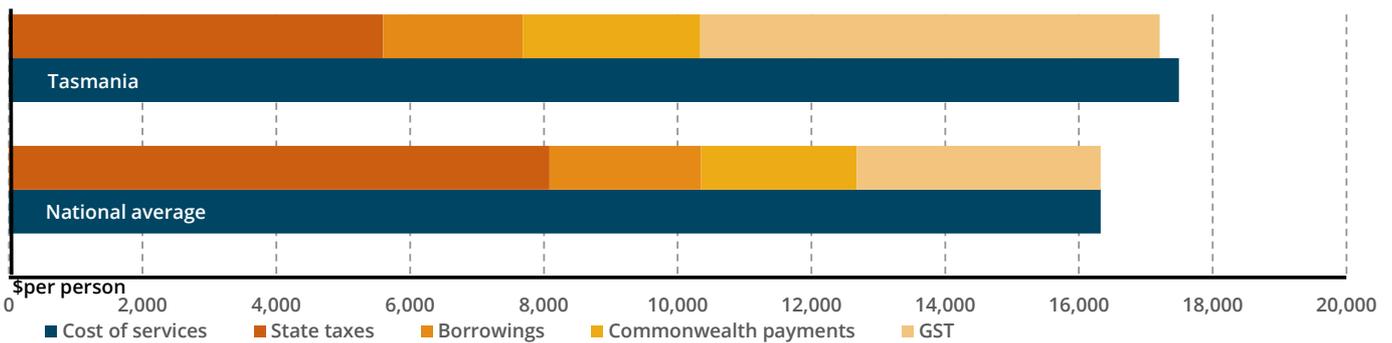




Tasmania

Tasmania will receive around \$4 billion in GST in 2026–27, \$286 million more than in 2025–26. The change reflects Tasmania’s assessed needs for GST, changes in population and its share of the growth in the GST pool. It also reflects the 2018 GST distribution legislation.

GST distribution in 2026–27



How Tasmania compares with other states and territories

Tasmania’s capacity to raise revenue from its own taxes is lower than the national average.



Tasmania’s revenue from mining royalties is well below the national average.



Tasmania’s revenue per person from land tax is below the national average.

The characteristics of the people living in Tasmania mean that the cost of providing government services is higher than the national average.



Tasmania has a relatively dispersed population, with 38.1% living in outer regional and remote areas where service costs are higher, compared with the national average of 9.8%.



Tasmania’s First Nations population, for which service costs are higher, comprises 6% of the state’s population, compared with the national average of 3.8%.

Overall, the below-average revenue raising capacity and the above-average costs of providing services means that Tasmania receives a per person GST distribution above the national average.

Key factors that changed Tasmania's GST distribution since 2025–26



-\$76 million

Revisions to data that previously misclassified some hospital activity have reduced assessed costs in regional and remote areas. As a result, the assessed health expenditure needs of states with relatively larger regional and remote populations decreased, including Tasmania, reducing their GST distribution.



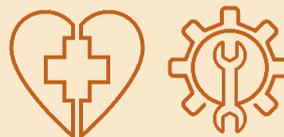
+\$64 million

An above-average increase in the costs of admitted patients in regional areas increased GST needs for states with a relatively large population in regional areas, including Tasmania. This effect was compounded by strong growth in states' health spending.



+\$62 million

New data on the provision of justice services showed an increase in the cost of policing offenders and higher costs in regional areas, increasing Tasmania's GST distribution.



+\$60 million

Data on COVID-19 expenses from 2021–22 have fallen out of the 3 years assessed by the Commission, with expenses declining significantly in subsequent years. States with previously above-average COVID-19 expenses now have lower expenses. This decreases their GST distribution, increasing the GST distribution for other states, including Tasmania.



+\$58 million

Tasmania had a smaller share of national population growth, decreasing its relative ability to service liabilities and increasing its GST distribution.



-\$54 million

A decrease in coal and iron ore prices reduced revenue for Queensland and Western Australia. This increased their GST distribution and reduced it for other states, including Tasmania.

For further information see <https://www.cgc.gov.au/reports-for-government/2026-update/>