

Appendix B: Tax expenditure statement

Context

Governments employ a range of policy tools to achieve social and economic objectives. These include the use of direct budgetary outlays, regulatory mechanisms and taxation. This Tax Expenditure Statement (TES) details revenue foregone as a result of Government decisions relating to the provision of tax exemptions or concessions. The TES is designed to improve transparency in the use of tax expenditures and increase public understanding of the fiscal process.

Tax expenditures are reductions in tax revenue that result from the use of the taxation system as a policy tool to deliver Government policy objectives. Tax expenditures are provided through a range of measures, including:

- tax exemptions
- the application of reduced tax rates to certain groups or sectors of the community
- tax rebates
- tax deductions
- provisions which defer payment of a tax liability to a future period.

Labelling an exemption or concession as a tax expenditure does not necessarily imply any judgement as to its appropriateness. It merely makes the amount of the exemption or concession explicit and thereby facilitates its scrutiny as part of the annual Budget process.

Methodology

Revenue foregone approach

The method used almost exclusively by governments to quantify the value of their tax expenditures is the revenue foregone approach. This method estimates the revenue foregone through use of the concession by applying the benchmark rate of taxation to the volume of activities or assets affected by the concession. One of the deficiencies of the revenue foregone approach is that the effect on taxpayer behaviour resulting from the removal of the particular tax expenditure is not factored into the estimate. Consequently, the aggregation of costings for individual tax expenditure items presented in the TES will not necessarily provide an accurate estimate of the total level of assistance provided through tax expenditures.

Measuring tax expenditures requires the identification of:

- a benchmark tax base
- concessionally taxed components of the benchmark tax base such as a specific activity or class of taxpayer
- a benchmark tax rate to apply to the concessionally taxed components of the tax base.

Defining the tax benchmark

The most important step in the preparation of a TES is the establishment of a benchmark for each tax included in the statement. The benchmark provides a basis against which each tax concession can be evaluated. The aim of the benchmark is to determine which concessions are tax expenditures as opposed to structural elements of the tax. The key features of a tax benchmark are:

- the tax rate structure
- any specific accounting conventions applicable to the tax
- the deductibility of compulsory payments
- any provisions to facilitate administration
- provisions relating to any fiscal obligations.

By definition, tax expenditures are those tax concessions not included as part of the tax benchmark.

Identification of benchmark revenue bases and rates requires a degree of judgement and is not definitive. Furthermore, data limitations mean that the tax expenditures are approximations and are not exhaustive. This statement does not include estimates of revenue foregone from exemptions or concessions provided to Government agencies. Very small exemptions or concessions are also excluded.

The Tax Expenditure Statement

This year's statement includes estimates of tax expenditures in 2017-18 for payroll tax, land tax, duties and gambling taxes. A summary of the major tax expenditures valued on the basis of revenue foregone is presented in Table B.1. Not all expenditures can be quantified at this time. Accordingly, the total value of tax expenditures should be considered as indicative only.

Table B.1 Tax expenditure summary¹

	2017-18 ² \$ million	2018-19 \$ million
Payroll Tax		
Exemption threshold	1,377	1,373
Deduction scheme	357	381
Section 14 exemptions		
Local Government	145	149
Education	196	201
Hospitals	422	451
Total Payroll Tax	2,497	2,554
Land Tax		
Liability thresholds ³	752	781
Graduated land tax scale	719	1,308
Primary production deduction	94	105
Part 6 Divisions 2 and 3 exemptions not included elsewhere ⁴	147	171
Land developers' concession	12	14
Total Land Tax	1,724	2,379
Duties		
Transfer duty on residential property		
Home concession	407	388
First home concession	219	207
First home vacant land	32	21
Insurance duty		
WorkCover	58	68
Health insurance	437	452
Total Duties	1,152	1,137
Taxes on Gambling		
Gaming machine taxes	115	125
Casino taxes	9	8
Total Gambling Tax	124	133
Total		
Notes:		
1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.		
2. 2017-18 estimates may have been revised since the 2018-19 Budget.		
3. Land tax is payable only on the value of taxable land above a threshold which depends on the ownership structure.		
4. Applicable, but not limited, to religious bodies, public benevolent institutions and other exempt charitable institutions.		

Discussion of individual taxes

Payroll tax

The benchmark tax base for payroll tax is assumed to be all taxable wages, salaries and supplements (including employer superannuation contributions) paid in Queensland, as defined in the *Payroll Tax Act 1971*. The benchmark tax rate for payroll tax is assumed to be the statutory rate applying in each financial year.

Payroll tax exemption threshold

Employers who employ in Queensland with an annual Australian payroll of \$1.1 million or less are exempt from payroll tax. On the basis of December 2018 quarter average weekly adult total earnings, this threshold corresponded to approximately 13 full-time equivalent employees. This exemption is designed to assist small and medium sized businesses. From 1 July 2019, the exemption threshold will be increased to \$1.3 million in annual Australian wages.

