



*Whitehaven Beach, Queensland*



QUEENSLAND  
TREASURY  
CORPORATION

# QUEENSLAND



## QUEENSLAND

- AUD447 billion Gross State Product (GSP)<sup>1</sup>
- 3.7% real GSP annual growth rate<sup>2</sup>
- 5.5 million people<sup>3</sup>
- Rated AA+/Aa1

## AUSTRALIA

- AUD2,308 billion Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>1</sup>
- 2.9% real GDP annual growth rate<sup>2</sup>
- 26.6 million people<sup>3</sup>
- Rated AAA by all major rating agencies

**Data sources:** Australian Bureau of Statistics, Bloomberg.

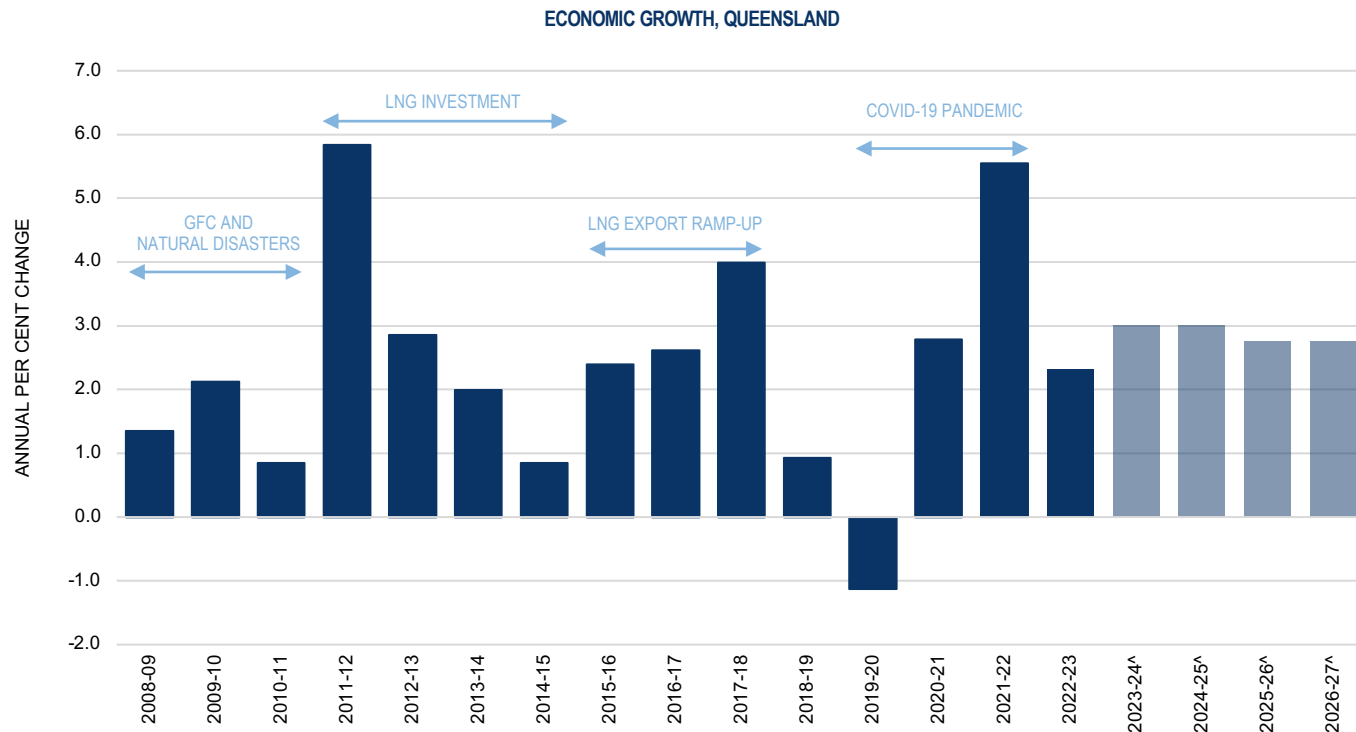
<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year 2023

<sup>2</sup> Long-run trend

<sup>3</sup> As at 30 June 2023

**Ratings:** Queensland and QTC are rated AA+/A-1+/Stable by S&P Global and Aa1/P-1/Stable by Moody's. Australia is rated AAA/Stable by S&P Global and Aaa/Stable by Moody's. As at 02 January 2024..

