



## PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

**Referred by:** Australian Labor Party

**Proposal No:** C963

**Date Referred:** 12/11/2022

**Date Published:** 20/03/2023

**Proposal Title:** Abolish the Advance to the Treasurer.

**Cluster:** Treasury

### General Government Sector Impacts

	2022-23 \$'000	2023-24 \$'000	2024-25 \$'000	2025-26 \$'000	4 year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	(40,000)	-	-	-	(40,000)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Offsets	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Operating Balance:</b>	<b>40,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>40,000</b>

Capital Expenditure	(10,000)				(10,000)
Capital Offsets					
<b>Net Capital Expenditure:</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(10,000)</b>

<b>Net Lending/(Borrowing):</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>50,000</b>
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### Total State Sector Impacts

<b>Net Lending/(Borrowing):</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>50,000</b>
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### Notes and costing assumptions:

The 2023 Pre-Election Update indicated the abolition of the Treasurer's Advance (now referred to as State contingencies) from 2023-24. In 2022-23, the provision for State Contingencies was \$100 million for expenses and \$20 million for capital expenditure. Abolition of the remaining provision is expected to see savings of \$50 million: \$40 million for expenses and \$10 million for capital expenditure.

The abolition of the State contingency provision for 2022-23 will reduce the government's capacity to undertake unexpected, discretionary expenditures. Should the need for discretionary expenditures arise, the government would need to find savings elsewhere in the budget.