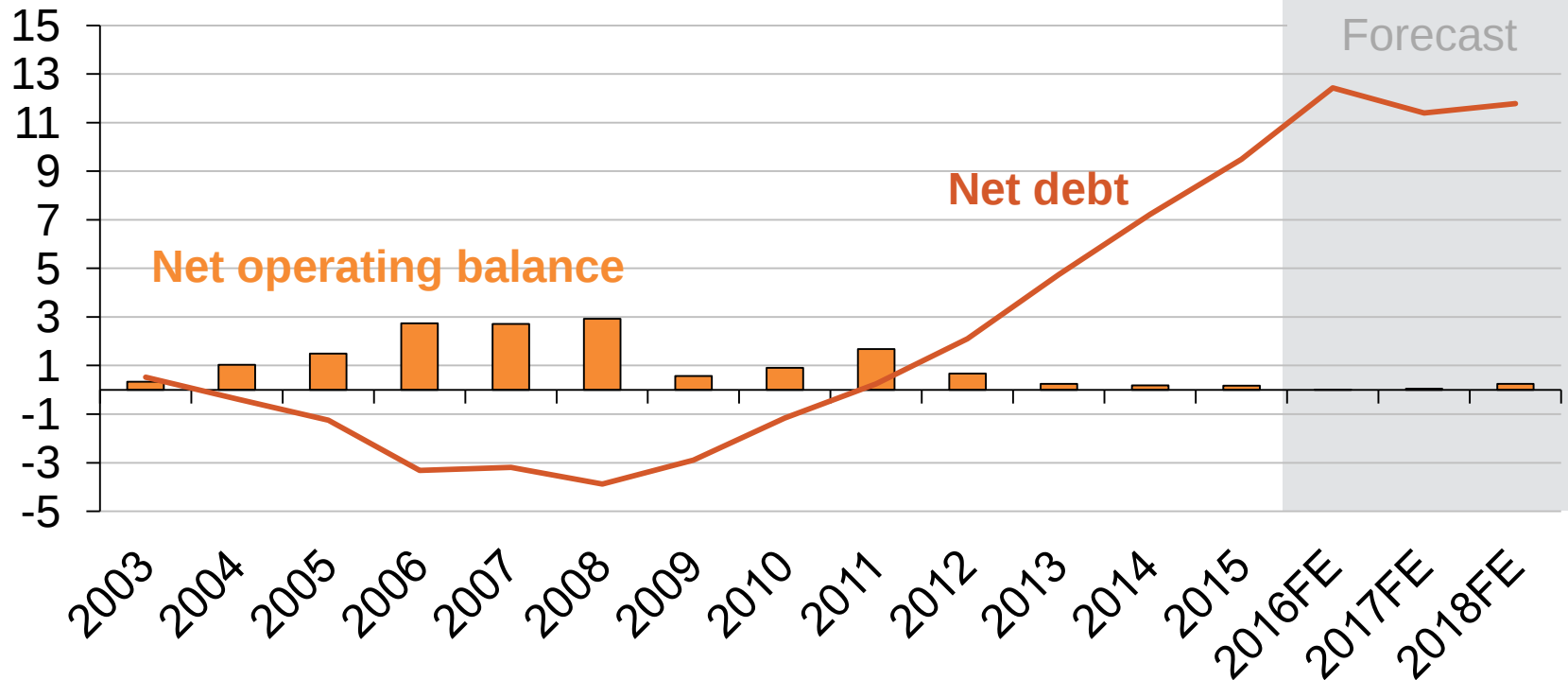
Net acquisition of non-financial assets, \$ billions (\$2013)



