

STATEMENT 4—REVENUE

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STATEMENT 4—REVENUE

PART I: OVERVIEW

Total budget revenue in 1991–92 is estimated at \$96776m, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from 1990–91. This represents 24.5 per cent of estimated GDP which is more than three percentage points below the historical peak of 27.8 per cent in 1986–87. The estimates and outcomes in this Statement reflect a reclassification of diesel fuel rebates and petroleum royalty transfers to the States as outlays instead of offsets to revenue ⁽¹⁾.

Revenue collections in 1990–91 were \$97937m, \$4146m or 4.1 per cent lower than the budget estimate. Net PAYE, sales tax, customs duty, other individuals' income tax, petroleum excise and prescribed payments system collections were the major contributors to the shortfall, which can be attributed primarily to weaker than expected economic conditions. Collections from companies, superannuation funds and crude oil and LPG excise were significantly above the budget estimates.

Total revenue for 1991–92 has been reduced by a net \$1550m as a result of measures announced since the 1990–91 Budget. This includes the additional personal income tax cuts announced in November 1990, as well as measures announced in the March 1991 Statements and in this Budget.

Revenue measures announced in the 1991–92 Budget are set out in Part II of this Statement. The estimates for individual revenue items in 1991–92, together with 1990–91 outcomes and budget estimates, are in Part III. Longer-term trends in revenue are discussed in Part IV. Appendix A summarises measures announced since the 1990–91 Budget, including in the March 1991 Statements, and Appendix B tabulates revenue information on a longer-run basis.

(1) The reported history in this Statement is consistent with the reclassification.

PART II: MEASURES

Table 1 sets out the estimated revenue impact in 1991-92 and 1992-93 of:

- (i) measures announced in the March 1991 Statements;
- (ii) other measures announced since the 1990-91 Budget; and
- (iii) measures announced in the 1991-92 Budget.

Details of (i) and (ii) are described in Appendix A; the measures in (iii) are described in this part. The costings of measures announced since the 1990-91 Budget may differ from those provided at the time of announcement because of revisions to base and parameter estimates.

Table 1: Revenue Measures

Measure	Estimated Change in Revenue	
	1991-92	1992-93
	\$m	\$m
(i) Measures Announced in the March 1991 Statement		
Income Tax -		
Depreciation simplification	-	-100
Environmental impact studies	-1	-3
Research and development concession	-	-
Wholesale Sales Tax -		
Sales tax exemption for business inputs	-200	-375
Sales tax on luxury motor vehicles	-45	-45
Customs Duty -		
General tariff reductions	-	-
Automotive industry tariffs	-30	-70
Textiles, clothing and footwear	-40	-110
Import duties on capital equipment	-2	-2
Tariff on printed circuit boards	-7	-7
Sugar tariff	-	-
(ii) Other Measures Announced Since the 1990-91 Budget		
Income Tax -		
Deductibility of gifts: extensions	*	*
Personal income tax rates scale	-1100	-1070
Non-mutual life assurance companies	-10	-25
Capital gains tax - asset transfer	*	*
Taxation of foreign employment income	-3	-3
Deductibility of petroleum resource rent tax instalments (a)	-10	-
Australian Defence Force personnel -		
Iraq-Kuwait conflict	-	-
Kurdish relief force	-	-
UN peacekeeping force (b)	-	-
Company tax collection system	*	*
Securities lending	*	*
Foreign source income	*	*
Medicare levy exemption	(c)	(c)
Medical expenses rebate	1	2
Living away from home allowance in the offshore oil and gas industry	-	-
Customs and Excise Duty -		
Accession to the Florence Agreement	-28	-30
Shale oil excise exemption	-	-

