

# **TAXATION REVENUE**

AUSTRALIA

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■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Anthony Krauss on Canberra 02 6252 5739.

# NOTES

#### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication contains statistics of taxation revenue collected by all levels of government in Australia for 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–01.

The taxation revenue statistics presented in this publication are for the general government sector and include taxes received from public corporations. To derive estimates of total public sector taxation revenue, taxes received by general government from public corporations should be subtracted from total taxation revenue. The amount of total taxes received from public corporations are provided at the bottom of tables 3–9.

Data for the Northern Territory have not been included in this publication as the data were unavailable at the time of preparation of this publication. Nevertheless, Australia and State totals have been compiled using Northern Territory preliminary estimates prepared by the ABS. The data for the Northern Territory will be available electronically on AusStats and on request as soon as possible.

#### TERMINOLOGY

Within government finance statistics (GFS), the consolidated total of transactions of the general government, public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations sectors is referred to as total public sector. Wherever the term 'State' is used, this term includes the two Territories. Therefore, 'State and local' refers to 'State, Territory and local' and 'State' refers to 'State and Territory'.

#### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The taxation revenue statistics presented in this publication include a new category for the goods and services tax (GST) which was collected from 1 July 2000 as part of the tax reform measures of *A New Tax System* which were introduced from that date. The GST is presented in these statistics for the 2000–01 financial year as a tax of the Commonwealth. The ABS treatment of the GST is outlined in appendix 1 of the ABS publication entitled *Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics* (Cat. no. 5517.0) released in March 2000, and available on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

GDP gross domestic product

GFS Government finance statistics

GST goods and services tax

LPG liquid petroleum gas

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

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# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

# TOTAL TAXATION REVENUE

#### Components

Total taxation revenue collected in Australia rose 9.0% from \$196,148 million in 1999–2000 to \$213,766 million in 2000–01 mainly due to the following changes:

- growth in income tax levied on enterprises;
- introduction of GST; and
- growth in excises and levies;

partially offset by the following changes:

- reduction in income tax levied on individuals;
- cessation of wholesale sales tax;
- reduction in gambling taxes (partly due to State governments' adjustment to their gambling taxes for GST); and
- cessation of franchise taxes.

#### MAJOR COMPONENTS OF TOTAL TAXATION

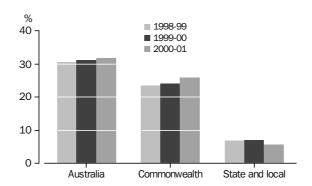
	1998-99	1999–2000	2000-01	Change from 1999–2000 to 2000–01	Contribution to total taxes 2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
Taxes on income					
Income taxes levied on individuals	75 580	83 623	77 392	-7.5	36.2
Income taxes levied on enterprises	25 677	29 516	42 221	43.0	19.8
Income taxes levied on non-residents	1 079	1 276	1 242	-2.7	0.6
Employers payroll taxes	1079	1270	1 242	-2.1	0.6
General taxes (payroll tax)	8 235	8 739	9 322	6.7	4.4
Other employers labour force taxes	3 151	3 467	3 537	2.0	1.7
	2 131	3 401	3 331	2.0	1.7
Taxes on property  Taxes on immovable property	8 052	8 446	9 062	7.3	4.2
	6 052	0 440	9 002	1.5	4.2
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	8 393	9 667	9 766	1.0	4.6
Taxes on provision of goods and services	0 393	9 00 1	9 100	1.0	4.0
,	15 215	15 644	1 976	-87.4	0.9
General taxes (sales tax)			23 854		11.2
Goods and services tax (GST)  Excises and levies	4.4.640				
Taxes on international trade	14 648 3 747	14 660 3 799	19 487 4 606	32.9 21.2	9.1 2.2
Taxes on gambling	4 150	4 426	3 553	-19.7	1.7
Taxes on insurance	2 009	2 139	2 402	12.3	1.1
Taxes on the use of goods and					
performance of activities	0.004	0.044	4.000	0.0	4.0
Motor vehicle taxes	3 921	3 911	4 030	3.0	1.9
Franchise taxes	5 688	5 819	325	-94.4	0.2
Other taxes	963	1 016	992	-2.4	0.5
Total	180 506	196 148	213 766	9.0	100.0

.. not applicable

Proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) Total taxation revenue, as a percentage of GDP, increased from 31.2% in 1999–2000 to 31.8% in 2000–01. Taxation revenue for the Commonwealth, as a percentage of GDP, rose from 24.2% in 1999–2000 to 26.0% in 2000–01, while State and local taxation revenue fell from 7.0% of GDP in 1999–2000 to 5.8% in 2000–01.

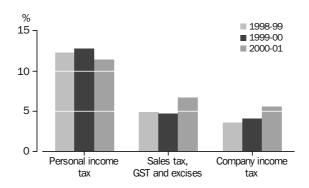
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Proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) continued



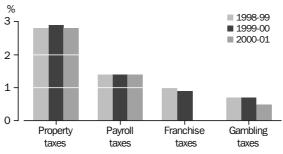
Commonwealth revenue

Commonwealth government taxation revenue, including taxes received from other levels of government and Commonwealth public corporations, rose 14.7% from \$152,576 million in 1999–2000 to \$175,010 million in 2000–01. In 2000–01, Commonwealth taxation comprised 81.9% of taxation revenue from all levels of government. The following graph shows Commonwealth taxation revenue derived from selected taxes, as a percentage of GDP, for 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–01.



