Senate Standing Committee on Economics

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Treasury Portfolio

Additional Estimates 2012

15 – 17 February 2012

Question: AET 1279-1280

Topic: Estimated budget surpluses out to 2020-21 in dollar terms which would be required to repay debt by 2020-21?

Hansard Page: 25 (Thursday 16 Feb)

Senator Cormann asked:

Can Treasury confirm the size of the estimated budget surpluses out to 2020-21 in dollar terms which would be required to repay debt by 2020-21?

Mr Ray: I do not think those numbers are published in dollar terms.

Senator Cormann: That is why I am asking. You have published them as a graph of percentage of GDP.

Mr Ray: I am happy to take the question on notice.

Senator Cormann: So you do not have the figures in dollar terms?

Mr Ray: No.

Senator Cormann: What are your trends in revenue and expenditure over that period from 2011-12 to 2020-21?

Mr Ray: Again, I do not have that information in front of me so I would need to take it on notice. If you look at chart 3.2 on page 52 of MYEFO, you can see that the underlying cash balance flattens out in 2020-21. That is going to be driven by receipts reaching the government's tax to GDP ratio.

Answer:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Underlying cash balance (\$b)	-44.4	1.5	2.0	5.3	7.5
Per cent of GDP	-3.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Underlying cash balance (\$b)	14.8	22.0	28.2	31.6	31.1

The projections for the underlying cash balance and net debt reflect modelled receipts and spending over the medium term.

Across the medium term, receipts are projected by revenue head in a similar way to the forward estimates, although some simplifying assumptions have been made. In accordance with the Government's medium-term fiscal strategy, the projections for tax receipts remain below the 2007-08 level (23.7 per cent of GDP), on average. In the 2012-13 Budget,

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tax receipts were projected to rise gradually from 22.9 per cent of GDP in 2015-16 to 23.7 per cent of GDP towards the end of the medium term.

Spending is projected to grow at 2 per cent per annum in real terms until the budget reaches a surplus of at least 1 per cent of GDP, in accordance with the Government's fiscal strategy. Thereafter spending is projected in accordance with the methodology used in intergenerational reports.