Measure	Estimated Change in Revenue	
	1991-92	1992-93
	\$m	\$m
Avgas excise
Crude oil excise	(c)	(c)
Other Measures -		
Departure tax	35	38
Wool tax	-449	-466
Airport security cost recovery	-16	-16
Interest on Victorian superannuation loan
Royal Australian Mint - efficiency measure	1	2
Television equalisation - licence fees rebate	-3	-6
Telecommunication regulations	-	*
Northern Prawn Fishery	-2	-2
(iii) Measures Announced in the 1991-92 Budget		
Superannuation Guarantee Levy	-	(d)
Income Tax -		
Interests in foreign investment funds (e)	-	-
Capital gains tax - cost base	-	*
Dividend imputation measures -		
Registered organisations	*	*
Timing of franking credits	*	*
Mining exploration expenditure	-	*
Insurance Policy Holders' Protection Levy (f)	*	*
Tax deductions for personal superannuation contributions	*	*
Prescribed lottery arrangements	*	*
Provisional tax exemption for pensioners	-8	-
Medicare levy low income threshold	-	-10
Tax collection and compliance arrangements -		
Returns lodged by tax agents	300	-
Employment declaration forms	50	145
Self-assessment arrangements	-	-
Fringe Benefits Tax -		
Rate aligned with top personal rate plus Medicare levy	-	35
Wholesale Sales Tax -		
Motor vehicles for people with disabilities	-3	-4
Other Measures -		
Federal Court, Family Court and Administrative Appeals Tribunal fee increase	6	7
Commercial radio licence fees	-8	-9
Agricultural and veterinary chemical fees	-	4
Immigration fees	19	25
Business migration program - accredited agents scheme	-2	-2
Migrant health services levy	3	10
Civil Aviation Authority safety and regulatory functions cost recovery	-	14

.. Less than \$0.5m.

* The nature of the measure is such that a reliable estimate cannot be provided.

- Nil.

(a) The impact of this measure on revenues from Bass Strait had been accounted for in the costing of the package of petroleum taxation measures announced in last year's Budget. The estimates therefore do not reflect the impact of the measure on FRRT payments from Bass Strait.

(b) Refers to Australia's contribution to a UN force (MINURSO) in the Western Sahara.

(c) The measure avoids an additional unintended cost to revenue.

(d) There will be an indirect cost to revenue because of the accompanying reduction in the proportion of remuneration taken as wages and salaries. This is estimated to be around \$600m in 1992-93.

(e) This measure will first produce revenue in 1993-94, estimated at \$150m for that year.

(f) The amount collected under this levy, up to \$65m, will be partially offset by the tax deduction available to life officers in respect of levy payments. Collection will be dependent on the judicial management of Occidental Life and Royal Life.

MEASURES ANNOUNCED IN THE BUDGET

Superannuation Guarantee Levy

The Government will introduce a Superannuation Guarantee Levy commencing on 1 July 1992, to progress further its retirement incomes policy objectives. Retirement incomes policy is directed at ensuring that all Australians have an adequate and secure income in retirement. As a key component of this policy people are encouraged to save for their retirement by way of superannuation. Increased self-provision for retirement will allow a higher standard of living than would be possible by reliance on the age pension alone and will reduce the budgetary cost of the pension system as the proportion of the population in retirement increases in later decades.

The Superannuation Guarantee Levy will underpin the Government's retirement incomes policy objectives by providing:

- a major extension of superannuation coverage to employees not currently covered by award superannuation;
- an efficient method of encouraging employers to comply with their obligation to provide superannuation to employees; and
- an orderly mechanism by which the level of employer superannuation support can be increased over time, consistent with retirement incomes policy objectives and the economy's capacity to pay.

The levy will apply prospectively from 1 July 1992. The Government will legislate a prescribed level of superannuation support, which employers should provide for each of their employees. It is expected that employers will be required to self-assess compliance with this standard annually, with self-assessment subject to audit by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Employers failing to comply with the prescribed standard will be subject to a Superannuation Guarantee Levy, equivalent to the shortfall in their superannuation contributions plus an additional amount as a proxy for superannuation fund earnings. These amounts will not be deductible for income tax purposes. Employers providing superannuation support at or above the prescribed level will not be subject to the levy.

Employer superannuation support for these purposes will be expressed in terms of a percentage of an employee's ordinary time earnings (or an equivalent measure in the case of defined benefit schemes) and will be measured on an individual employee basis. In order to ensure widespread superannuation coverage, exemptions from the levy will be very limited.

To meet the prescribed standard, the prescribed level of employer superannuation support will be required to vest immediately and will be fully preserved. Employers will be able to provide such support through any complying superannuation scheme.

Subject to a threshold that excludes small payments and very short-term employment, the prescribed level of employer superannuation support to apply from 1 July 1992 will be:

- 5.0 per cent of ordinary time earnings for employees of employers who have annual payrolls larger than \$500000; and
- 3.0 per cent of ordinary time earnings for other employees.

The \$500000 payroll threshold is designed to moderate the immediate labour cost impact of the measure on small business. Small businesses currently paying 3 per cent award superannuation will not face any increase in labour costs as a result of this measure in 1992-93.

The Government will increase gradually the prescribed level of superannuation support having regard to the following schedule.