State and local revenue

State and local government taxation revenue, including taxes received from other levels of government and taxes on public corporations, fell 11.1% from \$43,836 million in 1999–2000 to \$38,986 million in 2000–01. In 2000–01, State and local government taxation comprised 18.2% of total taxation revenue. The following graph shows State and local government taxation revenue derived from selected taxes, as a percentage of GDP, for 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–01.



Note: Franchise taxes for 2000-01 appear as zero due to rounding.

Per capita taxation

The amount of taxation per head of resident population, by jurisdiction, is shown in the following table.

Per capita taxation continued

#### TAXATION PER CAPITA

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000-01
Level of government State and local	\$	\$	\$
New South Wales	2 522	2 672	2 373
Victoria	2 235	2 339	2 083
Queensland	1 670	1 746	1 517
South Australia	1 954	2 151	1 825
Western Australia	2 074	2 150	1 863
Tasmania	1 716	1 786	1 511
Northern Territory	1 974	2 000	na
Australian Capital			
Territory	2 023	2 220	2 033
Average	2 170	2 288	2 011
Commonwealth	7 382	7 964	9 027
Australia	9 532	10 239	11 026

na not available

Note: Based on June 1999, 2000 and 2001 population figures published in Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2001 (Cat. no. 3101.0).

MAJOR FACTORS

AFFECTING TAXATION

REVENUE IN 2000-01

The amount of taxation revenue collected in a particular year can be affected by a number of factors. These include:

- a change in the rate of a tax or levy;
- the introduction or abolition of a tax or levy;
- one-off special payments;
- additional or fewer collection periods during the financial year;
- changes due to payment arrangements; and
- other factors such as economic conditions, population growth, etc.

Recent tax reforms introduced from 1 July 2000 as part of *A New Tax System* have affected taxation revenue for 2000–01. The ABS treatment of the GST as a tax of the Commonwealth is outlined in Appendix 1 of the publication *Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics* (Cat. no. 5517.0). The main points of these reforms affecting collections of taxation revenue are as follows:

- As part of the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Principles for the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations* (IGA) of June 1999 endorsed by the Prime Minister, all Premiers and Chief Ministers, the Commonwealth Government enacted legislation to impose the GST from 1 July 2000 and provide for all of the GST revenue to be granted to the States.
- Under the IGA, the Commonwealth Government has permanently ceased the Commonwealth wholesale sales tax and the so-called safety net tax arrangements from 1 July 2000. State governments have also permanently ceased bed taxes, financial institutions duties, and stamp duties on marketable securities at the same time and adjusted their gambling taxes to take account of the impact of the GST on gambling operators. State debit taxes will cease no later than 1 July 2005 and the need to continue a number of State stamp duties on financial instruments and leases will also be reviewed in 2005. As part of the tax reform, the Commonwealth retains income tax revenues for its own purposes.

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

MAJOR FACTORS
AFFECTING TAXATION
REVENUE IN 2000-01
continued

Major factors affecting taxation revenue in 2000–01 are outlined below. This information has been derived from budget statements and annual reports published for the Commonwealth and State governments.

Commonwealth Government

#### TAXES ON INCOME

- Personal income tax the 4.6% decrease in personal income tax collections from \$80,566 million in 1999–2000 to \$76,878 million in 2000–01 reflected a decrease in personal income tax rates associated with tax reform.
- Company income tax the 44.2% increase in company income tax from \$26,019 million in 1999–2000 to \$37,524 million in 2000–01 was mainly due to strong company income growth and the introduction of the Pay As You Go (PAYG) system, which effectively brought some company tax assessments forward into 2000–01. This was despite a fall in the general tax rate for companies from 36% to 34% for the 2000–01 income year.
- Income tax paid by superannuation funds the 43.4% increase from \$3,245 million in 1999–2000 to \$4,652 million in 2000–01 was largely as a result of the introduction of the new PAYG system, which (consistent with arrangements for company tax) effectively brought forward some taxation liabilities of superannuation funds. The scheduled increase in the superannuation guarantee from 7% to 8% in 2000–01 has also boosted tax levied on contributions. Furthermore, the addition of fringe benefits to group certificates from 2000–01 has increased revenue from the superannuation surcharge that applies to contributions from higher income earners.
- Prescribed payments by individuals and enterprises the 82.3% fall in prescribed payments by individuals and the 82.2% fall in prescribed payments by enterprises are a result of the replacement of the Prescribed Payments System with the PAYG system.
- Dividend withholding tax the 56.1% decrease in this category from \$314 million in 1999–2000 to \$138 million in 2000–01 largely reflects the impact of some large one-off dividend payments in 1999–2000.

#### TAXES ON EMPLOYERS' PAYROLL AND LABOUR FORCE

• Fringe benefits tax — the 0.9% increase in this category reflects a rise in the value of benefits provided to employees.

# TAXES ON PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

- General taxes (sales taxes) the 87.4% decrease in this category from \$15,644 million in 1999–2000 to \$1,976 million in 2000–01 reflects the abolition of the wholesale sales tax from 1 July 2000. However, the final liability is recognised in 2000–01.
- GST \$23,854 million was collected under the GST in 2000–01.
- Excises the 35.0% increase in this category from \$14,091 million in 1999–2000 to \$19,019 largely reflected the arrangements under which the excise revenue previously collected on behalf of the States and Territories has been retained as Commonwealth revenue from 1 July 2000 as a part *A New Tax System*. Also included in the change in excise taxation is an increase in revenues from unleaded petrol and diesel which reflects continued growth in these products.