Capex has driven increase in debt

Net debt and operating balance

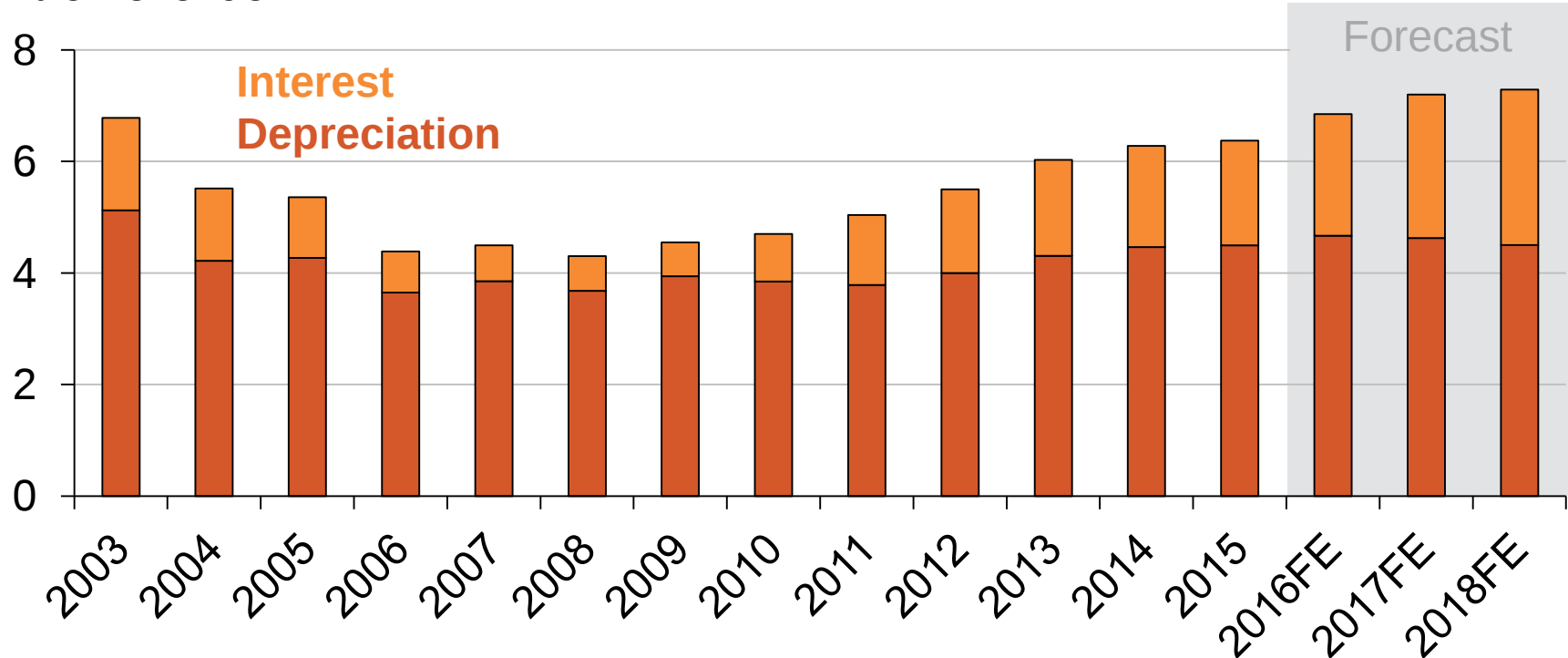
\$ billions (\$2013)