	Prescribed Standard (per cent)	
	Payroll of \$500000 or less	Payroll in excess of \$500000
1992-93	3	5
1993-94	4	5
1994-95	5	6
1995-96	6	6
1996-97	7	7
1997-98	7	7
1998-99	8	8
1999-00	8	8
2000-01	9	9

Consideration will later be given to ways, using employee contributions and tax cuts, of increasing the minimum level of superannuation support to 12 per cent by the year 2000.

These arrangements complement rather than replace award superannuation; existing award superannuation obligations will remain in force and award superannuation contributions provided by employers will count toward the prescribed level of superannuation support. Employers and employees will remain free to negotiate higher levels of superannuation cover in the context of overall wage arrangements and the inclusion of either the prescribed standard or higher levels into relevant awards should they so wish. Improvements in superannuation will be taken into account in future Accord negotiations.

The proceeds of any levy collections will be redistributed to those employees in respect of whom they were paid. Redistribution will be by way of contributions to complying superannuation funds, provided they are fully preserved.

The structure of the present taxation arrangements for personal superannuation contributions will be reviewed in the light of these changes. Any changes to these arrangements resulting from the review will be announced prior to 1 July 1992.

In finalising the detailed design of the measures the Government will be consulting with major employer groups, the ACTU and superannuation industry representatives.

Income Tax

Taxation of Interests in Foreign Investment Funds (FIFs)

The Government has determined the broad design features of new measures to tax the income in respect of interests in FIFs held by Australian residents. The FIF measures will complement the foreign source income rules contained in the *Taxation Laws Amendment (Foreign Income) Act 1990* that tax on a current basis most non-active income sheltered offshore by Australian resident owners of controlled foreign companies and certain trusts.

The measures will apply to investments in entities principally engaged in activities earning passive income which are not subject to the foreign source income measures. They will not apply to Australian residents with modest offshore investments (that is, not more than \$20000), or where they hold shares directly in a foreign company engaged principally in active business activities. In those cases, current tax arrangements will continue to apply.

The FIF measures will levy tax in Australia on an annual basis, generally on the change in the market value of an Australian resident's interests in offshore entities. Where investors do not have information on the market value of their overseas interests, a deemed rate of return will apply.

The FIF measures are necessary to prevent the avoidance of Australian taxation through investment vehicles which facilitate the accumulation of passive income offshore without the concurrent imposition of Australian tax. These measures will commence from the 1992-93 income year. Legislation will be introduced into the Parliament in the 1992 Autumn Sittings.

Capital Gains Tax (CGT)—Inclusion of Current Expenses in Cost Base

The Government has decided to provide for the inclusion of current expenses, such as interest, in the CGT cost base on a restricted basis. The amendment will address concerns that certain taxpayers who become liable for CGT on non-income producing assets, such as land acquired to build a principal residence, are not able to offset costs incurred in generating the assessable capital gain.

Current expenses will not be indexed, nor accounted for in calculating losses, and will not be included in the cost base if they are deductible under other provisions of the law. The amendment will not apply in respect of current expenses relating to personal use assets; that is, assets other than land which are used or kept primarily for the personal use or enjoyment of the taxpayer and/or associates.

The measure will apply to all assets, other than personal use assets, acquired on or after 21 August 1991.

Dividend Imputation Arrangements

(a) Registered Organisations

Under present law, Australian income tax paid by registered organisations, including friendly societies, may be used to accumulate franking credits even though they have no shareholders to whom dividends can be paid. However, these franking credits could be used inappropriately in the event that registered organisations issue share capital.

To overcome this shortcoming, from 3.00 pm on 20 August 1991, registered organisations will not be permitted to maintain a dividend franking account and any existing franking account balances they may have will be cancelled. The treatment of registered organisations for dividend imputation purposes will be the same as that applying currently to mutual life assurance companies.

(b) Timing of Franking Credits

The Government has decided to amend the dividend imputation arrangements so that a franking credit is generated only by the payment of company tax.

Companies self-assess their tax liabilities. For most companies, tax is paid by means of an initial payment made shortly after the end of the year of income and a final payment made when the return is lodged. The Commissioner of Taxation is deemed to have made an assessment of the company's liability on the day the final payment is due or, if the return is not lodged by that day, on the day the return is lodged.