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

Commonwealth
Government continued

- Agricultural production taxes the 18.1% decrease in this category is mainly a result of a fall in taxes on wool.
- Taxes on international trade the 21.2% rise in this category from \$3,799 million in 1999–2000 to \$4,606 million in 2000–01 largely reflects an increase in the customs duty rates applying to imported alcoholic beverages from 1 July 2000. This increase in customs duty offsets the removal of the wholesale sales tax on beer and spirits which was levied at a rate of 37%. It mirrors an equivalent increase in excise on domestically produced beer and spirits.

State governments

#### TAXES ON EMPLOYERS' PAYROLL AND LABOUR FORCE

■ Employers' payroll taxes — payroll taxes increased in all States. The growth in all States was due to growth in employment and employee remuneration during 2000–01, partly offset by a reduction in payroll tax rates in many States.

#### TAXES ON PROPERTY

- Taxes on immovable property revenue from taxes on immovable property
  increased in all States. Revenue from land taxes rose in all States except Tasmania,
  reflecting growth in taxable land values.
- Taxes on financial and capital transactions revenue from taxes on financial and capital transactions increased in all States except Queensland and South Australia. In each State, there was a decrease in revenue from stamp duties on conveyances except in Western Australia. These decreases were a result of a more subdued turnover in the property market than the previous year when transactions were brought forward due to the introduction of the GST. Also, there were significant one-off stamp duty transactions in the previous year associated with a restructure of the electricity industry in Queensland and stamp duty on conveyances in South Australia which included \$103 million received upon the sale of electricity assets. An increase in financial institutions transaction taxes occurred in all States except Queensland. The fall in Queensland is due to the trend toward non-cheque payments since the introduction of the Bank Account Debits Tax which is the main transaction tax for that State.

## TAXES ON PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

- Taxes on gambling revenue from taxes on gambling decreased in all States. The 19.8% decline in gambling revenues across all States from \$4,420 million in 1999–2000 to \$3,547 million in 2000–01, mainly reflects adjustments to gambling taxation arrangements by the States to take into account the impact of the GST on gambling operators.
- Taxes on insurance revenue from taxes on insurance increased in all States in 2000–01. Overall, this reflected higher premium levels which included GST impacts (both directly on premiums and indirectly through the change in the value of property insured), higher level of natural disaster claims, and less competition due to several reinsurers going out of business.

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS continued

State governments continued

#### TAXES ON USE OF GOODS AND PERFORMANCE OF ACTIVITIES

- Stamp duty on vehicle registration revenue from stamp duty on vehicle registration increased in all States in 2000–01 except in Queensland where it remained steady. This is in line with increased sales of motor vehicles which followed the replacement of the wholesale sales tax with the GST and the net effect on retail prices.
- Franchise taxes revenue from total franchise taxes decreased in all States in 2000–01. The 94.4% decline in franchise tax revenues across all States, from \$5,819 million in 1999–2000 to \$325 million in 2000–01, reflects new arrangements under which excise revenue previously collected on behalf of the States and Territories and distributed to them as safety net taxes has been retained as Commonwealth revenue from 1 July 2000 and included as excises.

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
••••••	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Taxes on income Income taxes levied on individuals	75 580	83 623	77 392
Income taxes levied on enterprises(a) Income taxes levied on non-residents	25 677 1 079	29 516 1 276	42 221 1 242
Total	102 336	114 416	120 855
Employers payroll taxes General taxes (payroll tax) Other employers labour force taxes	8 235 3 151	8 739 3 467	9 322 3 537
Total	11 385	12 207	12 859
Taxes on property Taxes on immovable property Taxes on financial and capital transactions	8 052 8 393	8 446 9 667	9 062 9 766
Total	16 445	18 113	18 829
Taxes on provision of goods and services General taxes (sales tax) Goods and services tax (GST) Excises and levies Crude oil and LPG Other excises Agricultural production taxes Levies on statutory corporations Total  Taxes on international trade Taxes on insurance	15 215  11 160 2 680 791 17 14 648 3 747 4 150 2 009	15 644  11 447 2 644 551 17 14 660 3 799 4 426 2 139	1 976 23 854 12 447 6 572 453 14 19 487 4 606 3 553 2 402
Total	39 768	40 667	55 877
Taxes on the use of goods and performance of activities Motor vehicle taxes Franchise taxes Other Total	3 921 5 688 963 10 572	3 911 5 819 1 016	4 030 325 992 5 347
Total	180 506	196 148	213 766

<sup>..</sup> not applicable

<sup>(</sup>a) Amounts collected under petroleum resource rent taxes are included in income taxes levied on enterprises.

