Appendix C: Revenue and expense assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The 2024–25 Queensland Budget, similar to all other jurisdictions, is based in part on assumptions made about parameters, both internal and external to Queensland, which can impact directly on economic and fiscal forecasts.

The sensitivity of revenue and expense forecasts to movements in underlying assumptions is particularly relevant given the ongoing uncertainty in global and national economic conditions and other factors that can directly or indirectly impact key revenues.

The forward estimates in the 2024–25 Queensland Budget are framed on a no-policy-change basis. That is, the expenditure and revenue policies in place at the time of the budget (including those announced in the budget) are applied consistently throughout the forward estimates period.

Table C.1 shows the main components of taxation and royalty revenue, and the forecast revenues for each component across the forward estimates.

Table C.1 Taxation and royalty revenue[1]

	2022–23 Actual $ million	2023–24 Est. Act. $ million	2024–25 Budget $ million	2025–26 Projection $ million	2026–27 Projection $ million	2027–28 Projection $ million
Payroll tax and mental health levy	5,850	6,715	7,245	7,678	8,079	8,444
Transfer duty	5,240	5,605	6,793	7,081	7,326	7,672
Other duties	2,232	2,478	2,596	2,729	2,845	2,967
Gambling taxes and levies	1,911	2,048	2,141	2,220	2,301	2,384
Land tax	1,732	2,032	2,499	2,832	3,120	3,300
Motor vehicle registration	2,226	2,352	2,046	2,470	2,593	2,687
Other taxes	1,409	1,440	1,478	1,564	1,645	1,747
Total tax revenue	**20,601**	**22,670**	**24,799**	**26,573**	**27,910**	**29,202**
Royalties						
Coal	15,360	10,541	6,233	4,810	4,595	4,512
Petroleum[2]	2,350	1,705	1,594	1,269	1,039	990
Other royalties[3]	504	526	579	499	442	427
Total royalties	**18,214**	**12,771**	**8,406**	**6,578**	**6,076**	**5,929**
Land rents	181	184	193	197	201	206
Total royalties and land rents	**18,395**	**12,955**	**8,599**	**6,774**	**6,278**	**6,136**

Notes:

1. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2. Includes liquefied natural gas (LNG).
3. Includes base and precious metal and other mineral royalties.

The remainder of this chapter outlines the key assumptions, estimates and risks associated with key revenue and expenditure forecasts.

Taxation revenue assumptions and revenue risks

The rate of growth in tax revenues is dependent on a range of factors linked to the rate of growth in economic activity in the state. Some taxes are closely related to activity in specific sectors of the economy, whilst others are broadly related to the general rate of economic growth, employment, inflation or wages.

Therefore, any change in the level of economic activity compared with that reflected in the economic forecasts outlined in this paper would impact a broad range of taxation receipts.

Wages and employment growth – payroll tax

Wages and employment growth have a direct impact on payroll tax collections. In 2024–25, wages in Queensland are forecast to increase by 3¾ per cent, while employment is forecast to rise 1½ per cent in 2024–25.

The composition of the payroll tax base is also important as businesses in sectors such as tourism, retail and hospitality are often outside the tax base because they are below the specified threshold. A one percentage point variation in either Queensland wages growth or employment is estimated to change total payroll tax collections by approximately $72 million in 2024–25.

Property prices and transaction volumes – transfer duty

Transfer duty, as a transaction-based tax, can be volatile from year to year reflecting cyclical residential and non-residential market conditions. In 2024–25, transfer duty is expected to grow strongly, reflecting ongoing strength and activity in the property market, including strength in residential property prices.

After a modest decline in 2022–23, residential prices have grown strongly across 2023–24, while growth is expected to continue at more moderate levels over the coming years.

Residential transaction volumes have remained relatively stable, but remain higher than pre-COVID-19 levels, underpinned by ongoing strong population growth.

A one percentage point variation in either the average value of property transactions or the volume of transactions is estimated to change transfer duty collections by approximately $68 million in 2024–25.

Royalty assumptions and revenue risks

Table C.2 provides the key assumptions adopted for the 2024–25 Queensland Budget in relation to coal and petroleum royalties, which represent the bulk of Queensland's royalty revenue.