Companies receive franking credits when they make an initial or subsequent payment of tax and when the tax assessment is deemed to have been made. However, a company that lodges its tax return but fails to make the final payment of tax on the due date receives a franking credit for the tax self-assessed. Companies also receive franking credits when assessments and amended assessments are made by the Commissioner.

Companies use the franking credits to pay franked dividends to shareholders. If the tax owing is never paid, as can happen in the case of an insolvent company, and the franking credits are used to pay franked dividends, there is a cost to revenue.

Under the new arrangements, franking credits will arise when company tax due under an assessment or amended assessment is paid and not when the assessment or amended assessment is made. Similarly, when a company's tax liability is increased because the franking deficit offset or foreign tax credit allowable has been reduced, the franking credit will not arise until the increased company tax due has been paid.

These new arrangements will apply to assessments, amended assessments and other notices of increased tax liability that are made or issued on or after 21 August 1991.

Mining Exploration Expenditure

The Government has decided to amend section 122J(1) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* to remove the requirement that exploration expenditure must be incurred by a

mining or exploration company in relation to a specific mining tenement in order to obtain tax deductibility. This will enable expenditures on surveys, or other exploration or prospecting activities over broad areas of the Australian continent, to be deductible where incurred before rights are acquired over a mining tenement.

The Government considers that section 122J(1), in applying only to exploration or prospecting expenditure incurred 'on any mining tenement', has not kept pace with new exploration technology which often requires preliminary exploration over broad areas before exploration on specific tenements. The amendment will also place the taxation treatment of general mining exploration on a comparable basis with that accorded petroleum exploration and is consistent with a recommendation in the Industry Commission report of March 1991 on the Mining and Minerals Processing Industry in Australia to the effect that the 'on tenement' requirement be repealed. These new arrangements will apply to expenditures incurred on or after 1 July 1991.

Insurance Policy Holders' Protection Levy

The Government has introduced legislation, as a one-off arrangement, to enable the imposition of one or more levies on registered life insurance companies to raise an amount not exceeding \$65m. The timing and amount of the levies, which will provide a measure of financial protection to policy holders of Occidental Life Insurance Company of Australia Limited and Regal Life Insurance Limited, will be dependent on the judicial management of those companies.

The levies collected will be paid into a Protection Fund and are to be tax deductible to life offices, relating exclusively to non-fund assessable income. Grants paid to Occidental Life and Regal Life will be exempt from income tax and will be used to meet up to 90 per cent of liabilities under life policies issued by Occidental Life and Regal Life. Certain payments to life offices representing surplus monies from the Protection Fund will be treated as non-fund assessable income. These arrangements are being imposed because of the special and unusual circumstances involving the unauthorised dealing in statutory fund monies of the two companies. The measure will operate from the date of Royal Assent.

Tax Deductions for Personal Superannuation Contributions

To remove an anomaly in the law, people who are substantially self employed, but receive only small amounts of employer superannuation support through an industrial award agreement, will be able to receive tax deductions for personal superannuation contributions as if they had no employer superannuation support. For these purposes, persons will be considered substantially self employed if they derive less than 10 per cent of their assessable income from employment providing industrial award superannuation and they receive no other employer superannuation support. This measure will apply to superannuation contributions made on or after 1 July 1991.

Under this new arrangement, substantially self-employed people will be allowed to make deductible superannuation contributions subject to:

- 25 per cent of the excess contributions to funds over \$3000 per annum not being deductible; and
- the total deductible contributions not exceeding the amount necessary to fund benefits at the reasonable benefit limit for the individual concerned.

These are the arrangements currently applying to the self employed and employees without any employer superannuation support.

Under the previous arrangements, substantially self-employed people with small amounts of award superannuation were limited to making deductible superannuation contributions to a maximum of \$3000 per annum.

This measure will ensure that substantially self-employed people are not penalised for undertaking small amounts of part-time employment for employers who are required to provide them with industrial award superannuation.

The Government has also announced that it will be separately reviewing the taxation arrangements applying to personal superannuation contributions having regard to implementation of the Superannuation Guarantee Levy.

Prescribed Lottery Arrangements

The Government has decided to impose income tax on winnings (that is, prizes) received from 'prescribed lottery arrangements'. A 'prescribed lottery arrangement' is an arrangement where a right to a chance to win a prize in a lottery (that is, a non-convertible lottery ticket) is received in lieu of income.

The definition of 'prescribed lottery arrangements' does not include ordinary lottery arrangements of the traditional kind and so the amendment will not apply to such arrangements.

The measure will take effect in respect of winnings received from the date of Royal Assent of the enabling legislation.