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000-01
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
VALUE (\$n	n)		
Commonwealth	139 797	152 576	175 010
Less intergovernmental taxes	172	54	40
Tax revenue net of intergovernmental taxes	139 625	152 522	174 970
State			
New South Wales	14 122	15 193	13 333
Victoria	9 190	9 720	8 517
Queensland	4 732	5 053	4 256
South Australia	2 433	2 710	2 197
Western Australia	3 270	3 422	2 889
Tasmania	659	690	547
Northern Territory	339	349	na
Australian Capital Territory	626	690	639
Total	35 370	37 826	32 604
Less intergovernmental taxes	216	218	196
Tax revenue net of intergovernmental taxes	35 155	37 608	32 408
Local			
New South Wales	2 016	2 083	2 176
Victoria	1 330	1 427	1 543
Queensland	1 124	1 176	1 248
South Australia	482	510	545
Western Australia	584	629	669
Tasmania	149	150	164
Northern Territory	41	42	43
Total	5 726	6 018	6 388
Total	180 506	196 148	213 766
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • •
PROPORTION OF 1	ΓAXES (%	5)	
Commonwealth	77.4	77.8	81.9
State	19.5	19.2	15.2
Local	3.2	3.1	3.0

na not available

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000-01
	\$m	\$m	\$m
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Taxes on income			
Income taxes levied on individuals	70.000	00.500	70.070
Personal income tax Prescribed payments by individuals	72 838 2 576	80 566 2 907	76 878 514
Other income levied on individuals	166	151	_
Total	75 580	83 623	77 392
Income taxes levied on enterprises			
Company income tax(a)	21 583	26 019	37 524
Income tax paid by superannuation funds	3 870	3 245	4 652
Prescribed payments by enterprises	224	253	45
Total	25 677	29 516	42 221
Income taxes levied on non-residents	470	014	100
Dividend withholding tax Interest withholding tax	179 540	314 551	138 689
Other income taxes levied on non-residents	360	411	415
Total	1 079	1 276	1 242
Total	102 336	114 416	120 855
Employers payroll taxes			
Other employers labour force taxes			
Fringe benefits tax	3 235	3 424	3 456
Superannuation guarantee charge	87	97	121
Total	3 322	3 521	3 577
Taxes on property			
Taxes on financial and capital transactions			
Financial institutions transactions taxes	_	_	_
Government borrowing guarantee levies	5	10	12
Total	5	10	12
Taxes on the provision of goods and services			
General taxes (sales taxes)	15 215	15 644	1 976
Goods and services tax (GST)	_	_	23 854
Excises and levies			
Excises	13 840	14 091	19 019
Agricultural production taxes	791	551	451
Total	14 631	14 642	19 470
Taxes on international trade	3 747	3 799	4 606
Taxes on gambling	3	6	6
Taxes on insurance			
Total	33 595	34 091	49 911
Other	538	538	655
<b>Total</b> (b)	139 797	152 576	175 010
Taxes received from public corporations(b)	2 086	1 970	2 475
Taxes received from other levels of government	172	54	40

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) Amounts collected under petroleum rent taxes are included in company income tax.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.



	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • • •
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force Employers payroll taxes	3 578	2 211	1 010	538	753	144	82	128	8 443
Taxes on property Taxes on immovable property									
Land taxes	948	369	238	133	178	27	_	32	1 925
Municipal rates	2 016	1 330	1 089	482	583	149	41	97	5 787
Other <i>Total</i>	26 2 989	76 1 774	178 1 504	10 625	29 791	17 194	— 41	4 133	340 8 052
	2 909	1114	1 304	023	191	194	41	133	8 032
Taxes on financial and capital transactions Financial institutions transactions taxes	879	592	207	148	235	43	21	34	2 159
Government borrowing guarantee levies	32	6	74	25	11	6	_	_	153
Stamp duties on conveyances	1 899	1 246	630	216	443	38	33	58	4 562
Other stamp duties  Total	702	401	166	70 459	127	16 103	10	22	1 514
	3 512	2 244	1 078		815		64	114	8 389
Total	6 502	4 019	2 581	1 084	1 606	297	105	247	16 440
Taxes on the provision of goods and services Excises and levies									
Agricultural production taxes	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Levies on statutory corporations  Total	_	_	_	1 1	2 2	14 14	_	_	17 17
Taxes on gambling									
Taxes on government lotteries	278	_	182	50	85	_	_	5	600
Taxes on private lotteries Taxes on gambling machines	16 812	333 820	8 259	1 188	_ 1	20	12	8 31	398 2 111
Casino taxes	120	155	89	20	48	40	14	4	490
Race betting taxes	190	135	108	49	39	8	2	10	541
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	2	4	_	_	_	1	_	_	7
Total	1 419	1 447	646	308	172	69	28	58	4 147
Taxes on insurance	000	470				_			E04
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades Third party insurance taxes	269 16	173 77	 21	55 46	57 —	7 4	_	_	561 164
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	566	282	160	112	110	17	8	29	1 283
Total	850	532	181	214	167	28	8	29	2 009
Total	2 270	1 979	827	523	341	111	35	87	6 173
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities Motor vehicle taxes									
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	444	408	167	103	138	28	13	18	1 318
Other	1 055	437	517	169	276	60	16	53	2 583
Total	1 499	845	684	272	414	87	28	71	3 901
Franchise taxes	2			0					11
Gas taxes Petroleum products taxes(a)	3 619	433	-65	8 144	280	— 47	— 46	32	11 1 534
Tobacco taxes	1 046	700	620	289	357	104	60	47	3 222
Liquor taxes	313	206	192	58	102	19	16	15	921
Total	1 981	1 339	747	498	739	169	122	93	5 688
Other	303	128	6	1		_	7	165	445
Total	3 783	2 312	1 436	772	1 153	256	157	165	10 033
Total(b)	16 132	10 520	5 855	2 916	3 853	808	380	626	41 090
Taxes received from public corporations(b) Taxes received from other levels of government	711 93	71 71	450 —	204 20	169 24	41 —	3	28 —	1 677 209

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) The negative petroleum safety net tax for Queensland is due to greater reimbursement payments by the Queensland government to petroleum wholesalers than this State's share of the petroleum tax.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.