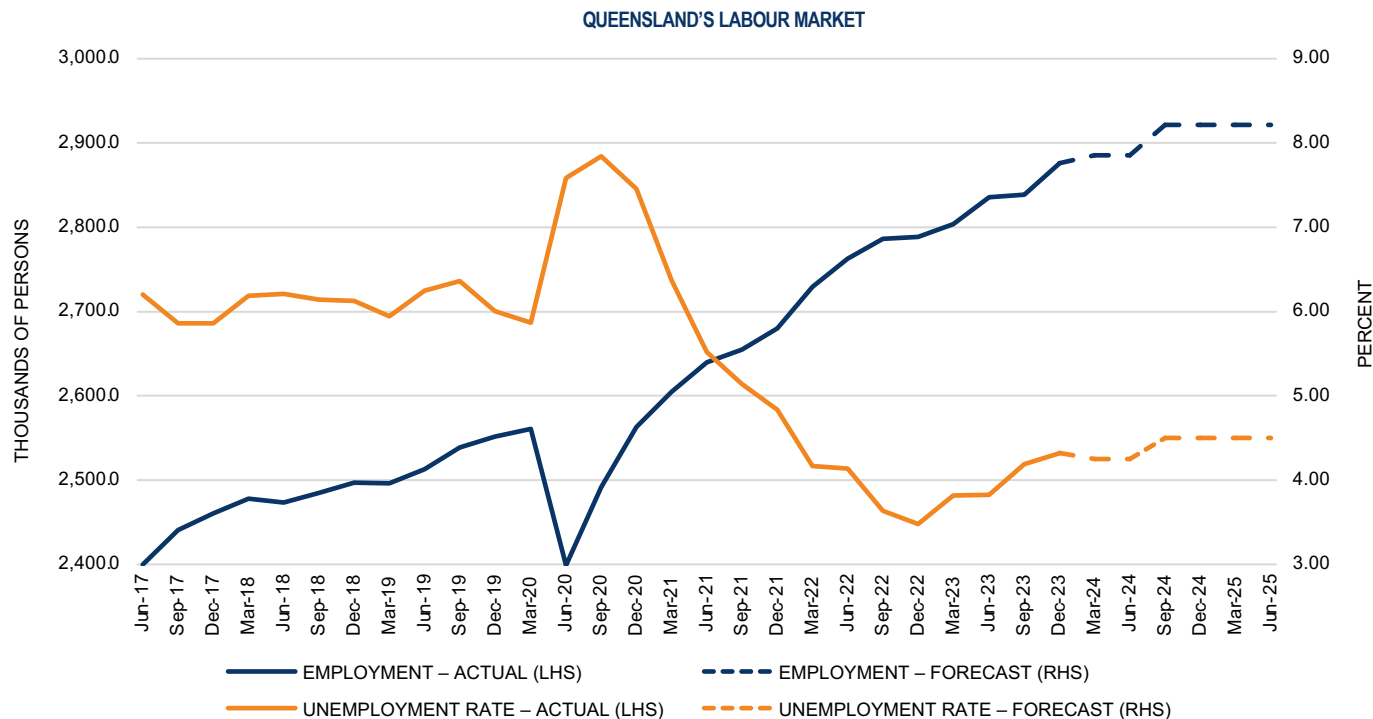
## Queensland's economic growth is expected to remain solid



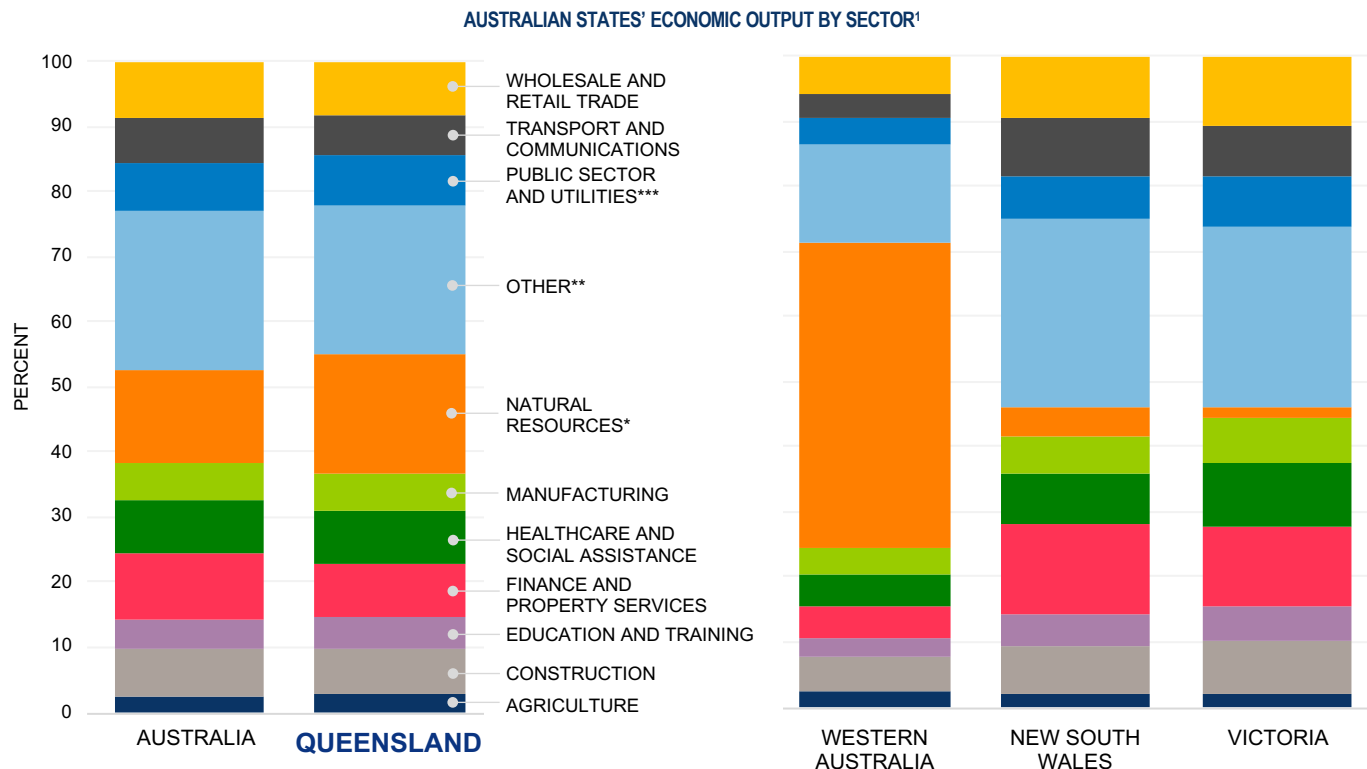
<sup>1</sup> Chain volume measure (CVM), 2021-22 reference year. <sup>^</sup> Shaded areas represent forecasts.