Provisional Tax Exemption for Pensioners

Pensioners who qualify for a full or part pensioner rebate in 1990-91 will be exempt from 1991-92 provisional tax.

More specifically, no pensioner will be liable for 1991-92 provisional tax where:

- for a single pensioner—his or her 1990-91 taxable income is less than \$16995; and
- for a pensioner couple—the combined taxable income for 1990-91 of a couple receiving the married-rate pension is less than \$27174, or is less than \$32626 for a couple receiving the separated-rate pension (living apart as a result of illness or infirmity).

Medicare Levy Low-Income Threshold

The low income threshold for Medicare levy purposes will be \$11745 for individual taxpayers and \$19674 for married couples and sole parents in 1991-92. The additional threshold for children will be \$2100.

Tax Collection and Compliance Arrangements

(a) Payment Arrangements for Tax Returns Lodged by Tax Agents

Under current arrangements, the Commissioner of Taxation allows registered tax agents to lodge the tax returns of their clients in accordance with a lodgment program. The program allows the workload, both of agents and the ATO, to be spread over a year to mutual benefit.

Although all returns are required to be lodged within the financial year, tax is not payable until an assessment is made and a further period of time elapses. As a result, some tax collections are deferred to the early months of the following financial year.

To increase the proportion of tax collected within the current year, the Commissioner of Taxation is to modify existing administrative measures in this area during 1991-92. Details of these measures will be made available as soon as is practicable.

(b) Audit of Employment Declaration Forms

As part of ongoing ATO initiatives to improve taxpayer compliance, the Government has endorsed administrative measures with respect to processing employment declaration forms which will commence on 1 December 1991.

These will involve greater utilisation of the information already supplied on employment declaration forms to ensure proper compliance with their PAYE obligations by both employers and employees, as well as provide an additional information source on taxpayers misusing Tax File Numbers (TFN) to evade tax.

The processing of employment declaration forms will also provide benefits to the Child Support Agency and the Department of Social Security. The Child Support Agency will use information on employment declaration forms to initiate employer deduction of child support liabilities for a greater proportion of liable parents. Employer deduction is the most effective and efficient collection method available to the Agency. The Department of Social Security will use employment declaration information to improve detection of their clients' undeclared earnings.

(c) Self-assessment Arrangements

Following extensive consultation on proposals announced in the Tax Simplification Statement of 13 December 1990, the Government has finalised the broad features of measures to improve existing self-assessment arrangements. These measures will make the taxation system fairer, and more certain, by addressing concerns about penalties and interest and the need for greater certainty under the law.

An information paper is being released to provide the basis for ongoing consultation on the technical details.

Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT)

Rate Change

The FBT rate will be aligned with the top personal marginal income tax rate plus the Medicare levy, thereby increasing the rate from 47 per cent to 48.25 per cent, to take effect from 1 April 1992. The new rate will be reflected in 1992-93 instalments of tax.

Wholesale Sales Tax (WST)

Treatment of Motor Vehicles for People with Disabilities

The WST exemption provision which presently applies to goods used in the modification of motor vehicles for drivers with physical disabilities will be extended to apply to goods used in modifications to transport passengers with physical disabilities.

The present open-ended exemptions for purchases of new motor vehicles, used by designated classes of veterans and other persons with certain physical disabilities, will be modified. The exemptions will be subject to a cap, or maximum sales tax benefit, equivalent to the sales tax payable on a motor vehicle priced at the luxury motor vehicle threshold (that is, the threshold above which tax is currently payable at 30 per cent). In 1991-92, this cap is \$6101, which is the tax payable on a motor vehicle with a retail price of \$45462. For motor vehicles with a retail price higher than \$45462, the applicable sales tax payable on the vehicles will be reduced by the cap of \$6101. The value of the cap in future years will be automatically adjusted to correspond to the indexation of the luxury motor vehicle threshold.

These measures will improve the equity of the assistance provided to people with disabilities through sales tax exemptions. The new measures will apply to purchases made after 3.00pm on 20 August 1991.

The requirements of people with disabilities for labour market entry will continue to be examined by the Disability Task Force.

Other Measures

Fee Increases for Federal Court, Family Court and Administrative Appeals Tribunal

The Government will introduce a new fee structure in federal courts and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, from September 1991, with the aim of achieving a more equitable fee structure. The major change will be the introduction of a setting down fee of \$500 in all jurisdictions—that is, a fee payable when a matter is ready to be listed for hearing.