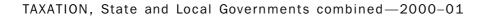


	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • •		• • • • •
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force Employers payroll taxes	3 764	2 368	1 118	559	766	144	85	145	8 949
Taxes on property Taxes on immovable property									
Land taxes	900	410	220	133	195	27	_	31	1 916
Municipal rates	2 083	1 427	1 137	510	629	150	42	100	6 078
Other Total	24 3 007	90 1 927	203 1 560	82 726	32 855	18 195	 42	4 134	452 8 446
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	3 001	1 321	1 300	720	000	100	72	107	0 440
Financial institutions transactions taxes	924	611	210	148	235	46	21	41	2 237
Government borrowing guarantee levies	33	4	68	21	9	4	_	_	138
Stamp duties on conveyances	2 406	1 294	767	313	585	49	34	87	5 536
Other stamp duties  Total	830 <i>4</i> 193	461 2 370	200 1 245	128 609	87 916	16 115	4 60	21 150	1 746 9 657
Total	7 199	4 297	2 805	1 335	1 771	310	102	284	18 103
Taxes on the provision of goods and services Excises and levies									
Agricultural production taxes	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Levies on statutory corporations  Total	_	_	_	_	3	14 14	_	_	17 17
Taxes on gambling									
Taxes on government lotteries	277	_	185	52	86	_	_	4	604
Taxes on private lotteries	16	291	9	1	_	23	12	7	360
Taxes on gambling machines	955	933	312	211	1	_	14	36	2 462
Casino taxes Race betting taxes	126 191	155 137	97 49	20 50	43 40	48 7	5 1	3 9	497 486
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	5	4	49	50	40	1	1	_	10
Total	1 570	1 520	653	334	170	79	33	61	4 420
Taxes on insurance									
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	287	189	_	_	58	7	_	_	540
Third party insurance taxes Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	17	80	26	56	_	2	_	_	182
Total	599 903	310 579	185 212	123 179	139 197	20 29	9	31 31	1 417 2 139
Total	2 473	2 099	865	513	370	123	41	92	6 576
	2 410	2 000	000	313	370	120	71	32	0 37 0
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities  Motor vehicle taxes									
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	462	418	167	97	160	28	13	20	1 365
Other	1 006	445	519	199	230	59	17	52	2 526
Total	1 468	863	686	297	390	86	30	72	3 891
Franchise taxes									
Gas taxes	3	_	_	5		_	_	_	8
Petroleum products taxes(a) Tobacco taxes	614 1 083	426 727	-80 630	145 299	278 370	58 97	46 62	32 49	1 521 3 318
Liquor taxes	323	226	198	299 66	105	21	16	49 17	973
Total	2 023	1 379	749	515	753	176	125	99	5 819
Other	343	142	4	1	_	_	8	_	498
Total	3 834	2 384	1 439	813	1 143	262	163	170	10 208
Total(b)	17 270	11 147	6 227	3 220	4 050	840	391	690	43 836
Taxes received from public corporations(b) Taxes received from other levels of government	731 94	59 69	360 2	190 21	176 25	36 —	3	26 —	1 581 212

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) The negative petroleum safety net tax for Queensland is due to greater reimbursement payments by the Queensland government to petroleum wholesalers than this State's share of the petroleum tax.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.





	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
•••••	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force Employers payroll taxes	3 981	2 540	1 170	570	833	165	na	158	9 512
Taxes on property									
Taxes on immovable property									
Land taxes	929	525	230	140	221	26	na	32	2 102
Municipal rates	2 176	1 543	1 204	545	668	107	na	105	6 391
Other <i>Total</i>	56 3 161	91 2 158	229 1 663	77 763	36 925	76 209	na na	4 141	569 9 062
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	3 101	2 130	1 000	700	323	200	na	171	3 002
Financial institutions transactions taxes	957	640	207	160	238	62	na	42	2 327
Government borrowing guarantee levies	143	4	53	17	8	4	na	_	228
Stamp duties on conveyances	2 214	1 284	700	295	624	44	na	83	5 286
Other stamp duties	930	476	222	115	97	13	na	55	1 913
Total	4 243	2 404	1 181	586	967	122	na	180	9 754
Total	7 404	4 562	2 843	1 349	1 892	332	na	321	18 817
Taxes on the provision of goods and services Excises and levies									
Agricultural production taxes	_	_	_	3	_	_	na	_	3
Levies on statutory corporations	_	_	_	_	_	14	na	_	14
Total	_	_	_	3	_	14	na	_	17
Taxes on gambling									
Taxes on government lotteries	255		158	73	75	_	na	5	565
Taxes on private lotteries	8	273	6	1	_	20	na	8	327
Taxes on gambling machines Casino taxes	729 82	801 106	279 53	192 14	 19	— 39	na	27 2	2 029 315
Race betting taxes	136	94	26	13	28	1	na na	1	301
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	2	3	_	_	_	_	na	_	11
Total	1 213	1 276	522	293	122	60	na	43	3 547
Taxes on insurance									
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	306	198	_	_	62	8	na	_	574
Third party insurance taxes	18	86	30	52	_	5	na	_	191
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	701	358	208	142	156	24	na	35	1 637
Total	1 026	642	237	194	218	37	na	35	2 402
Total	2 239	1 918	759	489	340	112	na	79	5 966
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities Motor vehicle taxes									
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	465	429	167	102	161	30	na	20	1 387
Other	991	465	558	198	289	66	na	58	2 644
Total	1 456	894	726	300	450	96	na	78	4 030
Franchise taxes									
Gas taxes	3	_	_	3	_	_	na	_	6
Petroleum products taxes	76	51	_	16	22	6	na	2	174
Tobacco taxes Liquor taxes	21 43	14 31		6 9	7 13	_	na na	_ 1	48 97
Total	43 143	96	_	34	42	6	na	3	325
Other	281	50	6	_	_	_	na	_	337
Total	1 880	1 040	732	334	493	102	na	81	4 692
Total(b)	15 504	10 060	5 504	2 742	3 558	711	na	639	38 986
Taxes received from public corporations(b)  Taxes received from other levels of government	775 96	54 73	279 —	179 22	180	31	na na	18 —	1 520 190
The state of the s							110		100