Recurrent budgets pay for past capex

Depreciation and interest expense as a percentage of revenue

% of revenue



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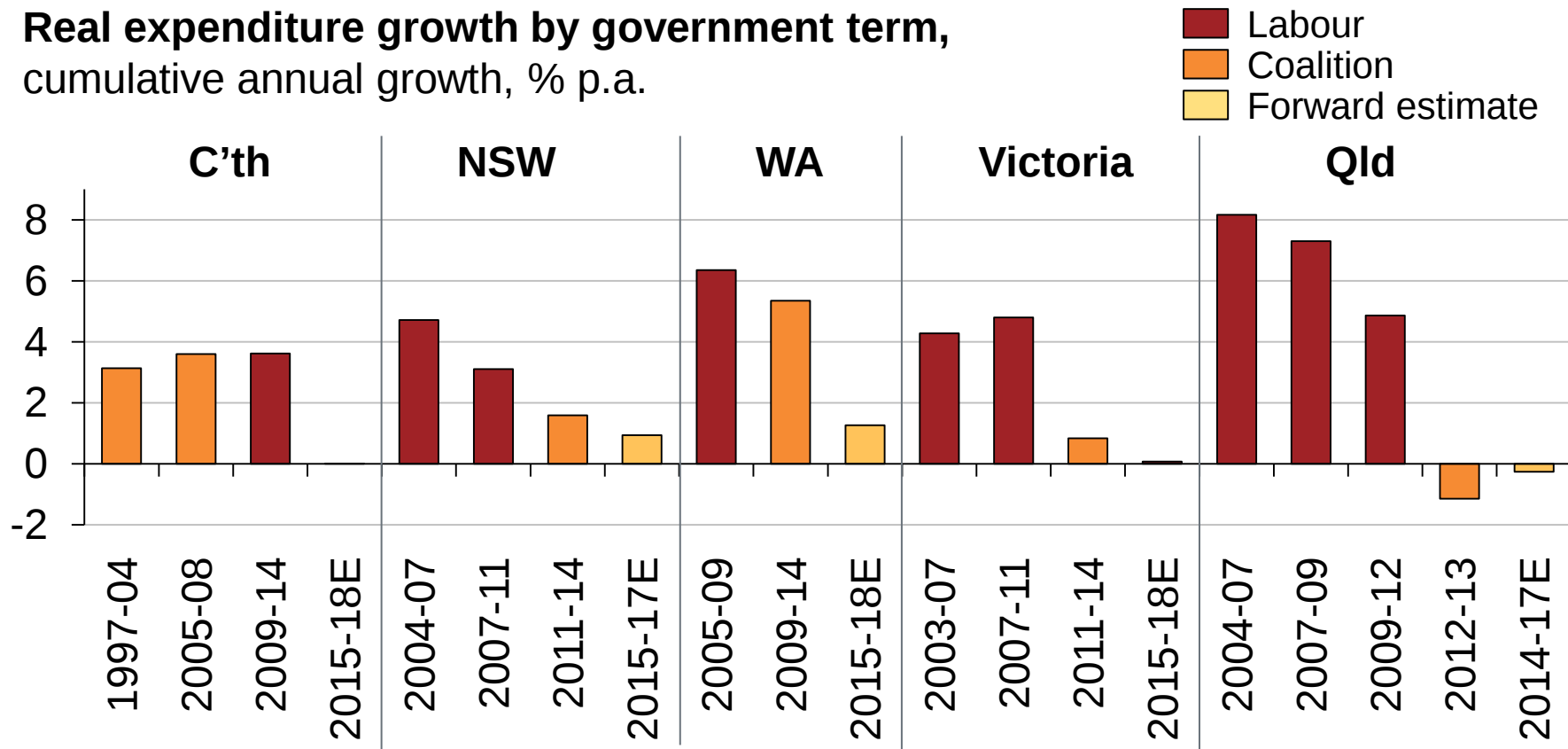
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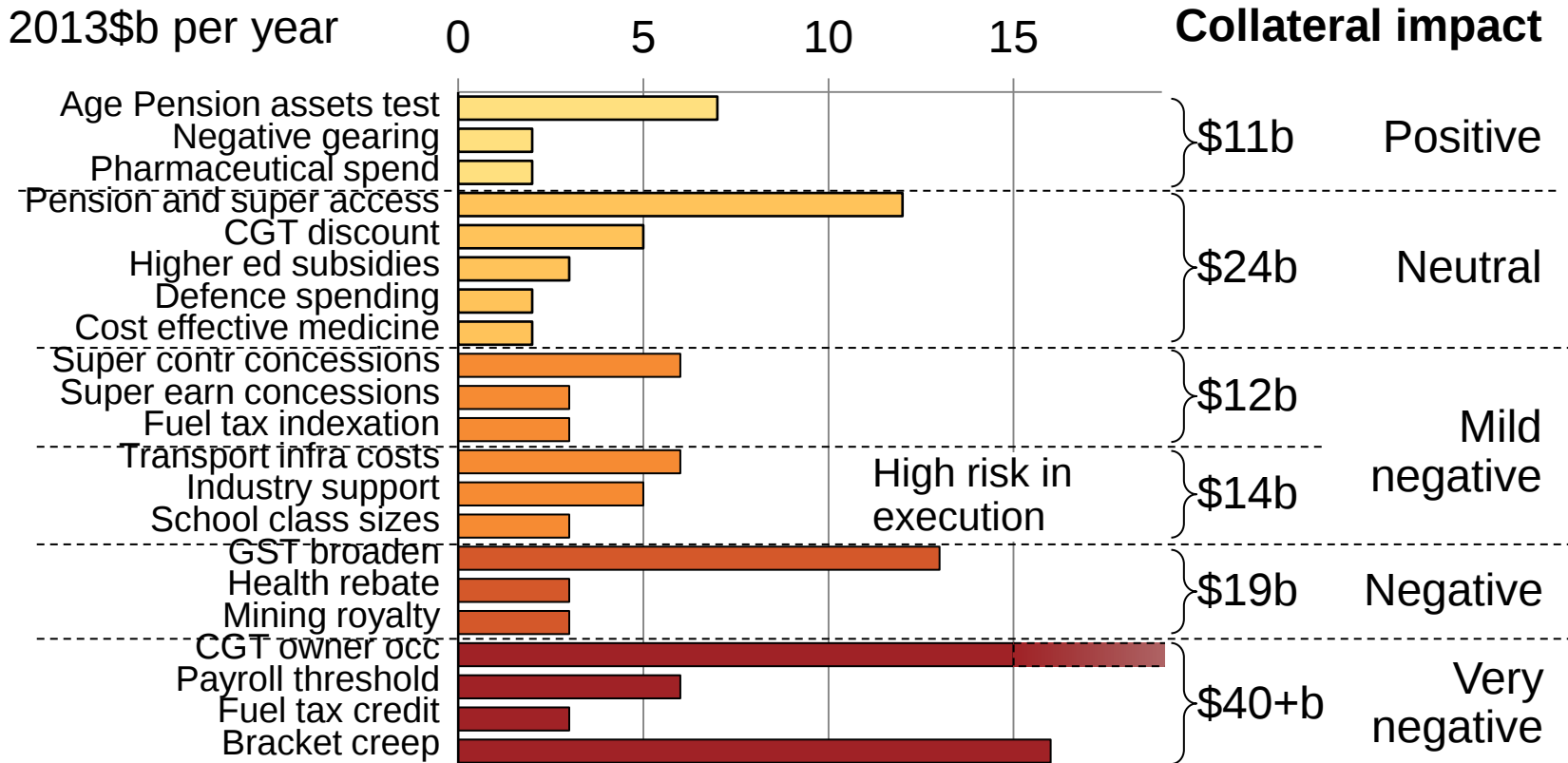
WA has not yet cut hard