Table C.2 Coal royalty assumptions[1]

	2022–23 Actual	2023–24 Est. Act.	2024–25 Budget	2025–26 Projection	2026–27 Projection	2027–28 Projection
Tonnages — crown export[2] coal (Mt)	190	197	209	220	229	225
Exchange rate US$ per A$[3]	0.67	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.75
Year average coal prices (US$ per tonne)[4]						
Hard coking	279	286	208	186	185	185
PCI/Semi-soft	259	168	141	134	133	133
Thermal	304	133	120	120	120	120
Year average oil price						
Brent (US$ per barrel)[5]	102	84	87	80	75	75

Notes:

1. Numbers in this table may be affected by rounding.
2. Excludes coal produced for domestic consumption and where royalties are not paid to the government (private royalties). The 2024–25 estimated domestic coal volume is approximately 24.4 Mt and private coal is 7.0 Mt.
3. Estimated year-average.
4. Estimated year-average spot prices for highest quality coking and thermal coal. Lower quality coal can be sold below this price, with indicative average prices for 2023–24 as follows: hard coking US$195/t and thermal US$93/t.
5. Published Brent oil prices are lagged by 4 months to better align with royalty revenue.

Exchange rate and commodity prices and volumes

Estimates of mining royalties are sensitive to movements in the A$-US$ exchange rate and commodity prices and volumes.

Since mid-2021, there has been an unprecedented surge in coal prices. While prices have since moderated from these exceptionally high levels, they remain elevated compared to historical levels.

The recent strength in global coal prices is primarily driven by a range of short-term supply side factors and disruptions. As such, prices are expected to return to more sustainable levels across the forward estimates. However, the timing and extent of the decline remains uncertain.

Coal royalties are based on progressive rates with higher royalty rates applying to higher coal prices. This means coal royalty estimates are even more sensitive to price movements at times when prices are very high, therefore providing increased returns to Queenslanders from royalties on this valuable and limited resource during times when coal producers are also benefitting from the high prices in terms of increased revenues and profits.

Contracts for the supply of commodities are generally written in US dollar terms. Accordingly, a change in the exchange rate impacts on the Australian dollar price of commodities and, therefore, expected royalty collections.

Potential impact on coal royalty revenue[1]

For each one cent movement in the A$-US$ exchange rate in 2024–25, the impact on royalty revenue would be approximately $192 million.

A one per cent variation in export coking and thermal coal volumes would lead to an estimated change in royalty revenue of approximately $61 million. A one million tonne variation in export volumes would lead to an estimated change in royalty revenue of approximately $29 million.

A one per cent variation in the average price of export coal would lead to an estimated change in royalty revenue of approximately $129 million.

Parameters influencing Australian Government GST payments to Queensland

The 2024–25 Queensland Budget incorporates estimates of GST revenue grants to Queensland based on 2024–25 Federal Budget estimates of national GST collections and Queensland Treasury assumptions of Queensland's share. The estimates of collections are primarily determined by the value of national consumption subject to GST.

Since the Australian Government payments are based on the amount actually collected, it is the Queensland Budget that bears the risks of fluctuations in GST collections. As with all other tax estimates, there is a risk of lower collections than estimated if national economic growth and consumption are weaker than expected.

Due to the complexities associated with the GST base, the information provided in the Federal Budget papers is insufficient to prepare indicative estimates of the sensitivity of GST forecasts to key variables.

Sensitivity of expenditure estimates and expenditure risks

Public sector wage costs

Salaries and wages form a large proportion of General Government Sector operating expenses. Increases in salaries and wages are negotiated through enterprise bargaining agreements.

The 2024–25 Budget and forward estimates reflect growth in full-time equivalent and wage increases consistent with existing agreements, the government's wages policy, and an allowance for future bargaining agreements. It is estimated that a one percentage point increase in wage rates above expectation would increase employee expenses by around $352 million per annum.

Interest rates

The General Government Sector has a total debt servicing cost forecast at $2.655 billion in 2024–25. The current average duration of General Government Sector borrowing with the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) is 6.0 years.

The majority of General Government Sector debt is held under fixed interest rates and, therefore, the impact of interest rate variations on debt servicing costs in 2024–25 would be relatively modest, with the impact occurring progressively across the forward estimates.

[1] Sensitivities represent the estimated change to royalty revenue accruing over the 2024–25 return period.

Actuarial estimates of superannuation and long service leave

Liabilities for superannuation and long service leave are estimated by the State Actuary with reference to, among other things, assumed rates of investment returns, salary growth, inflation and the discount rate. These liabilities are therefore subject to changes in these parameters. Similarly, the long service leave liabilities are subject to the risk that the actual rates of employee retention will vary from those assumed in the liability calculation.