na not available

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) Data for the Northern Territory were unavailable at the time of preparation of this publication. However, the data are available electronically on request.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.



	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	• • • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • •		• • • •		• • • •	
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force Employers payroll taxes	3 583	2 211	1 010	538	753	144	82	128	8 448
Taxes on property Taxes on immovable property									
Land taxes	948	369	238	133	178	27	_	32	1 925
Municipal rates	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	97	97
Other Total	26 974	76 444	142 380	10 143	29 208	17 45	_	4 133	305 2 326
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	0		000	1.0	200	, 0		100	2 020
Financial institutions transactions taxes	879	592	207	148	235	43	21	34	2 159
Government borrowing guarantee levies	32	6	74	25	11	6	_	_	153
Stamp duties on conveyances	1 899	1 246	630	216	443	38	33	58	4 562
Other stamp duties  Total	702	401	166	70 450	127	16	10	22	1 514
	3 512	2 244	1 078	459	815	103	64	114	8 389
Total	4 486	2 689	1 458	601	1 023	148	64	247	10 715
Taxes on the provision of goods and services Excises and levies									
Agricultural production taxes	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Levies on statutory corporations  Total	_	_	_	1 1	2 2	14 14	_	_	17 17
Taxes on gambling									
Taxes on government lotteries	278	_	182	50	85	_	_	5	600
Taxes on private lotteries	16	333	8	1	_	20	12	8	398
Taxes on gambling machines Casino taxes	812	820	259	188	1	40	_	31 4	2 111
Race betting taxes	120 190	155 135	89 108	20 49	48 39	40 8	14 2	10	490 541
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	2	4	_	_	_	1	_	_	7
Total	1 419	1 447	646	308	172	69	28	58	4 147
Taxes on insurance									
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	269	173	_	55	57	7	_	_	561
Third party insurance taxes Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	16 566	77 282	21 160	46 112	 110	4 17	_ 8	 29	164 1 283
Total	850	532	181	214	167	28	8	29	2 009
Total	2 270	1 979	827	523	341	111	35	87	6 173
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities									
Motor vehicle taxes									
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	444	408	167	103	138	28	13	18	1 318
Other Total	1 055	437	517	169	276	60	16	53	2 584
Total	1 499	845	684	272	414	87	28	71	3 902
Franchise taxes Gas taxes	2			0					11
Petroleum products taxes(a)	3 619	433	-65	8 144	280	— 47	46	32	11 1 534
Tobacco taxes	1 046	700	620	289	357	104	60	47	3 222
Liquor taxes	313	206	192	58	102	19	16	15	921
Total	1 981	1 339	747	498	739	169	122	93	5 688
Other	303	128	6	1	_	_	7	_	445
Total	3 783	2 312	1 437	772	1 153	256	157	165	10 034
<b>Total</b> (b)	14 122	9 190	4 732	2 433	3 270	659	339	626	35 370
Taxes received from public corporations(b)  Taxes received from other levels of government	619 99	71 71	450 1	204 20	169 24	41 —	3	28 —	1 585 215

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) The negative petroleum safety net tax for Queensland is due to greater reimbursement payments by the Queensland government to petroleum wholesalers than this State's share of the petroleum tax.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.