**Data sources:** ABS National Accounts, Queensland Government 2023-24 Budget and 2023-24 Budget Update.

## Employment growth back to pre-pandemic trend, unemployment rate to remain low



## Diverse and resilient economy – industry split of output similar to Australia



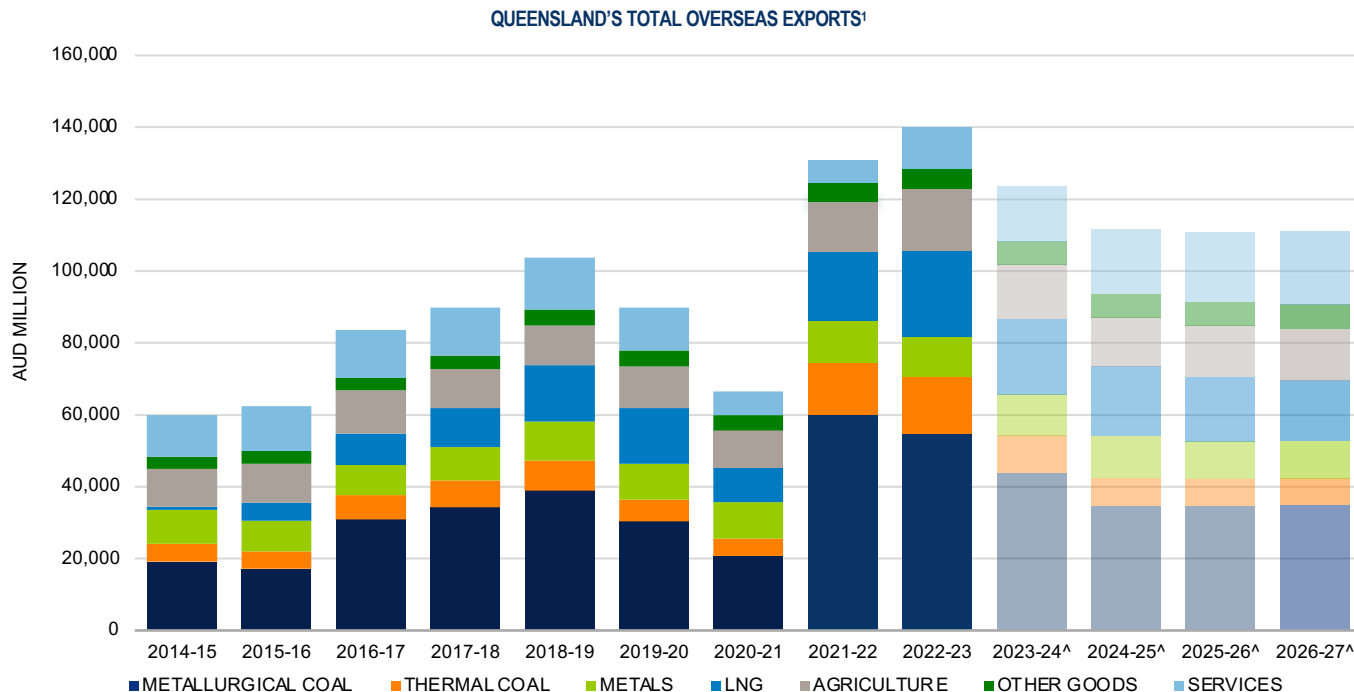
<sup>1</sup>2022-23, gross value added, current prices. \* Natural resources includes the extraction of naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas.

\*\* Other includes: dwellings; professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; other services; administrative and support services; arts and recreation.

\*\*\* Public sector and utilities includes: public administration and safety; and electricity, gas, water, waste services.

Data source: ABS.