Deduction scheme

Employers who employed in Queensland with Australian payrolls between \$1.1 million and \$5.5 million benefited from a deduction of \$1.1 million, which reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the annual payroll exceeded \$1.1 million. The deduction is pro-rated for interstate wages. There was no deduction for employers or groups that had an annual payroll in excess of \$5.5 million. From 1 July 2019, the deduction will apply between annual Australian payrolls of \$1.3 million and \$6.5 million.

Section 14 exemptions

A number of organisations are provided with exemptions from payroll tax under Section 14 of the *Payroll Tax Act 1971*. The activities for which estimates have been calculated are wages paid by public hospitals, non-tertiary private educational institutions and local governments (excluding commercial activities).

Land tax

The benchmark tax base is assumed to be all freehold land within Queensland, excluding residential land used as a principal place of residence and land owned by individuals with a value for that year below the threshold. The benchmark tax rate for land tax is assumed to be the top rate of land tax applicable in Queensland in each financial year.

Liability thresholds

Land tax is payable on the value of taxable land equal to or above a threshold which depends on the land's ownership. The threshold for companies, trusts and absentees is \$350,000 and for resident individuals the threshold is \$600,000.

Land owned by resident individuals as their principal place of residence is excluded from the estimate. The exemption from paying below a minimum amount is not included as a tax expenditure as it is regarded as the application of an administration threshold.

Graduated land tax scale

A graduated (concessional) scale of land tax rates is applicable to land with a taxable value of less than \$5 million for resident individuals and companies, trustees and absentees. The benchmark rates used for estimating the tax expenditures were 1.75% for individuals and 2% for companies, trustees and absentees.

Primary production deduction

The taxable value of land owned by a resident individual, trustee or some absentees and companies does not include all or part of their land that is used for the business of agriculture, pasturage or dairy farming.

Part 6 Divisions 2 and 3 exemptions (not elsewhere included)

A number of land tax exemptions are granted in Part 6 Divisions 2 and 3 of the *Land Tax Act 2010* to eligible organisations. These include, but are not limited to, public benevolent institutions, religious institutions and other exempt charitable institutions, retirement villages, trade unions and showgrounds.

Land developers' concession

Land tax payable by land developers is calculated on the basis that the unimproved value of (undeveloped) land subdivided in the previous financial year and which remains unsold at 30 June of that year is 60% of the Valuer-General's value. This concession is outlined in Section 30 of the *Land Tax Act 2010*.

Duties

Home concession

A concessional rate of duty applies to purchases of a principal place of residence. A 1% concessional rate applies on dutiable values up to \$350,000, rather than the normal schedule of rates between 1.5% and 3.5%. For properties valued over \$350,000, the scheduled rates of transfer duty apply on the excess.

First home concession

Where a purchaser has not previously owned a residence in Queensland or elsewhere, the purchaser of a home receives a more generous concession on duty. This concession comprises a rebate in addition to the home concession on properties (this concession may not be applicable if the purchase price is less than the full market value of the property). The size of the rebate

depends on the value of the property. A full concession is provided to purchases of a first principal place of residence valued up to \$500,000.

First home vacant land concession

A first home concession is available for the purchase of certain vacant land up to the value of \$400,000, with a full concession available on certain vacant land up to the value of \$250,000.

Insurance duty

The benchmark tax base is assumed to be all premiums for general insurance policies (not for life insurance). The benchmark tax scale is assumed to be the scale that actually applied in each financial year.

Gambling taxes

Gaming machine tax concessions for licensed clubs

The benchmark tax base is assumed to be all gaming machines operated by licensed clubs and hotels in Queensland. The benchmark tax rate is assumed to be the highest marginal tax rate (as is applied to hotels) that actually applied in each financial year.

A progressive tax rate scale applies to gaming machines operated by licensed clubs. The tax rate is calculated monthly on the gaming machine taxable metered win and the top tax rate is only applied to the portion of gaming machine revenue where the monthly metered win exceeds \$1.4 million for any licensed club.

Casino tax concessions

The benchmark tax base is assumed to be all casinos operating in Queensland. The benchmark tax rate is assumed to be the highest tax rate that is actually applied in each financial year.

A tax rate of 20% of gross revenue applies for standard transactions in the Brisbane and Gold Coast casinos. A concessional tax rate of 10% applies for gross revenue from standard transactions in the Cairns and Townsville casinos. The tax rate applicable to gaming machines in casinos is 30% of gross revenue in the Brisbane and Gold Coast casinos and 20% in the Cairns and Townsville casinos.

In addition, concessional rates of 10% also apply for revenue from high rollers table game play in all casinos. A goods and services tax (GST) credit is provided to casinos that approximates a reduction in the above tax rates of 9.09%

Queensland Waste Levy

The Queensland Waste Levy will commence on 1 July 2019 at \$75 per tonne (higher for regulated wastes). The levy is payable on waste disposed to landfill, except waste generated and disposed in the non-levy zone.

Levy exemptions of 100% are available on application for different wastes, such as waste from charitable recycling organisations and community clean-up events. Levy discounts of 50% are available on application for residue wastes from particular recycling activities. General levy exemptions exist for other wastes, such as those from declared disasters and severe local weather events. Seventy per cent of proceeds from the waste levy will be used for waste programs, environmental priorities and community purposes.