	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • • •
Taxes on employers payroll and labour force									
Employers payroll taxes	3 769	2 368	1 118	559	766	144	85	145	8 954
Taxes on property									
Taxes on immovable property  Land taxes	900	410	220	133	195	27	_	31	1 916
Municipal rates	900	410			195	_	_	100	100
Other	24	90	163	82	32	18	_	4	413
Total	924	500	383	215	227	45	_	134	2 429
Taxes on financial and capital transactions									
Financial institutions transactions taxes	924	611	210	148	235	46	21	41	2 237
Government borrowing guarantee levies Stamp duties on conveyances	33 2 406	4 1 294	68 767	21 313	9 585	4 49	— 34	— 87	138 5 536
Other stamp duties	830	461	200	128	87	16	4	21	1 746
Total	4 193	2 370	1 245	609	916	115	60	150	9 657
Total	5 117	2 870	1 628	825	1 143	160	60	284	12 086
Taxes on the provision of goods and services Excises and levies									
Agricultural production taxes	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Levies on statutory corporations	_	_	_	_	3	14	_	_	17
Total	_	_	_	_	3	14	_	_	17
Taxes on gambling			40=						
Taxes on government lotteries Taxes on private lotteries	277 16		185 9	52 1	86 —	23	12	4 7	604 360
Taxes on gambling machines	955	933	312	211	1	_	14	36	2 462
Casino taxes	126	155	97	20	43	48	5	3	497
Race betting taxes	191	137	49	50	40	7	1	9	486
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	5	4			170	1	1	_ C1	10
Total	1 570	1 520	653	334	170	79	33	61	4 420
Taxes on insurance Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	287	189		_	58	7		_	540
Third party insurance taxes	287 17	189	 26	 56	58	2	_	_	182
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	599	310	185	123	139	20	9	31	1 417
Total	903	579	212	179	197	29	9	31	2 139
Total	2 473	2 099	865	513	370	123	41	92	6 576
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities									
Motor vehicle taxes Stamp duty on vehicle registration	462	418	167	97	160	28	13	20	1 365
Other	1 006	445	521	199	230	59	17	52	2 528
Total	1 468	863	688	297	390	86	30	72	3 893
Franchise taxes									
Gas taxes	3	_	_	5	_	_	_	_	8
Petroleum products taxes(a)	614	426	-80	145	278	58	46	32	1 521
Tobacco taxes	1 083	727	630	299	370	97	62	49 17	3 318
Liquor taxes <i>Total</i>	323 2 023	226 1 379	198 749	66 515	105 753	21 176	16 125	17 99	973 5 819
Other	343	142	4	1	_		8	_	498
Total	3 834	2 384	1 442	813	1 143	262	163	170	10 210
Total(b)	15 193	9 720	5 053	2 710	3 422	690	349	690	37 826
Taxes received from public corporations(b)	645	59	360	190	176	36	3	26	1 495
Taxes received from other levels of government	99	69	4	21	25	_	_	_	219

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) The negative petroleum safety net tax for Queensland is due to greater reimbursement payments by the Queensland government to petroleum wholesalers than this State's share of the petroleum tax.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.



	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$r
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
axes on employers payroll and labour force  Employers payroll taxes	3 986	2 540	1 170	570	833	165	na	158	9 51
axes on property									
Taxes on immovable property									
Land taxes	929	525	230	140	221	26	na	32	2 10
Municipal rates	_	_	_	_	_	_	na	105	10
Other	56	91	185	77	36	19	na	4	46
Total	985	615	414	217	257	46	na	141	2 67
Taxes on financial and capital transactions									
Financial institutions transactions taxes	957	640	207	160	238	62	na	42	2 32
Government borrowing guarantee levies	143	4	53	17	8	4	na	_	22
Stamp duties on conveyances Other stamp duties	2 214	1 284	700	295	624	44	na	83	5 28
Total	930 <i>4</i> 243	476 2 404	222 1 181	115 586	97 967	13 122	na na	55 180	1 91 9 75
Total	5 228	3 019	1 595	803	1 224	168	na	321	12 42
axes on the provision of goods and services  Excises and levies									
Agricultural production taxes	_	_	_	3	_	_	na	_	
Levies on statutory corporations	_	_	_	_		14	na	_	:
Total	_	_	_	3	_	14	na	_	
Taxes on gambling									
Taxes on government lotteries	255	_	158	73	75	_	na	5	5
Taxes on private lotteries	8	273	6	1	_	20	na	8	3:
Taxes on gambling machines Casino taxes	729	801	279	192	_ 10	_	na	27	20
Race betting taxes	82 136	106 94	53 26	14 13	19 28	39 1	na na	2 1	3
Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	2	3	_	_	_	_	na	_	3
Total	1 213	1 276	522	293	122	60	na	43	3 5
Taxes on insurance									
Insurance companies contributions to fire brigades	306	198	_	_	62	8	na	_	5
Third party insurance taxes	18	86	30	52		5	na	_	1
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	701	358	208	142	156	24	na	35	16
Total	1 026	642	237	194	218	37	na	35	2 4
Total	2 239	1 918	759	489	340	112	na	79	5 9
xes on use of goods and performance of activities  Motor vehicle taxes									
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	465	429	167	102	161	30	na	20	13
Other	991	465	558	198	289	66	na	58	2 6
Total	1 456	894	726	300	450	96	na	78	4 0
Franchise taxes									
Gas taxes	3	_	_	3	_	_	na	_	
Petroleum products taxes	76	51	_	16	22	6	na	2	1
Tobacco taxes	21	14	_	6	7	_	na	_	
Liquor taxes	43	31	_	9	13	_	na	1	
Total	143	96	_	34	42	6	na	3	3
Other	281	50	6	- 224	402	100	na	- 01	3
Total	1 880	1 040	732	334	493	102	na	81	4 6
<b>otal</b> (b)	13 333	8 517	4 256	2 197	2 889	547	na	639	32 6
exes received from public corporations(b)	688	54	279	179	180	31	na	18	1 43
xes received from other levels of government	101	73	_	22	_	_	na	_	1

na not available

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) Data for the Northern Territory were unavailable at the time of preparation of this publication. However, the data are available electronically on request.

