



Queensland

This fact sheet provides an overview of the major causes of change in relativities and the distribution of the GST pool since the 2022 Update.

Recommended GST relativities and GST distribution

Queensland’s recommended GST relativity will decrease in 2023-24. It is estimated to receive \$18,220 million in GST payments. It’s share of the GST pool is estimated to remain at 21.1%. Taking into account growth in the GST pool, Queensland’s estimated GST distribution in 2023–24 would increase by \$673 million (\$124 per capita), or 3.8%.

Under the 2018 legislated arrangements, 2023-24 is the half-way point in a 6-year transition away from distributing the GST pool based on assessed relativities. At the end of the transition, no state will have a GST relativity lower than the fiscally stronger of New South Wales or Victoria.

GST relativities, shares and estimated GST distribution, 2022-23 and 2023-24 (excludes no worse off payments)

	GST relativities		GST shares		GST distribution		Difference
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	
			%	%	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	0.95065	0.92350	29.7	28.8	24,717	24,870	152
Victoria	0.85861	0.85169	21.9	21.8	18,175	18,796	621
Queensland	1.03377	1.03118	21.1	21.1	17,547	18,220	673
Western Australia	0.70000	0.70000	7.5	7.5	6,228	6,482	254
South Australia	1.28411	1.39463	9.0	9.8	7,477	8,420	943
Tasmania	1.85360	1.79080	4.1	4.0	3,404	3,409	5
Australian Capital Territory	1.09250	1.19540	1.9	2.1	1,609	1,831	223
Northern Territory	4.86988	4.98725	4.8	4.9	3,965	4,219	255
Total	1.00000	1.00000	100.0	100.0	83,122	86,248	3,126

Note: The estimated GST pool distribution for 2023–24 was calculated by applying 2023 Update relativities to estimated state populations (as of December 2023) and the estimated GST pool for 2023–24.

Source: Commission calculation.

Change in GST distribution

Change in estimated GST distribution from 2022–23 to 2023–24, Queensland

	\$m	\$pc
Change in population	31	6
Growth in GST pool	661	122
Changes in assessed GST needs		
Revised populations from census	204	38
Other data revisions	52	10
State circumstances	-150	-28
Total	105	19
Blended relativities and GST floor	-125	-23
Total change	673	124

Note: Table may not add due to rounding.

Source: Commission calculation.

Change in assessed needs

- Queensland's assessed GST needs increased due to:
 - a smaller than average decline in population growth between 2018–19 and 2021–22
 - an upward revision to its population following the 2021 Census
 - a fall in its relative capacity to raise revenue from property sales and taxable land values.
- These increases in assessed GST needs were partly offset by an increase in Queensland's capacity to raise mining revenue, along with the effect of a national increase in urban transport investment and an upward revision to the value of property sales in Queensland.
- Queensland's estimated GST distribution increased due to growth in the GST pool and the increase its assessed GST needs. These exceeded the combined effect of blended relativities and the GST relativity floor.

Queensland: Main changes in assessed GST needs, 2023 Update

Changes in circumstances			
Driver	Change		Explanation
	\$m	\$pc	
Mining production	-417	-77	The growing value of coal production increased Queensland's relative revenue raising capacity and reduced its assessed GST needs.
Capital improvements	-291	-54	National urban transport investment more than doubled between 2018-19 and 2021-22. This decreased the assessed GST needs of states with below-average urban transport investment needs, including Queensland.
Population growth	272	50	The decline in Queensland's population growth between 2018-19 and 2021-22 was less than the national average decline. This increased its share of investment needs.
Property sales	102	19	Strong growth in property sales in New South Wales decreased Queensland's relative revenue raising capacity and increased its assessed GST needs.
Economic environment	-69	-13	Large growth in the national level of spending on industries other than agriculture and mining, mainly due to COVID-19 business support payments, reduced the assessed GST needs of states with below average shares of industry production, including Queensland.
Revisions			
Populations from census	204	38	Downward revisions to urban populations in New South Wales and Victoria reduced their assessed needs for urban transport investment, increasing the assessed GST needs of other states.
Property sales	-84	-15	An upward revision to Queensland's value of property sales reduced its assessed GST needs.

Source: Commission calculation