## Higher commodity prices have seen a sharp increase in the value of Queensland's commodity exports

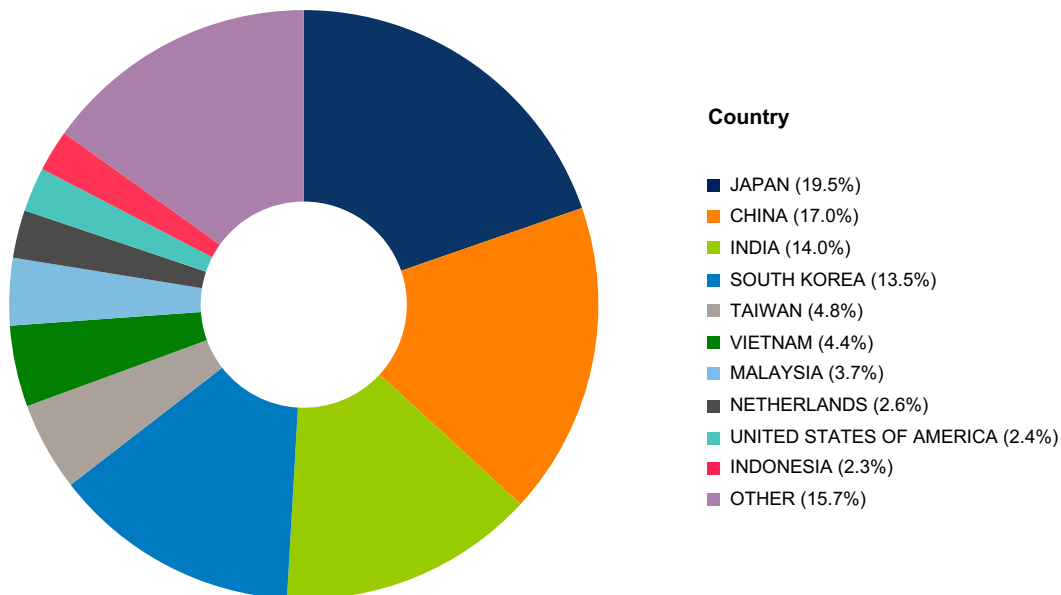


<sup>1</sup> Nominal terms. <sup>^</sup> Shaded areas represent forecasts.

Data sources: ABS, Queensland Treasury.

## More than three-quarters of goods exports go to the fast-growing Asian region

QUEENSLAND'S GOODS EXPORTS BY COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Share of total value of goods exports, per cent.

Data sources: ABS unpublished trade data for 2022-23, Queensland Treasury.

# Queensland has its own taxation powers and receives federal fiscal support

## The states' sources of revenue

- Australian states and territories (states) impose taxes, duties and charges in areas distinct from those where the Australian Government has authority. Examples of state taxes include payroll taxes, royalties, stamp duties and land taxes.
- The Australian Government provides explicit and predictable financial support to all states in the form of:

**General purpose payments** – ‘untied’ grants which are funded by the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue and are used for both recurrent and capital purposes.

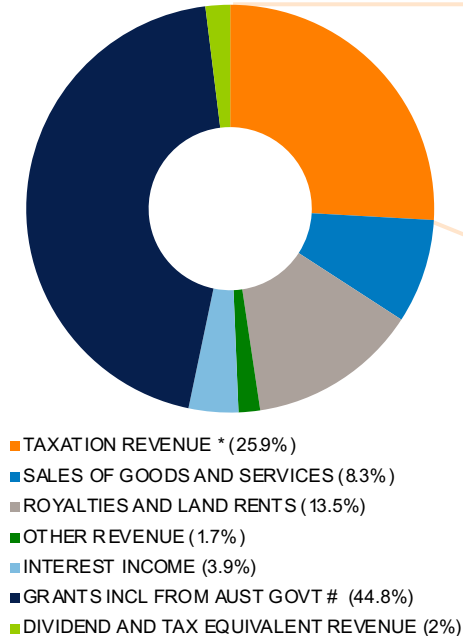
**Payments for specific purposes** – ‘tied’ grants to fund specific projects or programs in order to support service delivery and facilitate reforms.

The Australian Government’s Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements, which provide partial (up to 75 per cent) reimbursement for eligible costs incurred as a result of natural disasters, are also classified as a payment for specific purposes.

