

Budget Glossary

Accrual Basis	Accounting for expenses and revenues as they are incurred, not when funds are actually disbursed or received.
Assessment Lift	The total increase in the assessment base from one year to the next.
Capital Budget	A plan for financing long-term outlays, such as for fixed assets like facilities or infrastructure
Capital Expenditures	Money spent to acquire or update physical assets
Capital Fund	Money set aside for the purchase of physical assets
Capital from Operating	Refers to capital projects which are funded directly from operating funds. For that reason, it is often referred to as “pay-as-you-go” capital funding.
Consumer Price Index	An indicator of changes in consumer prices experienced by Canadians. It is obtained by comparing through time, the cost of a fixed basket of commodities purchased by consumers. Includes items such as food, clothing, toothpaste and soap.
Deficit	At the end of the fiscal year, the amount by which the operating expenditures exceed the operating revenues.
Expenditures	Three types of expenditures: fixed (interest or debt charge, policing contract, insurance), semi-fixed (salaries and wages, equipment contracts, long-term grants) and variable (community grants, promotional activities, overtime payments, office supplies)
Generally Accepted Accounting Principals	A set of standardized accounting principals defined by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.
Fiscal Services	This is your contribution to the capital expansion and future of our city. It includes interest and principal repayment on our capital debt.
Fiscal Year	The twelve month period for recording financial transaction. The City of Moncton fiscal year is January 1 st to December 31 st

Non Tax Revenues	Revenues other than tax revenue. Examples are user fees paid for services provided (such as recreation programs and transit fares) and fines.
Operating Budget	The budget which includes the everyday operating expenditures of the municipality, including debt charges, capital from operating, and reserve payment such as taxation revenue, grants, interest earned on investments, services charges, licenses and permits, etc. The total budgeted expenditures must equal the total budgeted revenue.
Operating Costs	The costs of running the day-to-day operations of a municipality
Property Tax Rate	The Tax Rate is the rate per \$100 applied to property assessments. The City of Moncton's current tax rate is 1.6469.
Reserves	Account in which funds are accumulated to provide for the timely replacement of municipal infrastructure and avoid large swings in the annual costs of services.
Revenues	Include property taxes, Unconditional Grant and other sources of revenues (licensing, fees, etc...). Funds provided to the City of Moncton to pay for the cost of providing services.
Services Levels 1-2-3	Level 1: Activity/ existing services (costed in current year dollars) Level 2: Permanent change to the budget Level 3: One-time changes to the budget
Surplus	At the end of the fiscal year, the amount by which operating revenues exceed operating expenditures.
Unconditional Grant	The Unconditional Grant is funding provided under the <i>Municipal Assistance Act</i> from the Province of New Brunswick to assist communities in the provision of local services.