<sup>(</sup>b) Total public sector taxation can be calculated by subtracting taxes received from public corporations from total taxes.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

#### INTRODUCTION

- **1** This publication contains statistics of revenue collected by all levels of government in Australia in the form of taxes for 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–01.
- **2** GFS taxation statistics are presented on an accrual accounting basis. Due to changes associated with the introduction of accrual accounting, data for 1998–99 and subsequent years have been compiled on a different methodological basis to that of previous years which were compiled using a cash accounting methodology. Consequently, data for 1998–99 and following years are not directly comparable with the data for 1997–98 and earlier periods.

#### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- **3** To assist users in understanding some aspects of the statistics presented in this and related publications, the ABS released an Information Paper *Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics* (Cat.no.5517.0) on 13 March 2000. Users analysing previous cash based GFS publications should refer to *Government Finance Statistics—Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5514.0) which relates to the cash based GFS. An accrual GFS version of this manual is expected to be available on the ABS web site later this year.
- **4** The Information Paper outlines the major GFS concepts and two of the transaction classifications used in the compilation and presentation of the statistics in this publication:
  - Economic Type Framework for GFS, which is used to:
    - categorise expenses, revenues, cash flows, assets and liabilities according
      to their economic character to facilitate study of the macro-economic
      effect of government activity on the economy; and
    - provide the basic building blocks for grouping transactions which need to be incorporated into the Australian System of National Accounts (ASNA).
  - Taxes Classification, which dissects this major form of government revenue according to type of tax collected.

### TAXES CLASSIFICATION

- **5** A tax is a compulsory levy imposed by the government, mainly to raise revenue. There is usually no clear and direct link between payment of taxes and the provision of particular goods and services by government. Taxes are levied, inter alia, on income, wealth, production, sale and use of goods and services and the performance of activities.
- Governments may regulate certain activities by issuing licences for which fees are payable. If the issue of such licences involves little or no work by the government then the revenue raised is deemed to be taxation revenue. However, if the government uses the issue of licences to exercise some proper regulatory function, such as checking the competency or qualifications of a would-be licensee, then the revenue raised is deemed not to be taxation revenue, but revenue from the sale of services by government unless it is clearly out of all proportion to the costs of providing the services.
- **7** Taxes that are levied on a regular or periodic basis are deemed to be current taxes. Taxes that are levied infrequently and at irregular intervals or under exceptional circumstances are deemed to be capital taxes.
- **8** The Taxes Classification is used to classify by detailed type all transactions in governments' operating statements which are classified to the following economic type framework categories:
  - taxes on income;
  - other current taxes;
  - taxes on products;

# **EXPLANATORY NOTES** continued

TAXES CLASSIFICATION continued

- other taxes on production; and
- capital taxes.
- **9** The Taxes Classification has been developed to present, in a systematic way and in sufficient detail for international reporting, the relationships that exist between taxes in terms of taxation criteria adopted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. The first five groups of the Taxes Classification, which represent the broad bases on which taxes are levied in Australia, are:
  - taxes on income;
  - employers' payroll taxes;
  - taxes on property;
  - taxes on provision of goods and services; and
  - taxes on use of goods and performance of activities.
- **10** These tax groups are divided into seventeen subgroups according to type of entities, property, activities, goods or services being taxed. The subgroups, which are further subdivided into sixty classes, generally describe the specific type of tax actually collected in Australia.

OTHER AGGREGATES USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

**11** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).

INTERSTATE COMPARISONS

12 As well as showing the variety of types of taxes levied in Australia, the tables in this publication have been designed to show the relative importance of the tax system of the Commonwealth, State and local levels of government. They have also been designed to show the extent and composition of taxation levied by each State Government (including its subsidiary authorities). In this latter connection, it should be noted that interstate comparison of tax collections by State or local governments separately can be misleading unless account is taken of State to State variations in the range of activities for which these two levels of government are responsible. In the Australian Capital Territory, for example, only a State level of government currently exists and a number of functions performed by it are undertaken by local government authorities elsewhere.

REVISIONS

**13** GFS are revised progressively as new or improved data become available. For this reason differences can occur between equivalent aggregates published at different times.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**14** Generally, a charge is made for providing data available on request. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: photocopy; computer printout; floppy disk; CD–ROM; and clerically-extracted tabulation. Inquiries should be made to the officer whose name appears in the Inquiries section of this publication, or to the ABS National Information Service.

# **EXPLANATORY NOTES** continued

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- **15** Users may wish to refer to the following products which contain related information:
  - Australian National Accounts: Financial Accounts (Cat. no. 5232.0) issued quarterly
  - Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0) issued quarterly
  - Australian System of National Accounts (Cat. no. 5204.0) issued annually Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0) issued annually
  - Government Finance Statistics—Concepts, Sources and Methods (Cat. no. 5514.0) issued January 1995
  - Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0) issued annually
  - Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: The Effects of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income (Cat. no. 6537.0) latest edition 1993–94, issued May 1996
  - Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics (Cat. no. 5517.0) issued March 2000
  - *Information Paper: Developments in Government Finance Statistics* (Cat. no. 5516.0) issued February 1997
  - Statistical Concepts Library (Cat. no. 1361.0.30.001) issued annually on CD–ROM

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