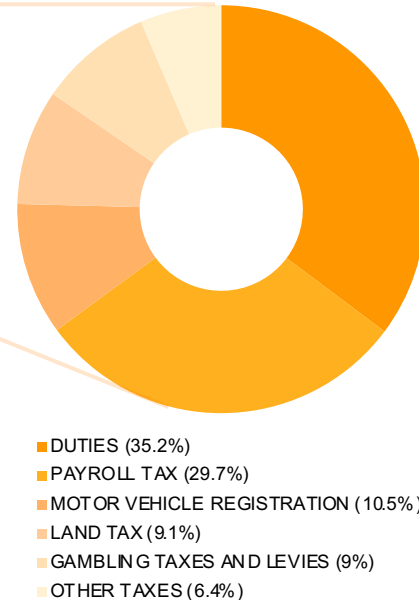


## Queensland has a diversified revenue mix

**BUDGETED REVENUES  
2023–24: AUD85.8 BILLION**



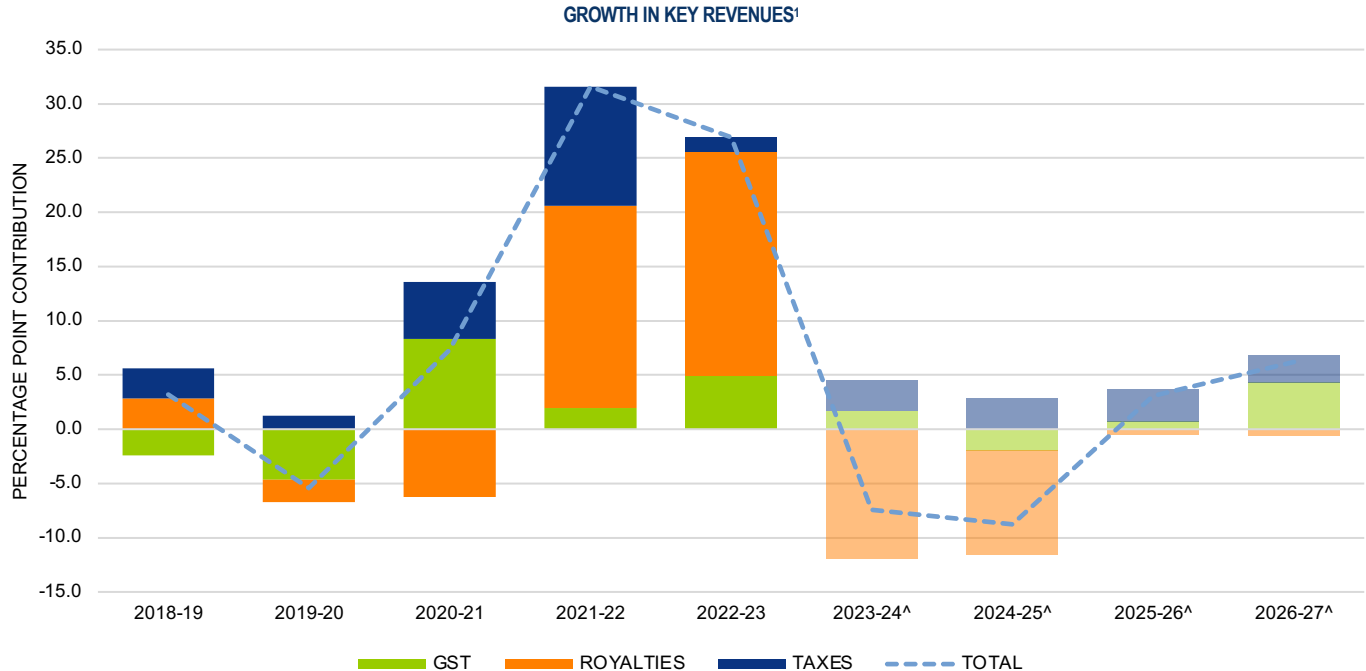
**BUDGETED TAXATION REVENUES  
2023–24: AUD22.2 BILLION**



\* This comprises the taxes and levies listed in the budgeted taxation revenues chart. # Grants from the Australian Government are almost evenly split between general and specific purpose payments. General purpose payments include GST revenue grants, are 'untied' and used for both recurrent and capital purposes. Specific purpose payments are 'tied' and used to fund specific projects or programs in order to support service delivery and facilitate reforms.

**Data source:** Queensland Government 2023–24 Budget Update.

## Higher commodity prices prevailed through 2022-23 but are expected to moderate in 2023-24

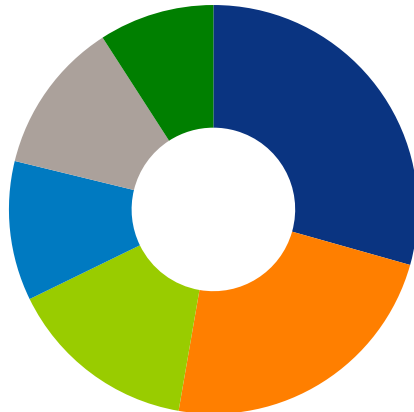


<sup>1</sup> Annual contribution to growth in key revenues. Total is the annual growth of the sum of the three categories. <sup>^</sup> Shaded areas represent forecasts.

Data source: Queensland Government 2023-24 Budget Update.