Real expenditure growth by government term,
cumulative annual growth, % p.a.



Budget repair requires tough choices

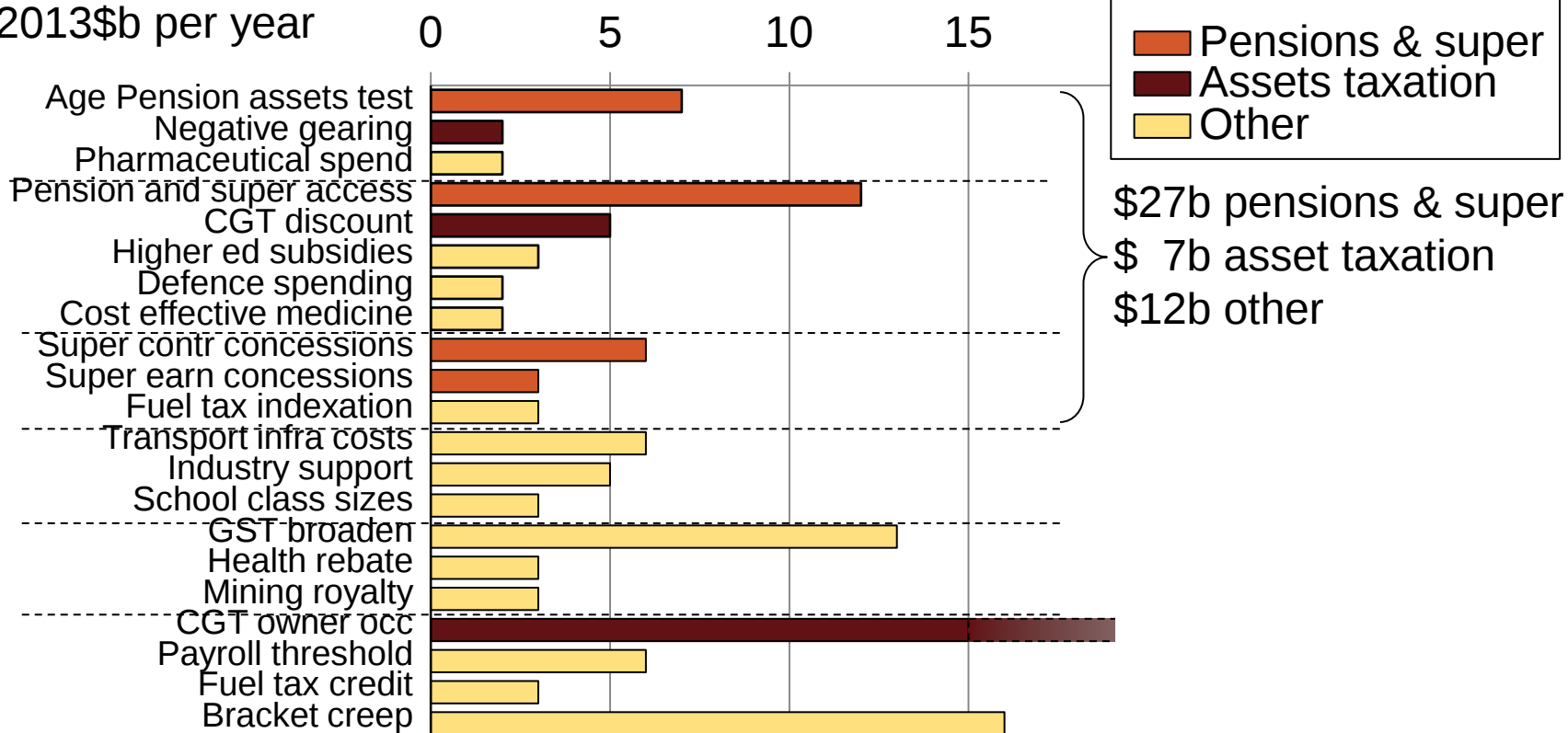
Budgetary impact of tough budget choices



