

## Note 19. Collections and Refunds of Federal Revenue

<b>Collections of Federal Tax Revenue for the Year Ended September 30, 2025</b>					
(In billions of dollars)	<b>Federal Tax Revenue Collections</b>	<b>Tax Year to Which Collections Relate</b>			
		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Prior Years</b>
Individual income tax and tax withholdings	4,688.6	2,941.3	1,648.5	59.5	39.3
Corporate income taxes	486.3	242.8	170.6	5.9	67.0
*Customs duties	201.1	194.5	6.6	-	-
Excise taxes	111.7	80.6	30.2	0.3	0.6
Unemployment taxes	52.2	43.4	8.6	-	0.2
Estate and gift taxes	31.3	3.3	22.8	2.0	3.2
Railroad retirement taxes	7.3	5.6	1.7	-	-
Fines, penalties, interest, and other revenue	6.8	6.7	0.1	-	-
Subtotal	<u>5,585.3</u>	<u>3,518.2</u>	<u>1,889.1</u>	<u>67.7</u>	<u>110.3</u>
Less: amounts collected for non-federal entities	<u>(0.4)</u>				
Total	<u><u>5,584.9</u></u>				

\*Customs duties include revenue from tariffs.

Treasury is the government's principal revenue-collecting entity. Collections of individual income and tax withholdings include FICA/SECA and individual income taxes. These taxes are characterized as non-exchange revenue.

Excise taxes, also characterized as non-exchange revenue, consist of taxes collected for various items, such as airline tickets, gasoline products, distilled spirits and imported liquor, tobacco, firearms, and others.

Tax and other revenues reported reflect the effects of tax expenditures, which are special exclusions, exemptions, deductions, tax credits, preferential tax rates, and tax deferrals that allow individuals and businesses to reduce taxes they may otherwise owe. The *Budget Act* (P.L. 93-344) requires that a list of tax expenditures be included in the annual *Budget*. Tax expenditures may be viewed as alternatives to other policy instruments, such as spending or regulatory programs. For example, the government supports college attendance through both spending programs and tax expenditures. The government uses Pell Grants to help low and moderate-income students afford college and allows certain funds used to meet college expenses to grow tax free in special college savings accounts.

DHS collects revenue such as customs duties and then distributes it to the appropriate recipients. These duties are characterized as non-exchange revenue. In FY 2025, duties collected on imports increased significantly from the prior year, primarily due to higher tariffs and consumption duties, such as import duties or tariffs. Several executive orders issued in FY 2025 resulted in higher accruals for duties on imports, including antidumping, countervailing, informal entries, and consumption duties. These orders targeted trade practices, border security, and illicit supply chains. See Note 29—Subsequent Events for additional information.

Tax expenditures include deductions and exclusions, which reduce the amount of income subject to tax. Examples are the deduction for mortgage interest on personal residences and the exclusion of interest on state and local bonds. Tax expenditures also include capital gains exclusions. For example, exclusion on home sales of a principal residence of up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 in the case of a married couple filing a joint return). Other credits are targeted at business activity, such as credits for producing electricity from renewable energy or the research and experimentation credit, which encourages businesses in the U.S. to increase investment in research activities. In addition, tax expenditures include some provisions that allow taxpayers to defer tax liability. Examples include provisions that allow immediate expensing or accelerated depreciation of certain capital investments, and others that allow taxpayers to defer their tax liability, such as the deferral of recognition of income on contributions to and income accrued within qualified retirement plans.

The total revenues reported in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position and the related information reported in this note, do not include explicit line items for tax expenditures, but the total revenue amounts and budget results

reflect the effect of these expenditures. Tax expenditures are discussed in this note, the unaudited MD&A, and in the unaudited Other Information section of the *Financial Report*.

<b>Federal Tax Refunds Disbursed and Other Payments for the Year Ended September 30, 2025</b>					
(In billions of dollars)	Refunds Disbursed	Tax Year to Which Refunds Relate			
		2025	2024	2023	Prior Years
Individual income tax and tax withholdings	595.4	152.5	308.1	46.4	88.4
Corporate income taxes	36.5	1.8	6.9	14.1	13.7
Customs duties, fines, penalties, and other taxes	17.0	3.7	6.4	2.6	4.3
Total	<u>648.9</u>	<u>158.0</u>	<u>321.4</u>	<u>63.1</u>	<u>106.4</u>

<b>Reconciliation of Tax Collections to Revenue for the Year Ended September 30, 2025, and 2024</b>		
(In billions of dollars)	2025	2024
Total collections of federal tax revenue	5,584.9	5,248.4
Refunds of federal taxes and other payments	(648.9)	(561.1)
Individual and other tax credits	272.1	211.7
Federal Insurance Contributions Act - Tax	(22.0)	(20.2)
Federal Reserve earnings	5.5	3.1
Change in taxes receivable	(30.0)	(43.7)
Change in custom duties	17.0	-
Nontax-related fines and penalties reported by entities	52.1	124.5
Nontax-related earned revenue	<u>13.9</u>	<u>15.2</u>
Consolidated revenue per the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position	<u>5,244.6</u>	<u>4,977.9</u>

Consolidated revenue in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position is presented on a modified cash basis, net of tax refunds, and includes other non-tax related revenue. The change in customs duties increased in FY 2025 due to accruals related to tariffs. Individual and other tax credits amounts are included in gross cost in the Statements of Net Cost. Refer to Note 3—Accounts Receivable, Net for further explanation of line changes in taxes receivable. The FICA – tax paid by federal entities is included in the individual income and tax withholdings line in the Collections of Federal Tax Revenue; however, it is not reported on the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position as these collections are intra-governmental revenue and eliminated in consolidation. The table above reconciles federal tax collections to total revenue.

**Collections of Federal Tax Revenue for the Year Ended September 30, 2024**

(In billions of dollars)	Federal Tax Revenue Collections	Tax Year to Which Collections Relate			
		2024	2023	2022	Prior Years
Individual income tax and tax withholdings	4,409.4	2,760.6	1,517.8	89.1	41.9
Corporate income taxes	565.1	303.3	192.5	9.8	59.5
Excise taxes	99.6	76.6	22.8	0.1	0.1
Unemployment taxes	46.4	37.9	8.4	-	0.1
Customs duties	82.2	76.3	5.9	-	-
Estate and gift taxes	33.0	1.3	25.4	4.0	2.3
Railroad retirement taxes	6.9	5.4	1.5	-	-
Fines, penalties, interest, and other revenue	6.2	6.0	0.2	-	-
Subtotal	<u>5,248.8</u>	<u>3,267.4</u>	<u>1,774.5</u>	<u>103.0</u>	<u>103.9</u>
Less: amounts collected for non-federal entities	(0.4)				
Total	<u>5,248.4</u>				

**Federal Tax Refunds Disbursed and Other Payments for the Year Ended September 30, 2024**

(In billions of dollars)	Refunds Disbursed	Tax Year to Which Refunds Relate			
		2024	2023	2022	Prior Years
Individual income tax and tax withholdings	508.7	129.8	303.8	52.0	23.1
Corporate income taxes	36.7	2.7	8.7	10.0	15.3
Customs duties, fines, penalties, and other taxes	15.7	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.6
Total	<u>561.1</u>	<u>137.4</u>	<u>317.3</u>	<u>64.4</u>	<u>42.0</u>