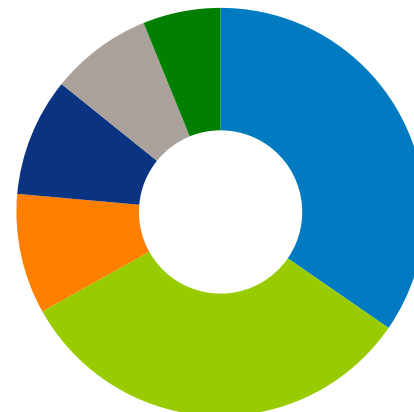
## Health and education are the State's major operating expenses, while transport infrastructure is the biggest area of focus in terms of capital expenditure

GGS<sup>1</sup> BUDGETED OPERATING EXPENDITURE:  
2023-24: AUD85.9 BILLION



- HEALTH (29.4%)
- EDUCATION (23.3%)
- ECONOMIC AND OTHER SERVICES\* (15.1%)
- TRANSPORT (11.0%)
- SOCIAL WELFARE, HOUSING AND OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES (12.1%)
- PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY (9.1%)

NFPS<sup>2</sup> BUDGETED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:  
2023-24: AUD17.9 BILLION

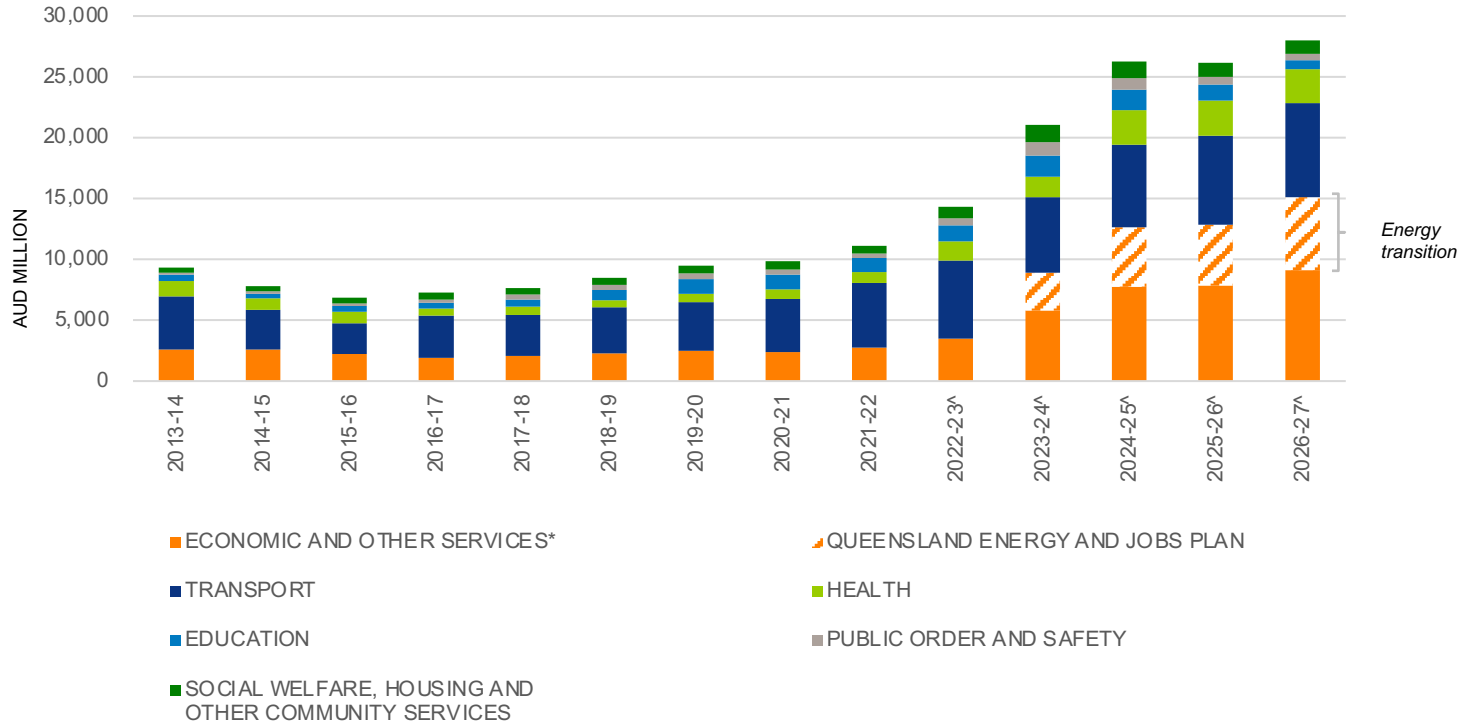


- TRANSPORT (34.6%)
- ECONOMIC AND OTHER SERVICES\* (32.3%)\*
- EDUCATION (9.5%)
- HEALTH (9.4%)
- SOCIAL WELFARE, HOUSING AND OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES (8.1%)
- PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY (6.2%)

<sup>1</sup> GGS – general government sector. <sup>2</sup> NFPS – non-financial public sector. \* Mainly includes expenditures on economic services and those not classified elsewhere. NFPS capital expenditure includes expenditure in the Energy sector; ie, Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan capital expenditure.

Data source: Queensland Government 2023-24 Budget.