Pensions, super and asset tax predominate

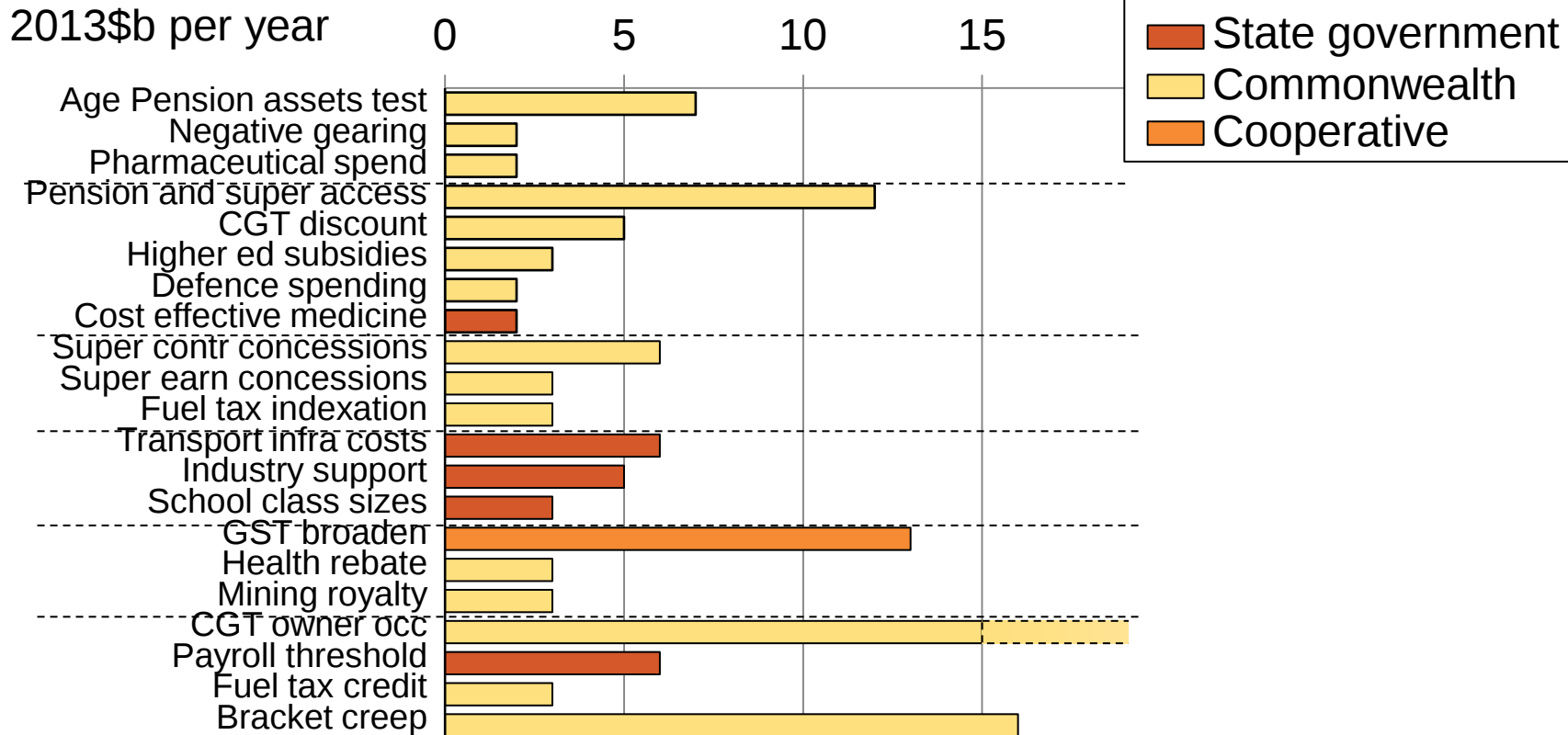
Budgetary impact of tough budget choices

2013\$b per year



State government choices are limited

Budgetary impact of tough budget choices



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