Commercial Radio Licence Fees

A 50 per cent reduction in radio licence fees levied under the Radio Licence Fee Act 1964 is to become effective on 1 January 1992.

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Fees

In agreeing to establish a National Registration Scheme for agricultural and veterinary chemicals, the Government has decided to increase the level of cost recovery for the clearance and registration of these chemicals from 50 per cent to 100 per cent with a four year phase-in period.

Immigration Fees

Processing fees for certain services are to be increased to achieve a higher level of cost recovery in this area. Fees are being increased for applications for migration, extension of temporary entry permits, grant of citizenship, and review of decisions on resident and visitor status. In addition, an application fee is to be introduced for persons applying to visit Australia for family reasons.

Business Migration Program—Accredited Agents Scheme

With the abolition of the accredited agents scheme, fees associated with accreditation will no longer be collected.

Migrant Health Services Levy

A levy of \$822 per person is to be introduced to recover some medical, hospital and pharmaceutical costs incurred by the Commonwealth on behalf of migrants covered by an assurance of support and bond during their first two years of residence. The new assurance of support and bond arrangements are detailed in Statement 3.

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Safety and Regulatory Functions—Cost Recovery

In the previous Budget, the Government announced its intention to introduce full cost recovery for the safety and regulatory functions of the CAA, except for search and rescue functions.

Implementation of cost recovery is to be phased in from 1 July 1992 with part of the cost recovery to be achieved through taxation. The revenue estimates reflect the expected proportion of safety and regulatory functions which will be recovered through taxation rather than direct charges.

PART III: OUTCOMES AND ESTIMATES

The following table shows the 1990-91 Budget revenue estimates and outcomes, as well as the estimates for 1991-92 based on the new classification mentioned in Part I.

Table 2: Revenue Estimates

	1990-91			1991-92		
	Estimate	Actual	Change on	Estimate	Change on	1990-91
			1989-90			
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
Taxation Revenue -						
Income Tax -						
Individuals -						
Gross PAYE (a)	44480	41704	0.9	42460	756	1.8
Refunds (a)	3480	4007	23.9	4790	783	19.5
Net PAYE (a)	41000	37697	-1.0	37670	-27	-0.1
Other (a) (b)	869	8633	12.8	8295	-338	-3.9
Medicare Levy (c)	2735	2480	-2.6	2580	100	4.0
Prescribed Payments System (d)	1680	1358	-21.7	1350	-8	-0.6
Total Individuals (b)	54384	50168	0.3	49895	-273	-0.5
Companies (b)	12100	14166	9.6	13475	-691	-4.9
Superannuation Funds	820	1053	180.1	990	-63	-6.0
Withholding Tax	1041	901	-1.6	1100	199	22.1
Petroleum Resource Rent Tax	225	293	596.6	735	442	151.2
Fringe Benefits Tax	1280	1262	8.0	1325	63	5.0
Total Income Tax	69850	67843	3.7	67520	-323	-0.5
Sales Tax	10668	9365	-7.6	9237	-128	-1.4
Excise Duty -						
Crude Oil & LPG (e)	1240	1354	9.9	---	---	---
Petroleum Products	6950	6601	3.7	7075	474	7.2
Other	2390	2364	5.6	2485	121	5.1
Customs Duty -						
Imports	3700	3319	-16.0	3125	-194	-5.9
Coal Exports	49	47	-17.3	49	2	4.3
Debris Tax (f)	192	229	-39.5	---	---	---
Other Taxes, Fees and Fines	2102	1956	36.0	1672	-284	-14.5
Total Taxation Revenue	97141	93078	2.0	91163	-1915	-2.1
Non-Tax Revenue -						
Interest	3329	3302	-4.9	3034	-267	-8.1
Dividends and Other	1613	1557	34.6	2579	1022	65.6
Total Non-Tax Revenue	4943	4859	5.0	5613	754	15.5
TOTAL REVENUE	102083	97937	2.2	96776	-1161	-1.2

(a) Excludes an estimated amount for the Medicare levy listed separately.

(b) Includes tax on realised capital gains.

(c) The outcome for 1990-91 is an estimate only as the Medicare levy is not separately identified at the point of collection.

(d) Includes in 1990-91 an estimated \$115m collected from companies under the Prescribed Payments System.

(e) Replaced by the PRRT in 1990-91 although continued to be collected that year until PRRT legislation became effective from 1 July 1991.

(f) Transferred to the States in January 1991.