## Capital program will support economic growth and energy transition

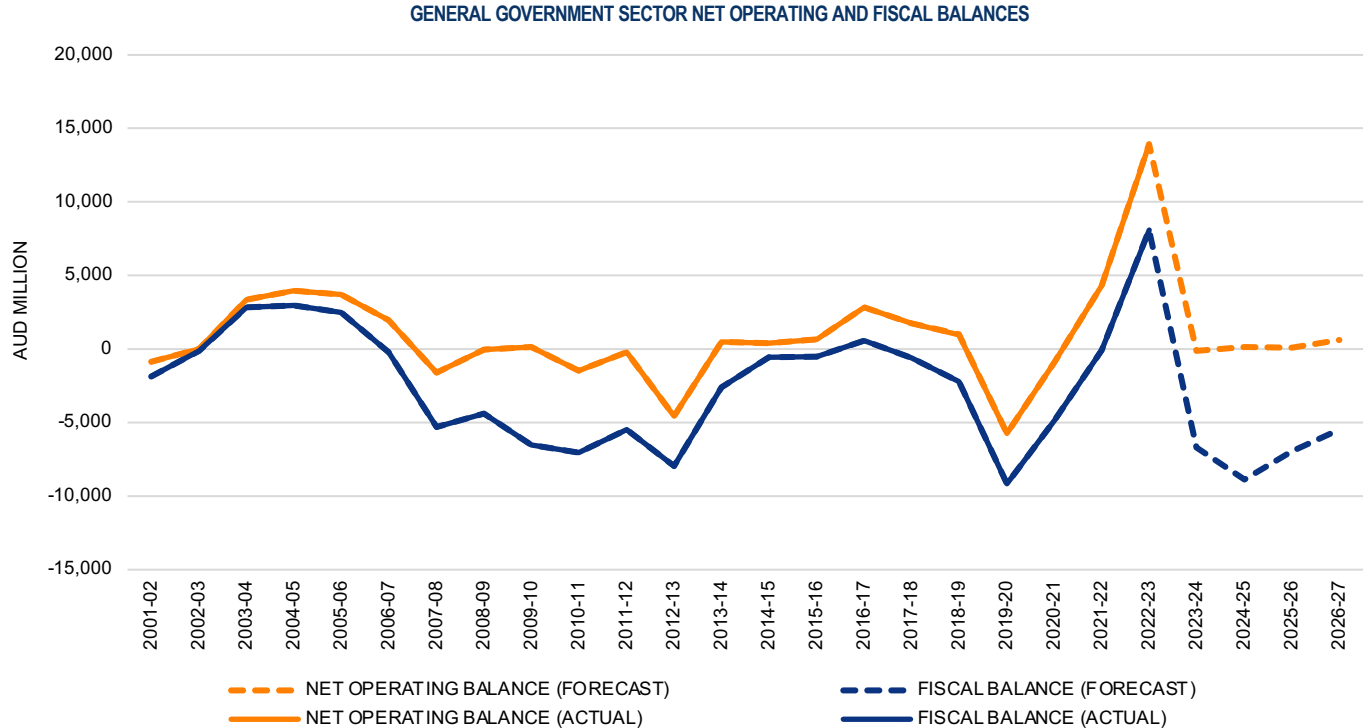


\*Economic and Other Services\* includes capital spending related to the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan.

Note, this chart shows purchases of non-financial assets for the Non-financial Public Sector. It does not include capital grants or leases. ^ Shaded areas represent forecasts.

Data source: Queensland Government 2023-24 Budget.

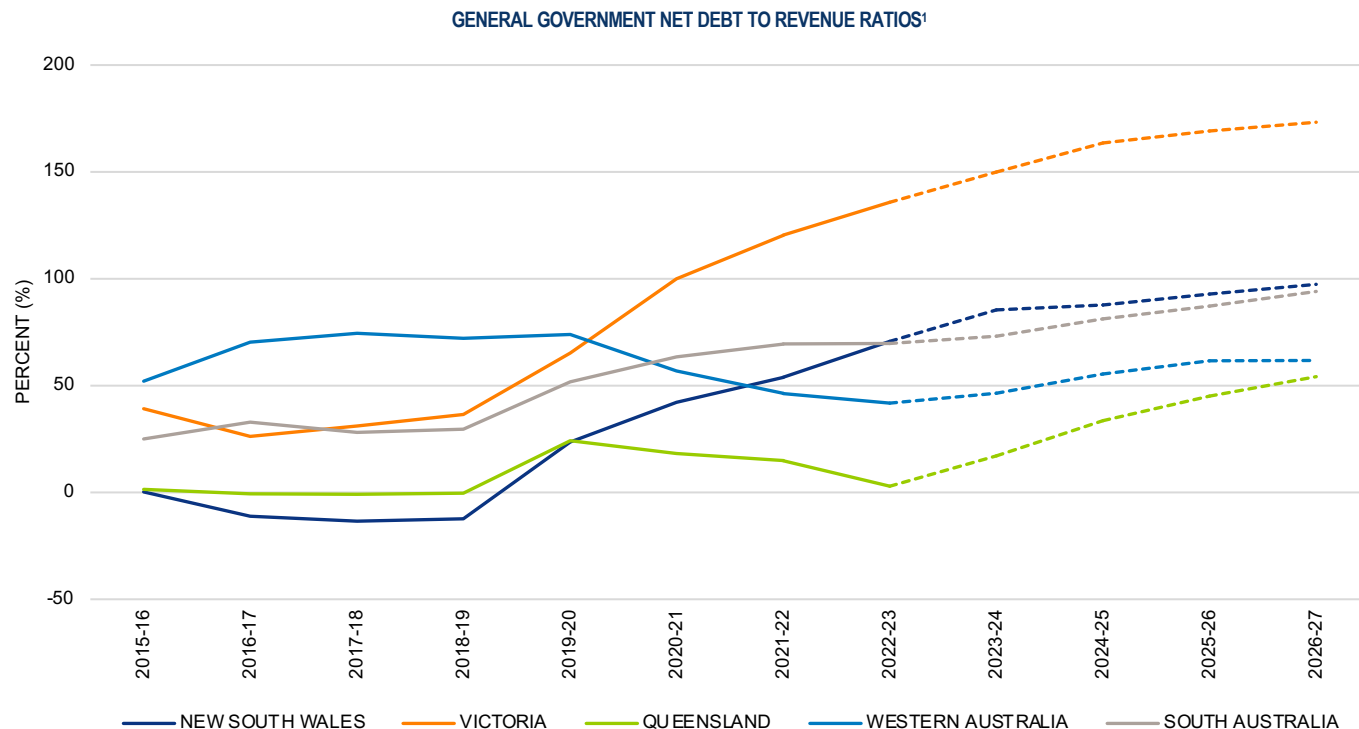
## General government sector operating and fiscal balances have improved



Dotted lines represent forecasts.

Data source: Queensland Government 2023-24 Budget Update.

## Queensland's debt levels relative to revenue are expected to remain below other jurisdictions over the forward estimates



Dotted lines represent forecasts.

Data source: Queensland Government 2023-24 Budget Update.

## Queensland's commitment to positive Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) outcomes

- Identifying and mitigating potential sustainability risks, including through proactive actions and investments to enhance Queensland's ESG standards.
- Material sustainability risks being proactively managed through policy initiatives.

ESG Factor	Policy initiatives taken to:
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ transition to a low carbon future by lowering greenhouse gas emissions</li><li>▪ address the physical impacts arising from climate change by embedding adaptation and resilience</li></ul>
Natural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ manage the balance of resources used between industry, the community and safeguarding the natural environment</li><li>▪ includes surface and underground water management, biosecurity, aquaculture, forestry management and environmental protection.</li></ul>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ support an educated, healthy and skilled community</li><li>▪ includes education, health services, social welfare, public order, diversity and opportunity, cyber security and safety</li></ul>
Governance (economic and fiscal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ provide robust frameworks that support Ministers and accountable officers to provide oversight and discharge their obligations</li><li>▪ strong economic and fiscal management is fundamental to achieving government's objectives and good governance</li></ul>

# Queensland's action on climate change



The Queensland Government has set targets for reducing emissions while creating jobs.

## Emissions targets

- 30% emissions reduction below 2005 levels by 2030
- 75% emissions reduction below 2005 levels by 2035
- Zero net emissions by 2050

## Renewable energy targets

- 50%<sup>1</sup> by 2030
- 70%<sup>1</sup> by 2032
- 80%<sup>1</sup> by 2035

## 2022 Queensland Sustainability Report

The [2022 Queensland Sustainability Report](#) sets out how the government has established its priorities for and approach to managing sustainability risks. The report provides information on key policies being implemented and reports against performance measures.

Scan for the  
2022 QSR  
Report



## Queensland Climate Action Plan 2030

The Queensland [Climate Action Plan 2030](#) outlines the State's investments and actions to reach its emissions and renewables targets, create jobs and drive economic growth.

The trajectory towards the 2030 targets builds on the investments and actions already taken, with priorities identified in key sectors including electricity, transport, agriculture, buildings and land.

## Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan

The [Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan](#) (QEJP) released in September 2022 outlines how Queensland plans to transform its energy system over time to include more wind, solar and storage to deliver clean, reliable and affordable energy to provide power for generations.

The [2023 Update](#) published in November 2023 reports on progress of the QEJP.

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of measuring performance against this target, the Queensland Government currently reports a measure of renewable energy generation in Queensland as a proportion of electricity consumption within Queensland (excluding exports). I.e. An estimate of the proportion of electricity consumed in Queensland that is generated from renewable sources.



## Summary of key points

### **The State of Queensland has:**

- a diverse and resilient economy
- transparent and well-established fiscal arrangements with the Australian Government
- State-owned assets that generate dividend payments
- a unique position with financial holdings greater than its defined benefit superannuation and other long term obligations
- General Government debt levels relative to revenue that are less than other large states
- a commitment to positive ESG outcomes, and
- a rating of AA+/Stable/A-1+ by S&P Global and Aa1/Stable/P-1 by Moody's.